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Subscribers Should Be Visited by Specially Selected Workers to See If Their Service Is Satisfactory!

"Baby Bonds" for Rockefeller

It is a very pretty—and profitable—game that the Wall Street bankers headed by Rockefeller's Chase National Bank, with the cooperation of the City government, are playing with the people of New York City.

The capitalist press is filled with the news that John D. and his equally crafty son, are buying large amounts of the City's new "baby bonds," the returns of which will go to pay off the money owed to the bankers. These bonds are tax-exempt and pay a high interest rate.

Now just look at what is happening. Who is demanding the payment of enormous interest payments from the City? Who is demanding that the City slash all relief, raise new taxes, increase subway fares, and cut Civil Service employees' wages?

Why, it is the Wall Street bankers headed by the Rockefellers and their bank, the Chase National.

And now, the Rockefellers buy City bonds on which they will collect more fat interest and be tax-exempt in the bargain, so that the City will be able to meet the payments to them on their other bonds!

The whole scheme, therefore, is not only exceedingly profitable for the Rockefellers, but it has the virtue of enticing the small home-owners to sink whatever savings they have left into the "baby bonds," the proceeds of which the City will use to pay off the \$440,000,000 due to the Rockefellers and other bankers on December 11.

What is behind all this maneuvering of the City? There is only one purpose—to wring in one way or another from the suffering masses of the City, the \$30,000,000 interest payment which the City has pledged to raise for the bankers within the next few months.

The capitalist City government has refused to tax the millions of tax exempt properties—largely owned by the Rockefellers! The City has refused to touch one cent of the enormous hoards lying in the coffers of the rich corporations of New York. The Tammany City government has refused to levy any direct tax on the wealth of the rich.

It is a program of Sales Taxes to be paid by the poorest consumers, a program of wage cuts, murderous slashes in relief payments, and increase in subway fares that the City proposes—all to pay the bankers.

Against this program the workers demand an immediate 10 per cent capital levy on all large wealth—an immediate increase in relief to be paid for from heavy taxes on the rich, from drastic reductions in the fat salaries of the Tammany officials.

The bankers must pay—this is the demand of the workers of New York City.

Norman's Grief

NORMAN THOMAS is greatly grieved, so grieved in fact that he spitefully refuses to be a candidate for Mayor of New York City. The particular cause of his grief are the "fusionists"—those democrats, republicans, liberals, etc. who have been prevented by Tammany Hall from sharing in the loot of the city treasury.

But why is Norman so worked up? Only because he was not let in on the deal! "If the fusionists meant business," says this socialist spokesman, "why didn't they take up fusion with the Socialists instead of the Republicans?" In other words, a united front of the "outs," from Koenig to Thomas, against the "ins"—Tammany Hall—would quickly smother Mr. Thomas's wrath. He might then even withdraw his objection to being a candidate.

It would not be a bad idea for the workers to remember on election day this willingness of the Socialists to set up such an unprincipled anti-working class alliance.

A Confusion of Pockets

EVERY time the grain and stock speculators pocket a few millions on the speculative rise in cotton and wheat they announce that the farmers have added millions to their income.

The capitalist press reports that wheat hit \$1 a bushel and cotton gained \$4 a bale. They explain that "soaring markets of two days put \$125,000,000 in U. S. farmer's pockets." This is a confusion of pockets. Does it mean that the great mass of poor farmers, sharecroppers and middle farmers in the United States actually received \$1 a bushel for their wheat, or that any share cropper in the South has seen one cent of the rise in cotton? Not at all! The grain gamblers who hold the wheat of last year coined some money on the speculative rise. The big cotton bankers of the South raked in some new profits. The rich farmers who have thousands of acres, who can afford to hold their crops, who can cut down production and still have plenty to sell, will benefit. These farmers are also grain speculators and buy up the crops of the smaller farmers. But not the big bulk of the farmers.

YES, the speculative rise, if it keeps up long enough will mean a small rise of prices paid to farmers. But will the farmers get it? How far will even \$125,000,000 go toward paying off \$6,000,000,000 in mortgages that is draining the life blood from the poor and middle farmers. Part of the "rise" is due to the burning up of the wheat crops because of the unseasonal hot weather. The farmers have less wheat to sell. That part of the huge surplus of over 300,000,000 bushels in the hands of the speculators and the government, for which they find a market, will be sold first on this rise. Then when the farmer gets to selling his depleted crop, not at \$1, but more likely at 60 cents or less, there will be a line of bill collectors longer than the stocks of wheat he has harvested. First will come the mortgage collector of the big insurance companies, then will come the farm implement installment collector, the tax collector (for back and current taxes), and then will come the higher prices that Roosevelt will create through his inflation and monopoly price raising schemes.

The grain and cotton exchange are not the farmers. The farmer has a charred field to harvest and a host of banker crows to feed.

For Grease, Not for Food

MILLIONS of British and American unemployed will feel a little hungrier when they read that 225,000 head of sheep have been slaughtered in Chile because the British market for them was closed by higher tariffs. The 225,000 sheep will be killed off to make tallow, grease, for candles or other non-edible goods. Ordinarily these sheep are exported to England, but to keep up prices, less will be imported.

Destruction of food while millions starve has been one of the most outstanding features of the crisis. Roosevelt has ordered the destruction of one-quarter of the present cotton crop. Because there are too many shirts being worn? Let the 17,000,000 unemployed answer that. Roosevelt wants higher prices for the cotton speculators and higher prices so that the textile manufacturers can have an excuse for still higher prices—higher living costs for the workers. In Kansas wheat is burned for fuel. In Brazil, the government levied a tax on the masses to provide a fund to pay for the transportation and cost of burning up millions of pounds of coffee destroyed to keep up prices.

THIS is the logic of capitalism, plenty and destruction meaning hunger and death for the millions of unemployed.

If this process will not destroy enough commodities, capitalism has another, more efficient method—war, in which workers will be destroyed along with commodities.

In the Soviet Union the contrary process goes on. Huge state stock breeding farms are set up to increase the herds of stock to feed the workers, not to make profits.

Wealthy Insiders Tipped Off Before Detroit Bank Crash

Jones, R. F. C. Chairman, Withdrew Funds; Wife of Senator Couzens Cleaned Out Her Personal Account the Night Before

DETROIT, June 27.—At the investigations now going on before the Grand Jury, it was disclosed that on the day before the closing of the Detroit banks, millions of dollars were withdrawn by "insiders" who had been informed of the coming smash. Two outstanding items of withdrawals came from banks in Houston, Texas, connected with Jesse H. Jones, now Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the time of the withdrawal, Jones was a member of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

BANKS COMMONLY FAKE STATEMENT, U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS

Government Knew of Bank Frauds Almost a Year Before Prosecuting

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The making of false entries in bank statements is a common practice, the Senate Banking and Finance Committee was told by Nugent Dodds, Assistant Attorney General under Hoover, and now of the Department of Justice. The Federal bank examinations are "desultory and innocuous," he said, and didn't mean anything.

This testimony was elicited from Dodds during the course of the present investigation now going on into the frauds committed by leading officials of N. Y. Harriman bank.

Government Delayed Prosecution It was brought out at the inquiry that the United States officials knew in July 1932 that Harriman, the president of the bank, was using the deposits' funds for his own private speculation. It was shown that the government decided to close its eyes to these criminal practices in "order to avert a bank crisis." It was not until January of this year that the government made public its information about the swindles going on in the Harriman bank. And it was not until March 14 that indictments were handed down.

Francis Williamson, Vice-President of the bank testified that he solicited new depositors accounts after he knew of the fact that the accounts were being raided by the bank's officials.

How the government protects the powerful bankers was shown by the testimony of U. S. Attorney Medalle, who said that the "suggestion that he go slow on the Harriman prosecutions came from the United States Treasury office.

Dodds testified that it was not unusual for Senators to ask that the Treasury go slow on the prosecution of bank officials caught mishandling funds. One of the members of the present investigating committee, Senator Hastings of Delaware, admitted to indulging in this practice.

Meanwhile the trial of Harriman has again been postponed indefinitely.

Why Roosevelt's Program Will Lead to a Sharper Crisis

Rise in Production Is Leading to Stocking Up of Goods

THE DAILY WORKER has shown in previous issues that the present rise in production in various industries meant not an overcoming of the crisis, but an intensifying of the underlying causes of the crisis.

For example, Eugene M. Lohky, a leading financial writer for the New York Times, hints at some of these factors, which, precisely because of the rise, will make for further unemployment. He says:

"Serious difficulties in the practical application of the National Industrial Recovery Act are already seen. One point of apprehension is that industry may shortly find itself so greatly overproduced, as a result of advance expansion, that activity may be temporarily paralyzed. Undoubtedly many manufacturing enterprises have been engaged recently in a race to enlarge their inventories before the more controversial features of the recovery program, including wage increases and a shorter work week, can be put into effect. There is a fear that when this preliminary rush is over, operations will shrink sharply.

AFTER nearly four years of crisis he speaks about industry being "overproduced." What does he mean by this? Does it mean that the 17,000,000 unemployed will have more than they want to eat, more than enough clothing or shelter? Nothing of the kind. Overproduced, or overproduction under capitalism means that goods have piled up and a market cannot be found in which it is profitable for the bosses to sell

their commodities. In other words, the bosses cannot sell their goods because the people have no money with which to buy them.

The 17,000,000 unemployed were thrown out of work for precisely this reason. Great quantities of goods which the workers slaved to produce had accumulated. They could not be sold. The workers were never paid enough wages to buy back but a very small part of it. The capitalists could not go on producing at a profit. There was overproduction in this sense.

This has been going on for nearly four years, and now the bosses are attempting to spur up production. But they hit against this obstacle, caused by exploitation of the lack of profitable markets, due to the poverty of the masses. They rush into a further condition of overproduction which will throw still more out of work. They try to solve this crisis by filling the warehouses with still more goods, which the impoverished masses are unable to buy.

Over 60 years ago, Karl Marx characterized overproduction under capitalism as follows:

"It is not a fact that too many necessities of life are produced in proportion to the existing population. The reverse is true. Now enough is produced to satisfy the wants of the great mass decently and humanely.

"It is not a fact that too much means of production (factories and the like) are produced to employ the able-bodied of the population. The reverse is the case."

TAKING up the textile industry, another of the capitalist economists shows how the present rise in textile production will lead to further unemployment because stocks are

Textile Union Opposes Slave Code at Hearing

Johnson Opens First Attack on Workers Under Act

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A delegation of the National Textile Workers Union, headed by Ann Burlak, has arrived here and will demand the right to appear before the Thursday session of the hearings on the code of the textile bosses presented to General Hugh S. Johnson under the industrial recovery (slavery) act. The union delegation will present the demands of the workers in opposition to the starvation wage level proposed by the textile bosses.

