

WORLD SLAUGHTER LOOMS AS IMPERIALISTS CLASH

3,000 Paterson Dye Strikers Vote Down A. F. of L. Sell-Out

Force UTW Leaders Off Platform, Move for Unity with NTW

Misleaders Bring Police into Meeting, But Workers Are Firm Against Contract Which Would Tie Hands for Year

By MARTIN RUSSAK.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Over 3,000 dye workers, members of the A. F. of L. Local 1733 of the United Textile Union, have rejected the settlement terms worked out secretly by their A. F. of L. officials and the employers, and in a furious outburst of anger drove their officials from the platform. The U. T. W. settlement for the dye strike, involving 15,000 workers, would recognize only the A. F. of L., compel all workers to belong to the A. F. of L., and outlaw the National Textile Workers Union, which initiated and leads the dye strike and which has thousands of members, particularly in the big plants such as Weidmann's, the Lodi United Piece Dye Works, the Textile and the Bluebird, and others.

World Hamstring Struggle

The wage rate proposed was 57½ cents an hour for men, 40 cents an hour for women, and 20 per cent less for young workers under 18. Before the strike men were getting 45 cents and women 35 cents an hour; in the Textile Dye Works men were getting 55 cents and women 45 cents. The proposed A. F. of L. settlement also calls for a one year contract on these terms to be signed with the employers. This would prevent any strike action for higher wages or better conditions for one year.

The meeting was held in Turn Hall, famous for half a century as strike headquarters in the many struggles of Paterson's militant textile workers. Bill Haywood spoke here daily in the great 1913 strike, in which two workers of the Weidmann dye plant were murdered by company gun-thugs.

The A. F. of L. membership meeting lasted only about 15 minutes. As soon as Yannerelli, the A. F. of L. organizer, began to read the proposed terms of settlement, he was cut short by a terrific storm of boos. The workers would not let him proceed and he was forced to leave the platform, the meeting ending at this point.

Unity on the Way

The A. F. of L. officials and the local press immediately came out with a flood of propaganda to the effect that N.T.W.U. workers had broken up the meeting. Another membership meeting of the A. F. of L. dyers was called. In the second meeting police were stationed at the doors of Turn Hall to examine membership books and make sure that only A. F. of L. members get in. About 2,000 were in attendance, and the workers once more unanimously rejected the settlement.

The dye workers not only refuse to accept this settlement. The overwhelming mass of the A. F. of L. members are now demanding that no settlement be made without the N.T.W.U., and upon terms agreed to by the N.T.W.U. The strike-breaking U.T.W. and A. F. of L. officials, led here by Yannerelli, Pirollo, now stand completely discredited in Paterson. Victorious mass unity of all workers in the great dye strike is likely to be won within the next day or two.

Mass Picket Lines

That the rejected settlement was a plot to break the dye strike and attempt crushing the N.T.W.U., is now proved by facts that have just come to light. On Friday afternoon, right after the secret conference of the traitorous officials with the employers, John Moffitt, federal conciliator here in Washington that the dye strike was ended. At the same time the United Piece Dye Works, the largest silk dye company, phoned offices of the big silk firms in New York that the A. F. of L. officials had guaranteed to end the strike and that the dye houses would re-open on Monday and the silk cloth should be shipped at once for dyeing.

The A. F. of L. officials are still working to jam through the "settlement." They are calling separate shop meetings for a new vote by shops on the same "settlement" terms. The N.T.W.U. has called all strikers out for the largest mass picket lines on Monday morning. A mass united demonstration of all strikers has been called by the N.T.W.U. at Sandy Hill Park on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The silk strike is still spreading in Rhode Island.

Matial Law Rules Mine Strike Area

SULLIVAN, Ind., Oct. 15.—Martial law, which has followed every major strike in recent months, has now been declared in all of Sullivan County. Meetings and picketing is barred by the militia and a strict curfew is ordered.

Miners "Requested" at Point of Guns to Return to Work

State Troopers Visit Workers' Homes; Ryan Supports Sell-Out

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—Striking Pennsylvania miners who are preparing for mass picketing Monday to pull out those who have returned to work were served with an order to end the strike literally at the point of guns.

State troopers, at the behest of Governor Pinchot, have been touring the strike fields handing local leaders a message from Governor Pinchot "requesting" the miners to return to work on Monday.

Brandishing their clubs in a provocative manner, the state troopers told the miners, "He means this!" Pinchot particularly attacked mass picketing from mine to mine and around the steel mills. Pinchot told the miners that the scab agreement of the Frick Coke Co. and other captive mines owned by the large steel trusts were a great gain, and that the men should return to work immediately.

That the state troopers will be ordered to drive the miners back to work through bloodshed is shown by the comments made by the Associated Press on the distribution of Pinchot's order to the miners.

"The troopers men suggested," said the Associated Press here, "that they were prepared to enforce the 'request' if the strikers should elect to disregard it."

It is now apparent that Martin Ryan, so-called insurgent leader of the militant Fayette County miners, the backbone of the strike, is working with Governor Pinchot and is making overtures to the Lewis strike-breaking machine.

Ryan is supporting Pinchot's request to break down mass picketing and to keep the miners away from the steel mills. Lewis and Murray of the U. M. W. A. officialdom hope by this means to send back all the miners not working in captive mines, splitting the miners ranks, and making it easier to stab the strike in the back.

At a meeting of District 4, Saturday, Ryan presented a motion for a vote of confidence in William Feeney, president of the district and flagrant, open strikebreaker.

Ryan's efforts to split the strikers is shown in his speech wherein he declared:

"The mines where the N. R. A. and union agreements are adopted will not be picketed, I feel, unless it is by their own men who are striking in sympathy with the 'captive' mine workers.

"It looks as though from now on the picketing will be directed entirely against the captive mines which are seeking a way to evade President Roosevelt's wishes."

Despite the new strikebreaking efforts of Pinchot, and the support given to it by Ryan's latest speech, the miners have succeeded in closing down some of the re-opened mines.

Gloversville Strikers Protest to NRA on Opening of Hearings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—When the National Labor Board started its session to consider the tanners' strike in Gloversville, N. Y., it was confronted by a protest telegram from the 2,000 strikers.

Act to Stop War!

THE dynamite of another imperialist world war is ready to explode.

The breakdown of the Geneva Disarmament Conference with the demand of Fascist Germany for an army equal to its rivals, means only one thing—an other step closer to imperialist war!

There is only one thing that can stop the flame that hisses along the fuse leading to the powder barrel. That is the aroused, organized opposition of the toiling masses of the world, fighting against war.

Fascist Germany, faced with economic collapse, drives toward war, toward intervention against the Soviet Union.

France is ready to march into the Rhineland, to protect the investments of French imperialism in the coal and iron mines of the Ruhr and Saar valleys.

Britain puts its gigantic naval and air fleets into war efficiency, ready for instant action!

Japanese imperialism moves steadily toward the borders of the Soviet Union, ready like a tiger for the leap.

Austria is erecting barbed wire barricades along her borders. Italy builds bombing planes.

Only the Soviet Union stands unshakably for peace, it alone is not an imperialist power. It is toward the Workers' Fatherland that the imperialist wolves turn their greedy eyes.

It is against the war preparations of our own imperialist power that the fight against war must be mainly directed.

Roosevelt talks of peace. He warns the imperialist governments. He disclaims any war intentions, or imperialist designs.

Roosevelt talks now in exactly the same way that Woodrow Wilson spoke in 1917, just before he planned the American people into the holocaust of imperialist war in defense of Wall Street profits.

Roosevelt has spent in six months ONE BILLION

DOLLARS FOR WAR—more than any other President in the history of the country except the Wilson war government!

Roosevelt takes pains to talk against the imperialism of other countries—the rivals of Wall Street.

But at this very moment the American fleet is anchored in the Havana harbor, with guns unmuzzled, ready for instant action!

American gunboats are anchored now in the waters of inland Chinese rivers.

Around Hawaii and the Philippines, the Pacific Fleet maneuvers ceaselessly, girded for instant action!

Roosevelt's peace speeches coming at this moment ARE THE MORAL PREPARATION FOR THE COMING WAR.

That is why he is pouring hundreds of millions into the cauldron of war preparations.

IT IS NOT war that we want. It is peace, work, bread, security!

In every shop, factory, mine and mill the workers must gather at once to form Committees of Action against war!

The shipments of munitions must be stopped at the docks. The railroad carriers of munitions must be stopped.

Into the ranks of the armed forces, the fight against imperialism war must be carried.

To every corner of the country we must go revealing the grim war preparations that lie behind the false pacifist words of Roosevelt!

From American ports steel scrap is leaving every day for Japan—to be made into shrapnel!

The air is loaded with the tenseness of unexploded dynamite.

THERE IS NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE! Imperialist war moves closer! We must act! Our homes, our lives are in danger! Rally Against War!

JAILED FOR SCORING BAR ON DIMITROFF

Court Obeys Order of Nazi Paper to Deport Attorneys

AT GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 15 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—Four noted foreign lawyers attending the Reichstag fire trial as observers for the International Commission of Inquiry were arrested and jailed in Berlin today by the German Secret Police after Chief Justice Wilhelm Buenger had expelled them from the courtroom for "insulting German authorities."

Yesterday "Der Angriff," chief Nazi newspaper in Berlin, demanded the expulsion of the foreign lawyers, and today the "independent" court obeyed the order.

The arrested lawyers are Leo Gallagher of Chicago, attorney for the International Labor Defense and counsel for Tom Mooney in his recent re-trial, Marcel Villars of France, and MM. Detcheff and Grigoroff of Bulgaria. Gallagher released after three hours in police custody, but the other three attorneys are still in jail at Berlin Police Headquarters and are to be deported from Germany "for Communist sympathies."

The "crime" of these foreign lawyers is:

(Continued on Page Two)

Ford Strikers Set Up Rank and File Group

Reilly Brings Police, But Men Refuse to Leave Meeting Addressed by Auto Workers Union, and Adopt Fighting Program

EDGEWATER, N. J., Oct. 15.—Aroused by the sell-out policy of Hugh Reilly and the other A. F. of L. organizers, the rank and file strikers have sent a delegation to the Ford strikers in Chester, and over the heads of Reilly are beginning to take the strike into their own hands. On their own initiative, fifteen strikers came into the Workers' Center at 185 Jersey Avenue, Cliffside, which Reilly had denounced as a "red" hall.

Reilly Brings Police

A meeting was then held with the organizers of the Auto Workers Industrial Union, S. Larks and Sam Reed. These fifteen then went out and brought into the Workers' Center the entire picket line, which then numbered about 100. A broad rank and file strike committee was then elected to go to Chester, and a rank and file program worked out. The A. F. of L. organizers came in with police, but were unable to break up the meeting and left with only about ten workers.

With the advice and co-operation of the militant Auto Workers Industrial Union, the strikers are beginning to take things into their own hands. The militant action of the rank and file came after Reilly had refused on Friday to hold the regular strike meeting. He gave no explanation for calling off the strike meeting. The strikers were disgusted with Reilly's dictatorship, and with his calling off of the march to Detroit and his limiting of the picket line to from 100 to 200.

Sam Reed, organizer of the Auto

(Continued on page 2)

Benjamin Arrested by Militia; Mounty Hits Strikers Child

WINGATE, N. M., Oct. 15.—Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the Unemployed Councils, now on a national tour, was arrested by the militia today when he attempted to address a picket line of striking miners.

Attempts are being made to secure his release so that he may speak at meetings scheduled for him here.

A seven year old girl was run over by one of the mounted guardsmen who patrol the territory. She was severely injured. Military officers carrying out the brutal terror refused the father permission to accompany the child to the hospital.

Pickets are chased all over the town and arrests continue unabated. Those arrested are kept in stockades guarded by militiamen. Martial law has ruled this territory since the strike started over a month ago.

GERMANY WITHDRAWS FROM LEAGUE AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN WAR MOVE; JAPAN, AUSTRIA MASS TROOPS

JAPAN SENDS BIG ARMY TO MANCHURIA

New War Railway Open from Seacoast to the Soviet Border

TOKYO, Oct. 15.—Japanese are being concentrated at Mukden, Changchun and Harbin, strategic key cities in Manchuria, authoritative military officials admitted today, after denying the reports for the past week.

The military spokesmen cloaked the war move under preparations for a new anti-bandit drive, but the extent of the troop movements and the key rail points at which army units are being assembled disprove this pretext and make it apparent that the troop concentrations are aimed at the Soviet border.

Rapid military transport to the heart of Manchuria was assured today with the passage of the first through train direct from Changchun, Manchurian capital, to Selshin, on the shores of the Sea of Japan.

New Strategic Rail Line

The new line gives Japan a submarine-proof strategic railroad direct from Japanese ports to the Soviet border, as the line links up at Changchun with the northbound rails of the Chinese Eastern.

Japanese military officials are pressing for capture of Vladivostok, Soviet Pacific port, which they assert could be captured with ease at the start of any offensive, claiming that Soviet planes could bomb industrial centers in Japan before Japanese forces would be able to seize the Soviet base.

Japan Sniffs Powder

TOKYO, Oct. 15.—Military and naval officials here greeted the German action with undisguised pleasure. One spokesman predicted more serious political and economic competition between nations, while War Minister Lieutenant General Araki frankly exclaimed: "Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations is further evidence of the League's unworthiness to exist."

