

CAPITAL GETS PROOF NAZI MURDER LETTER IS GENUINE

2,000 Strikers Tie Up All Pittsburgh Packing Companies

Picket 24 Hours in Driving Snow and Bitter Cold; Blame Strikers for Stampeding Herd of Cattle

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—A general strike of all packing house plants is now on in Pittsburgh involving 2,000 workers. Shops have been picketed 24 hours a day in driving snow and bitter cold weather.

Only in two instances have the bosses been able to mobilize scabs, who have been taken in taxi cabs and sleeping in hotels. The total amount of scabs amount to no more than 100 in all packing house plants together.

The strikers are conducting militant activity in stopping trucks from delivering meat which the packing house employers are attempting to overcome thru having all stores come and get their meat in private cars.

The biggest mobilization of police ever seen in Pittsburgh is now all around the packing houses, as many as 75 protecting a small group of scabs in an attempt to break the strike. Dozens of radio cars, motorcycles are used in an attempt to smash the strike. Today strike sympathizers are being blamed for stampeding a herd of 250 cattle through the streets of the North Side of Pittsburgh. It took the police many hours to get these cattle together again.

Czarist Rule Over Strikers Is Given to Gallup Militia Supreme Court Rules They Can Seize Anyone

At yesterday's conference with the N.R.A. Labor Board, the delegation headed by Harry Reich insisted upon the strikers' demands and notified them that the strikers will not return until all negotiations are finished. The N.R.A. Board stated: "We feel, however, that you should return to your jobs while a settlement is being arranged."

Pat Fagan, Chairman of the Labor Board, was challenged by the delegation as being a representative of Labor, which he claimed to be; one striker asking him to show his hands to see if he ever worked. Reich insisted that Fagan should change his tone of voice and not speak as if he were the boss of our strike. He said: "We refuse to let Fagan speak for us, because our members remember past experiences with the American Federation of Labor and recall in 1903 and 1919 that the men had been sold out."

Today, an injunction handed down against the Packing House Workers Industrial Union and its leaders from interfering with the conduct of business and against so-called "violence" at the Oswald, Hess and Zoller's Packing House Company.

Last night an over-packed mass meeting at Moose Hall enthusiastically accepted the report of the committee at the N.R.A. Board Conference, striker after striker condemning Pat Fagan as a supposed to be leader of labor and definitely identifying himself with the bosses.

2,000 Longshoremen Still Out; A. F. of L. Sends Carmen Back

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—International Longshoremen Association officials, over the heads of the workers, settled the strike of the dockers for 50 cents an hour today. This is practically the same amount they received before the strike.

While in the strike of all the coastwise dockers, the demand was made for 75 cents an hour and \$1.10 for overtime. Eighteen hundred to 2,000 longshoremen still remain on strike.

The I.L.A. leaders hope by this attempt to break the solid coastwise dockers' strike by splitting the carmen from the longshoremen.

The union officials are also sabotaging the election of a broad strike committee, and are refusing mass picketing, thus leaving a free hand for scabs to take the jobs of the strikers.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union has issued a leaflet with the proposals for organizing strong mass picket lines, calling on the truck drivers to refuse to haul scab cargo, the calling of a special dock meeting to elect a strike committee, as well as to demand 75 cents an hour and \$1.10 for overtime, larger gains, no discrimination, for the right of the workers to organize in a union of their choice without interference of the bosses or I.L.A. officials, removal of the police from the strike area, and all settlements to be approved by the rank and file.

Special Farm Page to Appear in Saturday's Issue of the "Daily"

A full page of news and features devoted to the present farm struggles and the historic Chicago Farm Conference will appear in this Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker. Special stories from Daily correspondents at the Conference will appear. Do not fail to get your copy!

Fish, Green, Whalen Launch Attack on U.S.S.R. Recognition

Soviet Press Reminds U.S. That Recognition Precedes Debt Talk

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—American officials today repeated their expectation that the Russian-American conversations will be finished successfully by Friday—and de luxe red baiters including Grover Whalen and others shown up long ago by the Daily Worker, became so infuriated that they came out into the open with a nation-wide attempt to stir up trouble through a self-confessed "paper organization."

The "American Alliance," sponsored by the millionaire red-baiter, Representative Hamilton Fish and geared to co-operate with the notorious National Civic Federation, issued a broadside to newspapers, announcing that they are trying to stop Senate approval of an American Ambassador to Moscow by having such reactionaries as Fish and William L. Green take to the radio.

Walter L. Reynolds, secretary both to Representative Fish and to the "American Alliance," told the Daily Worker that the organization "has no membership—is merely a paper organization."

A full list of officials slated meetings was expected by many here to be given tonight with an informal talk with President Roosevelt. The Soviet Commissar was said to be studying the proposals already made in the conversations in his room at the Soviet Information Bureau. Under-Secretary of State Phillips said that experts are working on various drafts of proposals, but declined to explain further.

The "American Alliance" is headed by Morris L. Hersey, retired major general of the U. S. Army, who several years ago came in for much unpleasant publicity as secretary general of the so-called "National Defense Life Insurance Company." That organization, sponsored by the most militaristic clique of army officers and former officers, endeavored to collect funds on the basis of "insurance," and said it would turn over 10 per cent of the premiums to a foundation which would use it to fight radical, pacifist and Communist activities.

On the Advisory Committee of the "American Alliance" are Martin Madden, corporation lawyer and Cuban sugar official; Grover Whalen, Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of the Catholic Georgetown University and well-known anti-Soviet publisher; William H. Grady, William Tyler Page, former sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives and well-known patriot; and the Right-Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal associate of Henry Harriman, the railroad czar.

The announcement by the "Alliance" said that Fish, Green, and Edward A. Hayes, National Commander of the American Legion and prominent speaker at the recent A. F. of L. Convention, would take turns to Roosevelt and to many organizations, opposing recognition with

The case was defended by Edward Tittman, of the American Civil Liberties Union.

With the arrest of Charles Guyon recently, the militia have been able to smash the leadership of the strike. Efforts are now being made to terrorize the workers back to the pits.

One Mexican miner who tried to pull Martha Roberts away from an officer who tried to arrest her was severely beaten and is now in a critical condition in the hospital. He is suffering from concussion of the brain and a fractured rib.

Miners March on Union, Protesting Strike Sell-Out

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 14.—When their officials ordered them to return to work, 2,500 anthracite miners of the Panther Creek Valley today marched on union headquarters and declared they would not return to work until their demands and grievances were taken up.

The strike in the lower hard coal region of Pennsylvania, took place on the day that United Anthracite Miners' officials, working with the N.R.A., succeeded in getting 40,000 to go back to work with the promises of "mediation."

The union officials announced that the Panther Creek Valley strike had ended, and that a committee would take up the grievances with the company. The miners refused to obey the orders of their officials, but instead, organized a protest march against the union leaders.

DELEGATES GO TO FARM CONFERENCE

Hathaway to Speak for C. P. to Over 600 Farm Delegates

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—In response to an invitation sent to all political parties to send representatives to the historic Farm Conference, which will be held at Chicago on the 15th to 18th, the Communist Party announced today that it has chosen Clarence Hathaway, member of the Party Political Bureau and editor of the Daily Worker, to present its position on the farm question to the assembled delegates.

The Republican Party refused to send a representative. The Democratic Party has not yet even replied to the invitation. The Socialist Party has promised to send a representative. The Socialist Labor Party has not yet replied.

Hold Mass Meeting
On Friday evening, the 17th, there will be a huge mass meeting at the Coliseum when all the 600 to 750 delegates will be the guests of the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council of Chicago. A Soviet film showing Soviet farms will be shown. Farmers and city workers will speak. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The conference was organized by the National Farmers Committee of Action to consider the plans for solving some of the most pressing problems that face the mass of ruined and impoverished farmers—mortgage debts, foreclosures, strike picketing, price inflation, etc.

Over 600 delegates from over 40 states are expected.

(By a Farm Correspondent)

DES MOINES, Nov. 13.—Over 200 farm delegates from the Northwestern States, including 18 women, en route to the historic Chicago Farm Conference to be held on Nov. 15-18 stopped at Des Moines, Iowa, the scene of the martial law activities of the militia during the last farm strike in the Spring.

They were entertained by the County Farm Holiday Association, who decided to send delegates along with the caravan.

Two Million Will Be Cut from Relief Within Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The Civil Works Administration, set up by the Roosevelt administration to put 2,000,000 men on forced labor, is completing measures to cut these 2,000,000 men off relief rolls this month. One thousand officials, including 20 Governors and city and state officials from 48 states, meet here tomorrow and Thursday to put the plan over. Including the families, 8,000,000 unemployed are to be cut off relief within two weeks. President Roosevelt will address the officials at the White House.

Mayor-elect Fiorello LaGuardia has sent two personal representatives, A. A. Berle, Jr., and Robert Moses, and Commissioner Taylor represents Mayor O'Brien. The unemployed will be forced to work at non-union wages under the direction of the local relief bodies which will be turned into sub-divisions of Roosevelt's Civil Works Administration. Much war building work is expected to be carried on under the forced labor system.

Angelo Herndon Shows How to Save 'Daily'

FROM Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Georgia, where he is serving a 20-year sentence given him by the southern boss for his leadership of unemployed Negro and white workers, Angelo Herndon sent 17 to help save the Daily Worker.

This dollar had been given him to help him buy glasses without which he cannot read.

He writes:

"Because I realize the danger of the Daily Worker, the only paper that fights for the interests of the working class, I am going to do without glasses a little while longer in order to help save the life of the Daily Worker. I want to point out that if the Daily is not kept alive with the workers' dollars it will be a great setback to the developing struggles of the working class and a tremendous victory to the capitalists and their agents, such as the Fishes, Easleys and Walls."



Ex-Nazi Agent Says Spanknoebel OK'd Document Published in "Daily Worker"

Nazis Ban News of Lubbe's Admission He 'Was With Nazis'

Order German Press Not to Print More Than 60 Lines on Trial

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

AT GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzerland), Nov. 14.—In a move to counter act the effect of van der Lubbe's sensational admission at yesterday's session of the Reichstag trial in Berlin that he "was with the Nazis" the Nazi dictatorship has instructed the German press to publish not more than 60 lines a day on the trial.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" and other papers accustomed to printing a detailed report on the trial at yesterday's session only a brief notice. No mention is made in the press of van der Lubbe's statement, so depriving to the Nazi incendiaries, nor of the change in his demeanor, now comparatively lively and talkative for the first time during the trial.

Witness Mistake Identification
Kaempfer an elderly broker and alleged former Communist was brought from one of the concentration camps in an effort to bolster up the shattered Nazi case. He was introduced by Prosecutor Judge Buehner with the statement that on Nov. 6 Kaempfer had disappeared. In reality Kaempfer has been kept in a concentration camp until he consented to withdraw his statement at the "primary" organization that he does not know Popoff and Tanfiff two of the "Bull-terrier" Communists on trial. Today, when the Nazi prosecutor asked him to identify Popoff, he pointed out Torgler, but changed to Popoff on seeing from the anti-evolution of the Nazi prosecutor that he had been wrong.

Kaempfer, who has been four times convicted for theft and forgery, asserted he was a former member of the Communist Party.

Dimitroff interrupted with the statement that he doubts this assertion, as the Communist Party does not accept such elements. Popoff, a fascist official, immediately stated that Dimitroff also had been convicted several times. Dimitroff indignantly exclaimed "politically."

Questions showed that Kaempfer read the accounts of the trial in a concentration camp.

Bribed Testimony
Popoff, one of the Bulgarian Communist defendants, reproached Kaempfer for trying to incriminate the defendants in the hope of securing his release from the concentration camp. "My patience is exhausted," Popoff declared in disgust. Kaempfer, anxious to serve the Nazis, asserted that on the contrary he was imprisoned in the concentration camp for his lies during the preliminary examination. This statement, far from strengthening the Nazi case, clearly showed that Kaempfer had been imprisoned for his earlier refusal to give the perjured evidence desired by the prosecution.

Dimitroff then demanded an explanation from the police official who examined Kaempfer and information on the role played by the public prosecutor in the preliminary examination. He was told the Senate had decided that Kaempfer was not to be sworn in at that time.

Nazi Secret Letter Proves Van der Lubbe Nazi Tool

NEW YORK.—Proof that Marinus van der Lubbe, young Dutchman on trial with four Communists for burning the Reichstag, is a tool of the Nazis is contained in the secret letter from New York Nazis to their superiors in Berlin which was read into the record of a Congressional inquiry in Washington yesterday.

The Daily Worker published a photographic copy and translation of this letter on October 7.

Despite its damning character, the whole capitalist press maintained complete silence about it for three weeks.

The text of the letter which was sent out to the press in Washington yesterday omits various portions of the original, including reference to the Nazi plot to inoculate the four Communist defendants with syphilis.