The hearings opened with over 1,000 present, mainly the representatives of the textile mill owners and A. F. of L. officials, in the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

The textile code, setting the starvation wage of \$11 for the Northern textile workers and \$10 for Southern workers, is the first to come up under the slavery act, and will set a precedent for the attack of the bosses in all other industries. That is why General Johnson opened the hearings by declaring that "This hearing is one of the most momentous occasions of its kind ever held."

(See on Page 2 article by Nat Kaplan, general organizer of National Textile Workers Union.)

STRIKE WINS MORE PAY FOR HUDSON TEXTILE WORKERS

Workers Get 20 Per Cent Raise; Almost All Join N.T.W.

HUDSON, Mass., June 27.—Winning an important victory, 150 strikers of the Wottonotoc Striked Mill returned to their jobs today after a five week strike convinced that only through struggle can better conditions be won. The strikers, a majority of whom were young workers, won twenty per cent increase in wages in all departments. The strikers, a vast majority, joined the National Textile Workers Union.

Last minute efforts of the company to break the strike by canvassing from house to house for scabs were defeated by a huge mass picket line at the mill gates Monday morning. Shop keepers and many other sympathizers joined, in solidarity with the strikers.

The whole negotiations committee walked out of the mill office Saturday in protest against the attack on Manuel Perry, youth organizer of the National Textile Workers Union by the bosses.

Fear of spread of the strike to all plants in Hudson compelled the big Firestone Rubber Plant to grant its workers a ten per cent increase in wages.

Workers in the Hudson Worsted Mill, inspired by the militant struggle of the workers at the Wottonotoc mill are talking of a strike to improve their conditions. The National Textile Workers Union is helping the workers to organize.

pling up for which there will be no markets.

"The expressed fear," writes Benjamin Baker in the banker's sheet, the *Annalist*, "that the attempts of the cotton textile industry to forestall the restrictions of the processing tax and the wages and hours limitations of the industrial code about to be adopted will lead to such an excess of stocks as to result in a later slump in production and employment in the industry."

Thus, Roosevelt in his attempt to push capitalism out of the crisis, succeeds in laying the basis for greater unemployment and misery for the workers. By piling up stocks now, so that they can later benefit by higher prices and profits, the textile bosses are producing more than the market can absorb. They are not producing because workers need clothing or are in a better position to buy today than yesterday. They are producing for stocks, they are speculating on higher prices.

The result will not be the satisfaction of the needs of the masses, not an increase in the purchasing power of the workers, but "a later slump in production and employment in the industry."

Under the "recovery" act the textile workers are to be saddled with a \$1 and \$10 wage scale. The bosses' textile trade association will then shove up prices. Inflation will help prices go up still higher. The government, the industrial slavery act board, the courts, will try to keep the workers from fighting for higher wages. The spread between the low standard of living of the textile workers and the high cost of food, textiles, rents, will lay the base for the aggravated condition of overproduction of goods which the masses cannot buy.

THIS applies not alone to the textile industry. All industries are undergoing the same process. The capitalists have not been able to unload the huge mass of goods which was the original cause for the firing of 17,000,000, and they are already

ST. PAUL, Minn.—About 600 workers demonstrated against the forced labor policy of the Farmer-Labor Mayor, William Mahoney and his welfare board at Rice Park.

An elected delegation was sent to the meeting, workers were indignant. It was decided to prepare another demonstration to make demands on the new board which will meet shortly.

BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION ENDORSES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE UNDER PRESSURE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP

ILLINOIS MINERS FIGHT SIGNING PAUPER'S OATH

State Act Denying Jobless Right To Vote Causes Strike Plan

VIRDEN, Ill.—At a mass meeting of 400 miners, held here on June 21, it was decided to take immediate steps against the signing of affidavits which make the unemployed paupers. It was decided to strike against the signing of these papers. In order to see that no one signs these papers, picketing will begin at the relief station.

Fight Paupers' Act. This action is a part of the statewide campaign against the Pauper Act, which denies the unemployed the most elementary rights. Under this act an unemployed person can be denied the right to vote, the right to join an organization which fights for more relief, the right to give bail.

In Nakomis, Ill., four families have been cut off relief because they gave bail for Zip Kocinski, leader of the unemployed in Illinois. The supervisor claimed that these families could not go bail because they are paupers. Mass meetings are being arranged to force the relief authorities to place them back on relief.

DEATH ORDERED FOR 3 NEGROES IN WASHINGTON

I. L. D. Appeals Logan Circle Park Case to High Court

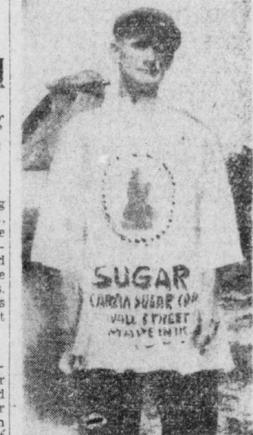
NEW YORK.—An appeal from the ruling denying a new trial in the Logan Circle Park case will be taken at once to the U. S. Supreme Court, the International Labor Defense announced today.

In its decision rendered by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, the court upheld the death verdict against three Negro boys, whose execution has been set for August 22, the sixth anniversary of the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The three boys, Joseph Jackson, Irvin Murray, and Ralph Holmes, were charged with the murder of Milo Kennedy, a policeman notorious for his terrorization of Negroes in Washington.

The boys are represented by John H. Wilson, prominent Negro attorney of Washington, Attorney Samuel Levine, and Bernard Ades, I.L.D. lawyer.

"New Deal" Clothing



JOBLESS GIVEN SACKS TO WEAR

A Part of Pinchot's Pennsylvania Plan

(By a Worker Correspondent.) When a worker asked the relief officials in Tarentum, Pa. for clothes, he was given empty sugar and flour sacks to make his own clothes. Above he is pictured in a sugar sack made into a shirt.

Jobless in Tarentum get relief on the Pinchot commissary plan. Food is distributed in commissaries established in the city, the worker not having any choice but the basket which is distributed.

The Socialist Party which claims to have a large membership in Tarentum tacitly supports the Pinchot commissary plan.

Hole In The Ground Serves As "Home" For Family Of 7

STONINGTON, Ill., June 27.—A hole in the ground, which they dug with their own hands, serves as a "home" for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Christian and their five children.

The hole, 25-foot square and on a hilltop, was dug by the Christians after fire destroyed their farmhouse. They moved to a tent. One night a windstorm carried that away. There was no money for another tent, so they dug their hole.

In the center of the hole is a table with benches. In a corner is a small stove, and rows of cots line the three walls.

Wage Rate in Textile Industry Shows How Workers Are Hit

raising production in the feverish hope to expand their profits under the Roosevelt scheme of forced prices at the expense of squeezing the workers down lower.

The bosses hope by this means to be able to transfer to profits a greater share of what went to the workers as wages. In this way they will make "prosperity," but only for themselves.

That is how they expect to get out of the crisis by lowering the workers' living standards. But here in lies the contradiction: they narrow down still more the ability of the masses to buy, while at the same time they produce more goods.

THE industrial slavery act proposes to set a starvation level for workers' wages, and then proceed to kite up the bosses' prices. If this alone will not work, new doses of inflation will be injected. The spread between the cost of living and the wages received by the workers will grow greater intensifying the crisis. The new phase of overproduction, which is now heralded as the end of the crisis, will lead to further unemployment, further misery for the workers.

It is for these reasons that the workers cannot accept the program of Roosevelt. The other road out is the one that starts with a determined fight by the workers for a maintenance of their wages, and for higher wages to meet the present rising prices.

MEMBERS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST TREACHERY

May Be Similar to Maneuver Adopted by A.F.L. Convention

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meeting in convention here endorsed "non-contributory unemployment insurance provided by the federal government." The maker of this motion stated: "I do not concede that the American Federation of Labor has the leadership in this matter and I do not like to follow them."

The passage of a federal unemployment insurance measure, without the blessing of the official John or the opposition job-seekers machine, reflects the considerable pressure exerted upon them to adopt such program. This action will probably serve as a maneuver of the officials to stem the genuine movement among railroad workers to support a nation-wide campaign for social insurance.

A. F. of L. Maneuver. The American Federation of Labor at its convention in Cincinnati last November also adopted unemployment insurance. There the leadership tried to divide the movement by proposing "unemployment insurance on a state basis." While the A. F. of L. convention met a rank and file conference took place in the same city representing the membership. This conference adopted the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. This is a bill for the federal government to guarantee unemployment insurance to all jobless workers at the expense of the bosses and government.

The A. F. of L. which made the gesture to support state unemployment insurance has now even abandoned this measure. Evidently the officials of the Brotherhood plan a similar maneuver. But its membership observing the experience of the A. F. of L. maneuver, will be able to thwart such attempts and develop a wide campaign in all lodges for the endorsement of Federal unemployment insurance.

THREE FILIPINOS IN LABOR CAMP SLAIN BY SENTRY

Gov.-General Murphy Suppresses Facts of Murder a Week

MANILA, June 27.—Three Filipino prisoners held in a forced labor camp on Corregidor Island, a heavily fortified spot at the entrance to Manila Bay, were shot and killed by an American sentry last week. The murder of these prisoners was kept secret until today.

Reluctantly Governor General Frank Murphy permitted the story to be published as an "incident." The sentry said the prisoners tried to escape. Their names were not made public.

Murphy, in trying to quell public clamor against this and other outrages of the American invaders, announced that there would be an inquiry into the slaying.

Milk Drivers on Strike in Syracuse

Federal Conciliator On Way to Stifle Strike

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—Milk drivers on strike against the Netherland Co., largest milk dealers here, forced the company to send back to their homes 75 strikebreakers imported from Buffalo and New York City. The drivers are on strike because the company refuses to recognize their newly formed union.

The strikers are carrying on a militant fight to defeat attempts to break their strike.

T. J. Williams, Federal conciliator, is reported as speeding from Washington to help the milk dealers and stifle the strike by substituting arbitration.

ARRESTED FOR DEMANDING SHOES. ERIE, Pa.—Eleven workers were arrested at the Commissary last week, when a delegation of 100 workers forced their way into the inner offices of the relief officials here and refused to get out until they had received shoes. Those arrested were taken to the police station.