LITTLE ENTENTE ARMIES UNDER SINGLE HEAD

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 15.—In connection with the inspection trip of Marshal Weyand, head of the French General Staff, press reports state that the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia) have secretly agreed to place their armies under a joint general staff, with a supreme military council in charge of all military affairs.

This unified army would have 500,000 soldiers and an air force of 2,000 planes. Fascist circles in

Lloyd's Bets 2 to 1 That War Breaks Out

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Lloyd's, world insurance brokers, announced yesterday that it was offering odds of 2 to 1 to all comers on wagers that a European war would break out within the next 18 months.

Hull "Regrets" the German Withdrawal; Plans to Mediate

SAYS NO WORD OF U. S. ARMS CONSTRUCTION IN PIOUS SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull officially expressed "regret" that Germany had decided to withdraw from the League of Nations and from the Disarmament Conference in an interview with correspondents yesterday.

Remaining tacitly silent regarding the \$300,000,000 American naval building program projected under the guise of "public works" and "unemployment relief," Hull claimed that the United States "would continue its efforts to obtain disarmament."

He did not say whose disarmament, but the 40 U. S. warships in Cuban waters, the 300,000 young men receiving military training in the regiments of the so-called "reforestation camps," and the millions appropriated for mechanizing the United States army belied his protestations of sincere wishes for world peace.

Hull's prepared speech made no reference to the rapid war preparations of American imperialism, nor to the fortification of points such as Sunnyvale, Cal., and the naval base at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands.

He did say that the United States would endeavor to mediate between Germany and the Anglo-French alignment in Europe; that is, American imperialism will attempt to make use of the new world war crisis in Europe to strengthen its position of hegemony in world capitalism.

He was careful to make no reference to the threats of intervention by Japan in the Far East against the Soviet Union, nor to state what would be the policy of the United States in case the world conflagration breaks out in Europe in the near future, as many expert observers predict.

The net effect of Hull's entire speech, was to leave the United States with its hands free to grab whatever advantage it can out of the rapidly shifting play of antagonisms and conflicts between the imperialist big powers in preparation for the new world conflict.

Soviet Press Warns Baltic States of Nazi Attack Plans

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—The German Nazis are supporting Fascist movements in all the Baltic countries, financially and with military aid, to obtain a war base for intervention against the Soviet Union, it was charged by the Moscow press today.

Izvestia, official government organ, described the Fascist bid for power in Estonia, Latvia and Finland, and asserted "the threads all lead to Berlin." It pointed out that the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the expansion of Nazi influence into regions along the Soviet border, which are the natural base for an attack upon the Soviet Union.

It warned Estonia and Latvia to take steps "to prevent adventures and their foreign patrons from carrying out plans which are pregnant with grave dangers to the peace and independence of these nations."

Huge Rally to Greet Emil Nygard Planned in Bronx for Oct. 20th

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of New York workers will greet Emil Nygard, first Communist mayor in the United States, on his arrival in New York on October 20th.

HITLER ASKS WAR POWERS; NAZIS ARM

Reichstag Dissolved; Nation Asked to "Sacrifice"

GENEVA, Oct. 15.—The whole capitalist world was thrown into consternation yesterday when Germany announced its decision to withdraw from the Disarmament Conference and from membership in the League of Nations.

In a radio address broadcast to the world, Chancellor Hitler stated that Germany would now have a free hand to re-arm and to seek its destiny alone. The Berlin regime has also dissolved the Reichstag—which the Nazis had proclaimed would last four years—as well as all State Diets, and will hold a nation-wide "plebiscite" under Nazi control—"to get the nation's approval."

This move of Nazi Germany is a desperate effort to free itself of the Versailles Treaty shackles in order to get a free hand in its plans for expansion to the East—seizing the Soviet Ukraine—for reconquest of the Lorraine iron fields and the Saar Valley, for resuming imperial Germany's pre-war drive towards the Balkans, and regaining the colonies snatched from it by the imperialist victors in the last World War.

The principal delegates to the Disarmament conference openly admit that "disarmament is dead," and recognize the beginning of an even speedier race among the great capitalist powers for the inevitable armed conflict.

French Press Demands Rhine Seizure

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Leading papers here openly advocated that the French army seize the Rhineland and march to the Rhine as a "preventive defensive measure" when news of Germany's withdrawal from the League and from the Disarmament Conference became known.

Barbed Wire at Austrian Border

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—One immediate effect of the Hitlerite challenge to the League was the setting up of barbed-wire entanglements blocking all the roads leading into Austria from the German frontier. Guards at the border stripped travelers to the skin in their search for arms and Nazi propaganda.

Austrian mountain roads and hill-tops near the frontier swarmed with soldiers, while all automobiles and carts were searched for hidden weapons.

Diplomats in the capital here frankly admitted "This is June, 1914 (on the eve of the outbreak of the World War) all over again!"

Swedish Socialists Ship Munitions to Fascist Germany

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5. (By Mail).—Over three thousand cases of ammunition manufactured by the Swedish armament firm, Bofors, left the harbor of Gothenburg last Saturday on the vessel "Goeteborg" destined for Hamburg.

When the Hitlerite hordes shoot down Socialist workers in Germany now they will fire the 3,934 cases of ammunition sent them by Swedish Socialists.

While the Socialist government of Sweden supplies the sadist murderers of the Hitler regime with arms and ammunition, Swedish Socialist newspapers are proclaiming a boycott of German goods. This boycott is intended to lure the Swedish workers into believing that the ruling Socialists of Sweden are actually fighting Fascism. But arms shipments to Fascist Germany, such as the one reported here, show the true sincerity of the Socialist "battle against Nazi Fascism."

Keep Your Weapon Sharp

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Editor-in-Chief, Morning Freiheit

A FIGHTING PAPER is a weapon in the hands of the working class. The Daily Worker is one of the greatest weapons in the hands of the American workers.

Roosevelt says: "National unity above all else!" The Daily Worker organ of the Communist Party, says: "The nation is divided into classes; the class of capitalists exploits and oppresses the class of the workers and the poor farmers, and he who preaches national unity preaches submission to the exploited to the exploiters."

The Daily Worker says: "Unity of action of the workers against the bosses and their government must be the spirit of the workers—and this spirit is acquiring fresh vigor among the toiling masses."

Johnson says: "No labor combination must be permitted to paralyze a whole industry." The Daily Worker says: "Only when the workers are strong enough to paralyze production can they force the bosses to yield concessions, and only when they are defying boss' thugs and boss injunctions, and only when they are driving out from their ranks boss' propagandists and boss' lackeys and organize and fight for their class interests can they improve their lives at present and liberate themselves and liberate the world from the miseries it was plunged into by capitalism."

THE Daily Worker is a weapon of the working class—explaining, informing, organizing, leading. You want a good weapon, a sharp fighting weapon. The Daily Worker is becoming a better weapon every day.

We follow with delight the growth of the Daily Worker and the improvement of its contents. The Daily Worker has become indispensable for any worker and any intelligent person generally who wishes to understand the world we live in. The reports from the strike front are excellent and inspiring. The workers' correspondence gives a true and many sided picture of workers' lives. The leading articles give directions for all the struggles of the working class and the farmers. The news from the Soviet Union are timely, vital, and present a vivid panorama of a world where the free workers build up the Socialist system. The literary section blazes a new path in a realm hitherto greatly neglected. The Daily Worker has become vibrant with life. Even non-Communist intellectuals have been forced to change their sneering attitude to that of respect.

THE Daily Worker enjoys the unqualified recognition of the staff of its brother-in-arms, the Morning Freiheit. We are sure we speak not only in our own name but also in the name of the thousands of Morning Freiheit readers when we appeal to the workers to contribute to the support of the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker must live—now more than ever before.

Saturday's receipts\$411.25
Previous Total8,707.74
TOTAL TO DATE\$9,118.99

Union Leaders Hit Johnson's Threat Against Strikers

Experience Under NRA Shows Only Militant Strike Struggles Win Gains for the Workers, Says Ben Gold

NEW YORK.—Leaders of the militant industrial unions were unanimous in condemning General Johnson's speech before the American Federation of Labor as a strikebreaking declaration in statements given to the Daily Worker yesterday.

General Johnson declared that "Labor does not need to strike under the Roosevelt plan," since "complete and highly effective protection" was given to labor in the formulation of the codes. He characterized the strike weapon as "economic sabotage" and declared that the time had passed for "aggressive units" of labor organizations.

Ben Gold, National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, commenting on Johnson's speech stated: "General Johnson was kind enough to grant that in the 'old days of exploitation, you (organized labor), had to form aggressive units, literally to fight for the life of labor. You had to do something militant and always on the alert defensive. This is no longer necessary with the N.R.A."

We want to say to General Johnson and his N.R.A. administration that there is greater necessity now for militant labor organizations than ever before. Whatever gains the workers made in the past few months in the Needle Trades have been due not to the N.R.A. but to the militant strikes of the workers themselves as in the case of the cloakmakers and dressmakers.

N.R.A. Strikebreaker.

"The experiences of the Needle Trades Union among the workers, tailors, the knifegoods workers and other sections of the industry show beyond doubt that the N.R.A. is directly engaged in strikebreaking activities, directed especially against the left wing unions. It advises the employers not to settle, prolonging strikes, and insisting on injunctions and police terror, against strikers. "When Whalen works hand in glove with the right wing union officials to force workers to register in their unions it is a brutal violation of the N.R.A. itself which is supposed to guarantee the right of the workers to form an organization of their own choice.

"So unbearable and threatening has the situation in the needle industry become under the N.R.A. that our union has taken the initiative in calling a huge shop conference at Cooper Union to organize resistance against the N.R.A. and to struggle for the maintenance of the gains won through strikes in the shops. While the A. F. of L. officials are ready to follow Johnson's ban on strikes, we are sure that the rank and file of their unions together with the militant industrial unions will repudiate the ban on the only weapon the working class possesses to improve its conditions—the strike.

"We have been conducting strikes to improve the living standard of our members against the vicious dictates of the N.R.A. and we are determined to do so, despite the strikebreaking policy of the N.R.A. "We call upon the membership of the A. F. of L. unions to unite with us to smash the enforced arbitration and strikebreaking of the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials, determined to aid the bosses in their exploitation of the workers."

Rose Wortis, Organization Secretary of the New York Trade Union Unity Council, when interviewed yesterday on Johnson's speech, said: "General Johnson's speech, which is in effect a threat to outlaw strikes, is not going to affect the policy of the Trade Union Unity Council. The T. U. U. C. will continue to fight for better conditions for the workers and for the right to strike, the only weapon the workers possess. Johnson's threat is aimed to paralyze the fighting spirit of the workers to enable the bosses to continue their attacks on the workers' living conditions. This means the N.R.A. will be better able to use the power of the government against the workers."

"The cynical disregard of the N.R.A. by the bosses, by even those signing the N.R.A. is evident on the continued violation of the pledges they have made. The militant trade unions must fight therefore more than ever before to maintain their organization and their economic weapon, the strike, to defend the interests of the workers."

Effective Weapons. S. Kalos, president of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union engaged in a strike which more than 2,000 are participating, speaking of General Johnson's speech declared: "Labor does not need to strike under the Roosevelt plan, said General Johnson in his speech before the American Federation of Labor Convention. Our experience certainly does not confirm this statement. The proposed code for our industry with a 33c to 20c minimum wage scale, when enacted will lower the standards of living among our workers. The N.R.A., though we are out the fifth week on strike, has thus far refused to mediate, and force the Bosses' Association to recognize our Union. Certainly, how else can we get our just demands of a thirty-six hour week and 42c for unskilled labor and from 83c to \$1.39 for skilled workers, unless we utilize the only and incidentally the very effective weapon at our disposal and that is, the strike."

C. K. TABACK, M.D. 795 Linden Blvd. cor. E. 32nd St., Brooklyn Office Hours 8-10 A.M., 4-8 P.M. Minnesota 9-1540

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Jewish Judge Jails Anti-Nazi Seamen; Workers Protest

2 Get Suspended Term, Demonstrate In Court-room

NEW YORK.—Two of the seamen arrested at the anti-Nazi protest meeting in front of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co. offices last Wednesday were given suspended sentences Friday by Magistrate Deyer in Tombs court, who called in the company representative, Becker, to ask him "how you feel in the matter." James MacFarlane, charged with hurling a brick into the window of the German concern, was bound over to special sessions on the testimony of a bootblack, who contradicted himself constantly in his testimony.

The judge angrily refused to have read the Nazi letter printed in last Saturday's Daily Worker, stating: "What's in that letter means nothing to me."

As the two defendants, Curry and Lord stood up for sentence, the judge asked them to promise that they would not "commit such action there again." Joseph Tauber, I.L.D. attorney broke in to state: "If I were a defendant I would not sell my birthright to any court. These men are political prisoners."

Curry answered loudly: "I will not promise to cease from fighting fascist terror anywhere, anytime," and the court room broke into stormy applause. The judge angrily ordered the court room cleared, before passing sentence.

Downstairs the workers shouted under the windows of the court room. "Down with the Tammany supporters of Hitler." A telegram of protest against the court's outrageous insults to the anti-fascist defendants was sent immediately.