The full text of the letter follows:

"FRIENDS OF THE NEW GERMANY"
312 No. X. Address: EFDENDE
Telephone: GRAMERCY 5-1920. 23 Lexington Ave., New York
Cable Address: EFDENDE, NEW YORK

National Office, U. S. A.
At the order of the head of the National Office, Heinz Spanknoebel. Keep Absolutely Secret! September 23, 1933.

Ueisha Berlin Alexanderplatz
In reply to your letter of September 5th:
The development of the special division cannot take place as rapidly as you desire, since conditions here are more difficult than you suppose. We are being watched and must be careful. Count Sauerma is out of the question for the proposed position, as he lacks experience. It is better to employ him for the Bunaste. Count Norman returned from Berlin, bringing his brother with him. Dr. Spanner asks energetically that the General Electric representatives in Germany be watched, as they intend to carry on espionage there. The General Electric stole his invention, and he is now going to take steps against them. As his brother in the Medical Center has done a lot for us,—for instance, he has won two of the professors there for our cause,—we request that Dr. Spanner's business affairs be speeded up and given protection.

Send us a young lady of good appearance, who is very reliable; it is best if her father and brothers are S. A. men (storm troopers). She should speak some English and Russian fluently and must take the place of our agent in the Amtorg. She should come over on the Europa or Bremen as a hairdresser, then we'll send another person back to Germany on the ship, thus evading the immigration authorities and avoid a check-up by Untermeyer.

I cannot find a place for van der Lubbe here; it is best if you throw him overboard into the ocean while en route to another country. Whom you intend to hang in his place in Germany? I agree with you entirely that it would be good to give the damned Communists in Leipzig an injection of syphilis. Then it can be said that Communism comes from syphilis of the brain.

Send us a new code; we believe that the old code can be read by Untermeyer.

Spanknoebel has just entered the room and sends you his best wishes. He would like to have a physicist assigned by the Office for Exchange Students, to do a few little jobs for him. Therein is lazy and wants too much money, and what is more, he seems to be half a Jewish swine himself. The man betrays his own country and therefore we cannot trust him, despite all assurances. And the little Katja—that is how Count Sauerma calls Konstantin—is a dumb and conceited girl, who is doing "good work on the whole, but is always crying now; therefore I think she would be better taken care of over there. She could be used for Russian translations.

Let us know how things stand with the Hitler book. We must distribute many of them free; we'll have considerable success with it. It is child's play to make good anti-Semites out of the Americans.

Please work fast in the Spanner affair—lots of money for us depends on it.
Heil Hitler!
(Signed) W. HAAG, Adjutant of the National Leader.
(SEAL)
Friends of the New Germany.
National Intelligence Office, U. S. A.

Send Off Tonight Arrest 14 Negroes At Harlem Meet

NEW YORK.—New York workers, rallying to the nation-wide fight against lynching, and for the release of the Scottsboro boys, will hold a mighty send-off tonight at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., for the delegation leaving this city Friday morning for the anti-lynching conference in Baltimore, Nov. 18 and 19. At least 250 delegates are expected to go from this city.

Speakers at the send-off will include Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for the Negro Rights; Bill Dunne for the Central Committee of the Communist Party; William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense; Herman McKawain, Assistant Secretary of the L. S. N. R., and James W. Ford, Section Organizer of the Communist Party in Harlem.

A call for volunteers to visit the Negro churches on Sunday to organize resistance against the plans of Alabama officials to turn the Scottsboro boys over to a lynch mob, was issued last night by a conference held in Harlem under the auspices of the James Matthews Branch of the L. S. N. R. Volunteers are urged to report at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at the Liberator Office, 2162 Seventh Ave.

NEW YORK.—The Staten Island North Shore Branch of the I. L. D. is arranging a mass send-off for the Staten Island delegates this Friday evening at 2047 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.

Hathaway Called to Testify Before House Committee

Mysterious Witness Says He Knows Haag Typewriter Was Used

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Worker's now famous publication of the secret letter exposing the American murder and terror arm of the Berlin Nazi organization, published on Oct. 7, was the feature of today's opening session of the subcommittee of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee meeting to investigate Nazi propaganda activity in the United States.

The introduction of the "Daily's" exposure came fittingly upon the heels of a prelude of a large group composed of secret service and uniformed police, private detectives, photographers and newspaper men who were not admitted until the conclusion of a nearly secret session of the subcommittee.

Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the immigration subcommittee investigation group, introduced a mysterious "Mr. X" as the first and only witness of the morning public session. Dickstein introduced "Mr. X" as an expert person who would testify as to the authenticity of a letter from Werner Haag of the Nazi Friends of New Germany," to the Berlin Nazi headquarters. He pointedly neglected, however, to say that letter appeared first in the Daily Worker. "It is a letter," he said, "which appeared in the daily papers of October 5." After Mr. X informed the committee that "I saw the original letter in the possession of Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker" and that he had compared the mechanical typewriter text to his complete satisfaction, Dickstein announced that "Hathaway is ready to present the original letter to the committee."

Hathaway called.

It is understood that Hathaway or his representative is to appear tomorrow morning before the committee at what was announced would be the last open hearing of the week.

Representatives Eugene Crowe of Indiana, and Benjamin K. Focht of Pennsylvania, were the only members of the subcommittee of eight besides Dickstein, at the hearings. Congressman John J. Delaney of Brooklyn, who is not a member of the investigating group, appeared to have his picture taken with the committee. "Publicity. He's got a big Jew district in New York," exclaimed one of the newspapersmen.

A. Dana Hodgdon, chief of the Visa Division of the State Department, sat in as an observer at the morning session.

"I have traced the authenticity of this letter to the point where I ascertained the genuineness of the letterhead and the typewriter which was used," Mr. X explained to the committee in beginning his testimony. "This typewriter, which was in the possession of Haag up to five days ago, has disappeared, ostensibly for repairs. The letter was written by Spanknoebel" (wanted by the federal authorities for violation of State Department rules covering official foreign representatives) whose initials I know, and have seen."

"If their propaganda is permitted, they may eventually make much headway and be successful," prophesied.

Though it was believed that the committee had concluded its secret hearings yesterday, it was forced to reopen secret session just before noon to hear several witnesses who refused to appear publicly. One of these was Joseph Smith of the Jingolic National Association of American Seamen, Inc.

The afternoon session was devoted to Mr. X's identification of many Nazi propaganda organs printed here and in Germany for the spreading of the Arpan gospel, which was described by X as "an obviously German propaganda material."

It was also established that Spanknoebel maintained a postoffice box in New York, Box No. 4432, under the cloak of the Nazi Effende Publishing Company, and that he was associated with Dr. I. T. Griebel in the publication of Nazi papers. "Are all papers except Hitler papers suppressed in Germany?" asked Focht. "Yes." "Then there is no free press in Germany?" "O, there is not." The publications identified and listed for the official record included

(Continued on Page 3)

THE Daily Worker cannot live without your support. The danger is great because the \$40,000 Drive is criminally slow.

ANGELO HERNDON SHOWS HOW WE CAN SAVE THE DAILY WORKER. IF EVERY READER OF THE DAILY WORKER EQUALS HIS CONTRIBUTION, OUR \$40,000 DRIVE WILL GO OVER THE TOP. A DOLLAR TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! ANGELO HERNDON GAVE IT. WILL YOU? The answer must be "Yes," if you want the Daily Worker to remain in existence. DELAY MEANS MORE DANGER! Write your name and address on a slip of paper. Clip out this appeal with Angelo Herndon's letter. Wrap them around your dollar bill and RUSH IT TO 50 E. 13th St., New York City, TO SAVE OUR FIGHTING PAPER! DO THIS TODAY!

Tuesday's receipts	\$ 397.37
Previous total	\$3,956.34
Total to date	\$4,353.71

INJUNCTION AGAINST FUR WORKERS IS INDICATED IN OPEN BIAS OF JUDGE

Boss Gangsters Tieup Proof Excluded by Rulings; Needle Union Leaders Tell of Attacks, Frame-Ups

NEW YORK.—Plain indication that his mind was made up against the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and that he intended to grant the injunction which the A. F. of L. for union is seeking in Supreme Court, was given by Judge Gavegan yesterday morning when he openly invited a motion for a judgment and when he consistently excluded any evidence which might have proved collusion between the A. F. of L. plaintiffs and the fur manufacturers' associations.

The A. F. of L. for union which was deserted by its members after a history of corruption and betrayal, is seeking to gain an injunction compelling these workers to come under its racketeering control again. This drive, which has been characterized by intimidation, coercion, violence and murder, was instigated by the fur bosses who control the A. F. of L. dummy union.

Needle Union Calls Meet for Thursday in Lincoln Arena

Union Members Will Rally to Repulse Boss Attacks

NEW YORK.—Thousands of needle trades workers are expected to pack Lincoln Arena, 69 W. 68th St., in a huge protest meeting Thursday night, Nov. 16, to voice their opposition against the latest attempts of the bosses and A. F. of L. bureaucrats, Socialist leaders and state and federal governments, to smash their fighting industrial union.

Directly after work the furriers, cloak and dressmakers, knitters and other needle trades workers, will go to the mass meeting, where they will hear reports of the vicious frame-up incidents being pressed against 28 of their leaders and rank and file active workers, and the injunction proceedings now being heard in the Supreme Court. They will also plan action to break these attempts of the bosses to smash their union and force them back into the old bad conditions.

Gangsters sent by the bosses have murdered three needle trades workers, wounded many more and beaten scores of them. The determined fight of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union against gangsters and racketeers in the needle trades forced the calling of a Federal Grand Jury investigation, which confirmed the workers' charges, but instead of indicting the racketeers and their gangsters, also indicted the Industrial Union and its leaders and active rank and file.

Not only the N.T.W.I.U. workers are urged to attend the meeting at Lincoln Arena, but all members of opposition groups in the A. F. of L. needle trades who are determined to resist and defeat the latest attacks of the bosses against the industrial union.

Mrs. Molinari and Ben Young, fur workers, testified to beatings and court frame-ups that were given them as part of the bosses' strike-breaking and terror campaign to drive the workers back into the A. F. of L.

Amalgamated Rank, File Put Up Slate

NEW YORK.—Rank and file members of Local 25 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will present their own slate of candidates at the committee election in the local, announced without previous warning, at the last meeting. It has been customary at previous meetings that nominations for candidates to office shall be made at two meetings, that nominees be announced in the press and objections to candidates be voiced at membership meetings.

Fear that the tailors are now becoming aware of the N.R.A. swindle and of the effect of growing unemployment on the rank and file, has prompted the Hillman clique to rush through the local elections to enable them to put through a new program of wage slashes.

Candidates of the rank and file committee are pledged to a program of obtaining a complete account of the thousands of dollars in the unemployment fund now in Hillman's hands, the immediate distribution of these funds to the extent of \$10 a week to every unemployed man and woman, exemption of dues for the unemployed and establishment of their full rights as members. The rank and file committee is demanding that Hillman disclose his secret negotiations with the bosses and that a struggle for increases in wages to meet higher living costs be waged.

Rank and file members are urged to protest against the racketeering leadership of the Amalgamated and vote for candidates who will fight in the interest of the tailors. The following are the rank and file candidates: Max Youngman, Paul Periskoff, Max Feigelman, Sam Zantner, Betzer, Aron Zalitzin, Friedman, Adolf Sowon and Harry Perlmuter.

Custom Tailors Win Partial Victory and Union Recognition

NEW YORK.—The general strike of the custom tailors which lasted 9 weeks has resulted in partial victory for the custom tailors' union and establishment of a powerful militant union in the custom tailoring trade.

The C. T. W. I. U. has succeeded, as a result of the strike, in taking in over 2,200 members, has signed agreements with 120 shops, and about 135 shops were settled on the basis of recognition of shop committee shop chairman and collective bargaining.

Despite the interference on the part of NRA officials and the strike-breaking activities of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who have sent scabs to take the places of the striking Fifth Avenue tailors and supplied the merchant tailors with contractors to do their scab work for them.

The custom tailors have succeeded through militant struggle in gaining the 40-hour week, partial abolition of home work and increases in wages ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

Demand Inquiry in Murder of Anthony

NEW YORK.—New York workers are demanding an open investigation into the death of Paul Anthony, anti-fascist fighter and member of the Greek Spartacus Club, who was found murdered in the lavatory of the Pennsylvania station two weeks ago. Police are blocking an investigation with the claim that he died of "heart failure," despite the fact that his face was beaten to a pulp and his body was covered with bruises.

Anthony, who was unemployed and homeless, had been pasting up Communist election slogans the night before his murder. It is believed that he was attacked in the Pennsylvania station while pasting up these slogans. He was 36 years old and an active member of Section Two of the Communist Party.

To Hold 5 Terzani Protest Meets in Brooklyn Thurs.

28 Organizations Join Defense of Young Anti-Fascist

NEW YORK.—A call for a series of mass meetings at 8 o'clock this Thursday evening in protest against the frame-up of Athos Terzani, young anti-fascist accused of killing his comrade, Anthony Fierro, was issued by the Terzani Defense Conference held last Sunday at 410 1/2 14th Ave., Brooklyn.