R. R. Brotherhood Official Scorns Members' Demand for Unemployment Insurance

Support for Federal Unemployment Insurance by Locomotive Firemen's Union is Answered With Contempt by President Robertson

The letter sent by E. Rondot of Detroit, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers to the president of the union takes up the need of federal unemployment insurance for the railroad workers. President Robertson in the usual contemptuous attitude of the labor bureaucrats to the rank and file answered by re-buking him. To this reply Rondot sent a letter to all members of the Brotherhood. Railroad workers should take up the suggestion of brother Rondot printed below.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

DETROIT, Mich.—R. Rondot, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers (B. of L. F. & E.) sent a letter to the president of the Brotherhood in which he says in part: "According to your letter of Sept. 25, 1931, all that was accomplished at the November 1930 Chicago conference was a resolution to reduce the mileage to a minimum during the depression. And it certainly cost plenty to get this resolution passed.

"However, we unemployed Brothers took the position that we do NOT WANT THE MILEAGE REDUCED, but we do ask that the employed Brothers would recognize our needs, AND ENDORSE AND DEMAND Fed-

HERD WAR VETS IN LABOR CAMPS

Starving Ex-Soldiers in Old Army Barracks

NEW YORK, June 27.—More than 800 war veterans recruited for forced labor camps are in the barracks off Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle. The rest of New York's quota of 1,685 will be sent to Pottsville, New York, the military training camp.

They are the recruits from the 2nd corps area and went directly to the barracks from the Army Building at 23 Whitehall Street. The capitalists press reported that they "were openly pleased to be back in military life."

The veterans, all of whom were formerly recipients of pensions or compensation, have been cut off by Roosevelt's "economy" program. All were without jobs; many had families who were hungry. There were no prospects for them. They were signed up for the forced labor camps at one dollar a day when they applied for aid to the Veterans Administration at 225 W. 34th Street.

The addition of the veterans to the quota for the 2nd army corps division brings the total up to 33,723 men. More than 32,000 are already in forestry camps in Washington, Idaho, Montana and other Western states, where they wear convict garb, work under strict military regime for but a dollar or less a day, doing work that timber workers formerly received \$3.50 to \$5 for doing.

eral Unemployment Insurance for us, to be paid BY A STEEPLY GRADUATED TAX ON THE HIGHER INCOMES, such incomes as your own and Dan Willard's, Atterbury's, J. P. Morgan's, etc.

"And so for two years we have been starving, and living in hope that you would fulfill the fine promises made in your letters, but we have finally come to the conclusion that you are absolutely worthless as far as a Labor Union Leader is concerned.

Biggest Sell-Out
"Your biggest sell-out was the \$500 loan bill for the unemployed. You knew the sentiment was strong for a nationwide Unemployment Insurance, and so you sabotaged this sentiment by your proposal for a \$500.00 loan, which would have to be paid back by some more 10 per cent deductions, and which bill ALSO INCLUDED ANOTHER HUGE LOAN FOR THE RAILROADS. (Why was that necessary?) WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THAT LOAN PROPOSAL? Has it been thoroughly discredited, or has it just simply served the purpose of blanketing our logical demands for a Federal Unemployment Insurance?"

Fake Proposals
"Due to the efforts of yourself and the other Labor (?) Leaders and your fake proposals, and also due to the efforts of the National Civic Federation, and due to the betrayal of President Wm. Green of the A. F. of L. at Cincinnati last November, the rank and file demand for Federal Unemployment Insurance has been shelved, and our Leadership's (?) principle of "Divide and Rule" has been substituted."

"To the specific suggestions that the railroad unions support a campaign for Unemployment Insurance, President Robertson answered with contempt ignoring the demands of the union members.

He states: As President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, I have cooperated with the representatives of the other twenty railway labor organizations in the national legislative programs which have been advanced to protect the rights and interests of railway employees.

Will Not Discuss
"I do not care to waste any time arguing with a man who appears to be so self-concited as to believe that he is the only true union man and that the ideas of every other union man, particularly representatives of union labor, should be subordinated to his ideas.

"D. B. ROBERTSON"
In answer to Robertson's letter, this union member addressed an open letter to "All Officers and Members, to All Grand Trunk Locals of the B. of L. F. & E."

Robertson Dredges
"Pres. Robertson's letter is a shining example of the way in which our present day leaders (?) answer our honest and logical questions of the rank and file: It's a "Dodge" that is as old as the hills, namely, when

you can't answer a logical question without exposing yourself, then win your argument by calling the other fellow names.

Concrete Proposals
"In my letter you will also note that I proposed to President Robertson that we have a little cooperation on the following points:
1. Federal unemployment insurance for the unemployed Brothers.
2. Adequate old age pensions for the retired (to endorse the National Pension Association Bill).
3. No more wage cuts, and improved working conditions for the employed.
4. A six-hour day with eight hours pay.
5. Referendum votes, and no more control from the top.

"He thinks I am conceited for expressing the above desires! Well, I'll leave it to a referendum vote. WHAT DO YOU BROTHERS THINK OF THE ABOVE POINTS?"

"It is absolutely necessary that we, the rank and file, shall get interested and active in our own behalf, and to this end I would suggest that you Brothers will endorse the enclosed resolution for Federal Unemployment Insurance, and for further information I submit the following source: "Brother C. A. Adams, Chicago Bro. Unity Committee, 2003 N. California, Chicago, Ill. Write him for information and a copy of the Unity News."

"Yours fraternally,
(Signed)
R. RONDOT, G. T. W. FIREMAN."

Illinois Miners in Fight Against Use of the Pauper's Act

VIRGEN, Ill.—At a mass meeting of 400 miners, held here on June 21, it was decided to take immediate steps against the signing of affidavits which make the unemployed paupers. It was decided to strike against the signing of these papers. In order to see that no one signs these papers, picketing will begin at the relief station.

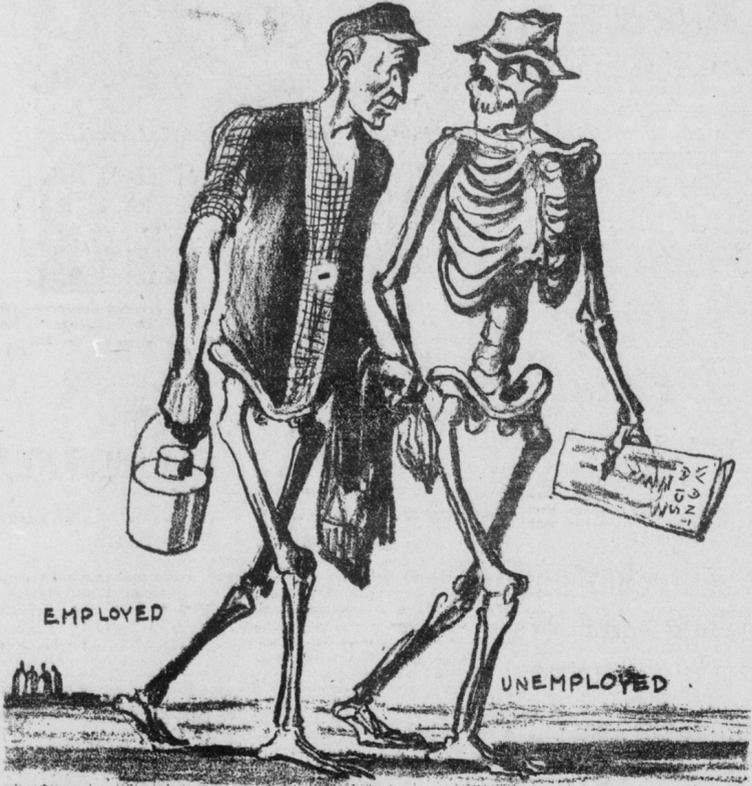
Fight Paupers' Act.
This action is a part of the statewide campaign against the Pauper Act, which denies the unemployed the most elementary rights. Under this act an unemployed person can be denied the right to vote, the right to join an organization which fights for more relief, the right to give bail.

In Nakomis, Ill. four families have been cut off relief because they gave bail for Zip Kocichinski, leader of the unemployed in Illinois. The supervisor claimed that these families could not go bail because they are paupers. Mass meetings are being arranged to force the relief authorities to place them back on relief.

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

"You got a new deal, Jim, and I'm still getting the old one!"

By Burck



Baldwin Congratulates I.L.D. on Scottsboro Defense Fight

Director of Civil Liberties Union Pledges Aid in Campaign to Free Negro Boys

NEW YORK.—Congratulations on the International Labor Defense campaign around the Scottsboro case, and a pledge of assistance by his organization in the work ahead in the case, are contained in a letter from Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, to William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I. L. D.

The text of the letter follows: "On my return to the city, I have just seen your release on Scottsboro, supplementing the brief press dispatches I saw in the Middle West. I have also noted our own press release in which more of a compliment is paid to the I. L. D. judge than to the efforts of the I. L. D. which brought about this decision.

I want you to know that all of us here are highly appreciative of the splendid fight the I. L. D. has put up from the beginning for the Scottsboro boys. You have done a job that no other agency could do or would do, not only in arousing world-wide opinion and protest, but in the selection of counsel for the skillful

handling of the moves in the courts. You have built up a greater opposition to lynch justice in the South than any other case has seen. "I wish you would extend to your associates and to your attorneys the congratulations and best wishes of us all in the conduct of the defense, together with our assurance that we shall aid in any way possible in the further and probably difficult work ahead."

Block Eviction of Negro in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa. June 25.—When the constable on Monday at 10 a. m. put out I. King, Negro comrade, at 233 E. Jefferson St., the Unemployed Council Post there saw the furniture on the street, broke the door and put it back in the house again. On the following Friday, the constable came back and arrested Comrade King and held him at County Jail all night on Friday. On Saturday, the comrade came out of jail and the owner paid the cost.

NEWS BRIEFS

W. VIRGINIA VOTING REPEAL

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 27.—Dry for more than 20 years, this state is today voting on repeal of the prohibition amendment to the United States constitution. Prohibition forces are hopeful that they will be able to carry it and halt the thus far uninterrupted landslide against prohibition. It is the first Southern state to vote on the issue and is regarded as pivotal. If the drys can carry this and twelve other states they can block repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

ROOSEVELT APPEALS TO ADVERTISING

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 27.—Messages from President Roosevelt and Hugh S. Johnson to the convention of the Advertising Federation urge what they call "the advertising industry" to carry on publicity to ballyhoo the Roosevelt National Recovery (slavery) Act.

EXTRA PAY FOR VICE SQUAD

NEW YORK, June 27.—Police Commissioner Bolan defended his policy of paying \$250 a year extra to the frame-up artists and stool-pigeons of the "vice-squad" by saying that some inducement had to be made as they are held in contempt even by other members of the police department. "The \$250 not only helps save the alleged feelings of the stool-pigeons, but also helps them cover expenses they incur in trapping women they desire to jail on vice charges."