Returning from the demonstration a group of seamen stopped again at the Lloyd offices and shouted: "Down with Hitler—Eyes Torgler—Dimitroff, and Popoff!" and boomed the offices. Police failed to make any arrests, though immediately arriving on the scene.

Organizations are called upon to immediately protest the attempt to frame MacFarlane in special sessions court.

Marine Union Arranges Debate With Axtell on U. S. R. Wednesday

NEW YORK.—Challenged by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Silas B. Axtell, notorious "ambulance chaser" and attorney for the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) will debate with a member of the M.W.I.U. on the subject of the Soviet Union, Wednesday, October 18, at the M.W.I.U. Hall, 140 Broad Street.

The challenge was hurled at Axtell when he spoke against the Soviet Union in an organizational meeting of the Seamen's Union a week ago, where he said he would "speak in your hall any time." The members of the Marine Workers Union present took up the statement and wrote Mr. Axtell a letter calling for the meeting, Axtell accepted, and the meeting is being arranged.

Axtell was a delegate to the Soviet Union in 1927, traveling there with James Maurer, Robt. W. Dunn, Albert Coyne, R. G. Tugwell, who now belong to Roosevelt's brain trust. He was the only member of the delegation to make an adverse report. Several members of the delegation challenged the accuracy of Axtell's observations in the Soviet Union, pointing out that he spent the time there in idle sightseeing and airplane joyriding, while the other investigated the actual situation.

The debate with Axtell will be used by the M.W.I.U. to rouse interest in the coming delegation of workers to the Soviet Union, which will leave here in the next two weeks.

MINOR FOR MAYOR

Red Hook to Send Four Delegates to the Marine Code Hearing

NEW YORK.—A meeting of 100 Red Hook longshoremen endorsed the code of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and elected four delegates to the marine code hearings in Washington, which are due any day. The election of the delegates followed a preparatory campaign during which the officials and gangsters of the International Longshoremen's Association unsuccessfully attempted to intimidate the men, most of them being Italian dock workers.

The Daily Worker fights Fascism. Fight for the "Daily" with your dollars. Rush all funds to save the "Daily."

Nygaard to Speak in Webster Hall Thursday, Oct. 19

NEW YORK.—Emil Nygaard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn., will speak to workers of the East Side at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, Thursday evening, Oct. 19, under the auspices of the Unemployed Council. Besides Nygaard, speakers will include Ben Gold, Communist candidate for Comptroller, and Carl Winter secretary of the Greater New York Unemployed Council. A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance. Admission is 25 cents.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



Moral: Vote for Bob Minor, and the entire Communist ticket.

NRA Blesses Low Pay In Whitegoods Trade

Sell-Out Agreement Made Between I.L.G.W.U. Officials, Local 62 and the Bosses

NEW YORK.—It is only a few weeks since the strike of the whitegoods workers was ended by secret agreement of the officials of Local 62 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union with the whitegoods' bosses and the N.R.A. While it was clear that the agreement was a sell-out at the time the strike was ended, only now is the real character of the sell-out revealed, with the reports from the workers of the actual conditions in the shops following the strike.

The strike settlement was to have given the workers a 65 cent minimum hourly scale, a 37 1/2 hour week and recognition of price committees. Wages, however, continue to be as low as before the strike and although hours have been decreased, the speed up is intensified. The extra five hour provision for overtime has been used to extend the hours of work to 42 1/2 per week. Coupled with the unbearable sweatshop conditions, abuses are being heaped on the workers and no redress is forthcoming from the union.

The cynical indifference of the union officials of Local 62 emphasizes with greater certainty the truth of the report that a secret supplementary agreement was made by the treacherous officials which was to completely ignore the terms of the strike settlement but assured the check-off of union dues to the bureaucrats.

At the Moscow shop at 35 East 28th St. where 80 workers are employed, the pay envelope of the workers show \$8 to \$10 for a 42 1/2 hour week. Out of this pittance, \$2.50 was deducted last week for union fees. When the girls objected, the owner of the shop declared that this arrangement was made with the union. "It is your organization," said the boss. "But we did not benefit. Our wages are just the same," the workers declared. The boss said he knew nothing of the 65c hourly scale and couldn't pay it any way.

In only a few shops are the girls paid time and a half for overtime, the vast majority get straight time.

At the Roth shop, the boss called the workers together and delivered a speech on the strike settlement. "Now, listen girls, I am supposed to recognize your price committee, but I cannot settle prices on my garments. So you might as well leave things for me to adjust. It wasn't the union, it was the government that took you down on strike. I have to live up to the code and you know the code calls for only \$13 a week as a minimum. I'll do my best to raise all I can, but you don't want me to move out of town, do you? The scale of 65 cents is out of the question. I didn't even pay it in times of prosperity, how can I pay it now?"

With these words of advice the workers were to receive the same pay and the same conditions.

Workers reporting complaints to Shorr and Schneider of the union have been met with complete indifference. They are too busy or they know nothing about it, they say. "You're not used to the work yet, girls," Shorr laughed at a committee of the Roth workers who came to the code and the officials interested in what is happening in the shops.

At the Jay Underwear Co. at 44 E. 32d St., the boss is particularly vicious. "If you don't speed up you'll go to your uncle's tonight," he told a Negro presser in the presence of the workers. "What about the union?" she asked. "What's the use of your union working card? It doesn't amount to anything. You ought to know that."

Union fees being demanded are \$3.50 for initiation fee, \$2 tax, \$7.95 for the union book and 40 cents a week for dues. Great bitterness is expressed by the workers against the big amount to be paid on the disregard of the conditions in the shops by the officials. A left-wing opposition group is growing, although greatly hampered by the tremendous espionage in the shops and by police, who stop any attempt to hold meetings or distribute leaflets.

The left wing is demanding a reduction in dues. A strong opposition movement will force action on shop grievances.

You need the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement needs the Daily Worker. The "Daily" needs funds to carry on. Help the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

Report Rendered on White Chauvinism Charges at 'Co-Op' Cites Many Instances of Prejudice at the Bronx Colony

NEW YORK.—As a result of an Open Hearing on charges of white chauvinist tendencies among some of the white workers in the United Workers' Co-Operative, Bronx, the Investigating Committee has issued a statement declaring that the charges had been sustained in several cases, and calling upon the white workers of the Colony to wage a relentless struggle to wipe out the remnants of white chauvinism in the Colony. The statement declares, in part:

"The ideas of white superiority are the ideas of the enemy of the working class. They are consciously fostered and spread by the ruling class in order to demoralize and degenerate the class struggle of the proletariat, in order that the bosses may 'divide and conquer.' Ideas of national or race superiority and prejudice are the theoretical justification of the ruling class lynchings which are alien to the working class. As our great teacher Karl Marx taught us:

"The white workers cannot be free as long as their brothers in the black skin are enslaved." The statement points out that at the hearing itself one of the white residents of the Colony maintained that "there is no white chauvinism in our Colony," but revealed its presence in its most glaring form by statements that "the Negroes are lazy," "let the Negroes free themselves," "the Negroes are cowards." It was also brought out at the hearing that in the New York Club such typical anti-working class tendencies had been expressed as "we can make the revolution without the Negroes, we have 125,000,000 whites in the U. S. A."

When reminded of Lenin's uncompromising position on the national question, one resident asked "Who is Lenin, anyway?" In another instance, a white girl declared "I was not brought up to associate with Negroes."

The Investigating Committee ruthlessly unmasking the rotten ruling class ideology behind these statements, which are due to "deep unclarity, underestimation and confusion on the Negro question." It points out that the revolutionary workers in the Colony to wage a ruthless struggle, in the spirit of the Open Hearing of the Extraordinary Party Conference, against all forms of white chauvinism and Jim Crow practices. The Investigating Committee is composed of two representatives from the district of the Communist Party, two from the Bronx Section of the Communist Party, three from the Young Communist League and one from the Communist Fraction of the Colony. The Committee has issued a leaflet on its findings, and plans to hold a series of meetings to popularize the fight against white chauvinism.

Delegation to Demand Release of Red man at Prison Board Meet

NEW YORK.—When the Prison Board meets in the Municipal Building Thursday, Oct. 19, the marine workers of New York will send a delegation there to present a petition for the release of Emery Reddman, a seaman who received a six months' sentence in September for having a wrench through a window of the Seamen's Church Institute.

Reddman was an unemployed seaman on the New York beach when the crew of the Diamond Cement struck for a \$15 raise from the \$40 a month they were being paid. When the Seamen's Church Institute struck shipping scabs to take the struck job, Reddman, like other seamen, got angry. Reddman took action by writing a protest note, typing it on a wrench, and driving it through the plate glass of a door, to the attention of all seamen to the scabbery of the Institute.

Reddman was caught, and the Institute set about it to see that he was given the most vicious sentence possible—six months.

The petition has been circulating for several weeks and already has several thousand signatures of seamen and harbor workers on it. It will be presented by a delegation elected at mass meetings, to the Prison Board, with the demand that Reddman be released immediately.

Jailed for Scoring Ban on Dimitroff

NEW YORK.—The German Supreme Court excluded these foreign lawyers because it has every reason to fear the presence of independent attorneys at the trial, who make it difficult to cover up the traces of Nazi guilt in the burning of the Reichstag.

Dimitroff is still excluded from the court and was not present at today's proceedings, where he is on trial for his life, an unheard-of procedure in capital criminal cases.

SPORTS Crazy Over Horses

ANTAL clerks in the only bona fide barber shop in Greater New York where you can get a haircut for fifteen cents and a shave for ten. It's a three chair shop between the Queen waterfront and factory section, a weird outfit owned by a one armed Chinaman who sits and looks. The Chinaman's name is Sam Lung and he bought the place from Antal the year Man of War shot into prominence. Antal went home then to Szege in Hungary to take up his inheritance.

He picked himself a wife there, a healthy girl who wore ribbons in her braids, and returned with enough money to start another shop which flopped. Sam Lung gave him a job on a commission basis and Antal recouped much of his old clientele. There aren't many Hungarian barbers and claimant Magyars travel all the way from Astoria and Flushing to chew the fat with Antal and be permitted to look at his scrapbooks.

Some of these patrons come to kid Antal. They know the way he feels about horses so they bring him clippings of S.P.C.A. cases, of horses breaking to death by drunken drivers, feature stories of grand old trotters being hatched to garbage wagons. Antal no longer gets worked up about the kidding. He needs the customers and confines his own comment to sardonic grunts. The clippings he pastes into the yellow-covered album which from his frontispiece is covered by the horse-beating scene from Brothers Karamazov. He never did read the rest of the book. The pages were brought to him by Gabori from Astoria.

I SUPPOSE you could lead back Antal's attitude on horses to the peculiar fetishism that persists of the Magyar Alföld peasant about animals. He claims never to have paid any attention to them until the rise of Man of War.

That's when he's supposed to have started to follow the forms and the minor details. The scrap-books are a later development. Of course you're bound to get racing talk in a barber shop around that section. But I've never heard trainer or bookie talk with anyone around here. The authority and form of talk is Antal's. He dwells on records of jockeys and methods of training with a startling accuracy that invariably checks. In proper mood he discusses on track records and

covered in those books. Straight Antal ruled around such clipping with curly-cues in the corners. Once or twice an item has been misc and he filled in the news in his own handwriting. "Today Phar Lap, the Australian wonder horse, was landed on the West Coast. He will come East for race. He is a big horse. My watch fell out of my coat pocket when I picked it up. I placed it on the cash register. Later he took it and held it in his palm after the manner of a stop watch and let his eyes circle around the shop. "Good," he said, "Fine. Take him in now."

He never placed a bet on a horse, though he seems sound in his predictions. Several people testify to the fact that he picked Jim Dandy over Gallant Fox in that 100-1 race through the mud.

"Or take that crush he had on Phar Lap," Gabori said while the clerk was whipping latner. "He wasn't himself for weeks when that horse kicked off. Look at the black border around such clipping. I swear he cried into the shaving mugs. Think of a guy with a wife and four kids worrying about me without betting on me. Well, shaving mug," to Antal, "what do you think of horses in General?"

"More than you." "Why don't you think of your family?" Gabori said, "why do you waste your time with that stuff?" "Not a waste of time." "It is, too. Why don't you open a shop of your own and give your kids a break?"

"Sam isn't making more money than I am," Antal said, "he don't make more than \$15 a week. Don't talk about my family. Think I want to hear about them? Think I hang around the corner waiting for results because I want to go home and see them there? Was you ever in my house? Why don't you come over tonight and see if you would want to think about them?"

Another worker said: "I was arrested for tossing a rock at a scab. Instead of getting me released right away, the A. F. of L. let me stay in two days. And here's why. An A. F. of L. committeeman came up to jail and said to the police, 'Let him stay in or awhile. It will help to discourage the men from using such tactics.'" Another striker said, "The N.R.A. is a lot of bunk. It promises everything and gives us nothing."

In Bayonne, on Friday night, the strikers who live in Bayonne on their own initiative held a large spontaneous rank and file meeting and took steps for the getting of scabs out of the plant.