The conference last Sunday was attended by 42 delegates, representing 28 organizations. Significantly there were no representatives from the Socialist Party, the Young Peoples Socialist League nor the Workers' Circle, although these organizations are officially on the Terzani Defense Committee. The conference unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the farcical Nazi Reichstag trial of Dimitroff, Torgler, Ponnoff and Tneff, and demanding their release.

The mass meetings this Thursday evening will take up the question of further steps in the defense of the young anti-fascist, including preparations for the Tag Days to be held this Friday, Saturday and Sunday to raise funds for the defense. A mass parade of workers of the West End is also being arranged for Saturday, Nov. 25, two days before the trial opens.

In a letter to District Attorney Golden of Queens County, counsel for Terzani insisted yesterday on proceeding with the trial on the scheduled date. Golden was told that if the prosecution is not ready to go ahead with the trial, the defense will demand the dismissal of the indictment.

Fierro was shot down by a member of the fascist Khaki Shirts of America, while defending a friend who was being ejected from a meeting of that organization in Astoria, L. I., on July 14.

On Sunday, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, the Scottsboro Branch of the International Labor Defense, in a united front with the Socialist Branches 1 and 2 in the 18th Assembly District, will hold a Terzani Defense mass meeting at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, on Sackman St.

MASS. UNIT SENDS \$6.47
NEW YORK.—Haverhill, Mass., Unit, Communist Party, sent in \$6.47 to help save the Daily Worker. The \$40,000 Drive is receiving splendid support from the workers in New England despite their starvation wages. More power to you, comrades of the Haverhill Unit.

Charge Wholesale Stealing of Communist Votes

Where No Red Watchers Were Present, Vote Totalled Zero

NEW YORK.—Wholesale stealing of Communist votes on a city-wide scale is revealed in charges made yesterday by Carl Brodsky, Communist Party election campaign manager. Inspection of the election records at Police headquarters discloses, Brodsky said, that in hundreds of election districts where there were no Communist watchers, the Party vote totalled zero.

Brodsky stated that it was at these places, where watchers failed to appear, that most of the Communist votes were stolen. He added, however, that even at polling places where watchers were present, votes were thrown on a sliding many cases where the watchers' count greatly exceeded the final official report.

Several examples of such discrepancies between watchers' reports, taken from the voting machines just before they were sealed, and the reports sent to the Board of Elections by the election district officials, are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Location, Assembly District, Watchers Report, Record in Board and Police head. Includes rows for Manhattan-Harlem and 14th Aldermanic District.

LaGuardia elections Routed
The Communist election headquarters at 567 Lenox Ave. were threatened by LaGuardia gangsters, when thugs entered the near-by stores and told the clerks and proprietors that should they hear any disturbances, they should remain indoors while "we give the Communists a shake-down."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



N. Y. Jobless Worker: "Now that gives me an idea."

Hathaway Called to Testify Before House Committee

(Continued from Page 1)
The Deutsche Post, published by Frederick Hesse, a naturalized citizen, at Jamaica, Long Island, which, according to X. "prints mostly inflammatory propaganda for the United States."

The publications printed in Germany, he said, "are smuggled in by seamen." Others were the German Merchant, printed June, 1933, in Hamburg; the American Nordic Alien; the Destroyers of International Good-will Unmasked, printed in Germany; a supplement of the Deutsche Post bearing the Nazi insignia; Directions for Friends of Hitler; a leaflet entitled "Germans of All Countries, Unite," which was sent to the Rev. Amos, New Jersey, and a copy of the official Hitler organ called Neue Deutschland, printed in New York.

Tells About Haag
"Who is this Haag?" asked Crowe. "Haag is the vice-president and organizer of the 'Friends of the New Germany' and is the adjutant of the now fugitive Heinz Spanknobel." "Where is Spanknobel now?" interjected Focht.

"Spanknobel is a fugitive from justice. Ten days ago he was in New York city. This letter was written here in New York and was sent by a special courier who was intercepted. It was replaced by a sheet of paper and sent on."

"You say that Spanknobel is in New York?" queried Dickstein. "He was in New York ten days ago," answered Mr. X. "How did you get that information?"

"From Nazis in New York," the witness shot back. "Do you know Spanknobel's body-guard?" "Yes, Walter Kuff." "Dickstein tossed over two pictures to Mr. X. 'Does this man, the photograph of whom you hold, resemble a certain Miller, Haag's assistant?'" asked Dickstein.

The witness studied the picture more intently. "Is this man the body-guard of Spanknobel who was picked up in Jersey with a blackjack in his pocket?" continued Dickstein. "If this is not Miller it certainly might be his twin brother," replied Mr. X.

In concluding his morning testimony, Mr. X. told the committee that "smuggling in Nazis is a definite part of the Nazi program," and that "an attempt is now being made to induce native Americans to become members of the U. S. Nazi Party. The ultimate idea is to inject Nazi doctrine into the minds of the American public."

Official Report Given on Aldermanic and Assembly Votes
The official report of Communist votes for candidates for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen throughout the city is as follows:

Table showing Communist votes for Assembly and Board of Aldermen in various districts across Manhattan and Bronx.

Baltimore Delegates Must Register by Thursday Evening

NEW YORK.—All delegates to the Baltimore anti-fascing Conference traveling by bus must register not later than Thursday, Nov. 16, 8:30 o'clock at the district office of the International Labor Defense, 870 Broadway. Delegates will leave Saturday, Nov. 18, at 9:30 A. M., from Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Plaza and 15th Street. The cost for delegates going by bus is \$5.00, including all expenses.

Nat'l Shoe Union Renegades Out to Smash Shoe Union

Furnished Scabs to Bosses at Outset of Strike

NEW YORK.—Plans to take control over the shoe workers in New York City and drive out the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union are being made by certain self-styled leaders of the National Shoe Workers Association, an organization with a membership in the New England states.

These organizers, who tried to break the heretofore strike of the shoe workers in New York city in the early period of the strike, for example in the Cousins Shop, where they supplied scabs and failed to accomplish the results they intended are now attempting a new strike-breaking action against the shoe workers.

At the most critical period of the strike, the Lovestonite renegades, Eikby and Zimmerman, are calling a mass meeting of shoe workers at Irving Plaza Wednesday night, under the smokescreen of an "amalgamation" call but actually to continue the same scabbery they were guilty of at the outset of the strike.

The announcement by W. H. Buckley, another organizer, that the National Labor Board settled the shoe strike was branded as a lie, by Fred Blackapp, union secretary, who declared that the strike is not yet settled. The "amalgamation" slogan of the renegades is not for amalgamation with the workers, but with the bosses, Biedenbach declared.

The real rank and file movement throughout New England for amalgamation, he stated, receives the hearty support of the rank and file workers in New York and the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union will participate 100 per cent with all other shoe workers throughout the country for the building of one National Industrial Union on the basis of the Shop Delegate System, with rank and file control. Shoe workers of New York will teach these renegades a lesson so that they will know that there is no room for them among honest workers, he declared.

Shoe employers in New York applied to the National Labor Board for a reinterpretation of its decision calling for a reinstatement of all strikers. The Board, which functions in their interests, readily granted their request and ruled that all scabs be permitted to remain in the shops in full membership.

Del Isola never got started in the second. Maniac came in for him and that slowed N. Y. U. down.

"HOW'S things, hon?" he said to the bundle of mink. "Here, take another nip." Her hands were too cold to hold the bottle. Leo was going to hold it for her but he became absorbed in the scurrage and she gurgled it out of my hand.

It was in the third quarter and it looked like N.Y.U. Their band and the stands and Leo were chanting and pleading deliciously. Leo slipped the mink so hard the girl went into a coughing spell. I thought she was on the point of passing out.

DR. JULIUS LITINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3018
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-4 P.M.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
225 Second Avenue, New York City
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
818 Broadway, New York City
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 16th Street, New York City
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
181 West 28th Street, New York City

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades
All Comrades meet at the
Vegetarian Workers' Club
-DINING ROOM-
Natural Food for Your Health
220 E. 14th Street
Bet. Second and Third Avenues

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 59 C. 15TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER—
Save the Lives of Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff, Popoff!
GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, at 8 P. M.
WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street, New York City
TICKETS 25c—
Available at Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 870 Broadway
HELP RELIEVE RELIEF AND DEFENSE FUNDS!

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE
given by the United Front Supporters
at NEW WEBSTER MANOR, 125 East 11th Street
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, at 9 P. M.
Program: Anastasia Rabinoff, prominent Russian Soprano; Ned Dancoers
-Tickets on Sale at-
PEN AND HAMMER, 111 W. 21st St. HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL, 300 W.
WORKERS BOY SHOP, 50 E. 15th St. 1525th St.
JOHN REED CLUB, 139 Sixth Ave. HARLEM LIBERATOR, 2105 Seventh
NATIONAL STUDENTS LEAGUE, 583 Avenue.
Sixth Ave. Tickets in Advance 50c; at the door 75c
ENTIRE PROCEEDS FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

STATIONERY and WINEOGRAPH SUPPLIES
At Special Prices for Organizations
Lerman Bros., Inc.
Phone ALgonquin 4-3556 — 5343
29 East 14th St. N. Y. C.

COHENS'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Tel. ORchard 4-4220
Wholesale Opticians
Examined by Dr. A. Weinstein
Optometrist
Factory on Premises

Ritchie Machine Threw Armwood to Lynchers to Hold the Eastern Shore Votes

Steel Mills Lay Off Thousands in South Chicago Under NRA

Blue Eagle Head Is Stockholder in U. S. Steel Co.; Tells Workers Wages Must Be Cut; Get No Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—In the past few weeks there were thousands of steel workers laid off in the Illinois Steel Co. and Republic Steel Co. Steel production has fallen below 25 per cent. These steel workers and their families face a winter of cold, starvation and misery. In order to rally the workers together, four mass meetings were held in different parts of South Chicago. Because some of the workers had ideas that the N. R. A. would help them, a committee was formed to visit the local N. R. A. office. This committee was composed of Mexican, Negro, white and foreign-born workers.

We arrived at the N. R. A. office and were given an interview with Mr. Adamson. We stated our case to him very carefully, pointing out to him about the stories in the papers about what the N. R. A. was going to do about bringing back prosperity. We then asked him what the N. R. A. is going to do about the lay-offs.

UMW Leaders Sign Scab Contract for Utah Coal Fields

Make 'No-Strike' Pact to Oust NMU from Struggles

By PAUL CROUCH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—In an effort to crush the struggles of the Utah miners under the leadership of the National Miners Union for better conditions, the operators of this state have officially recognized the United Mine Workers of America, and signed a contract with the U. M. W. A. officials.

Not even an improvement in the conditions of the miners is provided for by this contract, which is to remain in force until April, 1934. The minimum wage provided for Utah miners by the code is to remain in effect during this period, pledging the U. M. W. A. to prevent (so far as they can) any demands for increased wages, even in the face of tremendous increases in the cost of living.

W.I.R. Raises Funds for Cotton Pickers and Gallup Strikers

LOS ANGELES Nov. 14.—The newly-organized Workers' International Relief of this city, through the strike relief solidarity front it hurriedly organized, sent nine truckloads of food and \$86.45 to the striking cotton pickers of Southern California and \$125.50 to the striking miners in Gallup, N.M.

"Fragments of an Empire" will be shown by the Los Angeles W. I. R. at Labor Unity Hall, 546 South Los Angeles St., Sunday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m., to secure funds to continue and broaden W. I. R. activities.

Funds Urgently Needed for Fight for Scottsboro 9

I. L. D. Head Appeals for Immediate Contributions

NEW YORK.—"A mass lynching is being prepared for the Scottsboro Boys," William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense declared yesterday in an appeal for immediate organization of mass defense and the collection of funds to save the Scottsboro Boys.

"The Scottsboro boys will be led into court again on Nov. 27. 'The facts proclaiming their innocence have been piled high, one upon the other by the International Labor Defense and now on top of these, rests the opinion of Judge Horton granting Heywood Patterson



WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

a new trial. This opinion not only substantiates the facts accumulated by the International Labor Defense; it annihilates the testimony of Victoria Price, the state's star witness. "This will be less than the mockery of a trial. It is the preparation for a mass legal lynching.

A Challenge to Telling Masses.

"Against this, only the organization of thousands of more Negro and white workers will suffice. The slogan, 'the Scottsboro Boys shall not die,' must not have been launched in vain. It becomes a challenge to the Negro masses and the working class of America, an acid test of their courage, of their will to fight for their very lives against the denial of their fundamental rights, for their liberty and against lynch terror.

Organization must bring finances. Delegations must be prepared to carry the irrefutable truth of the lynch preparations before the government. There must be no avenues left open through which the leaders of this government can escape and say, 'we are not prepared for this.'"