RECALLS "LABOR" OBSERVERS

GENEVA, June 27.—The United States observers to the International Labor Conference were instructed by cable from Washington to return home as soon as possible. They will leave today or tomorrow.

KUHN-LOEB GAVE DAVIS \$25,000

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Kuhn-Loeb & Co., big bankers, handed Norman H. Davis the sum of \$25,000 for speaking to the Chilean ambassador for negotiating a loan for the Chilean Potash interests. The loan was made but later defaulted. Davis is the roving ambassador for the Roosevelt administration who recently returned from Europe where he was forwarding the predatory interests of American imperialism. Like many of the other Roosevelt gang Davis also was on the "favored list" of the House of Morgan.

KILL SHEEP FOR TALLOW ONLY

MAGALLANES, Chile, June 27.—Unable to find a market for meat, Chilean ranchers have slaughtered more than 225,000 sheep, from which the only marketable product obtained was tallow. All meat from sheep exported used to go to England, but the restricted buying power of the English masses cut down that market. There are always hungry masses in Chile, but the sheep are killed because they cannot be sold at a profit.

Sign Slave Contract to Get Relief in Muskegon Heights

MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Mich.—A demonstration took place before City Hall against a slave contract which unemployed must sign in order to get relief.

The contract to be signed states: "In consideration of certain advances made to me by the city of Muskegon Heights for welfare aid, the amount of which is evidenced by certain promissory notes heretofore and hereafter to be signed by me, I do hereby transfer, set over and sign to the said city of Muskegon Heights such wages as shall become due me from my employer while I shall be employed as security for the repayment of said notes."

According to this contract any one receiving relief will have to pay it back from his wages if work is found at any time. The contract even specifies "that in case of my death" that "my administrator" should have to make such payments.

Lauded for Heroism, Arabian Toiler Now Faces Deportation

Frances Perkins' Department of Labor Orders Hassan Ali Deported July 2

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—The attention of the Department of Labor being called by an act of heroism on his part, last December, Hassan Ali, an Arabian worker, is due to be deported on July 2. Hassan Ali was born in Aden, Arabia. He became a pearl-diver then driven on by the poverty of his class in Arabia, he travelled over the world as a sailor. In 1923 he came to America. He became a worker in a Danbury fur shop. There was a strike and Hassan joined the strikers militantly. The strike was won.

Saves Drowning Boy

Last December Hassan Ali was walking past the lake near Danbury. He watched two boys playing on the ice. The ice gave way, and the boys fell through into the water. Hassan ran out and dove repeatedly to get the body of the second child and at last he got it. Coming up under the ice, he had to break his way through, and as a result was cut and wounded. Then others appeared on the scene.

The newspapers wrote editorials about his bravery. The Rotary Club and the Humane Society heralded this act of heroism. A Carnegie Medal was promised him. At dinner of the Rotary Club Hassan Ali was the guest of honor. But, instead of medal, instead of the job, as he was promised, the Immigration officials called upon Hassan Ali and took him to the East Boston Immigration Station. He was ordered deported as an alien.

Now In Jail

Now he is in jail in East Boston. He has lost twenty-five pounds and is spitting blood and running a high temperature. But the officials refuse to send him to a hospital. Unable to eat the prison food, he exists only on milk. This man, who risked his life to save a child, and who, as a result has contracted tuberculosis, had no one to whom he could appeal.

The International Labor Defense is taking up his case. A writ of habeas corpus is being filed, and Hassan Ali will be taken to a hospital. Hassan Ali is twenty-nine years of age, colored, speaks English, and worked in Connecticut mills until the crisis drove him onto the streets, penniless.

PLAN TO DEPORT U. S. WORKER

HAMTRACK, Mich.—M. Zackler, a leading member of the local Unemployed Council, was arrested by the Immigration Department June 14 and held for deportation, although he is American-born. His arrest was made in the Welfare Station when he was waiting for his relief check.

"NEGROES ON ALL JURIES"

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—R. C. Hawkins, retired mail carrier on a federal pension, said in an interview that he believed Negroes should be summoned for jury duty. The Chattanooga News, in publishing an interview with Hawkins, distorted his meaning by saying that he believed in "limited use of Negro jurors," whereas Hawkins stated they should be called to jury service on all cases.

DAY BY DAY With the "Daily"

Let's Have News from Our Salesmen and Distributors

For the past several weeks we have been getting news and letters only from district and section representatives of the Daily Worker. The comrades who are actually on the streets, on the delivery routes, have remained silent.

But it is only the workers who actually go out into the streets and among the factories and strikes and working class neighborhoods to sell the Daily who can really indicate the best methods for succeeding in the present circulation drive.

We want letters from these workers: Describing their experiences, their failures, their accomplishments. We want to know what sort of news, in their opinion, attracts the workers to whom they sell the

From An Old Friend of the Daily Worker
The following letter is from E. W. Theinert, a disabled veteran who for several years has been at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital in Oteen, North Carolina. Many readers will perhaps remember his frequent letters and contributions to the Daily Worker during the past three financial drives. Theinert, too, has evidently been subjected to Roosevelt's raw deal, as his letter indicates:

"Dear Comrades: I received your letter regarding the expiration of my sub and thank you for notifying me. "I expect to leave the hospital within the next week or two and will be obliged to let my sub expire for the time being. As soon as I establish a permanent residence, I will immediately subscribe again, as I know I would be lost without the Daily. "The Daily has made me class-conscious and has opened my eyes to the abysmal corruption of the kept press and radio, and has shown me the un-Marxian philosophy and the dirty misleadership of the entire Second International. "What was once nothing but a fog of contradictions and bewilderment in my mind is now clarified. Yours for the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

"Daily" More Important Than Living Quarters

From Fred Davey, of Adrian, Michigan
"Comrades: Kindly change my address from 314 West Beecher St. to 1004 E. Church St. We cheapen our living quarters to meet expenses, but our Daily must maintain its standard—\$1 enclosed."

HERE IS MY SUB!

COMRADES: Please send me the Daily Worker for 1 Year 6 Months Sat. Edition (Check your choice)

I enclose \$..... in payment.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$6 per year; \$3.50 for 6 months; \$2 for three months; 75 cents per month; Saturday edition \$1.50 per year. Send ad back with your sub to the DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Textile Code—"An Empty Bread Box"

By NAT KAPLAN

(National Organizer of the National Textile Workers Union)
THE cotton trade code submitted to Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson, head of the "National Industrial Recovery Administration," by the textile barons is aimed to increase the misery of the textile workers. For large sections of the textile workers it will mean less money in their pay envelopes at a time when the cost of living is going up. For all of them it will mean a drastic cut in real wages (because of rising prices they will be able to buy fewer necessities with their wages). It will mean increased speed up and a military regimentation in the mills.

Under Roosevelt's slogan: "To free business—not to shackle it!," the big bankers and big textile employers will be given undisputed control in the price fixing cartels (employers combinations) which will grind down the workers real wages and exterminate the small textile employers. Thru this measure they hope to perform the miracle of eliminating competition, but they will only succeed in creating a more drastic competition between the bigger textile barons.

The textile barons can only succeed in this competitive struggle if they reduce production costs at the expense of the textile workers. In order to understand the "recovery act" we must dig below its surface covering of ballyhoo, of loose, unsupported statements about putting "people back to work," guarantees of a "living wage," etc. We must understand the "deeds" and not the "empty words" of Roosevelt and his skilled strike-breaking clique of Green, McMahon, Gorman and Co.

Danger of Direct Wage Cuts.
For months before the "recovery act" was passed the textile barons intensified their direct wage cutting. These cuts run as high as 60 to 80 per cent in the North and \$10 weekly in the South for a 40-hour week. The "recovery act" gives plenty of leeway to the employers for turning this minimum into the maximum wage. The act specifically forbids anything: "which might tend to set

a maximum as well as a minimum wage." (Section 7, C.). Hence all textile workers still getting over \$10 and \$11 per week face the danger of direct pay cuts towards this level. In words Roosevelt shouts for "the wages of decent living". In deeds he offers the textile workers \$10 and \$11 as this "living wage."

Even a charity organization like the Family Welfare Society in Providence in suggesting family budgets conceive of less than a \$20 weekly income for a family of 5. And the adequacy of this budget can be gauged from the fact that it provides nothing for "savings" and only 75c a week for newspapers, movies, gifts, donations to churches, doctor, dentist, oculist bills, vacations, etc. Take two examples* of average wages today: Burlington, N. C., Mills, \$12, and \$13 weekly. Berkshire Fine Spinning in New England women \$12 and \$11 and men \$18 to \$20. It is not clear that under the "recovery act" the employers will try to beat down these wages to \$10 and \$11 respectively.

Pay Cuts Under Guise of Shorter Hours.
A textile worker whose weekly hours are cut from 70 to 40 under the "recovery act" will get that much less money in his pay envelope. This is clearly stated by the textile barons in their journal Fibre and Fabric: "Forty hours or 30 hours with a 48 hour pay is too foolish to talk about, as labor is going to get in pay, just what it gives back in work, and anyone who believes that 48 hours pay is coming with a 30 or 40 hour week is being fooled."

The editor of the textile World (another employers paper) admitted that even if a provision were put in to a so-called shorter hours bill pending in congress to "maintain wages" the attempt to enforce such a provision would be "futile". The same thing applies to the "recovery act". Thus this act under the guise of shorter hours is going to cut the textile workers weekly pay to the same extent as they cut the hours of labor.

Pay Cuts Through the Stagger System.
Many textile workers who earn below \$10 a week believe that their wages will be automatically raised under the "recovery act". But under the act you are entitled to get \$10 and \$11 for 40 hours work. The employers can cut you below this minimum wage by staggering your working week. They certainly won't

An Offer to Aid the Textile Workers

Comrade Kaplan's article provides an excellent basis for a discussion of the problems of the textile workers under the conditions of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act. We urge the textile workers to discuss their problems in the mills, to formulate more clearly and concretely their own demands in opposition to the proposals of the textile bosses, and then to send letters or short articles, giving the gist of their views, to the DAILY WORKER. This will result in the speediest possible development of a national program of action to improve the conditions of the mill workers.

United mill committees, as Comrade Kaplan suggests, should be quickly set up by the workers in every mill without waiting for organizers from outside. Only quick action by the workers themselves: setting up mill committees, building the National Textile Union, forming rank and file opposition groups in the reactionary U.T.W., and the preparation and carrying through of strike actions for the improvement of their conditions will bring results. The DAILY WORKER offers its columns to the textile workers in their efforts to hammer out such a program.—EDITOR.

pay you \$10 and \$11 for 20 hours work!