The Auto Workers Union, through its organizers, Reed and Larke, issued a statement calling on the strikers to take the strike into their own hands; to reject Reilly's splitting tactics, and calling for unity of all strikers, regardless of what union they are in or if unorganized.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria 1638 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Atlanta Workers Attack NRA Parade; Police Helpless Destroy "Prosperity" Floats, Pictures of Roosevelt

ATLANTA, Ga. (By mail)—Fierce anger of the masses against the "New Lynch Deal" under the N. R. A. was expressed by the workers of Atlanta when they attacked floats and destroyed portraits of President Roosevelt in the official N. R. A. parade here on Oct. 4.

The New Deal has here taken the form of a tremendous increase in the open murder of Negroes and the terrorization of white workers by police. Class-conscious white workers made the special objects of police attack at a mass protest funeral recently for Glover Davis, blind Negro worker shot down in cold blood by Policeman O. W. Allen.

Over 5,000 at Calif. Scottsboro Meetings

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—An average of more than five hundred workers about half of them Negroes, attended each of the ten Scottsboro tour meetings held in Southern California in September. The meetings were addressed by Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson, Richard Moore, member of the National Executive Committee of the I. L. D. and well-known Negro orator, and Lester Carter, white boy witness for the Scottsboro defense.

You need the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement needs the Daily Worker. The "Daily" needs funds to continue. Help the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE Daily Worker

Chicago. OCT. 17: A city-wide meeting of Daily Worker readers will be held at People's Auditorium, 247 W. Chicago Avenue. The Volunteers Committee will be elected at this meeting to carry on the work for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

Philadelphia. OCT. 20th: Gala concert at Turngemeinde Hall Broad and Columbus Ave. Robert Minor, candidate on the C. P. ticket in New York will be the main speaker. Interesting program. Admission 35 cents.

Los Angeles Section. Comrade MacLaurin, touring for the Daily Worker, with the great Soviet film "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Bread" will show in the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker:

- Oct. 17—San Diego
Oct. 18—Long Beach
Oct. 21—Santa Barbara
Oct. 22 to 26 inclusive—Monterey, Santa Cruz and Watsonville
Oct. 27—Carmel

Philadelphia, Pa. DAILY WORKER CONCERT FRIDAY, OCT. 20, at 8 P. M. at Lulu Temple

Broad and Spring Garden Streets ROBERT MINOR, Candidate on the C.P. Ticket in New York, main speaker. — Admission 35 Cents

Chicago, Ill. 15th Annual Bazaar at People's Auditorium 2457 W. Chicago Avenue October 20th, 21st and 22nd SINGING — BALLET — GAME DANCING — FUN

LOS ANGELES, Calif. International Labor Defense 7th Annual Concert SUNDAY, OCT. 22, at 8 P.M. WOMEN'S COUNCIL HALL, 214 Loma Drive

Dearborn Pull Is Challenge to Ford's Nominee; Schmies Heads Detroit Ticket

Detroit Leader



JOHN SCHMIES Raymond Polls Highest Communist Vote in City Election

DETOIT, Mich.—In one of the lightest votes cast in years, the Communist Party made small gains in the city primaries held on Oct. 10. The highest Communist vote was received by Phil Raymond, secretary of the Auto Workers' Union, who polled 6,725 as a candidate for the City Council. John Schmies, district organizer of the Party and candidate for Mayor, received 4,339.

Three other Communist candidates for the City Council received the following vote: Earl Reno, secretary of the Unemployed Councils, 3,640; Frank Sykes, Negro worker and member of the National Board of the Auto Workers' Union, 3,359; and Heywood Mahen, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 2,230.

Though Schmies received a lower vote than he did when he ran for Mayor in 1931, in proportion to the total cast, his vote improved. In 1931 he received 1.2 per cent of the total vote cast, and this year, 2.5 per cent. The highest Communist vote for City Council in 1931 was 1.3 per cent of the total cast; this year it was 3.9 per cent.

Frank Couzens, son of the Senator, who became Acting Mayor when Frank Murphy resigned to become the New Deal watchdog of American imperialism as Governor of the Philippines, was nominated for Mayor by a big majority. In the final on Nov. 7 he will run against Philip Breitmeyer, former Mayor.

Only about 170,000 ballots were cast this year, as compared with 486,000 in 1931.

The Socialist Party candidate for Mayor, Dr. Walter Bergman, received 5,516 votes.

Howard Starret, a notorious demagogue, who polled a large vote two years ago, flopped miserably despite generous publicity in the capitalist press receiving only about 400 votes more than Schmies.

Highest Pay Is \$9 in Leather Goods Shop, Middletown MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—The 200 workers in the Classy Leather Goods Corp. in Middletown work under the most miserable conditions. The majority of the workers are on piece work. The highest pay was on piece work is about \$9 per week. The boss forces the workers to work overtime many nights a week, also Saturdays and Sundays, with no extra pay and on the threat of losing their jobs. The men workers work 43 hours a week and are paid for 40 hours. Their pay is from 15 cents to 25 cents per hour. If a worker comes one minute late, he is docked for an hour's pay.

There are no safety devices on the machines and every worker on the machines has been injured at least once. There have been cases of workers who were working on eyelet stamping machines where the pin has penetrated right through the bone. No compensation is paid. One worker, whose foot was poisoned was told by the boss that "you don't work here" when he told the boss about the injury. When he returned to work, he was fired. For the week that he was out, he received \$1.96 pay.

Call for General Strike Rings Through Detroit Meet

Urges Workers to Register by Shops; Adopt Program; M. E. S. Leaders Selling Out

DETOIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—"General strike!" The words rang through Arena Gardens Friday night and were caught up by 4,000 auto workers in a storm of applause and cheering. The meeting, attended mostly by production workers, was called by the Mechanics' Educational Society, which is leading the three weeks old strike of 15,000 tool and diemakers in Detroit, Flint, and Pontiac.

The meeting, held on the very day of a new mass layoff, involving thousands of workers, at the Ford River Rouge plant. Layoffs are also taking place at other plants. These layoffs are actually lockouts and are so regarded by the workers—lockouts intended to strangle the strike movement in its infancy. For the second night in succession a thunderous ovation was given to David Jones, workers' united front candidate for Mayor of Dearborn and national vice-president of the Auto Workers' Union. The evening before Jones had spoken in the same hall to a mass meeting of striking tool and diemakers. He again called for a march on the Ford plant and for a general strike to win better conditions for the workers in the entire industry.

A great ovation was also given Phil Raymond, secretary of the Auto Workers' Union, who was sitting in the audience and was called up to the platform to speak. Raymond outlined concrete demands and organizational proposals for the general strike and called for a united front of workers belonging to all organizations—Auto Workers' Union, Mechanics' Educational Society, I. W. W., American Federation of Labor—and of employed and unemployed, as well as unorganized workers, in the fight against the N. R. A. slavery. "The time has come," Raymond said, "to let King Henry I of Dearborn to join the Czar of Russia."

The demands proposed by Raymond and approved by the meeting were a minimum wage of \$1 an hour for all auto workers; the 8-hour day, 5-day week, with a guarantee of 40 weeks work a year, and a minimum of \$15 a week for the unemployed. Raymond boldly declared, to loud

White Powder Gets in Lungs of New Haven Shop Workers

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Conditions in the Goodyear Rubber Sundries shop in this city, mentioned in last week's edition of the "Daily," grow steadily worse every day under the blue eagle. The working conditions grow from bad to worse. When the workers come out from the shop they are covered with the starch in the air which penetrates right into their lungs, and they all look like old men and women. From this white powder which covers them, they suffer from a disease which not only lose weight and appetite, but one girl contracted tuberculosis, was fired without one penny compensation, and her girl friend, who works now constantly with the dread of also getting T. B., now has her job. This is only part of the rotten working conditions in Goodyears. The workers are given only 15 minutes for lunch, and do not leave the shop. Mrs. Lewis, the nurse, who acts as a general spy in the place snooping into the girl's private business, is very strict with the workers in the shop. When one of the girls mentioned to the others that she knew Newman's Carpet Shop was out on strike, and that she thought it wouldn't be a bad idea for the Goodyear workers to join them, this worker was fired immediately. In spite of this some steps are already being taken in this shop for organization.

"Unite Your Ranks in Every Shop, Mine, Mill," Calls TUUL

Below we print the concluding part of the call for unity of all workers made by the National Board of the Trade Union Unity League and addressed to the 53rd Federation of Labor, to its affiliated locals and to all organized and unorganized workers. The first part of the call appeared in Saturday's issue. The statement pointed to the growing strikes affecting numerous industries in every part of the country, laying main emphasis on the coal and steel strikes. It emphasized that "during the first nine months of this year a million workers struck for better conditions." In a number of these struggles the unity of all workers has been effected in the course of the strike. As an example, the national silk strike, where a joint strike committee comprising representatives of the A. F. of L. (United Textile Workers), the T. U. U. L. (National Textile Workers Union) and independent unions, is cited. It proceeds to point out "that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the entire top leadership do not represent the interests of the rank and file membership of the unions. The statement concludes thus: The Trade Union Unity League is a center of trade unions standing on the policy of the class struggle. It organizes the workers to fight against the employers for better conditions. It emphasizes that the interests of the bosses and the workers are not the same. It openly exposes the N.R.A. as an attack on the living conditions of the workers. It organizes the workers of all ages, colors,

Workers' Candidate



DAVID JONES David Jones Is Former Ford Worker; Final Election Nov. 7

DEARBORN, Mich.—For the first time in American history a real workers' candidate has a good chance of being elected Mayor in an important industrial city—a city, moreover, ruled by one of the most powerful trusts in the country. Dearborn, where 65,000 people live under the domination of Henry Ford, has just gone through the stormiest primary election in its history, and it has resulted in a smashing victory for the United Front Working People's Ticket. Despite the use of all sorts of intimidation and trickery, despite the mobilization of Ford's gangster service men (spies), who threatened workers in their homes and jobs, despite undoubted stealing of votes, the United Front candidate for Mayor, David Jones, national vice-president of the Auto Workers' Union, outdistanced eight of his nine rivals, winning the right to run in the final on Nov. 7 against Mayor Clyde M. Ford, cousin and faithful tool of Henry.

Meanwhile, plans for the general strike are being pushed. Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock a meeting of delegates will be held in Carpathia Hall, 3500 Elmwood. Workers are urged to elect delegates from every shop and department. Unemployed workers and welfare wage workers should also send delegates. Four other workers' candidates, Charles A. Regan for City Treasurer, and Walter Colton, Frank Fraley and William V. Fayette, for Constables, also received enough votes to get on the final ballot. A Former Miner Jones, the nominee for Mayor, is a fighting candidate who has been in the forefront of the struggles of both the employed and unemployed workers of Dearborn against the Ford slave system. Born in Blakely, Pa., in the heart of the anthracite region, he has a record of 30 years' actively as a militant trade unionist. The son of a coal miner, he went to work in the mines at the age of 12 and became one of the youngest members of the United Mine Workers. He mined coal till he was 19 and then went to Philadelphia, where he learned the machinist trade. He worked at this trade in Philadelphia and New York till the war and then came to Detroit. In Detroit Jones worked in various auto plants, becoming secretary of Local 642 of the International Association of Machinists, and later vice-president of District No. 6 of the I. A. M. and a delegate to the Detroit Federation of Labor. When a strike broke out at the Timken Axle Co. he became one of its leaders. In 1930, after a period of unemployment, Jones got a job in the

NEWS BRIEFS

Five Escaping Gangsters Shoot Two INDIANAPOLIS.—One man was seriously wounded and another was shot in the arm by five bandits who shot their way to freedom with a machine gun after holding up a tobacco warehouse.

Bull Injures Farmer BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A seventy-two year old farmer, William A. McPherson, of Afton near Binghamton was critically injured when an enraged bull broke his back.

Buckle Saves His Life NEWARK, N. J.—Nathan Zuckberg saved his life by bucking a bull when he was shot in the arm by five bandits who shot their way to freedom with a machine gun after holding up a tobacco warehouse.

Canadian Coal Output Rises MONTREAL.—Production of coal in Canada during the month of August, 1933, totaled 3,381,801 tons, an increase of 21.3 per cent over August of 1932.

Pigeon Flies Bering Sea VISALIA, Cal.—A carrier pigeon bearing a leg band marked "Siberia, 1931," was captured near here recently. The bird was believed to have flown during the last two years across the Bering Sea.

Stunt Planes Crash in Air WILMINGTON, Del.—Two stunt planes crashed together 2,700 feet above the heart of Wilmington on Saturday and dropped while the horror-stricken city dwellers below watched. Ten people were injured when one of the planes crashed into a house, the other made a safe landing.

Mayor O'Brien Over 21 NEW YORK, N. Y.—When asked how old he was on registering at the Board of Registry to vote in the next elections, Mayor O'Brien said that he was "over 21." It brought loud laughs from the assembly.

Concert in Chicago CHICAGO.—The South Side and Central Sections of the International Labor Defense are holding a joint concert and dance on Saturday, Oct. 23, at Liberty Auditorium, 3013 S. Wells St.

Proceeds of this concert will go for the defense of class war prisoners and the Labor Defender. Admission with plunger, 20 cents. Starts at 7 p.m. Chorus, singing, dancing, etc., will be featured.