"The plans of the lynchers' press, the tales of incitement to mob violence, the proof of lynch preparations secured by the unceasing, tireless efforts of the International Labor Defense, must be placed in the laps of those who are most responsible.

"The International Labor Defense sends out a clarion call to every Negro and white man, woman and child in America: repudiate that leadership that does not call at this hour for organization and heroic struggle against the enemy.

"Close ranks with the militant organization whose banners carry the call for full social, political and economic equality for Negroes.

"Link up the struggle of the 'plowed under' Negro masses with the struggle of the oppressed native and foreign-born white workers.

"Organization and funds, funds and organization for the defense of Scottsboro, for the struggle for equal rights for Negro people. Rush funds at once to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th St., New York City."

Maryland Officials Helped Lynch Him!



George Armwood, victim of bestial lynching in Princess Anne, Maryland, as he was being taken to jail shortly after his arrest on a charge of "grabbing the arm" of a white woman on a public road. Material exposing names of mob leaders and participation of County and State officials in the lynch incitement and the murder of Armwood will be presented at a public hearing in Baltimore, Md., this Saturday, November 18. Armwood was lynched on October 18. Although the Daily Worker and the Baltimore Afro-American published the names of several of the mob lynchers, no arrests have been made to date.

Baltimore Conference Will Launch Fight to End Lynching, Says Moore

Facts on Terror to Be Presented at Public Hearing in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The New Albert Auditorium, at 1224 Pennsylvania Ave., has been secured for the Public Hearing and Anti-Lynching Conference in this city on Nov. 18 and 19.

Out-of-town delegates are requested to register with the Arrangements Committee at 418 Druid Hill, Ave.

Public Inquiry Nov. 18 Into Lynching of Armwood

The delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, now investigating the lynchings in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, will stop off in Baltimore to report at the Public Hearing its findings in the Alabama terror.

Jail 22 in Drive to Break Strike in S. C.

BATH, S. C., Nov. 14.—Violence and brutality against the striking mill workers have marked the entire course of struggle of the textile operatives in South Carolina and Georgia during the past week.

Tuscaloosa Delegation to Report

The delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, now investigating the lynchings in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, will stop off in Baltimore to report at the Public Hearing its findings in the Alabama terror.

Lynch Belt Most Isolated

Most isolated of all is the so-called lynch-belt, where two years ago Matthew Williams was taken from a hospital by a blood-thirsty, ruling-class mob, and lynched; where the legal lynching of Euel Lee was engineered; where attempts were made to lynch him and his attorneys; where George Armwood was stabbed, flogged, hanged and burned.

Plan Nation-Wide Fight on Terror

"This inquiry and exposure will be the basis for the development of a broad, organized campaign against lynching, for open resistance of white and Negro toilers to the lynchings, and for the death penalty for all lynchers. It will serve to intensify the struggle against the whole system of national and social oppression which breeds lynching.

Old Families in Control

Most of the books that have been written up to now about the Eastern Shore stress the fine old southern mansions with their mellow woodwork and romantic traditions. John J. Raskob, Democratic National Committeeman and banker of Tammany, is the proud possessor of one of these mansions. Coal and steel barons, especially from the Pittsburgh region, have also acquired country estates here in recent years, where they enjoy the fishing and duck-hunting seasons of the old families.

Organized in Fifteen Cities; Also Has Action Groups

The enlarged National Committee meeting will work out final plans for a National Convention of furniture workers to be held in January, 1934, for a solid foundation of one union in one industry.

Relief Cut Off

Mr. Adamson replied that in a couple of months the N. R. A. was going to enforce the steel codes, but if the steel mills did not have any orders it was necessary to lay off the workers. We then asked him why the steel bosses laid off workers and let them keep their brass check, because as long as they carry their brass check they cannot get help from the relief station. He stated those questions were not under the control of the N. R. A., that he would send us over to see Mr. Cook of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Cook told us the steel mills could not keep men on the payrolls if they did not get orders for steel. One of the workers told him the U. S. Steel Corporation was still paying dividends on their preferred stock with money that was ground out of the toll of the workers. Mr. Cook denied this, stating that he was a stockholder in the U. S. Steel and he did not get his dividends. Can you imagine a stockholder in the U. S. Steel Corporation holding down the job of enforcing the steel codes on this corporation.

Will Go to Washington

Mr. Cook's only recommendation was to send a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, and we told him we would send a delegation down to Washington to see the President. This delegation will bring the report back from the N. R. A. to the workers' mass meeting on Friday night.

The important thing about this visit to the N. R. A. administrator was to expose the N. R. A. to the workers as a lot of bunk. The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union is calling on all workers to be at the mass meeting at Eagles Hall on Thursday, Nov. 16, to organize a fight for relief of the unemployed steel workers.

Amter to Speak on Jobless Insurance in Detroit, Nov. 16

I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will speak in Detroit on Thursday, Nov. 16, at 7:30 p. m., on "Unemployment Insurance and No. N.R.A." He will speak at Finnish Hall, 599 14th St., near McGraw, under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils of Detroit.

On Nov. 20, Monday, he will speak in Cleveland at the Grdina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave., on the same subject. Local speakers will include A. R. O'nday and Charles Baxter.

Milk Price Boosted One Cent by Board

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—An increase of a cent a quart in milk, pegging the price to 11 cents, has been ordered by the Milk Control Board today. This order is effective in the Catskill, Elmira, Glens Falls, Kingston, Newburgh and Rochester marketing areas, as well as all of Monroe County.

THE Sports Column of the Daily Worker in Collaboration with the Labor Sports Union PRESENTS

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the Daily Worker

in a Talk on—

"SPORTS AND REVOLUTION"

Also a Sensational Exhibition

Announcer: JOE FREEMAN

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

at HARLEM LABOR TEMPLE, 15 West 126th Street

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, at 8 P. M.

Tickets on Sale: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St., Harlem Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St., Labor Sports Union, 813 Broadway, Ringdale 75e, General Admission 50c.

PROCEEDS TO THE DAILY WORKER DRIVE

Furniture Workers Union Prepares Convention

Now Has 8,000 Members After Leading Strikes

By JOE KISS

On Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 18 to 19 there will be held an enlarged meeting of the National Committee of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. This will be our first enlarged meeting, since our Eastern States Conference which was held in New York on July 8 to 9, 1933, forming the national committee of furniture workers for the end of establishing one solid union in the industry. From the small group which were represented at our Eastern States Conference, from five furniture centers, with a membership of 3,000 our National Committee can report today having functioning locals in 12 cities, with a membership of 5,230 with additional Action and Organizational Committees functioning in 12 other cities among 15,000 furniture workers. Our union did not, however,

penetrate as yet the strategic furniture centers such as Grand Rapids, New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, etc., where there are tens of thousands unorganized workers.

Recommendations.

The National Bureau is preparing concrete proposals and directives with a view to best improve our methods of work, concretizing the past strike experiences.

The enlarged National Committee will review the code in the Furniture Industry proposed at the Washington, D. C., hearing, held October 9, 1933, supported wholeheartedly by Mr. Hatch, President of the Upholsterers, Linoleum and Carpet Mechanics International of the A. F. of L., who was sitting with the "government officials," helping to formulate a slave wage of 30c per hour for the South and 34c per hour for the North as a "minimum," with 45 hours per week in the busy season, and 40 hours in the slack season.

"The Furniture Workers' Industrial Union through its representatives presented a code calling for 30 hours

as a maximum, 70c minimum per hour for unskilled and 70c up to \$1.75 per hour for skilled furniture workers.

Work in A. F. of L. Unions.

The National Committee will discuss carrying on of steady and systematic work inside the A. F. of L. locals, building functioning groups in every local, establishing a national center for co-ordinating the fight of the rank and file membership against the strike breaker A. F. of L. leadership.

Definite progress has been made by the opposition group in Local 77, Philadelphia, Pa., in the work of the union.

United Front.

Successful united front action was taken in the New York Upholsterers' strike led by Local 76 and the F. W. I. U., when on Sept. 1st the strikers, led by the F. W. I. U., headed by their leaders, walked into the strike headquarters of Local 76 at Irving Plaza. Over the head of the reactionary misleaders uniting of the workers in the strike was decided on and carried out by strikers in both

unions against the Trade Upholstery Factory in Long Island City.

National Convention.

The enlarged National Committee meeting will work out final plans for a National Convention of furniture workers to be held in January, 1934, for a solid foundation of one union in one industry.

Furniture centers, Action and Organizational Committees, Shop Organizations throughout the country are urged to send delegates to attend this enlarged meeting. If distance does not permit the sending of a delegate, at least send in a complete report on the wage, hours, and unemployment conditions.

Send all information to: National Committee of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, 812 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

POVERTY, DEGRADATION OF NEGROES AND WHITES TO BE EXPOSED AT PUBLIC INQUIRY

"Daily Worker" and L.S.N.R. Prepare Facts for Saturday's Hearing; Anti-Lynching Conference in Baltimore Sunday to Take Action

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth of a series of articles in which the Daily Worker is exposing the facts and the background of the wave of lynch terror which is sweeping over the South, and centers at this moment around preparations to lynch the Scottsboro boys, their attorneys and witnesses.

The Daily Worker will publish further exposures in this series.

What is the social and economic background of the recent lynching of George Armwood, Negro farm laborer in Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland?

The Daily Worker and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights sent an investigator into the region, who obtained a vast amount of evidence in regard to the lynching and its background, for presentation to the commission of inquiry of the Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference, which will sit on Saturday, the day before the meeting of the delegated conference.

Report on Mass Misery

The first of these reports, dealing with the general economic and social situation of Negroes and poor whites, is given below:

To the political bosses of Maryland, the only importance of the Eastern Shore is that it must be carried in an election to carry the state. For this purpose, the blacks and whites are carefully divided by a consistent campaign of lynch-propaganda. Sops are thrown to the poor whites to keep them "contented" with the misery and degradation, second only to that of their Negro neighbors, into which they are forced.

George Armwood, Matthew Williams and Euel Lee were in effect such "sops" thrown to them by the political machine of Governor Albert C. Ritchie.

Otherwise the region is neglected and left to decay in its isolation. In those nine counties, covering 3,400 square miles, with a population of 200,000, there is no railroad and only one main highway, running north and south. A single road and four slow and ponderous ferry services are the sole connection with the mainland.

Lynch Belt Most Isolated

Most isolated of all is the so-called lynch-belt, where two years ago Matthew Williams was taken from a hospital by a blood-thirsty, ruling-class mob, and lynched; where the legal lynching of Euel Lee was engineered; where attempts were made to lynch him and his attorneys; where George Armwood was stabbed, flogged, hanged and burned.

The territory known as the lynch-belt lies south of the Choptank River, four counties on the furthest tip of the peninsula—Wicomico, Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester. The bourgeois writer, H. L. Mencken, refers to this region as "Trans-Choptankia," though, as a matter of fact, the lynch feeling runs high throughout the entire peninsula.

Threaten Negroes, Communists

About a year ago, one of the nation's labor bosses, in discussing the Euel Lee case with a visitor, remarked: "All the niggers and all the Communists ought to be hung." The visitor replied: "Don't you want to kill everybody else, too?"

Two hours later his informant brought a gang of twenty men to attack the stranger and drive him out.

It is perfectly true, of course, that the four southern counties on the Eastern Shore are the most completely and poor and ingrown. For Negroes and poor whites, this isolation from the main stream of Negro industrial civilization is complete. The so-called "county families," however, frequently come up to Baltimore for medical care, to shop or to see the races, and they send their children away to school.

Old Families in Control

Most of the books that have been written up to now about the Eastern Shore stress the fine old southern mansions with their mellow woodwork and romantic traditions. John J. Raskob, Democratic National Committeeman and banker of Tammany, is the proud possessor of one of these mansions. Coal and steel barons, especially from the Pittsburgh region, have also acquired country estates here in recent years, where they enjoy the fishing and duck-hunting seasons of the old families, who received their land-grants back as far as 1662, have managed to maintain themselves on their ancestral lands, though many of them have been obliged to sell. They still have all the clamminess of an isolated caste, with ties made stronger by much intermarriage. However poor they may be, even ruined completely by the ruination of cases by the recent bank failures, these old families continue to have great prestige and to control all the leading offices of the county. There is a great deal of cracker-box politics in this region, which produced so many leading statesmen of revolutionary days and which now presents a picture of bourgeois statermanship gone to seed.

Little Industrial Development

The majority of the people are small truck farmers, whose crops mature later than those of Tidewater, Virginia, across the bay, and consequently never bring top prices. People usually grow enough corn, potatoes, greens and cabbage to see them through the winter. This, together with the seasonal oyster dredging and shucking, constitutes the principal means of livelihood.

A few small canneries, shirt factories and box factories, employing no more than 100 to 200 people, have been opened, mainly in the waterfront towns, but many of them have closed again in the past four years. In those that have remained open, wages run as low as 10 cents an hour, working more than ten and a half hours a day.