The "recovery act" clearly provides for the stagger system (also known as the share-the-work, or share-the-misery plans). In General Johnson's bulletin of June 20th we read: "An average work week should be designed so far as possible to provide for such a spread of employment (read: 'spread of misery', N. K.) as will provide work so far as practical for the employees normally attached to the particular industry."

Now the "employees normally attached" includes the army of the unemployed textile workers who are to take part of the job of the employed textile workers. Roosevelt even states this share-the-misery feature much clearer in the following words: "The idea is simply for employers to hire more men to do the existing work (you see—not 'new men' for 'new jobs', but 'new men' to share the existing work.—N.K.) by reducing the hours of each man's week."

And don't forget that the act does not say that the 40-hour week is the minimum number of hours you can work—it simply says it's the maximum hours you can work! This is the same Wall St. stagger plan tune sung before March 4th by Hoover. The words have slightly changed but the melody lingers on. It means more hardships both for the employed and unemployed textile workers. It means still further cuts in local jobless relief and the refusal to grant federal unemployment insurance under the pretext that people

are going back to work.

Not satisfied with the attacks on the money and real wages of the textile workers, the employers and their agents are aiming special blows against the women, youth and Negroes in the industry. The textile code refuses to guarantee the \$10 and \$11 minimum to: "Apprentices, cleaners and outside employees". In the South it affects the Negro workers and in the industry as a whole it affects the youth and sections of the women who can be easily designated as "apprentices" by the employers.

In New Bedford, Batty and Binns of the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L. textile union) have forced through a decision in their textile council calling for the abolition of the Massachusetts state law forbidding night work for women under the pretext that Roosevelt must not be hampered in carrying out the "recovery act".

Role of U.T.W. Misleaders.
The "recovery act" does not automatically abolish the "open union shop" in the textile industry. It simply gives the workers the right to organize in unions for "collective bargaining" (a right which they legally had before the act was passed). And if the act forbids the employer from refusing to hire a worker simply because he belongs to a labor union, it does not prevent him from refusing to hire a union worker under any other pretext that he can invent. It will certainly be used by the employers to try to smash the left wing unions. Such a drive has already been started in the needle trades. It is only the workers thru

their organized power who can win the right to keep their industry organized in their own rank and file unions.

The Roosevelt administration and the textile barons are using McMahon Gorman and Co. to put over their attack on the textile workers in the following form: 1) Lull the textile masses into passively waiting for the operation of the "recovery act". 2) By this means prevent the outbreak of strikes. 3) Where the strikes do break out take over the leadership in order to defeat it. 4) Under certain conditions where the masses are about to strike, even take the initiative in calling the strike, in order to be in a more favorable position to betray it. (Mr. Revere of the U. T. W. did this in the last Manchester strike. The U.T.W. called the strike for a wage increase. When they sent the workers back to the mills with "a victory" large sections of them found a 20 per cent pay cut in their envelopes.) 5) No general drive to organize the unorganized, but where there is a movement for organization steer it into the safe channels of the U.T.W.

The textile barons will only favor U.T.W. organization against the "greater evil" of the organization of their workers into militant rank and file organization like the National Textile Workers Union. They are keeping in mind the revolt of the U.T.W. rank and file in Salem and Manchester. At the same time they will use their faithful lackeys McMahon, Gorman, et. al., under all conditions.

For Real Improvements.

The militant National Textile Workers Union is leading the struggle in the industry against this latest attack by the employers and their government. We must 1) Fight for increases in wages (including piece work prices) to meet the rising cost of living. 2) Demand the 40-hour week without any reduction in pay. 3) No stretch out, speed-up systems. Abolition of health and safety hazards. 4) Fight for the special demands of the women, youth and Negroes in the industry. 5) Federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and employers.

We must build our department and mill united action committees to fight along this line. For permanent organization in the mill join the National Textile Workers Union which takes in all textile workers regardless of political, religious or racial differences.

Sopkin Strikers Reject De Priest Terms; Stand Firm

Reformists Urge Arbitration; Strikers Remain by Union; Ovation for Ford of T.U.U.L.; Police Terror Continues

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Request for a jury trial by Professor Robert Morse Lovett, of the University of Chicago, and Thomas McKenna, of the American Civil Liberties Union, on charges of disorderly conduct, was granted today. Lovett and McKenna were arrested when they protested against police brutality against the dress strikers picketing the Sopkin shop on So. Michigan Avenue.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman, ministers and reformist organizations in alliance with Sopkin are actively at work to break the strike of 1,600 Negro and white workers who are fighting sweatshop conditions in the Sopkins Dress Shop here. Four plants are completely tied up as the strike is in its second week, and the workers are more determined than ever to win their demands.

L. A. HAT STRIKE ENDS IN VICTORY

Win Shorter Week Without Pay Cut

LOS ANGELES, June 26.—A three-day strike of the millinery workers of the Lube Hat Works, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, ended in a complete victory for the workers. All demands were won by the workers. The demands were: restoration of the 44-hour week without any reduction in pay; abolition of all discrimination and abuses against women in the shop; equal division of work during dull seasons and the recognition of a shop committee and the Millinery branch of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Almost all the workers on strike joined the union and formed a strong committee with which the other shops are joining the union, inspired by the results of the Lube strike. The newly-formed Millinery branch of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is launching an intensive drive to bring all the workers in the millinery industry into the militant union.

Strike of Nearly 100 Millinery Workers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 26.—Millinery workers on strike here against Golding Brothers and led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union have signed up with the union. Although the police are intimidating the strikers on the picket line, the line remains unbroken. The workers are demanding equal division of work, abolition of discrimination, and lay-offs, and that their union be recognized. Nearly 100 workers are involved in the strike.

The bosses have thus far refused to meet a strikers' committee, although he has suggested a hand-picked committee with which he will negotiate. But the workers protested against this trick of trying to split the workers' ranks, and refused.

Needle Workers Plan Strike in St. Louis After Shop Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—A developing sentiment for strike among the needle trades workers here was evident last week at a shop conference called by the Elaine Shop Group. The conference, one of the largest ever held here in this industry, was attended by 30 delegates representing several shops. Girsch of Chicago was the principal speaker. Workers took the floor and told of the miserable conditions which the workers face in the needle sweatshops here. They exhibited checks as low as \$3.18 for 54 hours work. Girsch, who stressed the importance of shop organization, warned the workers against the new fake efforts of the Amalgamated and the I.L.G.W. officials, who are launching an organization campaign with the express purpose of helping the government and the bosses defeat any efforts of the workers to win better conditions. These officials announced a mass meeting to start the organization campaign and are playing up the Recovery Act as a means of fooling the workers to join their organizations and accept their company union policies.

PROTEST JIM-CROWISM IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A campaign against the vicious Jim-crow and discriminatory practices of relief authorities was begun at a combined meeting of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Three Heavy Blows to Workers in the First Six Days of Slavery Act

By HARRY GANNES

It did not take very much time to go by—exactly six days, from June 15 to June 21—before the workers were given a taste of the industrial recovery bill and the railway coordination bill in action. In these six days there were three fundamentals steps taken, each one consisting of a terrific blow directed against the workers. In each instance the A. F. of L. leaders and other reactionary trade union leaders helped the bosses.

We must remember, in drawing fundamentals steps taken, each one consisting of a terrific blow directed against the workers. In each instance the A. F. of L. leaders and other reactionary trade union leaders helped the bosses. In the hearing preliminary to the passage of the bill, whether Green could assure the President of the United States that he could expect to receive the guaranty from the labor leaders in the 110 different industries in which they were organized, involving 5,000,000 workers, that they would "call upon workers

MILLIONS FOR REFINANCING OF FARM MORTGAGES

Bankers Alone Get Aid While Farmers Get Nothing

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Fifty-four men on the payroll of the Federal Farm Credit Administration are at work in Wisconsin, "refinancing" farm mortgages. They are buying up from the mortgage sharks some \$50,000,000 in mortgages. The price to be paid for them is limited to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land, plus 20 per cent of all farm improvements.

Doesn't Benefit Farmers No farmer will get one penny of this money being spent in Wisconsin. Only the mortgage sharks who have not been able to realize anything off their paper because of the resistance of farmers to evictions and foreclosures will benefit. Their paper will be bought up by banks and then the federal government will use its power to compel the farmers to pay the bankers. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned a \$6. Paul bank \$35,000,000 to enable the bank to buy the mortgages.

FOUR FURNITURE STRIKES ARE WON

Get Wage Increases of 15 to 40 P. C.

NEW YORK.—Four strike victories, resulting in wage increases of 15 to 40 per cent are announced by the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The wage increases were won at the Blumenthal, Ovington, Livingston, Feldstein and Ficari Bros. shops. The Furniture Workers' Industrial Union is carrying on a campaign in the rest of the furniture and upholstery shops in the city for similar demands.

The strike against the Parlor Frame Co., Bronx, for an increase of wages is holding solid. Fifteen workers of the Cornell Upholstery on De Kalb Ave., corner Broadway, Brooklyn, are on strike for the following demands: 1—Recognition of shop committee; 2—Increase of wages; 3—Equal division of work.

A mass meeting will be held Thursday at Manhattan Lyceum, 46 E. 4th St., of all workers working in the furniture industry. The National Industrial Recovery Bill will be explained and a plan of action will be proposed. Speakers will be Ben Gold, J. Rubin, Osvaldi Eusepi and M. Pizer.

50 DAYS FOR A WORKER

LOS ANGELES.—John E. Hester, militant worker of Lewndale, who was brutally beaten and arrested when a delegation of workers were attacked at the Los Angeles Welfare Bureau by the "red squad" was found guilty by a jury in Judge Crum's court on two counts of "stealing electricity" with intent to defraud the public utility companies. He was sentenced to serve 50 days in jail for "contempt of court" when he insisted that the real evidence involved in this case be put on the record.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST ASSOCIATION SHOPS

A. F. of L. Leaders, However, Refuse to Spread Strike to Rest of Industry

NEW YORK.—A strike against all pocketbook shops affiliated to the bosses' association was declared yesterday at a meeting of pocketbook workers held at the Rand School. The strike followed after the bosses announced their shops to be open shops and refused any longer to recognize the union. The Strike, which is controlled by the A. F. of L. officials, is to be confined only to Association shops.

Officials Postpone General Strike A. F. of L. officials in control of the strike refused yesterday to call a general strike, declaring that it should be postponed for a later date. The official clique is bent on repeating the treachery of 1931, and has assumed full control of the strike and settlement committee, keeping out the rank and file.