Ford River Rouge plant, working till the beginning of 1933, when he was fired for union activity. He joined the Auto Workers' Union in 1931, soon became Dearborn organizer of the union, and at the national convention of the A. W. U. in June was elected vice-president.

He was one of the leaders of the last Ford Hunger March and has time and again led demonstrations of unemployed workers which have forced important concessions from the city administration. Jones, who is a member of the Communist Party, and the other United Front candidates are the representatives of a movement embracing 40 organizations. Though the Auto Workers' Union and the Communist Party were the driving force in this movement, its broad character is evident from the fact that most of the workers involved have in the past voted for capitalist candidates.

United Front candidates ran on a clear-cut anti-Ford platform, demanding cash relief, abolition of forced labor schemes, against the Inve- human speed-up in the Ford plant, abolition of the safety commission, which is composed of Ford's hired men, and other demands. The campaign for the final will now be in progress. Its keynote will be the organization of a strike struggle in the Ford plant.

Bank Officials in Charge of NRA Complaint Bureau

Workers Bringing Complaints Find Same Employers in Control as Those Who Exploit Them—Get No Action

This is the second and concluding article of a series on the inner working of the N.R.A. Complaint Bureau in Brooklyn, New York. The data was supplied by several workers in the N.R.A. offices, and is absolutely authentic.

THERE was, of course, plenty of reason why the much publicized N.R.A. Complaint Bureau buried every one of the complaints of the hundreds of workers who came with evidence of sweatshop conditions and starvation wages.

The reason appears when one examines who had charge of this N.R.A. complaint bureau that was to be so valiant fighter for the rights of the wronged of the New York workers. In the first place, the N.R.A. complaint bureau was subsidized by the richest and most reactionary employers in Brooklyn. It was the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce that footed the initial expenses of the swanky N.R.A. offices.

And the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce is the organized force of the biggest employers in Brooklyn. When they pay for something they know that they will get their money's worth. They got it.

They paid for the telephones, the rent, the office expenses, etc. And they installed as officers of the Brooklyn N.R.A. a group of business men whom they could trust to handle properly all the workers' revelations of rotten exploitation and starvation wages. They knew what they wanted.

The N.R.A. chairman of the main zone in Brooklyn has chosen to be none other than G. A. Barnewell. Who is this gentleman that he is so fitted for listening to the workers' exposures of starvation wages and sweatshop hours?

He is the president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and a leading official of the Brooklyn Trust Company. A rich banker—that's the man who had to listen to the workers' complaints brought to the N.R.A. offices!

The second man chosen to act as the intermediary between the workers and the Brooklyn employers was John W. Roeder, a leading official in the People's National Bank, and a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The third man whom the N.R.A. picked to take care of the interests of the workers was James L. Meeks, vice-president of the Lincoln Savings Bank.

That's the way the names read all the way down the line—big merchants, bankers, manufacturers, business men, politicians.

Maybe that explains why the big grocer chain, H. O. Bohack, could are its workers without their protest to the N. R. A. office getting the slightest response.

Because the Bohack Grocery company is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, which organized and paid for the N.R.A. offices!

Maybe that explains why a worker in the Brooklyn Savings Bank who came to N.R.A. complaining of a 68-hour week got not the slightest relief or action from the N.R.A.

Because his bank is a part of the N. R. A. administration and the Chamber of Commerce!

Maybe that explains why a worker in the Iseburg Milk Company who works 13 hours a day for \$7 a week got no action on his complaint.

Because the president of the local Chamber of Commerce, Louis Stark, is part of the N.R.A. official machinery!

THE Brooklyn N.R.A. gave a banquet to all the big merchants and manufacturers. And one of the companies represented was the Dress Manufacturing Company at Sheepshead Bay and 13th Street.

It is therefore no wonder that the worker in this shop who complained to the N.R.A. that he works 47 hours a week for \$10 got no action on his complaint!

At this banquet the N.R.A. official for Consey Island boasted that his district was 100 per cent organized for the N.R.A.

It is therefore no wonder that the workers in the Shaffer Auto Company got no action when they complained that they were working 77 hours a week!

This list could be extended for a long way. These cases are not isolated, unusual cases. They are typical of the set-up between the N.R.A. and the very employers, against whom the workers were complaining.

The setup between the bosses and the N.R.A. was too tight, too close, to permit of the slightest hope that the N.R.A. complaint bureau would ever do anything for the workers.

There are supposed to be two sides to the N.R.A.—one side to protect the employers, the other to take care of the workers.

The second has turned out to be a fraud. It was never meant seriously, anyway.

The employers side is growing more active every day. In New York Grover Whalen is increasing his strikebreaking activities every hour. The police clubbed hundreds of dress workers who tried to visit the N.R.A. offices on Saturday to protest against the non-recognition of their union.

The N.R.A. Labor Administration Board, which breaks strikes, through forced, compulsory arbitration—this is functioning day and night. This part of the N.R.A. hasn't been abandoned as the Complaint Bureau was done as the Complaint Bureau was

THE workers of Brooklyn are beginning to learn that the workers will never get any action on their grievances from the N.R.A. because N.R.A. machinery consists of the very people against whom they are complaining. It is the outfit of the employers.

They are beginning to see that it is only by organizing themselves into their own unions, for strike, that they can ever make the bosses listen to their demands. They can see the N.R.A. for what it is—nothing but the old capitalist skin game.

Honest fighting delegates, bring these issues on the floor of the convention! Let your fight at the convention be a rallying call to the rank and file to take up a united struggle against the attacks of capital and the disruptive action of the Greens, Lewises, and other labor bureaucrats!

Forward to Fighting Working Class Unity! NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE 80 East 11th St., Room 326 New York City, New York.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



The Lost Shirts

WE WHO have lost our shirts, may expect to be ordered by the dictator to don a brand new one most any day now, perhaps with the Blue Eagle embroidered on it," writes Bob Brown, the poet and novelist. "It will be a hair-shirt of cotton, for we must do our patriotic best in keeping the Nation's cotton ploughed under in support of the price of overalls."

But we were offered an optional choice in the color of this coming shirt we might select the red hue of Garibaldi's men and go forth singing the chorus of Hood's "Song of a Shirt," which took the stitch out of the side of thousands of sweated seamstresses in London nearly a century ago.

But red would be a bad influence that might lead to the singing of the Internationale. Besides, it's dynamite to ever offer the people a choice. So the Senate will vote the power to the President to make the color selection and this will only add one more worry to his care-stooped shoulders, for most of the shirt colors are already taken. Khaki could never do it because Mussolini picked that prophetic mourning for his own peasants long ago. Brown is not because Hitler has already made such use of it that it leaves a brown taste in our mouth.

"The Blue Shirts of Old Ireland wouldn't do either, for Portugal has copied that and Eleanor Blue is strictly reserved for the White House. Perhaps the First Lady of the Land will take the burden of selection when next in New York on an airplane shopping tour. She might snatch time to consult with daughter Dahl, Bernard McFadden, and the others high-mindedly devoting their lives to Liberty. Together they could be trusted to pick out the best shade that would suit our complexions.

"Then we can tuck in the tail of our shirts once more, get together with the hand over the N. R. A. sewed over the heart of our new shirt and shout: "Hurrah, America! Over the top. Go it, Shirt-tail!"

A Note on Bob Brown

THE foregoing letter is interesting to me not only for its own sake, but because it is written by Bob Brown, one of the chief wits of the old Masses. He later ran a series of trade magazines through South America, was a stock market gambler, then became one of the exiles who wrote and drank so nobly in Paris during the post-war years.

Many of the Old Masses galaxy have turned sour, like Max Eastman, or smug, like Floyd Dell, or viciously fascist, like William English Walling. But some of the crowd seem to have improved with age, notably Art Young and Robert Minor, of course. And here is Bob Brown waking up and raising his voice against the Nira drift to Fascism.

Bob Brown always had the most delicious sense of fantasy. Before the First World War it was easy to believe in capitalist stability. But Bob enjoyed kicking all the bourgeois stuffed shirts in the face. He made his own rules for short stories and poems; he had a good time. But the war sobered him, and brought him down to earth.

His recent novel, "You Gotta Live," is a romantic yet accurate report of the wanderings of American "slackers" who had escaped from the world war. We knew then no other way of resisting that war except by going to jail as a conscientious objector and being a martyr, or crossing the Rio Grande under the guns of the border patrol.

In the next war, of course, the youth will go into all the armies and organize their anti-war work there. Hitler and all the dictators know this and fear it. Millions of conscientious objectors, drilled and armed, are a force not to be regarded lightly by any militarist.

Bob Brown suffered from the post-war disease of tourism that afflicted so many of the intellectuals. They hated the flat sordid complacent America of the boom-period. Everything seemed finished; capitalism was to last forever and breed a race of crass young Wall Street heroes.

The poets thought they'd beat the game by feeding off the old culture of Europe. But nobody can cheat history, and even the best of them, writers like Hemingway and Glenway Westcott, have lost all sense of the current realities. But Bob Brown has managed to stay alive; witness his first pea-shooter against the Nira. Now bring up the Big Berthas, Bob.

With Our Young Readers

The Bob Minor Troop of the Bronx has issued its own paper, "The Pioneer Voice." It is small (only two sides of a single sheet mimeographed), but it is a fine little bulletin and shows promise. . . . Lucy Pawlowsky of Detroit wants to know if it isn't time we saw some results of the work of Pioneers in the schools.

Well, we do see some. The other day we got a letter from Ravell Brodsky, formerly of Brooklyn and now of Chicago, a student at the John Marshall High School. She told us that her Pioneer troop was preparing for the school strike to take place the next week. . . . 1500 students of Ravell's school and two others struck the next week against cuts in appropriations for schools. . . . How about some more results.

The Finnish Troop of Pioneers in Cleveland went to Chagrin Falls in a big Ford truck last week to give a program of songs and poems. . . . They had a swell time and so did the people of Chagrin Falls. . . . The Young Sprouts Squad of San Francisco decided to do something about the fact that no news seemed to be reaching New York from their city. . . . So they elected an Always Ready News Reporter to send news to the New Pioneer and to the Daily Worker "Pioneer Dispatch."

Another young reader interested in stamp collecting can write in to the New Pioneer and get a batch to add to his collection or to start a collection. Eugene Debs Jensen, of Muskegan, Michigan, tells us his father voted for Debs when he ran for president but never votes for him now. . . . The Red Star Troop, Brooklyn, N. Y. is concentrating on a school. . . . They intend to force the authorities to continue giving free hot lunches instead of just the milk and crackers they started to give out this term. . . . The NRA affects even school lunches.

Joe Johnson, of Fort Worth, Texas,

The World of the Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

NEW LIFE

After a cloying series of sweet plays, this department turns with a sense of refreshment to the copy of "New Theatre" known as "Theatre Arts," the title of the U.S.A., just issued, and to the "Program of the Theatre of Action" just received from the Workers' Laboratory Theatre.

The literature of the Workers' Theatre in this country has the opportunity of the present moment of making really original and valuable contributions to our general literature of the theatre. Writing about the theatre on Broadway is almost exclusively limited to the hit-and-run reviews of the journalistic chain-gang. The reviewers, honest enough fellows for the most part, are familiar with all the minute gossip of show-business, but are woefully lacking in the most elementary information about the real theatre. The critics of the liberal weeklies write more expansively and are somewhat more "sensitive" but they remain strictly within the confines of a Bachelor of Arts conception of the theatre. And such a monthly as "Theatre Arts, though it has performed a valuable function in its time, is so anxious to please everybody, to avoid polemics, and to eschew anything that it lacks all substantial character.

The Workers' Theatre publications are not bound by the many fears of the bourgeois press and therefore they are in a position to strike out boldly and make new discoveries for themselves. The history of the Workers' Theatre starts from the revolutionary point of view, for example, though a difficult thing to do, might prove extremely illuminating; a study of the work of men like Robert Edmond Jones or Lee Simonson, not in the sugar-water style in which most articles on such subjects are written, but done with a trenchant Marxist objectivity, would be genuinely instructive; articles on the Stanislavsky system of acting, on the relation of the theatre organization to theatre art, on the technique of Soviet playwriting, on the history of the proletarian movements in American dramaturgy, on revolutionary dramaturgy through the ages—all of these subjects and many more would provide excellent material for renewed investigation.

The first issue of "New Theatre" (formerly known as "Workers' Theatre") begins promisingly with answers to a questionnaire on the prospects for the American theatre by various well-known theatre people and writers, including Sidney Howard, Barrett H. Clark, Michael Gold, Albert Maltz, Paul Peters. The questionnaire is an excellent device, for it brings into the open the views of the theatre people of the day, and the replies suffer as a result. Nevertheless, the idea of such a questionnaire is a good one, and when all the answers have been published we shall have an interesting account to the history of the theatre.

Gorelik's article on scenery is also very much in the right direction. Gorelik is one of the most important scene designers in the American theatre and his writing is strongest where it refers to actual matters of craft. The more useful it becomes the more useful it is.