Few Negroes Own Land

Contrary to the general notion, there are more than twice as many whites as Negroes on the eastern shore. While more than two-thirds of the whites owned their land in 1931, only a little over a third of the Negroes were owners. The proportion of Negro share-croppers to the total number of Negro farmers has generally been about a third higher than among the whites.

As far as values of farm lands and buildings went, the whites in each county owned more than \$5,000,000 worth, while the Negroes in each county owned between \$200,000 and \$500,000 worth of property. In other words, the Negroes comprising almost half the population owned one-twenty-fifth of the estimated wealth in land and buildings. With the sharpening of the crisis in the past two years, there is no question that a far greater proportion of the Negroes has since been forced into dependence.

HEALTH TOPICS

"Your suggestion of publishing pamphlets on various health topics is an excellent one"—says our doctor. Such booklets are being published and are written by a regular medical man. They will eventually cover all health subjects from the proletarian viewpoint. Some have appeared. Others are in preparation. They can be had at the

WORKERS' BOOK SHOP

50 East 13th Street, New York

or through the publisher

RATIONAL LIVING

HEALTH TOPICS

Box 4, Station M, New York.

Price: 20 cents a copy (Send no stamps)

No. 1:

How Is Your Stomach?

(Foods, How to Eat, Indigestion, Constipation)

No. 2:

Sex and Health

(The Sexual Revolution; Anatomy and Physiology; What is Menstruation?)

No. 3:

Sex Life and Marriage

(Essays on Sex Life, Married Life, Pregnancy, Childbirth)

Furniture Union Rejects NRA Code

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—A code presented by the Bedding Manufacturers' Association proposing a 48-hour week and wages of 36 cents an hour was rejected by the representatives of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union at the hearing last week. The code provides for a lower scale of 32 cents an hour for the South and discriminates against young workers and women workers.

The Union delegates demanded a 30-hour week and higher minimum wage.

Wholesalers Terrorize Small Grocers to Keep Prices High

Worker Describes Visit of Gangsters to Enforce N. R. A. Charges

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I should like to report on the wholesale racketeering among the small shop keepers.

Letters From Readers About the Daily Worker

SHORTCOMINGS IN THE DAILY. Kansas City, Mo. Comrade Editor: As a Daily Worker seller I naturally come in contact with a number of workers.

In the Home

As a decided contrast to the article on birth control as a cure for unemployment, reviewed in yesterday's column, I'd like to quote from another article of an entirely different stamp.

"Little Place for Children." Then, a paragraph amusing and enlightening. "The profit system leaves little place for children. In general, they are not profitable investments."

Orderlies in N. Y. City Hospitals Work 12 Hours a Night for Only \$30 a Month

Food Workers of Tulsa Victims of NRA Speedup

(By a Worker Correspondent) TULSA, Okla.—Down here in Tulsa we are having the same trouble with the N.R.A. humbug that everyone else is experiencing.

Reports Show Daily Worker Gaining Many New Readers

NEW YORK.—Workers throughout the country are not only more willing than ever before to support the Daily Worker financially but are more eager than ever to become regular readers.

Detroit Gas Co. Robs Its Workers For Charity Drive

(By a Child Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit City Gas Co., one of the public utilities in this city, decided to put some men to work, which is very much out of the ordinary.

L. & H. Stern Pipe Co. Strikers See Through Labor Board's Tricks

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—While the pickets at the L. & H. Stern Pipe Co. were picketing, they were approached by a certain Mr. Ballieson, of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Eat Badly Cooked Food in Unsanitary Rooms; Dormitories Overrun with Bedbugs

(By a Hospital Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Conditions in New York City hospitals are bad for porters, window cleaners, kitchen help, and especially for orderlies.

Drivers Cut Out of Straight Pay by Ice Company

(By a Worker Correspondent) MUSKOGEE HEIGHTS, Mich.—The Mona Lake Ice Co. is located in the Heights, manufacturing and selling both kinds of ice.

Party Life Urges Political Discussions to Strengthen Unit Activity

Two Letters from N. Y. Party Members Warn Against Bureaucracy and Inactivity We are quoting today two letters from comrades in the New York District dealing with the inner life of units.

Party Life Urges Political Discussions to Strengthen Unit Activity

Two Letters from N. Y. Party Members Warn Against Bureaucracy and Inactivity

We are quoting today two letters from comrades in the New York District dealing with the inner life of units. We believe that the situation reflected in these letters is not confined to New York District, but that it is a general one throughout the Party.

Table with multiple columns listing names and numbers, including 'District 10', 'District 11', 'District 12', 'District 13', 'District 14', 'District 15', 'District 16', 'District 17', 'District 18', 'District 19', 'District 20', 'District 21', 'District 22', 'District 23', 'District 24', 'District 25', 'District 26', 'District 27', 'District 28', 'District 29', 'District 30', 'District 31', 'District 32', 'District 33', 'District 34', 'District 35', 'District 36', 'District 37', 'District 38', 'District 39', 'District 40', 'District 41', 'District 42', 'District 43', 'District 44', 'District 45', 'District 46', 'District 47', 'District 48', 'District 49', 'District 50', 'District 51', 'District 52', 'District 53', 'District 54', 'District 55', 'District 56', 'District 57', 'District 58', 'District 59', 'District 60', 'District 61', 'District 62', 'District 63', 'District 64', 'District 65', 'District 66', 'District 67', 'District 68', 'District 69', 'District 70', 'District 71', 'District 72', 'District 73', 'District 74', 'District 75', 'District 76', 'District 77', 'District 78', 'District 79', 'District 80', 'District 81', 'District 82', 'District 83', 'District 84', 'District 85', 'District 86', 'District 87', 'District 88', 'District 89', 'District 90', 'District 91', 'District 92', 'District 93', 'District 94', 'District 95', 'District 96', 'District 97', 'District 98', 'District 99', 'District 100'.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

This summer I happened to be in California. There were a series of fruit strikes in the Santa Clara valley.

One evening I picked up a local paper in Oxnard which carried in heavy-type a sensational headline. It seems that the California strikes were subsidized and directed by Moscow.

"When a dog bites a man that is not news. But when starving workers fight for a living wage it is always news—in the capitalist press—that they are subsidized and directed by Moscow."

From the beginning of the socialist movement that has been the stock accusation of the capitalists.

Why do workers organize, strike for economic improvements, battle for political rights? Because they are exploited, underpaid, underfed, oppressed? Heavens, no! "Our" workers would be perfectly happy except for the machinations of foreign governments. Everybody knows that. Who subsidized Marx to "agitator" the German workers? The French. What enabled Lenin to lead the October Revolution? German gold. What finances strike movements in America? Moscow gold.

Why Men Strike

Yet the fact remains that the vast majority of the Santa Clara workers know little about Moscow and have no contact with it. These Mexican, Filipino, Italian and native American fruit-pickers have been so ground down by the crisis that they struck.

It is not necessary for German gold to subsidize a revolution in Russia or for Russian gold to subsidize strikes in America. You cannot "make" revolutions or strikes. These can only be the result of conditions created by capitalist exploitation and oppression.

But do not imagine for a moment that these silly charges about "Moscow gold" are confined to Oxnard. Do not think it is only stupid or unscrupulous capitalists who spread such lies.

This oldest of counter-revolutionary slanders can now be found in the intellectual world. It is being spread by "thinkers" who make it their profession to label the Communist movement.

Thousands of writers, scientists, teachers, architects and other intellectuals have in the past few years "swung to the left," as the phrase goes.

In one degree or another, they support the Communist movement. In one degree or another, they are attempting to adapt their literary, artistic and scientific talents to the services of the revolutionary movement.

Why Artists Go Left

Why do they do this? Is it because the crisis has shattered their economic base? Is it because of the decline of capitalism and the rise of Soviet economy has profoundly altered their views of society? Is it because the values of capitalist culture have lost all meaning for them and they have begun to grasp the meaning of Communist culture?

Heavens, no! "Our" poets and painters and novelists and critics would be happy except for the machinations of Moscow. They would still be writing love lyrics in the style of the nineties but for Moscow gold. They would still be preoccupied with their own petty sensations except for "Stalin's literary inquisition." So, at any rate, say the professional enemies of the Communist movement in the field of arts and letters.

A Lesson of the World Fair

During the month of August I visited the World Fair in Chicago. It is a fitting monument to capitalist culture in America. One or two of the buildings reflect the high technical development of American economy—its magnificent machines, its extraordinary industrial processes.

The bulk of the exhibit is a glorified Luna Park, garish, tawdry, vulgar. It is plastered with sales slogans. You are asked to buy Coca Cola, Chrysler automobiles, Camel cigarettes, and the other million and one products of privately owned American industry.

The poet E. E. Cummings, after a brief and confused ten day visit to Moscow, described the Soviet Union as a vicariously infantile land of slogan. A renegade Communist critic who has not been to the U.S.S.R. for ten years applauded him in the pages of an anti-Communist magazine.

Both these gentlemen are blind to their American environment. No country is as slogan-ridden as the U. S. A.

But there is a profound difference between Soviet and American slogans—a difference inherent in the basic difference between the two civilizations.

In the U.S.A. private capital urges you to BUY Pepsi-Cola so that it may make profits for the shareholders of the Pepsi-Cola company. In the U.S.S.R. collectively owned economy urges the workers and peasants to USE Pepsi-Cola because it will preserve their health.

Apart from the vicariously infantile commercial ballyhoo, the fair was filled with viciously infantile pornography. There were over a dozen shows of hula-hula girls and fan dancers. The Fair and the American press created a new "heroine"—Sally Rand, who dances nude behind huge fans. I have heard no complaints about this from E. E. Cummings or the Modern Monthly. That is quite natural.

Artists and the Crisis

Outside the Fair grounds I saw a striking scene which explained why American artists, like American workers, do not need to be directed or subsidized by Moscow in order to protest against capitalist culture.

On the sidewalk just outside the Fair, ironically enough near the Chicago Art Institute, 300 artists were peddling paintings and drawings. They varied in talent. Some were amateurs; some were extremely capable painters, who before the crisis were very successful. There were men who three years ago got \$1,000 a canvas from the plutocrats on the Gold Coast.

Now the artists were unemployed. They were broke. The bourgeoisie, which always pretends to love art, and which claims that art dies under Communism, was permitting these painters to starve.

Three hundred artists were standing outside the costly monument to capitalist culture crying their wares like peddlers. They begged passers-by to purchase a painting or a drawing for anything from 25 cents up.

An Artist Explains

One of them, a famous artist in Chicago, said to me: "I am no bolshevik, but this is worse than hell. I had money, I had reputation. Now I am down and out. I do not know where my next meal will come from. Worse than that, I have no audience."

"For whom am I to paint? Nobody wants my stuff. And there is something still worse. I no longer believe in my stuff. Nearly all my friends are out of work. They are broke. They are starving. I see the unemployed sleeping in rags and newspapers in the public parks. I see them desperately searching for crumbs in the Chicago garbage cans."

"How can I paint flowers, and moonlight, and pretty society ladies amidst all this misery? It doesn't mean anything. It's a foul joke. I don't know what to believe. But I know that I can no longer believe in the old stuff."

The John Reed Group

Some of the John Reed group are excellent painters. Their technical achievements have won them the respect of all the Chicago artists. Gilbert Locke, Mitchell Siporin, and Jan Wittenber are acknowledged even by the bourgeois critics to be very capable artists.

But these young people have something more than technical equipment. They have something to say. They have found a way out of the chaos into which the decay of capitalist culture has plunged all honest writers and artists.

They are on the side of the revolutionary working class. They draw their themes from its daily life and its political struggles.

That is why their paintings and drawings, portraying strikes, hunger marches, political demonstrations, battles with the police—stood out with such striking power among the feeble flowers and nudes of the artists who had lost their way.

Cops and Critics Agree

The 300 unwilling peddlers of art gathered around the John Reed Club group. They asked questions. They discussed the N.R.A. They learned something about the relation of art to the class struggle.

No wonder the police and the park commissioner evicted the John Reed Club group. But not before a number of the 300 artists had joined it. As for the police, it is well known in Chicago that the head of the Red Squad is a blackguard, who some 30 years ago was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in Russia. He reads the anti-Communist press avidly. His animus against the John Reed Club artists is comprehensible. He must have read about the "artists in uniform" and "Stalin's literary inquisition."

His cops persecute in the flesh the writers and artists whom the anti-Communist hacks slander in theory.



BLAST, No. 2, Nov. and Dec., 1933.

By GRANVILLE HICKS

Such magazines as "Blast," "The Anvil," "Left Front" and "Dynamo" are, whatever their shortcomings, the hope of proletarian literature at the present moment. The new generation of revolutionary writers have had, unlike the so-called fellow-travelers, neither the advantages nor the disadvantages of a literary apprenticeship spent under bourgeois guidance. They are expressing literary impulses that from the first have been nurtured by revolutionary convictions. Though they have not completely escaped bourgeois influences, they have avoided most of the conflicts and confusions to which the typical fellow-traveler is subject. Now the question is whether they will receive a training comparable to that the bourgeois writers will receive in their work given a chance to reach the public and the critics? The responsibility is largely on the shoulders of the editors of the proletarian magazines, who not only have the power to determine what work shall be put in public but also have uncommon opportunities to exert a sympathetic and intelligent influence.