The Rand School meeting was the occasion of a demagogic speech by the officials, in which the Recovery Act was brought in to stifle any militant struggle.

Rank, File Calls for Real Strike.

The rank and file committee calls upon the pocketbook workers to turn the strike into a genuine, militant struggle and to force the officials to declare a general strike to include

for assistance to this program." Green replied that he would give this assurance. (page 121 of the hearing). Now let us see what the program is in action, in life and not in words, which Green assured the framers of the industrial recovery bill he would attempt to drive the workers to support. The setting of a minimum wage of \$10 in the South and \$11 in the North for textile workers under the industrial recovery act will serve as a precedent to be followed for minimum wages for the entire working-class. Not only that, the so-called minimum wage (which in practice, as admitted in the hearings, will usually become the maximum wage) applies to only a part of the textile workers, excluding apprentices, cleaners and other outside workers in the textile industry. This fully shows how Section 7, paragraph C of the bill will work in practice as we explained in the previous article. That section reads: "The president may differentiate according to experience and skill of

Miners' Wives Marching to Picket



Pennsylvania miners have waged many bitter struggles, against both the operators and the United Mine Workers' treacherous leadership. Now they are meeting to formulate their demands, and scenes like the above may be repeated.

1,000 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST DUBINSKY'S PIECE WORK PLOT

Cloakmakers Demand I. L. G. W. U. Officials Call Open Meeting on Question

NEW YORK.—A protest demonstration of cloakmakers against the attempt of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to help the bosses sneak back the piece-work system, took place yesterday in front of the headquarters of the I.L.G.W.U. at 16th St. Over 1,000 workers participated in the demonstration, following a meeting at Bryant Hall, where cloakmakers packed the hall to hear their rank and file action committee report on how Dubinsky had rejected their demands that he help the cloakmakers in their struggle for the retention of week work.

Referendum Thursday

The fake referendum called by Dubinsky on the question of piece-work will be held on Thursday. The working of the question on the ballot shows how Dubinsky is trying to swindle the workers into accepting piece work slavery. "Do the workers," the question reads, "insist on week work under all circumstances, or will they authorize the conference committee to negotiate an agreement on a piece-work basis with safeguards?" Dubinsky tries to spread the illusion among the workers that they can get piece work "with safeguards." The word "safeguards" is the bait in the referendum trap set by Dubinsky and the bosses.

Afraid to Face Workers

Dubinsky dares not come out openly at a mass meeting of workers, such as is demanded by the rank and file, and see at an open vote whether or not the workers want piece-work. Instead he wants a "secret" ballot where the counting will also be done in secret by Dubinsky's henchmen. The cloakmakers showed in yesterday's demonstration what they think of this sly attempt to introduce piece-work. Thursday's referendum, they must be prepared to block Dubinsky's attempt to falsify the results of the vote.

Notorious Zausner Steals Painters Council Elections

Bosses, Underworld Pad Ballots to Elect Him

NEW YORK.—Philip Zausner, notorious thief who stole \$100,000 from the treasury of Painters' District Council No. 9 in 1927, was "elected" secretary-treasurer of the Painters' District Council at the election held last Saturday. It is reported that the Master Painters' Association, together with the Washington Heights Association, paid \$25,000 to "elect" Zausner.

How the Election Was Stolen.

According to the ballot count of the official machine, Zausner received 1,200 votes, only 24 per cent of the total vote. Four other candidates received between 800 and 1,000 votes each. Besides mobilizing the whole underworld under the leadership of Jake the Bum, 800 books were issued by Zausner's gang for members who were non-existent, and each person was given a bribe of \$5 or \$10 to vote with the book. Last year the General Executive Board, the Master Painters' Association and the politicians in the District Council combined to bring Zausner in as an appointed manager of the District Council, but the mass revolt was so great that the Executive Board were forced to withdraw him. This year they decided to put it over by stealing the elections.

Rank and file painters are up in arms against this election and are taking steps to oust Zausner and his gang. Every local union is urged by the rank and file to adopt resolutions of protest, demanding the ousting of the agents of the bosses in the District Council and to take organizational steps to put honest rank and file representatives in this office who will fight for the members against the bosses.

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER GETS JOB BAYONNE, N. J.—Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has a job in his father's business—the Standard Oil Company. He will start at the bottom with a job in the personnel department better known as the stool pigeon department by the workers.

two experts are Secretary of Labor, Frances S. Perkins, and Dr. Leo Wol-

made by an industrial covenant to which all employers shall subscribe." The railway workers got an extension of the cut in wages, a continuation of, as Roosevelt himself says "starvation wages," and no "sustained employment" but more unemployment under the same bill that gave them the cut, the railway coordination act. But perhaps the best commentary on this wage cut action comes best from those whom it benefits most, the bankers. Their ideas are epitomized as follows: "Such an extension of the 10 per cent in railway wages) must be considered in the nature of a victory for the managements, for few of them seriously thought they would be able to achieve this action without a prolonged struggle." (Herald-Tribune, June 22, 1933). A victory for the railway bosses! A victory in which the American Federation of Labor contributed by its yeoman service in helping to put over the program of Wall Street as written by Roosevelt & Co.

Two experts are Secretary of Labor, Frances S. Perkins, and Dr. Leo Wol-

Rank and File Coal Miners Meet to Plan Struggle

Formulate Program; Wire Lewis Demanding Right of Workers to Draw Up Code Under Recovery (Slavery) Act

SHENANDOAH, Pa., June 27.—Rank and file delegates of 16 local unions of the United Mine Workers in the Anthracite fields were present at a conference held here on Sunday and formulated a program of action for the rank and file of District 9 of the United Mine Workers. The delegates drew up a series of demands calling for the stopping of all wage cutting schemes and for the restoration of the colliery rate sheet and working conditions where wages have been cut. The demands include also pay for dead work for all yardage, timbering, props, building of chutes and pitching coal, the establishment of the colliery rate on all mechanical mining, such as mechanical loaders, shakers, chutes and the abolition of all special contracts, a 30-hour week without reduction in wages and no discrimination.

Plans for struggle against the Lewis machine were formulated and a program drawn up to demand that officials be subjected to recall by a majority vote of the locals that a drive be launched to exempt the unemployed from dues payments and also those miners working less than 8 days a month. The rank and file will also work for the abolition of the check-off, the reinstatement of all provisional locals and the return of all lifted charters.

Demand Right to Draw Up Code.

The conference went on record to demand a special convention according to the constitution which permits 15 locals in good standing to ask for a special convention. A telegram was sent to Lewis from the conference condemning his move to draw up a code for the miners under the National Recovery (Slavery) Act without consulting them. The miners demanded that the workers themselves should have the right to draw up their own code. A committee of action to put the program into effect was elected consisting of 12 miners.

ASKS FOR GOVT AID TO CRUSH SAN GABRIEL STRIKE

Mexican Consul Uses Recovery Act Against Agricultural Workers

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 27.—Officials of the newly formed "Union of Mexican Farmers," organized by the agricultural workers in Santa Gabriel, Venise, Sawtelle and Santa Monica, on strike against the hunger wages which are being paid, wired President Roosevelt last week to settle the strike through the machinery of the National Recovery Act. The consul together with a preacher, Manuel Gonzales, came into the strike of 3,000 agricultural workers, stirred up race hatred among the workers, organized the "all Mexican Union" and after driving out of the organizers and sympathizers of the workers' struggle succeeded in stifling the workers' militancy. Hundreds of scabs were brought into the field while the consul advised the workers to wait for Roosevelt's aid.

False Promises of Strike Relief

The consul reported last week that the President of Mexico had sent \$1,000 to the strike fund, but thousands of workers looked out by the Japanese bosses are starving and have not seen any of that money. Nineteen Mexican agricultural workers, who refused to accept the consul's policies, were arrested. Workers Back at Same Low Pay In El Monte, where the major struggles took place, militant workers sympathized with the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union are being terrorized and intimidated. Many of the workers have gone back to work at 15 cents an hour.

IT'S FORCED LABOR IN BELGIUM, BUT IT'S A JOB HERE

By a Vet Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY.—Since the men from the Home Relief Bureau were put to work in the parks, etc., for 10 days a month, I always was and am under the impression that it is forced labor. My friends call it a "job." I said that it isn't a job because you don't get a living wage. In the New York Times of June 2, 1933, page 14, I read a headline—"Forces Jobless to Work." "Belgian Government will enroll all who seek relief, Brussels, June 1." Is the ten days a month a job or forced labor? Ex-Service Man. Editor's Note: These workers are not working for wages. They are on the relief list, and would be cut off if they insisted on getting regular wages for their work. This is forcing them to work, and therefore all relief work is forced labor.

"WORSE THAN SLAVERY"

By a Worker Correspondent DENVER, Col.—The situation in Denver is deplorable. Men, women and children are starving to death. Every day there is lots of work here, but no pay. Men are forced to work for groceries, it is worse than slavery here. People evicted every day. Things will get better when the workers take things in their own hands and run things to suit them.

SOCIALIST LIBRARY CUTS WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee Public Library is giving me a month's vacation without pay and since I haven't been paid for two and a half months, I'm sort of in a quandary. We had an 18 per cent cut here, with the Socialists proposing a 26 per cent cut and a 30-hour

SEATTLE LAUNDRY WORKERS SOLD OUT BY OFFICIALS

Officials of Laundry Union Confuse Them and Defeat Strike

By a Laundry Worker Correspondent SEATTLE, Wash.—Last summer the laundry workers went on strike for the payment of the 4th of July wages.

This question was being quibbled over in the union when the bosses sent a letter that the wages should be slashed 15 per cent. The whole membership was in an uproar and a strong strike sentiment prevailed.

Certain officials in the local took the floor and told the workers they



should ignore the letter concerning the wage-cut, that they could and would force the bosses to stick to the old contract. When a strike vote was taken, the membership was confused on the issues at stake. Imagine a local of 1,500 members striking for a day's pay when a 15 per cent cut was staring them in the face!

However, the strike was called. As soon as the business agent took the workers from the shop, he called them to the Labor Temple to form strike committees. When they returned to picket, they found scabs already at work unmolessted.

The strike was called off in about a week. Results: Minimum wage-cut from \$17.25 to \$15. Loss of holidays with pay. Guarantee of full day when called to work, cut to guarantee of four hours. However, the officials claimed they saved the Union—a place to pay \$1.25 monthly for women and \$1.75 for men.

The strange part of it all is that not so long ago they came back to work than the question of the 4th day was again taken up. The Business Agent reported he was still working on this and expected results soon.