In general, however, "New Theatre" gives evidence of one serious error, an error shared by many who enter the field of revolutionary culture. On the one hand it proves the need for a workers' theatre and the inevitability of its rise by pointing to the collapse of the bourgeois theatre; on the other hand it stands somewhat in awe of bourgeois technique. What is wrong with this is that it unwittingly robs the workers' theatre movement of its own organs and instruments of its own struggle. The revolution in theatre must develop not because the bourgeois theatre is at its last gasp—the present season thus far has been exceedingly prosperous on Broadway—but because it alone has the seeds of life in it, it alone is significant in the world, it alone is the product of the creative soul of reality with the aim of reacting on life, enriching it, changing it. Actors, playwrights, scene designers must come to the revolutionary theatre not because they will go hungry on Broadway—with the leading sign of the theatre, such as the number of his now running, this argument loses some of its validity—but because the whole set-up of the Broadway theatre leads inevitably to artistic sterility and death.

More important still, the proletarian theatre, if it is to be a theatre, must be better, could not satisfy. Finally, the Broadway theatre, like many of the overnight wonders of capitalist society, is a fully grown fruit which gives very little nourishment. It is its bourgeois audience, or to put it more accurately, the American bourgeoisie, that is weak even from any sound standards of bourgeois art. That is why, though certain things can be learnt from it—it has its talented craftsmen—its technique should not be taken as final in any sense. The Moscow Art Theatre before the revolution was a bourgeois theatre, so were the theatres of Meyerhold, Tairov and others, but many of our successful theatres reveal a stagecraft that, aside from sheer mechanics, is childish from any legitimate artistic standards. Much of the direction of O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness!" for example, is amateurish, and there is hardly a moment of genuine acting from one end of "Sailor, Beware!" to another.

This means then that the workers'

WOMEN'S COURT

By Martin Bank

THE district attorney twirls one end of his watch chain. He is fidgety. His short body moves constantly, nervously. His trousers always seem about to drop. One chubby hand fills his pants pocket when he speaks. The other is poked into the face of the defendant, adding terror to his snapping questions. Around his bald head there is just enough hair to form a horseshoe. His head seems enormous—like a balloon on top of a bottle. His face is pasty, pockmarked; his eyes bulge through thick glasses. One suspects that the district attorney did not obtain his job by virtue of his personality. Only Tammany knows his charms.

The judge is robed in black and, as protection against the poor lighting system, wears a green eye shade. His face is handsome but pale. He looks tired and yawns gracefully, tapping his palm against his half-open mouth. A sour, cold smile comes over his unflattering assurance. The words sound as if they come from the pulpit of a church. Yet there is something steely, firm, adamant, beneath his ingratiating smile. The women fear him as he probes. Lakes of tears fall before him, but he queries coldly, as if with a knife, opening the guarded secrets of the defendant.

And the defendants are loaded with secrets. In this court the cases deal with prostitution. The girls are hard, made rough in the manhandling of a wretched life. They have tasted the bitter gall of poverty, of an unsympathetic world. They were nurtured on lies, deceit, betrayal. So one must not wonder at their cynical behavior, at their feeble and sometimes childish attempts to vindicate themselves. Their lies are their only defense in a society that created them and simultaneously punishes them. These girls must prowl like thieves, and hide like hunted animals. Their faces are twisted, coarse-carved by the system's brutal hands. When caught plying the only trade available for their livelihood, they are brought into the women's court. There they face a judge and a district attorney who have nothing but contempt for them. The court is not concerned about their hardships. It is too callous for that. It is only interested in certain facts that either convict or free the prisoners. It does not describe crimes. It punishes.

The judge knows, after years of experience, how the girls try to wiggle out of their guilt. Their testimony crumbles beneath the savage thrusts of the district attorney. They are helpless victims, the few caught in the law's clutches because they were not "clever" enough to pay for protection. Every word the girls utter is damning to themselves. The judge taunts and jokes, makes them appear foolish. The girls writhe in a stream of contradictions. Case after case brings a verdict of guilty and a prison sentence. The procession is endless. The judge's calendar is always full. The prisons are jammed. And the world outside seethes with potential victims.

been half-naked when they entered her apartment. Marked dollar bills are shown to the court as evidence that she accepted money from them. The detectives talk glibly. They are survery vice squad slutties.

"The first question I asked her was 'how much?'," says one of them.

"What a question to ask—even before you enter her apartment!," the defending attorney lashes out. "You come to catch someone and you'd do anything to succeed!"

The district attorney builds up the case, showing the judge "clear proof" of the girl's guilt.

"You say you saw the lower part of her body and it was naked?" the defending attorney asks one of the dicks.

"Well, how long did you look at it while she was in that naked condition?"

"About a minute," the dick replies.

"Are you sure it was a minute?" interrupts the judge.

"Yes."

"Take out your watch," the judge orders. "Look at it. Watch the second hand go around until the minute is up. Then let us know if it was that long you looked at her."

The court is silent. Nobody moves. All eyes stare at the detective sitting in the witness box. Sixty seconds pass—slowly, too slowly to give credence to the story.

"Well, do you still think it's a minute?" the judge asks.

"Yes."

"And she said nothing?"

"Yes."

At this juncture the defense attorney asked, "and having looked one full minute, did you notice any scars on the girl's body?"

"No."

The attorney thereupon calls for a woman court doctor who had examined the girl's body, to testify. She walks up to the witness stand, raises her right hand, and the judge mumbles "promise to tell the truth, so help thee."

"Are there any scars on the girl's body, any visible scars?" the defense attorney asks.

"Yes, a large scar on the thigh."

"Could anyone see it easily?"

"Yes."

"Is it a recent scar?"

"Yes."

"That's all!" the lawyer snaps, feeling he has scored a decisive point.

The district attorney looks disconcerted. The doctor has dealt a nasty wallop to the whole structure of his case. Imagine dicks looking at a girl for one full minute while she was undressed and missing the sight of a very large, obvious scar. The ratty smell of a frame-up begins to loom around the case.

"The district attorney sums up the facts for the judge. His short legs walk up and down. He turns casually, here and there, as he speaks. He tries to attain poise, whilst his mouth emits poison. After all, a prosecuting attorney must prosecute, even in the face of the most innocent.

"You are aware, judge, that prisoners have deliberately scarred themselves in jail in order to win a point in their favor. Couldn't it be—"

"But," interrupts the attorney, "the doctor says the scar is not recent!"

The district attorney must prosecute, perturbed, half-defeated. He has heard every word the doctor said. His ears and memory are well trained. It's his business to be alert. But it is also his business to lunge through some loophole, spring some trick to leave the defendant behind prison bars. He tries often, but fails.

"Your honor, you must also consider that human beings are fallible. It is possible to overlook the scar in this situation." His plea is feeble. The rest of the testimony is too trumped-up, too flimsy; not even the judge believes it. The judge seems eager to drop the case. It echoes the doings of the recently exposed vice squad. No use fooling with it.

"Not guilty," the judge concludes.

Theatre Union to Give First Play Here Next Month

NEW YORK—A new theatre, which will produce working class plays at prices within the reach of workers, is about to open in New York. "Peace on Earth," a powerful anti-war play, will be presented by the Theatre Union in November. It was written by George Sklar and Albert Maltz, whose "Henry" production was nearly suppressed by Tammany Hall because of its exposure of civic corruption. The play is now in rehearsal. Its unusual setting has been designed and built by Cleon Throckmorton.

The Theatre Union is organized on a broad basis and has the support of trade unions, revolutionary organizations, and of many authors, playwrights and directors. It plans to produce plays that meet Broadway standards of technical excellence; its company is composed of professionals, most of them with working class experience. It will differ sharply from the Broadway standard of "entertainment"—sex dramas, mystery stories, drawing room comedies. To quote from the Theatre Union program, it will "dramatize the significant aspects of this period in which we live. The Theatre Union is not guilty of reigning social standards; neither does it affect an unreal Olympian detachment. Its point of view is the only one which offers a constructive guide—the interests of the great masses of the people, the working people, the workers as a whole."

The second play in the Theatre Union will be "Dr. Mamlock's Escape," an anti-Nazi play written from his personal experiences by Friedrich Wolf, now in exile in France. Wolf is one of the best known proletarian playwrights in Europe. The Theatre Union also expects to produce his "Sailors of Cattaro," which won a prize at a Spartakade in Moscow, and "Wharf Nigger," by Paul Peters. All its productions will have low admission prices with many 30 and 60 cent seats.

Executive and Advisory Board members of the Theatre Union include Joseph Freeman, Manuel Gomez, Paul Peters, Charles R. Walker, Liston M. Oak, Sherwood Anderson, Countee Cullen, H. W. L. Dana, John Dos Passos, Rose McClendon, John Lunt, Fred Lawson, Lewis Mumford, Sidney Howard, Elmer Rice and others.

NOT all the girls who are brought to trial are framed. Many are unjustly arrested, guilty. This day in Women's Court is a typical case (for the court) comes up for trial. The defendant is a Negro girl. She is accused by detectives of having



TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—Charlie Leland, Comedian; Maudie Vactor
 - 7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
 - 7:30—Lum and Abner
 - 7:45—The Radio Show
 - 8:00—Dramatic Sketch
 - 8:30—Floyd Gibbons, Young Orch.
 - 9:00—Gypsy Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
 - 9:30—Ship of Joy, With Captain Hugh Barrett, Dobbs
 - 10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Violin
 - 10:30—Julius Lande, Violin; Morton Bove, Tenor
 - 11:00—Scotti Orch.
 - 11:15—Jesteria Trio
 - 11:30—Whiteman Orch.
 - 12:00—Dance Orch.
 - 12:30 A. M.—Meroff Orch.
- WOR—710 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
 - 7:15—News—Gabriel Heister
 - 7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
 - 7:45—The Fusion Campaign—Blumhertz Colby
 - 8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
 - 8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
 - 8:30—Moros Musicale
 - 9:00—Variety Musicale
 - 9:30—Dennis and Reis, Songs
- theatre, by keeping its own true ends clear to itself, can, without succumbing either to an abstract disregard of the bourgeois theatre or of an equally blind envy of its technical competence, lay the foundations of a really healthy, mature, complete theatrical art in America. This is the arduous, thrilling, essential task that the various workers' theatres, and "New Theatre" as their organ, should set for themselves. In the meantime, we welcome it again as a sign of new life.

- WJZ—544 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
 - 7:15—Baby Face
 - 7:30—Golden Orch.; McCoy, Soprano; Betty Barthel; Songs; Sports Talk—Granland Rice
 - 8:00—String Symphony, Direction Frank Black
 - 8:30—Polish and Perlmutter—Sketch
 - 8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
 - 9:00—Minstrel Show
 - 9:30—Partnership Orch.; Phil Dusey, Baritone
 - 10:00—Sanford Orch.; Gloria La Vey, Soprano; Fred Humstun, Tenor; Theodore Webb, Baritone; Stone and Smolin, Piano
 - 11:00—Lenders Trio
 - 11:15—Post Trio
 - 11:30—Hahn Orch.
 - 12:00—Bentor Orch.
 - 12:30 A. M.—Cerron Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—Tavern
 - 7:45—News
 - 8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Hatfield Leo
 - 8:15—News—Edwin C. Lee
 - 8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Hayden Orch.; You Raymond, Songs
 - 9:00—Agnes, Monettes; Comedienne; Shikret Orch.
 - 9:15—Kate Smith, Songs; Lulu McConnell, Comedienne; Jones Orch.
 - 10:00—King Orch.
 - 10:30—NRA Speaker
 - 10:45—Symphony Orch.
 - 11:15—News Bulletin
 - 11:30—Belasco Orch.
 - 12:00—Belasco Orch.
 - 12:30 A. M.—Rapp Orch.
 - 1:00—Hopkins Orch.

Baltimore Workers School to Open on Thursday, Oct. 19

BALTIMORE.—The Workers School of Baltimore will open its second season on Thursday, Oct. 19. One of the outstanding features of its fall term will be a class dealing with "The Communist Position on the Negro Question," to be given by H. Williams, section organizer of the Communist Party. Other courses will be "Principles of Communism," "Leninism," "Trade Unionism," and "English for Workers," all taught by competent instructors.

All classes will be given on Thursday evenings, between 7:30 and 9 p. m., from Oct. 19 to Jan. 11, at 1206 East Baltimore St.

There will also be a branch school at 418 Druid Hill Avenue, where "Principles of Communism" and "Negro Problems" will be taught. The Workers School Committee invites members of all sympathetic organizations to attend these classes.

Stage and Screen

"The School For Husbands" Opens Tonight At Empire; "Ten Minute Alibi" Tuesday

"The School for Husbands," Moliere's comedy, adapted in rhyme by Arthur Gutterman and Lawrence Langner, will be presented by the Theatre Guild this evening at the Empire Theatre. The cast is headed by June Walker, Michael Bartlett, Osmond Perkins, Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey. Edmund Rickert has arranged a special music score.

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"Ten Minute Alibi," a mystery drama by Anthony Armstrong, will have its premiere on Tuesday night at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. Bramwell Fletcher, John Williams, Daphne Warren-Wilson, Oswald Yorke and Sebastian Braggiotti are in the cast.

"Keeper of the Keys," a melodrama by Valentine Davis, will open on Wednesday night at the Fulton Theatre. The play was adapted from the novel by Earl Derr Bigger. The leading players are William Harrigan, Roberta Beatty, Dwight Frey and Ruth Easton.