The second issue of "Blast" is, like the first, filled with stories of misery and despair. Three of its stories end with a man murdering starving members of his family; three are sketches of men who have been hopelessly beaten by the depression; one is a study of a small business man cracking under the strain of the crisis. Only a single story, "No Work, No Rent," by the editor, Fred R. Miller, introduces a militant note, and even here the militancy seems almost accidental.

Now it can be said in defense of the contributors to "Blast" that the short story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

Now it can be said in defense of the contributors to "Blast" that the short story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

But, even if we grant that the short story must be fragmentary, the question remains why we are given only fragments of the crisis. The story is necessarily fragmentary, and an author can seldom indicate all the implications of his theme. The writers in "Blast," almost overwhelmed by the misery about them, try to render the poignancy and downright horror of that suffering. They feel, and quite rightly, that it is better to bring home to the reader a stunning realization of the brutality of contemporary civilization than it is to feed him slogans.

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY

Short Stories from the Experiences of a Home Relief Bureau Investigator as told to HELEN KAY

HE was one of those rare things, an honest investigator. He neither joked with the supers, nor was he too friendly with the chief clerks. He would shrink with horror at the mere thought that some of the investigators didn't even trouble themselves about visiting the homes of their clients. He knew that many of them left their tickets at the grocers and didn't even bother to deliver the goods themselves. He also knew that many of the investigators got a rake-off on the food tickets. He considered this a criminal act. For he knew that their few pennies of graft often took the milk out of a baby's mouth.

He frowned on the intimacies of the other investigators with their superiors. Their friendly chats, and foul jokes, sickened him. For he knew that this friendship was based on "little presents" on flattery, and on a mutual agreement to mock and scare away needy clients.

He was a timid soul. He did his work, and tried to keep to himself. One week, the hatchet was placed over his head. At one of the meetings called by the supervisors, it was explained that there was a shortage of funds, and that im-

Joe Cook

mediate economy was necessary. Special cuts were to be made in the budgets of Negro and Italian families. In addition as part of the program for curtailing expenditures, a number of investigators were to be released from their duties.

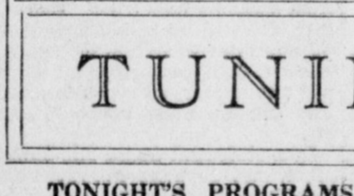
Our investigator had a wife and four children. And terrified lest he lose his job, he worked even harder and more faithfully. He knew that should he lose his position, he would find himself in the identical situation of his clients. He would face hunger, eviction, and misery.

One day he was called to the main office. His face was pale. His hands trembled. He was explained that his services were no longer desired. "But, why," he asked. "An explanation is not necessary. We have no contract with you, and owe you none," they told him.

The super softened. "I'll advise you. You haven't been very friendly with the office staff. But there's nothing we can do for you now."

He turned away. His family's future graphically portrayed by the experience of his work.

Tomorrow: "The Deserter."



Who plays the principal role in "Hot Yams Hoses," the musical show now in its second month at the Winter Garden.

Litvinoff Speaks to Americans From the Embassy Screen

Maxim Litvinoff, the first envoy to the United States from the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, is now the most popular diplomat of the day. The eyes of the whole world are pinned on the small-statured, smiling and amiable representative of the great Soviet republic.

The Fox Movietone News has made remarkable shots from this great man of the hour while the latter was in Washington. Workers can see him there and hear his address to the American public at the Embassy Theatre, 46th Street and Broadway, this week.



Maxim Litvinoff, the first envoy to the United States from the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, is now the most popular diplomat of the day.

THE NEW FILM

By IRVING LERNER

THE PRIZEFIGHTER AND THE LADY, a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production; directed by W. S. van Dyke; presented at the Capital Theater with the following cast: Max Baer, Myrna Loy, Primo Carnera, Walter Huston, and Otto Kruger.

This picture was made with an eager eye on the box-office. Hollywood's most prosperous film factory (M.G.M.) found that dumping all their stars into one film was becoming less and less profitable. On that basis they signed up all of the outstanding contemporary palookas and merged them with some of the more famous featured players (Myrna Loy, Walter Huston, Otto Kruger) of the Metro lot; grabbed Van Dyke (producer of that sensational box-office success "Trader Horn"), got a writer to turn out a yarn with plenty of he-man sex power (in the person of Max Baer) and there you have it: "The Prizefighter and the Lady."

There are other things about this film that will make it "more considerable entertainment." There is some considerable stunting on the part of Max Baer and the casting director. In one sequence Baer does a song and dance (and some singing) act. Metro is ballyhooing Baer as the American sheik taking the place of Valentino, Chevalier, Rudy Vallee and Bing Crosby.

No more sissies for the movies. They are re-entering the era of the cartoon, Myrna Loy, who is usually cast in ritzy and "class" roles, plays the part of the torch-singing gangster's moll. Mr. Kruger up till now has been doing sympathetic, sad-eyed wealthy brokers. And to see him (still sad-eyed) as the boss gangster who runs the fight racket is a bit of a surprise.

But with all the so-called surprises the film is generally boring. It is hack work done with a certain slickness. It's about a dumb pug who fights his way to the championship. He steals the racketeer's girl friend and marries her. Along with his pugilistic victories come his female conquests. His wife leaves him for her former gangster boy friend. The fighter mopes and breaks training. The final sequence is the big bout in Madison Sq. Garden. Baer vs. Carnera. Jack Dempsey referee.

I must say that the fight that follows is better than most movie bouts. At least it looks as real as the fights one sees in the newsreels. Carnera is knocking the hell out of Baer when (the famous last moments) his wife says that she still loves him, in spite of everything. You should see him fight. The bout ends in a draw with Carnera and a clinch with Myrna Loy.

Box office is box office. In the prints for foreign consumption, and especially in those going to Italy, Carnera wins the bout.

George Bancroft in "Blood Money" At Rivoli Tonight

George Bancroft will play the principal role in "Blood Money," a new Twentieth-Century picture which opens at the Rivoli Theatre this evening. The picture was directed by Rowland Brown from the play by Brown and Hal Loug.

"White Woman," a new Paramount film, will have its premiere on Thursday at the Rivoli Theatre. Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard play the chief roles in this drama, which was directed by Stuart Walker.

George Bancroft will play the principal role in "Blood Money," a new Twentieth-Century picture which opens at the Rivoli Theatre this evening. The picture was directed by Rowland Brown from the play by Brown and Hal Loug.

"White Woman," a new Paramount film, will have its premiere on Thursday at the Rivoli Theatre. Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard play the chief roles in this drama, which was directed by Stuart Walker.

George Bancroft will play the principal role in "Blood Money," a new Twentieth-Century picture which opens at the Rivoli Theatre this evening. The picture was directed by Rowland Brown from the play by Brown and Hal Loug.

"White Woman," a new Paramount film, will have its premiere on Thursday at the Rivoli Theatre. Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard play the chief roles in this drama, which was directed by Stuart Walker.

George Bancroft will play the principal role in "Blood Money," a new Twentieth-Century picture which opens at the Rivoli Theatre this evening. The picture was directed by Rowland Brown from the play by Brown and Hal Loug.

"White Woman," a new Paramount film, will have its premiere on Thursday at the Rivoli Theatre. Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard play the chief roles in this drama, which was directed by Stuart Walker.

The Artef Production, "Third Parade"-A Reply to Buchwald

By HAROLD EDGAR

BENEATH the thick layer of indiscriminate adjectives heaped by Nathaniel Buchwald on the Daily Worker column about the Artef Theatre, we must assume, a desire for clarity on certain fundamental problems relating to the revolutionary theatre movement. We shall take these up one by one without indulging in the literary tactics with which Buchwald attempts to fortify his muddy reasoning.

Buchwald wastes at least half his space by refusing a stand that has never been taken in the Daily Worker column. The point in this column was not to question the advisability of a Jewish workers' theatre producing a play in which non-Jewish workers are portrayed, and certainly not to deny the use of the theatre as a means of broadening the revolutionary outlook of their audiences.

The point was nothing so primitively theoretical as this, but resolved itself to the question of how the Artef and similar groups could accomplish its ends in the most theatrically satisfying way. We will grant that the Artef could do admirable productions of plays laid in China, Hindustan or Hawaii, Yorkshire or Kalamazoo, but specifically it is reasonable to suppose that the Artef's performance of a play depicting workers' problems in terms of Jewish life would be more organic, more convincing and consequently more effective as a weapon in the class struggle. This supposition, moreover, happens to be confirmed by some of the Artef's former productions, which, despite Buchwald's righteous objections, were more successful in every sense than the present one.

But beyond this the argument over "type casting" fails again. Buchwald falls into the buttonless pit of his primary-school theorizing. The Daily Worker reviewer does not believe that only Jews can play Jews, only bourgeois actors can represent bourgeois people, or even that only workers can play workers. The Moscow Kameny Theatre, for example, has done fascinating productions of several of O'Neil's plays, but they were the Kameny Theatre—a group with over ten years of the finest professional training behind them. Moreover, these productions were non-realistic, and finally they were done for Russian audiences, not for American.

The Artef actors have remarkable natural qualities and have progressed by virtue of training, but they are not yet so advanced that they can appear altogether real in a documentary realistic play before an audience in America which immediately recognizes the obvious difference between the real thing and the theatrical counterpart. Aside from any theory, artistic or reactionary, "The Third Parade" is an instance where a correct type is almost as important as good acting. The Artef actors do not convince us that they are like Bonus Marchers, and whole battalions of protests will not make us believe that.

Buchwald's most pernicious error is the one he appears most cocksure about. He alludes to leaders of the workers' theatre who hold that actors of a proletarian theatre should become proficient in the art of acting, in the technique of the best professional theatre. When a Russian critic says this he refers to the acting of Stanislavsky, Vachtangov, Meyerhold theatres; when a German critic says it, he refers to the acting of Reinhardt's or Fassina's players; when only Broadway to turn to. And Broadway acting, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is based on a thin imitation of actuality which is the theatrical equivalent of capitalistic surface smoothness, without human substance, form without concrete experience.

There is no real technique of Broadway acting, and Broadway actors, aside from the native talent they

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM
FIRST PICTURE OF THE YIDDISH MARK TWAIN
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S COMEDY
"LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
Yiddish Dialogue—English Titles
The Moscow Art Theatre actors exhibit the essential spirit of Sholom Aleichem's representations. Daily Worker.
1100 Broadway, 1st Floor, N.Y. City.
ACME THEATRE (UNION SQUARE)

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
and JAMES EARL RAYNE
THEATRE, 324 St. W. of E-way
Fri. 8:30, Sat. 8:15, Sun. 8:00
E. 14th St. Thurs. 8:15, Sat. 8:10

MOLLER'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
With OGGIE PERKINS—JANE WATSON
EMPIRE THEATRE, 140 St. W. of E-way
Fri. 8:30, Sat. 8:15, Sun. 8:00

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in
"Her Master's Voice"
Theat. 54th St. E. 8:10
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

REGO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 7th
MADGE EVANS and OTTO KRUGER in
"BEAUTY FOR SALE"
Also: "HEADLINE SHOOTER" with
WILLIAM GARGAN and FRANCES DEL

JOE COOK in
HOLD YOUR HORSES!
A Musical Runway in 24 Scenes
Winter Garden Theatre, 58th St. E.
Thurs. and Saturday at 3:30

A New Melodrama
with the highest terms.—Sun.
STIEL BARRMORRE THEATRE, 47th St.
Eves. 8:30, Weds. 8:00, 2:40

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
THE PLACE OF THE NATION
Direction "Boxy" Opens 11:30 A.M.
"ONLY YESTERDAY"
Margaret Sullivan—John Boles
and a colorful "Boxy" stage show
3:30 to 1 p.m.—5:30 to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)
REGO Greater Show Season

JIM MARTIN



The Other Side of the Story



by QUIRT

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924
 Published daily, except Sunday, by the Communist Publishing Co., Inc., 20 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7985.
 Cable Address: "Daiwerk," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau: Room 954 National Press Building, 14th and G. St., Washington, D. C.
Subscription Rates:
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx) 1 year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 75 cents.
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
 By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1933

Another Financial Crisis

The spectre of financial crisis even more devastating than the bank crisis of last March now faces the Roosevelt government.

The note of capitalist alarm and fear is breaking through all the efforts of the Roosevelt publicity to hide it.

Within the last two days, three leading capitalist organs of business opinion, have definitely admitted that the Roosevelt government, faced with the failure of the N.R.A. to solve the crisis, is heading with accelerating speed toward deeper financial crisis and towards wild, uncontrolled, currency inflation.