Experienced Worker at Swifts Unable to Keep Up the Terrific Pace

By a Food Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—I was employed by Swift & Co. five years. I was laid off last January and have not worked since. The other day I went down to the company, hoping that I would get a job. This is what happened. The first thing the employment agent asked was whether I am getting relief. I said yes. Then he asked what place I was getting it. I told him. Then he wanted to know how long, and when I told him, his remark was that it was too long.

Baltimore's Mayor on the City Rock Pile

By a Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—There is an article in "The Post" of Mayor Jackson swinging a sledge hammer on the city rock pile. In my travels all over the U. S. A. I have seen many workers swinging sledge hammers and their suits are of the zebra stripes and to keep them on the job these workers were chained. In Mayor Jackson's mouth there is a nice big cigar, probably made in one of Tam pa, Florida, where child labor is exploited.

He only crushed one stone on this rock pile and he tired very fast. On the city relief plan workers that have worked in offices and in factories are put on this project.

Workers demanding more relief or talking against rotten conditions in front of the stool-pigeons, on other jobs are sent to these projects. The Mayor and all the other city officials that visited these jobs went in city cars, but the workers have to dig down into their own pockets and pay 20 cents a day care fare out of their meagre pay.

Prostitution Is Part of Young Girls Job in Selling New Deal Beer

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—A New York firm began to run a Venetian Night here, and arranged with an employment agency to get 75 girls. Out of 300 who applied, 75 passed the test on the following—pretty, nice bodies, singing ability, a good mixer, daring (insofar as sociability is concerned) and selling beer. No pay except a commission of 7 cents from every dollar of beer sold. The first night the girls worked from 5 p.m. to 2 a.m., and they hardly made 75 cents apiece. They had to stop work, jump on the stage and sing and dance, then again keep sociable on the floor and force beer sales.

The management refuses to hire union waitresses, as they will have to pay union wages, and the firm will not be able to do with union workers what they can get away with, with unorganized girls. Such exploitation and driving young girls to prostitution is the new fruit of the Roosevelt New Deal. The waitresses' union has registered a protest, and the entire labor movement should join in this protest.

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U. S. Latin-America Trade Pact Report Stirs Conference

Further Attempt to Undermine Great Britain, Forward Tariff War, Feared in London

LONDON, June 27.—Every day sees sharper conflicts emerging at the world economic conference as a result of the aggressiveness of American imperialism. The chief development today is the publication from Washington of a report that a series of bilateral trade agreements with Latin-American countries are being prepared.

SPARKS

THE United States Department of Justice wanted to spare Harriman even though they knew that he was engaged in plundering his depositors because they wanted to avert a bank crisis.

Well, now that is a most charming excuse. That is like saying that they didn't want to disturb the crook in his work for fear of alarming the other crooks.

HARRIMAN who bought himself the duller knife he could find, and then timed his attempt at "suicide" with the arrival of the photograph, displayed a much sharper skill when it came to playing his depositors. He made some very deep incursions in their pockets.

HOLY MOLEY, Roosevelt's traveling brain trust, will arrive in London today.

The first hardship he will have to face is to submit to one of MacDonald's suffocatingly sweet speeches about "harmony."

WHEN he disinfests himself from the effects of that, he will be able to get down to work—to applying the screws to the French and British delegates.

THE scientist, Millikan, who believes in God and Herbert Hoover, thinks that the advance of science will put an end to war.

This is a part of the poison gas emitted by the "scientific" salesmen of the capitalist class.

IT is part of the dialectics of historical development that every newly discovered instrument of offense calls forth a corresponding weapon of defense. The wars of the future will only be more frightful than in the past.

Only the abolition of the cause of war can stop war.

AND if the workers refuse to transport ammunition, and train their guns on those responsible for the war—then that will also do an awful lot to stop the coming imperialist war.

ONE of the great lessons of the Russian revolution is "Turn imperialist war into civil war."

YESTERDAY we spent a most enjoyable hour (after work, please remember) looking at the bargains in the New York Workers Book Shop. They are having one of their 20 per cent reduction sales, and we picked up many of the books and pamphlets we have been wanting to buy for a long time.

Dozens of pamphlets on the Soviet Union. Remarkable pamphlets on the conditions in the U.S.A. Stories, economics, magazines. Travel magazines from the Soviet Union. Literary magazines from John Reed Clubs.

AND a marvelous collection of the classics of Marx, Engels and Lenin. And, simply packed full of nourishment, the second volume of Stalin's "Leninism."

Needle Workers Form Ex-Servicemen's Post

At an enthusiastic meeting held at the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Center, 131 W. 28th St., a Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League Post was organized last week. The institution of the post was auspicious for its enthusiasm. Fifty ex-servicemen signed up immediately.

Their next meeting will be at the Industrial Center of the Needle Trade Workers, Thursday evening at 5:30 p.m.

Canadian Labor Camp Workers Attacked

FOR WILLIAM, Canada.—A strike started in a labor camp here when officials fired two men who were organizing the workers. When an attempt was made to evict the men from the camp they resisted. They were attacked by a policeman, fire rager and a number of foremen, who used a fire hose against them. Pick handles and rocks were used by the workers to defend themselves.

\$50,000 a Year 'Grease' Paid to Canada's Press

QUEBEC, June 25.—The fact that the Canadian government had been "greasing" the Canadian Press, Dominion news service corresponding to the Associated Press in the United States, at the rate of \$50,000 a year up to 1924, was brought out at the recent Canadian Press convention here. The chief of the press association claimed that this graft increase was no longer paid at present, and sought to excuse it as a "war measure," although it lasted several years after the war ended.

MINNEAPOLIS CORRECTION

In the June 19th issue of the Daily Worker on the front page there is a news item about the Minneapolis elections with the following heading: "30 per cent Growth in Minneapolis Red Vote." This is incorrect, as the total vote was 30 per cent of the total vote, and showed a 50 per cent increase over the last municipal elections two years ago.

Moley Arrives In England, Has No Comment To Make

COBB, Ireland, June 27.—Assistant Secretary of State, Raymond Moley, personal representative of Roosevelt, arrived here today, but instead of flying to London, as was first announced, proceeded to Plymouth, from whence he will take a train to London, arriving there about midnight. When asked if his mission was to correct statements made by the American delegation, Moley replied: "I am not aware the delegates have said anything they were not authorized to say."

RAPID GROWTH OF GERMAN ILLEGAL WORKERS' PRESS

Communist Papers Appear In a Dozen Big Cities

BERLIN, June 25.—In the deep underground the German Communist Party has developed tremendous activity. Even the most bitter enemies of Communism are forced to recognize this fact. The illegal press is the militant sector in the heroic work of the German Communist Party.

The central organ of the party, "Die Rote Fahne," in the last few weeks has been coming out more regularly, and also in a considerably larger size. In external appearance the illegal "Rote Fahne" is not much different from the former legal paper.

"Rote Fahne" Circulation Rising

The circulation of the illegal "Rote Fahne" is kept on the level of 300,000 to 350,000 copies. It is characteristic that in cities in which the legal "Rote Fahne" had a circulation of 2,000 or 3,000, the illegal paper is now distributed in 8,000 to 10,000 copies.

Papers in Munich, Hamburg, Cologne

Alongside "Die Rote Fahne," dozens of other Communist printed newspapers are appearing. The "Hamburger Volkszeitung" appears regularly, as do also the "Neue Zeitung" in Munich, the "Ruhr Echo" in Essen, the "Sozialistische Republik" in Cologne, the "Sueddeutsche Arbeiterzeitung" in Stuttgart. The bourgeois press a few days ago announced that the High Court of Stuttgart had imposed prison sentences on a number of workers who were distributing the illegal "Sueddeutsche Arbeiterzeitung."

The Police President of Bremen declared with amazement that, regardless of repression, the Bremen Communist newspaper "Arbeiter Zeitung" not only continued to appear but had the "audacity" to publish its latest issue in six pages.

Aside from the printed Communist newspapers, Germany is covered at present with a great network of illegal regional and shop papers, "hand-made" by mimeograph or other methods. Such papers are now to be seen in all neighborhoods of Berlin without exception.

The tremendous interest of the working masses in the Communist press is strikingly illustrated by the fact that a small shop nucleus where there are only ten or fifteen Communists is distributing 200 to 250 copies of the regional paper.

Even in the agricultural areas of Germany, illegal Communist newspapers have begun to be published.

Paris Hears of Revolts in 3 African Colonies

PARIS, June 25.—Rumors of discontent and revolts in French colonies in Africa, although denied by officials, mounted to such a pitch today that Herriot's Radical Socialist Party decided to question the Dalaire government in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies asserted, despite the official denials, that Communists were "fomenting trouble" in Algeria, that the French had clashed with Italians in Tunis, and that rebellious uprisings had occurred in Morocco, with disturbances in Rabat.

Japanese Imperialism Advances

The present situation is characterized by the fact that Japanese imperialism advances unhampered into the Peiping-Tientsin area. At the same time British imperialism is advancing into Sinkiang and through the Tibetan and other puppet states preparing the seizure of West China.

The Only Mass Rule

"We, the Provisional Government of the Soviet Republic of China and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army of China, are the only mass rule and armed force opposing all imperialist invasions. We are fighting for the interests of the toiling masses of all China, for the independence, unity and integrity of China. The need of the hour is to fight against Japanese and other imperialism; those who oppose this fight must be swept away. Victories of Red Army. During the last three months the workers and peasants of Kiangsi and the Red Army have defeated nine divisions of the enemy. More than 30,000 prisoners and rifles, besides huge stores of other equipment, have been captured in a number of battles. Nine thousand Kuomintang soldiers have voluntarily joined the Red Army in Kiangsi. In Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, our forces are growing. So deep is the disintegration of the enemy forces that the captured staff of the 52nd and 59th Divisions in Kiangsi have issued a declaration, denouncing the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek, repenting their past crimes against the workers and peasants of China, and asking the soldiers and officers to stop fighting against the Soviet districts and to turn against the Kuomintang traitors of the fatherland. For a Revolutionary, People's War. It is on the basis of our victories that we repeat our offer of January, 1933, which smashes the slander of the Kuomintang that we

Peasant Women from Collective Farm at Rest Sanitarium, Odessa



Rapidly recovering their health; amusing themselves by playing dominoes. Existence of such sanitariums and treatment for farm women marks a tremendous change in the status and well-being of peasant women brought about by the revolution.