Mordant Sharp's play, "The Green Bay Tree," will be presented by Jed Harris at the Booth Theatre on Friday night, with O. P. Heggie, James Dale, Jill Esmond and Laurence Olivier heading the cast.

"Let 'Em Eat Cake," a musical comedy sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," with book by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, and music and lyrics by George and Ira Gershwin, will have its opening on Saturday night at the Imperial Theatre. The cast includes William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Lois Moran, Florence Ames and Dudley Clements.

MUSIC

Proletarian Music on Program At Orchestra Recital At New School Tonight

NEW YORK.—The American Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of Bernard Herrmann as guest conductor, will present a program of works by members of the Young Composers' Group at the New School for Social Research tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

The program consists of works representative of the tendencies in modern American music: dissonant harmonic style by Henry Brant; and Lehman Engel's dissonant polyphony by Bernard Herrmann and Vivian Fine; proletarian music by Elie Siegmeister and Lahn Adohyan, and deflected Broadway show music by Jerome Moross.

The guest artists on the program are Betty Lasley and Henry Brant, pianists, and Charles Haywood, tenor.

Chicago Opera Company To Present "Aida" Tonight

"Aida" will open this week's schedule of operas at the Hippodrome on Friday. "Aida" Saturday matinee and "Il Trovatore" on Saturday night.

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"Faust" Heads Stage Show At Radio City Music Hall

Gounod's "Faust" is the principal musical number on the stage show at Radio City Music Hall this week. Specially arranged by Maurice Baron, leading arias from the opera will be played by the Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee, and sung by Viola Philo, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor and the choral ensemble. Other items on the bill include "Chandeliers," with Douglas Stanbury and "Jewels," a ballet. The film feature is "The Private Life of Henry the Eighth," starring Charles Laughton.

"S.O.S. Iceberg," which ran for three weeks at the Criterion, is the current attraction at the Cameo Theatre.

WHAT'S ON

- Monday
- JOHN REED CLUB SCHOOL OF ART FALL TERM starts Oct. 23. Day and eve classes in life drawing, painting, fresco, Sculpture, Poster, Political Cartooning, Lithography, under tutor, Gellert Low, writer, Betegier, Dibner and other prominent artists. Office open for registration this week from 2 to 4 p. m. Address: 430 Sixth Ave., New York City.
- LECTURE "Soviet Work Under the Second Five-Year Plan." Speaker, Alfred G. Morris, Russian Christian Home, 150 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m. Auditors, P.S.U., Brownville Br.
- REGULAR Membership Meeting, Downtown Br., Anti-Imperialist League, Room from Porto-Rican Anti-Imperialist Association.

J. LOUIS ENDOURAS Workers Club, Membership Meeting and Lecture, 2092 Full Avenue, cor. 304th St., 8:30 p. m. A. Struch will lecture on the "History of the Beginning of Socialism."

Tuesday

- DANCE, Entertainment for Daily Worker at 316 57th St., Brooklyn. Auditors, Unit 1, Sec. 7.
- Newark, N. J.
- REBEL DANCERS Meet Every Monday at 7-8 p. m. at Greenwich Studio at Market Street. All those interested in the revolutionary dance are invited. Small fee. For information call Waverly 3-9320.
- Boston, Mass.
- DR. ALICE HAMILTON on Germany. John Reed Club, 825 Boylston Street. Adm. 15 cents. Monday.

AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents

EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY

AH, WILDERNESS!

with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD THEATRE 12nd St., West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC

THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS

Adapted in rhyme by ARTHUR GUTTERMAN AND LAWRENCE LANGNER

Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

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ADDED ATTRACTION SOVIET YOUTH DEMONSTRATION IN LENINGRAD

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Direction "Roxey" Opens 11:30 A.M. "THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY the 8th"

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Daily Worker

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1933

Time for Action!

THE tasks to which the recent historic Congress Against War dedicated itself are now taking on the gravest importance. To fight and stop imperialism, to defend the Soviet Union, that was its main objective.

For at no time since the fateful days of August 1914 has the volcano of world imperialist bloody slaughter been nearer to devastating eruption. The events of the last two days, the final collapse of the futile and hypocritical Geneva Disarmament Conference with the breaking away of the Hitler Fascist government, the arrest of Soviet officials by Japanese imperialism, the sounding of war alarms, all herald the collapse of the whole Versailles post-war system and the approach of another world imperialist slaughter.

The United States Roosevelt government is racing at top speed to build the most gigantic war machinery in history. Day and night the munition plants, airplane and shipbuilding plants work.

Japanese imperialism is moving stealthily and persistently closer to the attack on the Soviet Union which its military experts long ago announced in the famous Tanaka document. Against all imperialist provocation the Soviet Union stands unshakably for peace. The following magnificent statement of the Anti-War Congress must be made real in action:

"One cannot seriously fight against the war danger unless one fights all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union." The 2,500 delegates to the Congress pledged themselves to the immediate formation of:

"Committees of action against war and Fascism in every important center and industry, particularly in the basic war industries. To secure the support of this program from all organizations seeking to prevent war, paying special attention to labor, war veterans, unemployed and farmer organizations. This pledge now takes on the greatest importance.

The Congress declared firmly that "its struggle against war is useful only to the extent that it effectively interferes with and checks the imperialist war plans." This is true. It is the heart of all struggle against war.

The delegates must begin at once to put into action the Congress' resolution to increase anti-war activity among the armed forces; it must be intensified a hundredfold.

The most inclusive United Front, combining all who hate war and are willing to fight against it, must be formed without the slightest delay.

The stopping of munitions, the exposure of the war plans and preparations of the imperialists—the situation demands the straining of all our energies to accomplish this.

Like granite the committee Against War and Fascism, leading the vast number of people who oppose imperialism, war, must set itself in front of the approaching imperialist war with the cry: Stop!

A Serious Error

DOCTOR LUTTINGER'S column on Saturday contained an imprudent expression which slipped through the editorial office unnoticed. This expression, "There is an Ethiopian in there somewhere in the lumber yard," reflects an attempt to polish up the more common expression, "there is a nigger in the wood pile," an expression possibly used innocently enough by many people. But actually this expression or any variant of it, only reflects the carefully cultivated contempt of the white ruling class for the Negro people, it reflects their effort to stir up race hatred by causing the Negro to appear as a thief, etc., it reflects their effort to keep the white and Negro masses divided.

The Daily Worker, as a matter of fundamental policy, never permits the use of such expressions in its columns; we regret that in this case this error was committed.

Ambridge, a Landmark

IN HIS historic period of the rising offensive of the American workers, the heroism of the Ambridge workers in resisting the organized massacre by the steel trust stands out as a landmark.

One has only to see the sound news reel of the opening of the slaughter to be inspired by the bravery, the firmness and grim determination of these steel strikers. In a compact body they stood their ground while the gunmen marched up to them brandishing their machine guns in the very faces of the strikers.

Sheriff O'Laughlin ordered the pickets to disband. With one piercing shout they cried: "No!" Only when guns opened fire at them at short range did they give way. After witnessing what happened to the front ranks, the rear ranks did not disperse. Finally, at the Spang Chalfant plant, the bloodthirsty gunmen were met with a solid wall of human flesh, and they virtually had to cut and shoot their way through before the picket lines gave way.

They gave way with rage in their hearts, cursing Roosevelt, and his vaunted promises of right of organization, bitterly cursing Pincho's promise of "protection" to peaceful pickets, pouring out hateful epithets against the government of the steel trust.

THE workers in Ambridge who experienced the fascist slaughter, who suffered death threats and sluggings for days, returned to the mills undaunted, with their exemplary bravery a lesson to all workers.

Their heroism was organized and inspired in them by the militant leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Union. The desire to rebuild that union, to strengthen organization for future victorious struggles will never be shot out of the Ambridge workers.

The conditions which caused the strike, the steel code with its low wages, long hours, backbreaking speed up, are still there. The desire of the workers to organize and fight is there more than ever. The task is to develop methods for carrying on the struggle.

In the days of the worst terror, union leaders were in Ambridge re-establishing organization in all plants. Now that work will go ahead speedier, with the massacre only stealing the workers to greater efforts for the tremendous task they have to accomplish against the powerful steel trust.

The Ambridge workers have won a foremost position in the eyes of the militant workers of the whole country.

"Wholeheartedly"

LEGALIZED class collaboration, so much stressed by William Green and other A. F. of L. leaders as the essence of all that is holy for the workers in the N.R.A., has now developed into collaboration with the government to crush the tremendous strike wave rocking the country.

The N.R.A. was designed originally to prevent the growth of the strike movement, expressing the workers' growing discontent with four years of crisis, misery, wage cutting.

The plan was for Roosevelt with his corps of highly skilled Wall Street propagandists, like General Johnson, to promise the workers that the government, through its codes, would raise the workers' standard of living. Meanwhile, the leadership of the A. F. of L., through the National Labor Board, and other instruments valuable to the exploiters, was drawn closer to the Roosevelt government to use all their forces to keep the workers from struggling.

BUT the workers reacted quickly. They did not stand for the slave codes. The workers, by over a million, in active, militant strikes, took the offensive against the bosses' program of fastening coolie levels of living on them. Despite all the pressure of the A. F. of L. officialdom, despite all the attempts of the N.R.A., the courts, the police, and the gunmen of the big trusts, the workers struck, and are still striking by the hundreds of thousands.

Nor does that tell the half of it. Millions more workers were and are seething with strike sentiment, especially in the basic industries like steel, coal, aluminum, stockyards. Not only were the workers striking for economic demands, for bread, for higher wages, against the murderous speed-up, for shorter hours, but they were striking for the right to organize and against government attempts to impose slave conditions on them.

It was here that we saw the Roosevelt regime drop its flimsy mask of the "friend of the forgotten man" and come out in the person of armed strikebreakers. The Ambridge massacre is not an isolated instance. It is the nub of the Roosevelt policy of supporting the steel trust in smashing the rising struggles of the workers. It is the opening wedge of the fascist trends of the Roosevelt attacks against the workers.

The government of Wall Street, graced by the person of Roosevelt, now steps immediately into every strike situation, and against the whole strike movement in the United States today.

IT IS in this light we must scrutinize the role of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, and the latest pronouncements of William Green.

For the past week it has become crystal clear that the Roosevelt regime was preparing to show its iron fist against the workers. General Johnson's declaration that strikes would not be tolerated was followed by the revelation by William Lockett, financial editor of the New York Times, that Wall Street had ordered a more drastic and "big stick" policy against aggressive labor. This followed immediately after the shooting of strikers on the West Coast, in Ambridge, and after the attack on the 14,000 Weirton Steel Co. strikers.

How deep and thorough are these preparations against the workers can be further seen by Governor Pincho's order to the miners to return to work, delivered by the state troopers, with the threat: "He means this!"

On top of all these preparations to "shoot strikes out of existence," we get the thrust of William Green as a sort of capping climax to the A. F. of L. Convention:

"We join wholeheartedly with the desire to avoid stoppages of work," chimes in Mr. Green. In short, the A. F. of L. officialdom, entrenched in government office, in the service of the government of the powerful bosses and trusts, announce that they will join in the campaign against the workers struggling for union recognition, for improved working conditions, and against N.R.A. slavery.

Green continues: "I think we have made it plain many times recently that the American Federation of Labor is seeking to curb hasty judgment in the matter of strikes and that the strike should be used only as a last resort."

That must warm the cockles of the heart of every gunman of the steel and coal trust waiting for the order to shoot down strikers.

ON THE same day that Green blessed the Roosevelt regime's strong measures to smash down on the growing strike struggles, only Miss Perkins, secretary of labor, said that the great mass walkouts, the tremendous picket lines, the bloody battles for higher wages and union recognition "weren't strikes at all."

Why did she say that? For the same reason that Philip Murray of the U.M.W.A. told the 100,000 striking miners that their strike was a rebellion against the government. Every effort of the workers under the N.R.A. to organize, to improve their living conditions, because it hurts the capitalists, because it interferes with profits for the parasites, becomes immediately a "rebellion" in the eyes of the government steps out openly as the chief agent of the masters. Because the strikes bring forward the struggle for the workers' most elementary rights they are not "strikes." They are outlawed. They are beyond the pale of civilization and can be shot down without the slightest compunction.

This should sear into the mind of every worker to what a pass the struggle for the most elementary needs of life and work have come to. In this situation we must definitely brand the role of the A. F. of L. officialdom. They are now the chief strikebreaking instruments of the government and the bosses. They are the reverse side of the medal of the militia, police, and coal and steel trust gunmen shooting down pickets. Their role is not only to keep the workers from striking, but by all means to bolster up capitalism and in this critical situation preserve the rule of the big bankers and industrialists. As the struggle grows sharper, the A. F. of L. leadership will become more and more openly fascist.

THOSE with their ears close to Wall Street, that is, close to the real rulers of the United States, as for example James McMillin, in his October 12 column in the New York Evening Post "News Behind the News," have the following to say about the A. F. of L. officialdom:

"Strange as it seems, many persons in Wall Street favor allowing the A. F. of L. to go right ahead and organize up to the limit without employer resistance." Why? In order to preserve immediately the open shop and ultimately capitalism, for as the same writer puts it: "Open shops are easier marks for Communist and other radical propagandists than a shop fully organized under established auspices," and "They also insist that industry is in for much more trouble than it realizes, if it doesn't play ball with the Federation. If we want to keep the capitalist system, we had better stop smacking its strongest shock-absorber in the eye."