Listen to the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun in yesterday's paper:

"We are in the midst of a financial crisis, the gravity of which cannot be overestimated... the evidence is overwhelming that American capital is fleeing to Canada, to Europe; that dollars are being sold... till the inflation panic is over..."

And the financial writer for the Evening Post: "Coming together as they do (bond selling and flight of capital out of the country) they must be interpreted as a forecast of severe monetary and credit collapse."

And then the confidential Washington Kiplinger Letter: "Roosevelt must plunge ahead on dollar depreciation... the course toward inflation seems to us likely..."

THAT Roosevelt is being swept along toward the Niagara of financial, inflationary crisis, is thus admitted by the most reactionary press.

It is a development that the Daily Worker has been predicting ever since the Roosevelt government took office.

The financial crisis is only the reflection of the fact that American industry is now entering a new, profounder stage of economic crisis.

After six months of the Roosevelt N.R.A. program, it is now clear that the N.R.A. has actually intensified the crisis through the added piling up of huge supplies of manufactured goods for which there is no market.

Roosevelt's farm measures, in addition, have actually intensified the extraordinarily deep agrarian crisis in this country.

The Roosevelt price structure, perched dangerously on high ground without the slightest real foundation in economic fact, sustained artificially only by Roosevelt's desperate inflationary pumping, is showing signs of impending collapse.

And it is this which drives Roosevelt irresistibly toward printing press money.

But even profounder is the basic intensification of the whole economic crisis.

Steel production and general business activity have been dropping steadily for three months, so that now the whole summer inflationary, seasonal boom has been completely erased. And this drives Roosevelt toward desperate inflation as a solution, a solution doomed to failure.

THE financial crisis, the Roosevelt inflation will mean mass misery and starvation, mass ruination and pauperization, such as the country has not yet known.

It will mean hell for the city workers whose meagre wages will melt before the rising prices and the cheapening dollar.

It will mean the completion of the ruination of the small farmers, who will feel the weight of new huge taxes to pay for the paper currency.

The Roosevelt inflation and the financial crisis means that the drive toward war as a solution for the crisis will be redoubled.

The workers can meet this Roosevelt money cheapening of their wages by a relentless fight for higher wages, for the abolition of taxes for the workers, for reduced living costs.

And the small and ruined farmers, united with the proletariat and under its leadership, must fight for cancellation of all mortgage debts, and taxes, higher prices from the monopolies and lower prices to the city workers!

Fight against the Roosevelt inflation which slashes the wages of the toiling masses! Fight against the Roosevelt inflation which turns dollars into pennies! For higher wages to meet inflation prices!

The Union and the Jobs

THE important role of the revolutionary unions in organizing the unemployed workers was sharply brought forward in the New York District convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The reports and discussion emphasized that lay-offs face thousands of steel and metal workers in the New York district in the coming weeks. Thousands are already laid off.

The policy of the International Association of Machinists and the Bolshewiki International, like all A. F. of L. unions, is to desert the unemployed. They are fired out of the A. F. of L. as soon as they lose their jobs and cannot pay lat dues to the officialdom. The refusal to organize and lead the unemployed, the splitting of the unemployed and employed, is an integral part of the whole strikebreaking policy of the A. F. of L.

The district resolution of the S.M.W.I.U. says: "Our union has completely failed to carry through any work among unemployed metal workers... We should work in the direction of building up a powerful metal workers' Unemployed Council which shall lead the struggle for unemployment relief and insurance paid for by the bosses, the state and the federal government."

THE discussion and decisions of the district convention of the S.M.W.I.U. show that the union is aware of the rapidly growing problem of unemployment in the metal and steel industry. But in this union, as well as the other revolutionary unions, only beginnings have been made. In practice, in the day to day work of the revolutionary unions, the unemployed worker is sometimes forgotten. Several millions of the unemployed in industry will never get jobs again. The unemployed are used by the boss and the A. F. of L. officialdom to split the working class and use the unemployed as a club over those still having jobs, to lower wages and break strikes and unions. Millions of part time workers get pitiful pay and need relief and insurance.

The slow reaction of the revolutionary unions to the leadership of preparations for the National Unemployed Convention to take place in Washington Jan. 13, 14, 15 is one reason why the national campaign is lagging against Roosevelt's whole program of relief cuts and forced labor (a wage reducing scheme) and for adequate unemployment relief and social insurance. All of the revolutionary unions have the task of immediately intensifying the campaign against unemployment especially in the view of the rapid sharpening of the crisis and the cutting off of relief.

N.Y. Workers Demonstrate Against Nazis Monday

Senator "Requests" Recall of Welles as Cuban Ambassador

U. S. Representative's Hand-in-Counter Revolt Exposed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Unable longer to conceal the fact that U. S. ambassador Welles led the counter-revolution last week in an attempt to establish a more reactionary Cuban regime, Senator King of Utah called at the state department and "requested" the withdrawal of Welles.

Senator King's conversation which state department officials were kept secret. But undoubtedly details were given of Ambassador Welles engineering of the armed uprising in an effort to replace the Grau regime by one headed by Cespedes. What Senator King told the state department, of course, was not news to it, because it has been in close touch with Welles and has supported his counter-revolutionary maneuvers.

Senator King advised the recognition of the Grau government as one which would protect American investments and business. Otherwise, he said, the only step was direct armed intervention.

The Grau regime, whose hand has been strengthened by the collapse of the Welles-A.B.C. directed counter-revolution, is now bidding for American support, justifying this by sharpened attacks against the workers and peasants and by more determined suppression of their organizations.

The demand for the ousting of the American ambassador, representative of the bankers and the state exploiters in Cuba, which comes from the masses has been taken up by the Grau-Batista government for its own ends. With Welles already implicated in the movement of the former Machado officers and supporters, it is difficult for President Grau to justify relations with him.

Reports from Cuba show that the American business men are now favoring recognition of the Grau regime, as the best means of stopping a strengthening of the workers' and peasants' revolutionary forces and action.

Others are asking for immediate military intervention, either to bolster up the Grau regime or to place one in power acceptable to Wall Street.

The court martial of the 33 prisoners charged with complicity in rebellion has been completed in Havana, but the decision has not been announced. The Grau regime is acting in a conciliatory manner to these puppets of Welles. It is the general opinion in Havana that only three men will be sentenced to execution, and even these may be reprieved. The Grau-Batista regime is acting in a conciliatory fashion to the counter-revolutionists in order to get their support for his government, and to placate American imperialism which direct the uprising.

Fighting is still going on in the interior, but reports do not make it clear who is leading the struggles. Three hundred in an armed band are reported to have seized the Modelo plantation near Agronomie, in Santa Clara Province. But whether these are peasants, seizing the land, is not made clear.

Information from Holguin, the third largest city in Cuba, declares an armed uprising is being prepared. There are reports of major struggles in the vicinity of Media Yara and Niquero Village, deep in the hills of the interior.

Dutch Mutineers Get Jail Sentences

SOURABAYA, Java, Nov. 14.—Nineteen native sailors of the Dutch battleship De Zeven Provinciën, who mutinied last February, were sentenced by court-martial today to terms of six to 18 years penal servitude. Five more groups of sailors are yet to stand trial.

For five days the crew of the De Zeven Provinciën held out against pursuing battleships until bombing from airplanes put an end to the mutiny off the coast of Sumatra. The sailors had mutinied in protest of a pay cut.

'Heil Hitler' -- 'Heil Araki,' Twin Spearheads Against U.S.S.R.

Katayama Reveals the Link in Chain of Plots Against Soviets

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sen Katayama, veteran Japanese Bolshevik, fighter against war for half a century, died a few days ago. One of the last things which he wrote before his death, was the stirring article about interventionist plans against the Soviet Union which follows:

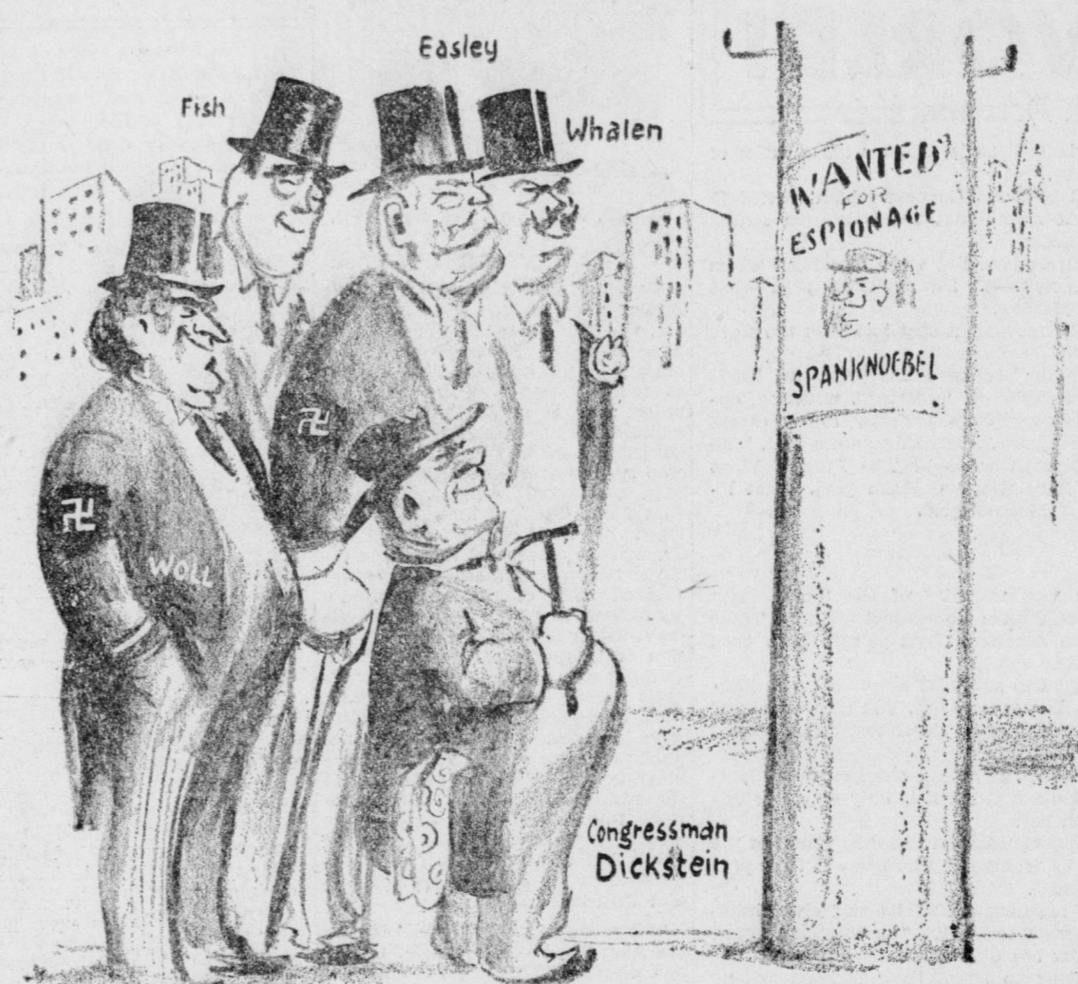
By SEN KATAYAMA

In ten years the world exports of armaments increased from 39 million dollars to 64 million dollars. In 1932, one single country sold armaments to two others amounting to well over four times as much as was sold throughout the world in 1930. Between 1920 and 1930, the export of armaments of the countries reached 616 million dollars.

The polished pacemakers of the League of Nations listen to this arithmetic of cannons, and reckon up the present and future military super profits.

Geneva has become the official meeting-ground of the war plotters and interventionist cut-throats of the whole world. The League of Nations is the recognized arena of speculation in blood. The repository of the League of Nations is a masquerade of words and gestures to conceal

"This Should Quiet Things Down for a While!"



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: H. Teltson wins yesterday's drawing with a \$2 bid. Total to date \$111.78.

FSU to Demonstrate Saturday Against White Guard Plots

Mass at Washington Square at 9 A. M.

NEW YORK.—The Friends of the Soviet Union has called for a counter demonstration against the Ukrainian organization which has announced an anti-Soviet demonstration this Saturday at Washington Square.

This counter demonstration will expose the attempts of this organization to finance activities against the Soviet Union and to arouse opposition to the U. S. government recognizing the Soviet Union. On two previous occasions, when White Guards attempted to hold anti-Soviet demonstrations, the F. S. U. succeeded in stopping them by exposing their lies and slanders.

This demonstration was erroneously announced for Thursday in yesterday's Daily Worker.

All workers and sympathizers are called upon to come to Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth Ave., Saturday at 10 a.m.

Protests Halt Nazi Speech at Columbia

NEW YORK.—Protest telegrams and intensive plans for a demonstration stopped the Nazi representative from speaking here today. Hans Luther, German ambassador to the U. S., scheduled to lecture at McMillan Theatre, Columbia University, tonight, will not appear, college officials say. The demonstration has been called off.