HUGENBERG QUILTS; NAZIS DISSOLVE HIS BODYGUARD

Resignation Upsets Legal Basis For Hitler Cabinet

BERLIN, June 27.—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Minister of Economics and leader of the Nationalist party, resigned from the Hitler Cabinet today. President Paul von Hindenburg accepted the resignation, which had been expected ever since the Nazis began to turn against their "allies" who helped them seize power. It was understood reliably that the Nationalist party would soon be prohibited entirely.

Legally, Hitler's Cabinet now loses the right to govern without the Reichstag, which surrendered its law-making powers to "the government as at present constituted." No one expects, however, that the Nazis will pay any attention to this additional bit of unconstitutionality; or if they do, it will be only an empty formality, since all Hitler's opponents have been ousted from the Reichstag.

The conflict in the government between Hitler and Hugenberg reached its climax last night when the Nazi political police prohibited a meeting of the Nationalist Association of the Industrial Middle Classes at which Hugenberg was to have been the chief speaker. Previously, Hugenberg had been called home in disgrace from the London economic conference, and the Kampfstaffel, or "fighting rings" of the Nationalist party, had been ordered dissolved.

Religious persecution was charged in a secret appeal issued yesterday by the Rev. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, elected a month ago to the post of Reichsbishop by German Protestant church groups, who urged his followers to stand firm against Nazi political domination over the church. Meanwhile the general superintendent of the Evangelical Church, Dr. Friedrich Dibelius, who in April defended the Nazi regime in a radio broadcast to America, was sent on "leave of absence" by Dr. August Jaeger, new Nazi commissar of Prussian Evangelical churches.

MUNICH, Bavaria, June 26.—The Nazi police arrested all the Bavarian People's Party (Catholic) members of the Reichstag and the Bavarian Landtag today at the order of Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Chief of Police of Munich.

This is a further step in the Nazi campaign to wipe out the remnants of the bourgeois opposition parties. The swollen Yangtze River at Hankow has reached a level of nearly 48 feet. The chief engineer of the National Flood Relief Commission declares, however, that "fear and anxiety will be justified only when the rise reaches fifty feet."

Thousands Drowned as Flood Razes Tungjen; Cannibalism in Shensi

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The city of Tungjen, in eastern Kwelchow Province, was destroyed a week ago by cloudburst and flood, according to meager advices reaching here. Thousands of persons were drowned when the Mayen River Valley and struck Tungjen while the people slept. The swollen Yangtze River at Hankow has reached a level of nearly 48 feet. The chief engineer of the National Flood Relief Commission declares, however, that "fear and anxiety will be justified only when the rise reaches fifty feet."

Las Palmas Red Unions Declare General Strike

MADRID, June 25.—A general strike, to last for an indefinite period, has been called by the revolutionary trade unions of Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands. At Santa Cruz, in Tenerife, the National Federation of Labor has declared a 24-hour general strike in sympathy with the locked out cigar-makers. Business is paralyzed in both cities. No violent clashes with police have occurred. The bombing is being made the basis for violent attacks upon the Spanish Government, which recently passed stringent anti-clerical legislation.

N.Y. "Nation," Liberal Weekly, Takes Nazi Advertisement

NEW YORK.—While the editorial pages of the "Nation," self-styled liberal weekly, "deplore what is happening in Germany," it is not above taking Nazi money for advertisement. The weekly, "deploring what is happening in Germany," it is not above taking Nazi money for advertisement. The weekly, "deploring what is happening in Germany," it is not above taking Nazi money for advertisement.

AUSTRIA TO SEIZE ALL NAZI LEADERS

Vaugin Orders Attack On Hitler Planes

VIENNA, June 27.—The Dollfuss government has deprived all Austrian Nazi leaders of their passports, foreshadowing their early arrest after the expected withdrawal of this week of parliamentary immunity from those who now possess it. German automobiles carrying concealed arms from Bavaria for Austrian Nazis have been stopped at Salzburg.

Spaniard Arrested in Rome for St. Peter's Bombing on Sunday

ROME, June 26.—The Rome police arrested a Spaniard today, charging him with having planted the bomb which exploded at the central gate of St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday, injuring four persons.

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SOVIET CHINA MANIFESTO CALLS FOR PEOPLES' WAR

imperialist invasions. We are fighting for the interests of the toiling masses of all China, for the independence, unity and integrity of China. The need of the hour is to fight against Japanese and other imperialism; those who oppose this fight must be swept away. Victories of Red Army. During the last three months the workers and peasants of Kiangsi and the Red Army have defeated nine divisions of the enemy. More than 30,000 prisoners and rifles, besides huge stores of other equipment, have been captured in a number of battles. Nine thousand Kuomintang soldiers have voluntarily joined the Red Army in Kiangsi. In Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan, our forces are growing. So deep is the disintegration of the enemy forces that the captured staff of the 52nd and 59th Divisions in Kiangsi have issued a declaration, denouncing the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek, repenting their past crimes against the workers and peasants of China, and asking the soldiers and officers to stop fighting against the Soviet districts and to turn against the Kuomintang traitors of the fatherland. For a Revolutionary, People's War. It is on the basis of our victories that we repeat our offer of January, 1933, which smashes the slander of the Kuomintang that we

U. S. S. R. Protests Kamchatka Landing by Japan Warship

Sokolnikov Calls Destroyer's Actions "Outrageous Violation"

(Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, June 27.—The Japanese Ambassador in Moscow informed Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Sokolnikov on June 21 that three Japanese fishermen had been shot at Cape Kronotsky, Kamchatka, according to information from the Japanese government. Rifle fire was opened from shore and the fishermen were killed it is alleged.

POLICE ATTACK CHICAGO MEETING

Two FSU Leaders To Be Tried July 7

CHICAGO.—Alexander Darin, local organizer of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and John Davis, a Negro worker, are to be tried here on charges of "unlawful assembly" and "inciting to riot" on July 7. They were arrested June 26 when police brutally broke up a street meeting of the F.S.U. at the corner of Lawrence and Spaulding Aves.

Kicking the speaker's box from under the feet of Darin the cops attacked him with their clubs and seized him and Davis, taking them to the police station, where both were subjected to insult, and where Davis was struck a terrific blow in the ribs. Brought before Judge Haas, after spending the night in jail, Darin stated he was not ready for trial, that he had not been allowed to consult his attorney. Both Davis and Darin were released to await trial.

In refusing to grant a permit for the meeting, which was broken up, Commissioner James P. Allman evaded a direct answer to the permit-request by submitting the following report by Lieutenant Make Mills of the Industrial Squad:

"From: Chicago, Ill. June 15, 1933. To: Commissioner of Police. Subject: Permit request to hold open-air meeting.

"Referring to the attached communication from J. Strong, Secretary, Friends of the Soviet Union (Communist), wish to advise that I have answered request of J. Strong (Communist) under date of July 8th, recommending that permit be NOT GRANTED on corner of Spaulding and Lawrence Aves.

"As I stated in the previous letter the above spot is burdened with heavy traffic, and in addition this place was the scene of much trouble last year.

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African Giraffes Disrupt Phone Lines

NAIROBI, East Africa, June 26.—Giraffes grazing on the African veldt have caused so much static on telephone lines by rubbing their necks against the telephone and telegraph wires that the Post Office De-

Letters to the Editor

Reader Comments on May 27 Editorial "Japan and U. S. Come to Grips at Geneva"

Dear Comrades: The May 27th issue of the "Daily" carried an editorial entitled "Japan and U. S. come to grips at Geneva." In my opinion, this editorial is not wholly correct, and should be corrected.

Firstly, it is incorrect to refer to Japan's demand for "ceremonial" burial of the Washington and London treaties as "the greatest disruption, the most clear and open break, that has taken place . . . in the camp of world imperialism," not to speak of "in many years." When this or that imperialist power openly demands at an international conference revision of certain treaties, certainly it does indicate the sharpened character of inter-imperialist contradictions as well as changed co-relation of forces. Nevertheless, such demands in itself cannot be termed "the greatest disruption." Only those who regard inter-imperialist treaties as something sacred could defend such a careless statement.

Secondly, because of the above mistake, the "Daily" editorial failed to bring out sharply Japan's present robber war in its proper light. For anything in recent years was disruptive, it was not the shouts of Japanese diplomats at Geneva, but the guns, the airplanes, the tanks and their actions under the command of Japanese imperialists against the Chinese people. Failure to emphasize Japan's attack upon the Chinese masses would lead to the inevitable underestimation of the heroic struggles of the Chinese masses against the invaders and consequently to a weakening of our support for them in their fight against the imperialist exploiters and Kuomintang traitors.

Thirdly, the "Daily" editorial, despite the reference to "American aggression," etc., lacked concrete exposure of American imperialism. If Japanese imperialism openly demanded, as it did, parity with the U. S. in naval armament now, it was not because Japanese imperialism is worse than, let us say, American imperialism. The "Daily" should have enumerated the Japanese "excuses" and particularly the role of the U. S., i.e., America's feverish war preparations in the Pacific. The "Daily" failed in this, thereby unwittingly making it appear that Japan was the worst offender (Japan "demanded" "ceremonial burial" of treaties, she

threatened to refuse to sign a new agreement if her demands were not granted; etc.), and that American imperialism is better (she "defended" the London and Washington treaties, etc.).

There are some other points of correction—some incorrect statements of fact. For example, Japan's 1932 export, instead of decreasing as stated, increased 23 per cent over the previous year; the ruling system of Japan is not a simple rule of the big bourgeoisie as implied, but of a complicated landlord-bourgeois bloc headed by a monarchy, etc.

The editorial, however, was weak primarily because of its failure to expose concretely American imperialism because of its legalistic orientation in seeing the "greatest disruption" in the imperialist camp at conferences, rather than in the actual wars taking place.

Comradely yours, K. Kits.

Comrade Kita is correct in his criticisms that the editorial while speaking of the aggressiveness of American imperialism did not give concrete facts to substantiate it.

We believe that Comrade Kita misunderstood the expression "ceremonial burial." This phrase was precisely used to emphasize both that the treaties are a scrap of paper, and that these treaties were buried on the battle fields of Manchuria, Shanghai, etc., and what took place in Geneva was merely a "ceremonial burial."

Comrade Kita is quite right in taking sharp exception to the formulation "greatest disruption" in reference to the demand of Japan for naval parity with the U. S. and Britain. It would be correct to say that it marked a "great disruption" of previously established limitations, but of course, not the "greatest." We believe that Comrade Kita's misunderstanding of the phrase "ceremonial burial" leads him to the wrong conclusion that the editorial suffered from a "legalistic orientation."

We accept the other points in the letter: At the same time, we invite our readers to freely express their criticisms and opinions of editorials and other items appearing in the Daily Worker.