Green, Lewis, Hillman, Murray, and their henchmen are the strongest shock-absorbers of capitalism against the drive of the workers for better living conditions.

And their role now is becoming that of fascist strikebreakers in the ranks of labor.

In every strike, in every struggle of the workers for organization, in every battle against the miseries of capitalism and against the system of slavery itself, the fight must be directed with as much vigor against this scourge of the A. F. of L. leadership as against the bosses, in whose government they have become an integral part.

ROOSEVELT'S "BIG STICK" IN AMBRIDGE

—By Burck



Deny Insurance to Kin of Jobless Fire Victims

Called "Paupers," Not Workers; 12,000 Laid Off; 10,000 Protest Los Angeles Tragedy

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—Using the argument that the 65 unemployed who were ordered to their deaths in the recent Griffith Park fire were "indigents and paupers" and not workers for wages, local officials are seeking to avoid paying insurance to the survivors of the victims.

Meanwhile, pending a decision on the question by the Supreme Court of California, county officials have fired 12,000 unemployed from relief jobs in the city.

So great is the indignation against those responsible for the needless deaths of the 65 unemployed workers and the Relief Workers Protective Union has been able to compel the authorities to take some steps to protect the relief workers from a possible recurrence of the Griffith Park tragedy.

They have refused, however, to install sprinkling systems in the various parks, citing the usual "economy" alibi.

10,000 At Protest Meeting LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 10 (By Mail).—The death of approximately one hundred relief workers who were ordered to their death in an inferno of flame by the flunkies of the bosses, is a warning to all other members of the workingclass to organize, and fight against the murder of our fellow workers. We are here in memory of the dead, and to fight for the living.

This statement, made by Joe Graham of the Relief Workers Protective Union to nearly ten thousand workers assembled at the Los Angeles Plaza today in protest of the deaths of the relief workers in Griffith Park, struck the keynote of the meeting.

Black banners were carried by the various locals of the R. W. P. U. with the words, "In memory of our comrades and fellow workers who were ordered to their deaths in Griffith Park." The meeting was opened by D. A. Sullivan of the R. W. P. U., who was chairman. Workers who had been in the flames told of men being threatened with jail and loss of their jobs if they refused to enter the blazing inferno. The refusal of the county to give aid to the families of the men burned to death were exposed by Sydney of the R. W. P. U. It is now reported the County is intending to cremate the bodies of the workers, and is forcing the families to pay fifteen dollars for the ashes of their kin.

The best-received speech of the meeting was made by Pettis Perry, militant Negro leader, recently released from the San Bernardino County Jail.

Lawrence Ross, speaking for the Communist Party, said "the officials are saying the Communists are involved and in the leadership of the call riots before welfare offices. It is a lie to call them riots; they are demonstrations to force the charity officials to give relief to the starving."

The demonstration ended on a militant note when Harry Rice, leader of the Los Angeles unemployed, called upon all workers to support the Hunger March on Nov. 7.

The Nazis organized raids, and sent hundreds upon hundreds of anti-fascists to the concentration camps. After the burning of the Reichstag by the Nazis, the spying activities multiplied.

"Planting" Compromising Evidence A comrade, for example, was sure he had nothing compromising in his room. He walked without trepidation for the search that was sure to come. And then, in the course of this search, the storm troopers "discovered" some compromising package in a corner somewhere, planted there either by themselves or by an accomplice. The comrade was arrested.

In the workingclass sections and towns, the storm troopers dug out thousands of gardens, and "discovered" arms, ammunition and pieces of machine-guns.

To learn about the Communist organizations, certain Nazis were assigned to pretend to be revolutionary workers. They won the confidence of workers whom they later denounced. And if by chance the police found a weapon in a comrade's house, he was sent to the storm troop barracks for special torture.

Neighbors Denounce Revolutionaries A special chapter could be written on "our dear neighbors." Often, workers were denounced as "reds" by their neighbors of purely personal reasons. A few visits to such and such a worker were enough to cast suspicion on

Swedish Court Jails Editor for Charging Goering Set Fire

Socialist Government Protects Hitlerites Against Arson Charge

(Special to the Daily Worker) STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4. (By Mail).—Carl Johansson, managing editor of "Ny Dag," central organ of the Swedish Communist Party, was sentenced to four months in jail by the Stockholm District Court yesterday because the newspaper had pointed out in a series of articles that the Hitler government, with Goering and Goebbels inspiring the plot, was the real culprit in the Reichstag incendiary fire.

This verdict of a socialist court, handed down at a time when the whole world is convinced of Goering's guilt, has been met with indignation in all circles of the Swedish people. "Foes of the Reich," a liberal bourgeois weekly, writes for instance:

"It is seldom that a criminal could hold his head any higher than the managing editor of 'Ny Dag' in this case. This opinion of ours is supported even by the reports of the London counter-trial printed in the pro-Nazi 'Alleanza.' Even this pro-Nazi periodical reports that the evidence fits together into a chain of convincing proofs, ending with the resounding accusation of Moro-Giafferi (famous French lawyer) in the giant Paris protest meeting:

"You, Herr Goering, are the incendiary!"

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COURT TRIES TO REFUTE PROOFS OF NAZI GUILT IN REICHSTAG FRAME-UP

Fire Chiefs, Under Secret Police Pressure, Retract Damaging Admissions Made After Reichstag Blaze

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 15 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—The German Supreme Court made frantic efforts at today's session of the Reichstag fire trial to discredit the proofs adduced by the "Brown Book" that the Nazis plotted the burning of the German Parliament building.

House Inspector Scranowitz, on the stand, testified that everything was normal and in order on the day of the fire. Scranowitz lives in the Reichstag and has all the keys to the building in his possession. It is likely, therefore, that he was initiated into the details of the Fascist incendiaries' plot.

When Judge Buenger questioned him on suspicious circumstances surrounding the fire, Scranowitz excitedly replied: "That's a lie!" Fire Chief Contradicts Nazi Witness

The next witness, Fire Brigade Chief Klotz, testified that the first fire alarm was turned in at 9:15 p. m. The first fire apparatus reached the Reichstag at 9:24. When Klotz reached the building he found another detachment of fire-fighters already there.

This evidence contradicts Thaler's testimony that at 9:17 the fire brigade arrived and put out the fire at once. Then it departed and the bystanders all left.

Continuing, Klotz testified: "A column of hot air, almost of flame, emerged from the session chamber. The chamber was enveloped in smoke and flames."

Reputables Own Assertions In a state of considerable excitement Klotz denied the statement of an eye-witness who testified at the London counter-trial that "at 11 p. m. on the night of the fire Klotz said he had removed large quantities of combustibles from the Reichstag chamber."

Klotz said that it was impossible to enter the burning chamber at 9:30 p. m.

Klotz's testimony makes it still more mysterious why the official "Prussian Press Service" reported on Feb. 28, the day after the fire, that fires had been set throughout the Reichstag building, from the ground floor to the dome, with tar and torches. The evidence offered by the Nazi prosecution's own witnesses contradicts and entangles the Nazis' own official reports of the fire.

Presiding Judge Buenger then called other witnesses of minor importance, after which he announced that George Dimitroff, able and intrepid Bulgarian Communist leader, would re-appear in court at Monday's hearing.

Dimitroff's reappearance has obviously been forced by international pressure. The letter from the four foreign lawyers has been successful, although the lawyers themselves have been expelled and arrested.

The next witness called was Fire Brigade Chief Buhle, who was the first fire official to arrive at the blazing Reichstag. He testified that all the doors were locked and the firemen had to force their way into the building through the windows. The draft produced through the broken windows enabled the fire to spread rapidly.

Ex-Chief Gempp Takes Stand Gempp, Fire Chief of Berlin, who was discharged by the Nazis immediately after the fire and brought up on charges of malfeasance in office, was the next to take the stand. Judge Buenger immediately asked Gempp if he had stated at a conference with fire inspectors and brigade chiefs after the fire—that the fire department had been notified too late, and that Prime Minister Goering had forbidden him to send in the city-wide alarm.

Buenger also asked him if he had stated that 20 Storm Troopers were already at the fire scene when the fire apparatus arrived, and that he had found large quantities of incendiary material distributed everywhere throughout the Reichstag building.

Gempp began by saying that he had been examined by State Commissioner Lippert and the Secret State Police, not by the customary examining magistrates. He declared that he had told both authorities that the statements attributed to him were "utter nonsense."

Gempp now declared on the stand that he saw no combustibles nor any storm troopers around. He testified that he reported to Goering who arrived at the fire 15 minutes later, and that Goering told him to "do his duty."

The former Berlin Fire Chief then said that he observed traces of fire leading to the session chamber, and had the impression that the fire had started with gasoline or benzine. A strange smell in the Reichstag confirmed his supposition.

This testimony is very significant, because Police Lieut. Latel also mentioned such a smell when on the stand Wednesday, but expressly repudiated this testimony in Friday's hearing.

Dr. Teichert again showed that the "defending counsel" awaken to action only when they hope to refute the testimony of the "Brown Book" and the London counter-trial.

Teichert asked whether it was true that the reports regarding Gempp's assertions were spread abroad by the Social-Democrat Ahrens, who was Fire Commissioner of Berlin at the time of the fire and attended the fire conference mentioned above as an expert. Teichert moves that Ahrens be called as a witness.

Gempp, continuing his testimony, then declared that he noticed some sort of torch-brand behind the speaker's desk. Though Gempp was examined by the Secret Police, this statement was never followed up.

The hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

Fighting Bob Minor for Mayor.

Defeat Japan Plot Against U. S. S. R.

War Congress Calls to Defend Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—The renewed military aggressiveness of Japan in Manchuria, and the Japanese inspired plots to have the Manchukuo puppet government seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, make more vitally urgent than ever before that the workers of the United States be on their guard, to foil interventionist wars against the Soviet Union by the big capitalist powers.

The rise of Fascism in Europe, and especially in Germany, and the sharpened aggressive policy of Japanese militarism, have brought all the imperialist antagonism to the breaking point and greatly increased the danger of war of intervention against the Soviet Union. One cannot fight seriously against the war danger unless one fights against all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union.

In view of the black clouds of an intervention war by Japan looming on the horizon, this call of the Anti-War Congress must resound with redoubled force throughout the United States.

The delegates to the Anti-War Congress, each in his own organization, in his home town, must lead in the organization of effective action against the threat of war against the Soviet Union.

Italian Court Jails 8 Anti-Fascists for Total of 116 Years

ROME, Oct. 15.—Eight Communists were sentenced to long prison terms by the Fascist Tribunal for the Defense of the State on charges of plotting "to establish a proletarian dictatorship."

Armando Atollini and Giulio Tagliarini were sentenced to 18 years each; Aldini Grisenti to 16 years; Arturo Pedroni and Ascanio Fontana to 15; Ubaldo Vispi to 12; and Desidero Cugini and Piero Pergetti to 11 years each.

Combatting the Widespread Nazi Spy System

The Rules of Illegal Work and How the German Workers Shield the Active Anti-Fascists

The solidarity which unites the workers in this perilous work and safeguards the militants is worthy of record.

A Party member was going up the stairs of a house to visit a comrade. Half-way up, a woman came up there. "The police are up there," she told him.

Another comrade walked into the home of a storm trooper who had the same name as an anti-fascist worker, but who lived in the apartment below. Fortunately, this Nazi was opposed to the politics of his chief, who had disappointed him. Our comrade had an hour's conversation with him, at the end of which the Nazi assured him that "he wasn't a stool-pigeon, but the next time he'd better watch he didn't mistake his floor."

Workers Protect Anti-Fascists In the workingclass quarters, it is now possible, using the proper methods, to distribute propaganda material without being denounced. In the factory meetings it happens that anti-fascist workers make speeches, criticize, make appeals—and the brown-shirted guards do not denounce them.

On the one hand, then, we note a daily improvement in the illegal methods of the Party. On the other we see the formation of a sort of invisible ring of sympathy around our comrades, which protects them in their work.

That is why the police are so jumpy. Not a day passes that the revolutionary agitators do not succeed in doing their duty right under the noses of the police, who, in despair, have no other alternative but to offer

you. It was even risky to listen to the radio in a family circle, and especially if the Moscow broadcasts were permitted to come over the air and into the room. It is known that the police know the location of every radio capable of receiving messages from Moscow. Such information could be impossible to obtain without the denunciations of neighbors.

The activities of the Nazi spy organization has cost ten thousand workers their freedom.

That is why our comrades made every effort to be sure that if one of them should be captured, a whole group should not fall into the hands of the police with him.

Revolutionary Precautions We have already described the functioning of the "groups of five." A whole list of rules of conspiracy, of laws to guarantee the life of the Party and diminish the number of victims of the terror have been drawn up.

Any comrade who, in the course of his work, does not take sufficient precautions is considered as an involuntary assistant to the police or as an agent provocateur. In the supreme interest of the work of the party, he is eliminated.

Communists do not greet each other on the street, and do not walk together, unless it has been decided that they are to work together and that this is necessary to their work on the particular occasion.