In a statement issued late Monday night, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia stated that Herr Luther is ill and will be unable to speak Wednesday. He said, however, that December 12 has been set as the tentative date on which Luther will make his scheduled address. By that time, it is hoped, indignation against the Nazis, evoked by the farcical Reichstag "trial" and the planned execution against the four

National Committee Protests Nazi Trial to "Justice" Buenger

NEW YORK.—The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism has dispatched another cable to Berlin, addressed to Chief Justice Wilhelm Buenger and a copy addressed directly to Torgler, Dimitroff, Tanef and Popoff.

"We declare the Reichstag trial and the Nazi elections the world's greatest swindles. We expose your plot to use both to murder working-class leaders and increase your barbarous persecution. Your Nazi Reichstag trial has utterly failed to connect in any way the four defendants with this arson, and international labor knows, as van der Lubbe admitted today, that the Nazis burned the Reichstag. We vehemently protest the threat by Goering to execute Dimitroff despite his innocence. To you, Torgler, Dimitroff, Tanef and Popoff, our committee, which includes organizations totaling 400,000 workers, intellectuals, educators and other professionals, send greetings and admiration for your courageous struggle against the fascist murder bands representing the German bourgeoisie, and promise unceasing activity to help defeat Hitler and his Brown Shirt assassins. We demand your immediate safe release. International opinion has declared Hitler, Goering and Goebbels guilty.

"National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism."
"ALFRED WAGENKNECHT,"
"Executive Secretary."

intrepid Communists, will have died down.

The postponement of the lecture, as well as the faculty luncheon which was to precede it, followed several days of preparation by the National Student League and the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism for a mass demonstration at Columbia at the same time Luther was to have been speaking. Many letters and wires were sent to Butler protesting the lecture.

Although the demonstration at Columbia has been called off, the National Student League and the N. Y. Committee are mobilizing their membership and affiliated organizations to join in the anti-Nazi demonstration called by the N. Y. District of the Communist Party for Monday, Nov. 20 at 11 a.m. in Union Square.

Roosevelt Confers With Officials as Money Crisis Looms

U. S. Securities Still Falling; Commodity Prices Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Faced with a growing financial crisis as a result of the failure of the inflationary measures to bring about any relief from the effects of the growing crisis, Roosevelt today had a closed conference at the White House with his financial advisers.

It is rumored that the recent sharp drop of the United States bonds was a major subject for discussion. United States government bonds have been dropping fast on the New York Stock Exchange as a result of the fact that further, uncontrolled inflation seems an inevitability.

In addition, large funds of American capital are being hurriedly shipped out of the country by wealthy investors, who see no way that Roosevelt can avoid going deeper and deeper into currency inflation, with consequent financial crisis.

The dollar is still at its low point, with all commodities rising in value in domestic markets. Cotton, sugar, corn and wheat rose in price, giving profits to speculators and raising the cost of food for the city workers.

The pound rose to a new high of \$5.21 as the weakness of the dollar continued, indicating approaching financial crisis and more inflation.

Japanese Banquet Filipino Leader

TOKIO, Nov. 14.—Manuel Quezon, leader of the reformist independence movement in the Philippines, declared today that the Philippines are seeking entire freedom from the United States and neither expected nor desires American naval and military "protection" after independence.

Quezon spoke at a luncheon given in his honor by the Pan-Pacific Club. His audience was mostly composed of Japanese military and civilian officials, but with U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in attendance as an

Workers in Many Cities to Protest Reichstag Frame-Up

Protest Cables Pour Into Nazi Fire "Justice"

NEW YORK.—Workers' organizations throughout the country have set the wheels of mass pressure in motion with the calling of mass meetings, demonstrations and sending protest wires to the Reichstag fire judge in Berlin demanding the release of the four Communists on "trial."

Germany has been literally flooded with protest cables, demanding the release of Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Tanef. Mass delegations have beaten a steady path to Nazi consuls in New York, Chicago, Buffalo and other big cities. Demonstrations and mass meetings against fascist terror and persecutions have been held in hundreds of cities throughout the country.

In New York the Communist Party took steps to mobilize its membership, sympathetic organizations and all workers, students, individuals and organizations for a protest demonstration Monday, Nov. 20, in Union Sq. at 11 a.m. It has urged that tens of thousands will turn out to protest the Nazi plans to murder the four workers who are being framed for the crime committed by the Hitlerites themselves.

Many clubs, leagues and individuals have already sent protest cables to the Berlin Nazi trial judge. Wires should be addressed to Justice Buenger, Reichstag, Berlin, demanding the immediate release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanef, and protesting against the frame-up trial and the contemplated murder of the four workers.

CHICAGO GETS INTO ACTION

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Six mass meetings demanding the safe release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanef are scheduled for this week. The Chicago Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism announced today. Workers, students and farmers will rally on Nov. 12, 15 and 22. Delegations of workers and intellectuals have already visited the German consul here and more committees are being framed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Because the German Herrig Mannechor refused to allow the use of their hall for Nov. 10, the mass protest meeting called by the Cincinnati Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism has been postponed to Friday, Nov. 17. The meeting which will demand the release of the four German Communists on-trial for their lives will be held in Bigelow Hall, 211 Old Fellows Temple, Elm and 7th Sts.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—In order to raise money for the fight to save Dimitroff, Torgler, Tanef and Popoff the Cleveland Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism is running a dance and entertainment Saturday, Nov. 18, at Oak Pythian Temple, 706 E. 165th St.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—A delegation representing the International Labor Defense, Steel and Metal Workers Union, Communist Party, Young Communist League, Trade Union Unity League, Friends of the Soviet Union, League of Struggle for Negro Rights and others will visit the German consul here Wednesday to demand the immediate release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff, Tanef and all other class war prisoners.

Quezon expressed confidence in Japan's willingness to keep hands off an independent Philippines. Quezon's speech and its apparent approval by Japanese official circles take on a particular significance because of the bitter antagonisms between the Japanese and U. S. imperialists in their increasingly furious struggle for mastery of the Pacific and control of China.

Quezon is on his way to Washington to plead with Roosevelt and the U. S. Congress for a new "independence" act.

and Henderson did not hear it and did not want to hear it. They have good reason to try to throw mud on the flag of the U.S.S.R., comparing the dictatorship of the proletariat to the Hitlerite dictatorship. They translate "Heil Araki" into their social-fascist jargon, although they swear that Araki is not and never was in Geneva.

The Soviet Union is a tremendous factor for peace, and precisely for this reason, in preparing for a new war for the re-division of the world, the imperialist war-mongers are hastening to see Araki on the U.S.S.R.

They are already shouting "Heil Araki!"

The proletariat, the toilers, all those who are being dragged by capitalism into the inferno of slave wages and interventionist mist immediately, firmly and decisively act.

Imperialists Bargain at Geneva for War Plunder

Down with imperialism! This means: Down with imperialist war, down with anti-Soviet intervention, provoked by the war-mongers. The cause of peace is inseparable from the defense of the Soviet Union, the only fatherland of all the toilers and oppressed.

They shout: "Heil Araki!" Our reply is: "Hands off our Soviet Fatherland! Down with the German, British, French and other Arakis. Down with the Hitlerites of intervention!"



SEN KATAYAMA

most important plots against international peace, against the freedom of nations, against the world stronghold of the toilers, against the Soviet Union.

Forging Plots Against Soviet Forging Plots Against U. S. S. R.
The more difficult it is for the imperialist bandits to come to some arrangement among themselves for a new division of the world, and the more unstable the international situation becomes, the more ardently they forge a new chain of plots against the country of victorious socialism.

The Japanese imperialists do not participate in the official sessions of the League, but they are the favorites in the obstacle race along the path towards new anti-Soviet intervention and towards a new world imperialist conflict. With their bandit claws they have seized on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The official Japanese documents published by the Soviet government clearly prove that the acts of violence perpetrated against officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway were committed on direct instructions from Tokio, China, covered with blood, is being strangled by them.

With insolent provocations they make open preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union. They talk loudly and brazenly of the approaching months of open military operations.

Munition Makers Eager
Behind the scenes at Geneva, Japanese interventionist promises are openly discounted. The British, German, French and other munition

firms are bargaining there as to how they will make the best use of the war situation in the Far East.

The British partners of Japanese imperialism rub their hands in the gambling fever. It is solemnly announced that Lord Lloyd at the Conservative conference demanded a fresh increased programme of armaments. The monthly magazine of the diehards, "Fortnightly Review" openly reproaches Hitler for compelling the neighbors of Germany to "forget their fear of Russia" (October, 1933). This reproach is more eloquent than ten detailed plans.

The imperialist antagonisms in the West have confused the cards of big

What Now, Mr. Dickstein?

AFTER a month of dawdling, the Dickstein House Committee finally opens the investigation into the Fascist plottings of Hitler Nazi agents in this country.

But it is a fact of extraordinary significance, and remarkably revealing as to the sincerity of the investigation, that Mr. Dickstein shows no eagerness to have the Daily Worker, who originally exposed the Nazi plots, through the now notorious intercepted Nazi documents, come before the Committee.

And this all the more remarkable when one considers that the authenticity of these damning documents, which have withstood the most searching investigation and examination, were again authenticated only yesterday morning by a former leading Fascist—whose identity the Dickstein Committee carefully conceals under the name of Mr. "X."

DICKSTEIN has played a deliberately evasive, and contradictory, role with regard to the Daily Worker's Nazi documents.

On one occasion, Dickstein expressed his willingness to call the editor of the Daily Worker to testify before the investigating committee. At another time, he angrily refused to commit himself on this point.

And on still other occasions, he asked the Daily, always through a third party, if it would agree to send a representative to appear before the committee.

The manner of these "invitations," has always been peculiar. Yesterday, for example, after having many assurances that the Daily would be ready to appear before the Committee, Dickstein again asked the Daily if it would be ready to appear before the Committee.

It is not too much to say that, without the testimony of the Daily Worker, in whose possession are the original documents, and whose revolutionary initiative actually forced the whole matter into the open, the Dickstein investigation will not only be an ineffectual gesture, but an actual whitewash of the mass of Nazi plotters!

Mr. Dickstein, it appears, sees fit to narrow his investigation to the activities of a single individual, Spanknoebel, who has been forced into hiding by the Daily Worker expose.

The Daily Worker knows that Spanknoebel was only one small cog in a larger Fascist machine, a machine which is not only connected with the German officialdom in this country, but which has the active support and cooperation of a Congressman, Ham Fish, such prominent red-baiters as Ralph M. Easley, of the National Civic Federation, and others.

Why don't you go after these American agents of the Nazis, Mr. Dickstein? If you are really interested in putting an end to Fascist plotting here, why don't you ask Mr. Ham Fish some questions? And Ralph Easley?

The Daily has printed a letter from Easley, a document as authentic as its Nazi document, proving Easley's connections with the Fascist plotters here. What about that, Mr. Dickstein?

To disregard the evidence of the Daily Worker, to limit the presentation of evidence, already authenticated beyond any doubt, is to protect the real Fascist plotters, and to hide the true extent of their activities.

It is, actually, to block a really deep-cutting investigation under the pretense of an investigation!

You know, Mr. Dickstein, that your own private investigators have confirmed the authenticity of the Daily Worker Nazi and Easley-Whalen documents to the hilt.

Just what is it, Mr. Dickstein, that makes you so fearful of using them?

Follow This Example!

NEW YORK workers set a splendid example of devotion to the Daily Worker when 1,000 of their representatives brought a total of more than \$1,600 to the Daily Worker Banquet in Irving Plaza last Sunday.

Receiving less publicity than any similar affair in the past, it was nevertheless the most successful. Why? Because more than ever before workers see the Daily Worker as their principal and most effective instrument for gaining victories on the picket lines, in the struggle for unemployed relief, in the fight against the N.R.A. hunger-codes, in the fight for bread and freedom. The New York workers said vigorously that they will keep their main weapon sharp and alive.

TO KEEP our Daily Worker alive an additional \$15,647 must be raised. This will put the \$40,000 drive over the top, an absolute necessity to the life of the "Daily." New York workers will not rest with their splendid achievement, but will intensify their activities to raise the remaining \$9,000 of the \$20,000 quota. The International Workers Order can help achieve this by conducting its end of the drive in a more vigorous manner than before and raising its full share of \$8,000, of which about \$2,000 has been realized so far.

THE achievement of the New York workers is an example workers in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco and in other American cities can follow with fruitful results. The \$40,000 drive shows, thus far, comrades, that workers will give willingly out of their meagre earnings to save their and our Daily Worker when approached and acquainted with the purpose and need of our Bolshevik paper.

They will be ready to give until it hurts capitalism on November 24, 25 and 26, the Daily Worker National Tag Days, if we mobilize all our forces for these days and approach the masses of workers.

But before the Tag Days take place much work remains to be done. The drive must be organized in a better manner, placed on a quicker tempo. The Tag Days should not only complete the Drive, but result in passing the \$40,000 quota.

New York workers show what can be done. Follow this example, comrades, and put the drive over the top. It means life to our Daily Worker.