

Protest Raids by Olson's Armed Forces on Truck Drivers' Union Headquarters in Minneapolis!

LAST DAY

TO SAVE ANGELO HERNDON from the chain gang, \$1,149 Bail Still Needed. Loans to Bail Fund Will be Returned. RUSH Cash or Liberty Bonds to International Labor Defense, 36 East 11th Street, New York City.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Make This Figure Grow
PRESS RUN
YESTERDAY 47,300

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

WEATHER: Thunder Showers and warmer.

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

20,000 AT ANTI-WAR RALLY

\$1,149 Still Needed in Last Hours of Drive to Save Herndon

TROOPS WITH RIOT GUNS RAID MINNEAPOLIS UNION

Hundreds Of Pickets Arrested

One More Striker Dies Of Police Bullets - Picketing Goes On

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—National Guardsmen today raided the headquarters of the truck drivers' union, Local 574, and later, with machine guns, raided the headquarters of the Central Labor Union. Hundreds of pickets were arrested during the course of the day. The troops confiscated 40 picketers' automobiles.

Among those arrested were William Brown, Vincent Dunne, Miles Dunne and Harry Frank, union leaders.

Picketing in various neighborhoods of the city continues in spite of the raids and arrests of the national guardsmen.

John Belor, striker wounded by police gunfire on July 20, died early this morning at the St. Barnabas Hospital. He is the second striker to die at the hands of police bullets.

The resentment against Floyd Olson, Farmer-Labor governor, is growing as it becomes clear to the workers that Olson is leading a well-planned strikebreaking action. Olson's troops are escorting more than 70 per cent of the trucks. They have outlawed picketing and set up a military stockade to house the arrested strikers.

The action of the strike leadership in falling to expose Olson up to a couple of days ago, still leaves some illusions that Olson will help the strikers.

When the troops raided the Central Labor Union Hall, a crowd of several thousand gathered. Twenty trucks with mounted machine guns lined up outside the place. The police seized all papers and records of the truck drivers' union in their raid on the local union's office.

Several thousand workers attended a union meeting last night held in defiance of the military ban on meetings.

AFL Members To See Mayor On "Licenses"

NEW YORK.—A mass delegation of members of A. F. of L. unions will protest to Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner O'Ryan today at noon against the system of police supervision of the trade unions ordered by the New York Police Department, the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief announced yesterday.

"The licensing of labor officials means the subordination of union officials and of the membership to the dictates of the police," said Louis Weinstock, secretary of the committee in a statement yesterday. "It will establish a 'rogue gallery' of union officials to prevent real action in improving the conditions of the membership of the unions and prevent organization of the workers. The order has been issued under the pretext of ridding the labor movement of racketeers, but it will only serve to recognize officially the racketeers of the labor movement who are known to the police and protected by them."

"The A. F. of L. unions will rally all their forces," the statement continues, "among rank and file and militant officials to prevent this fascist order from going into effect."

The A. F. of L. Committee has addressed a letter to Charles Zimmerman of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., and other labor officials urging them to join the delegation on Thursday at noon and participate in the protest movement. All unions and groups affiliated with the A. F. of L. Committee are urged to be represented on this delegation. A. F. of

HINDENBURG NEAR DEATH

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—On the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the imperialist world slaughter, President Paul von Hindenburg, faithful tool of German capitalism and its most reactionary groups, the rich land-owners and finance capitalists, who had taken part in both the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and a prominent part in the World War, was breathing his last.

At the time this is written he is not expected to live more than a few hours.

von Hindenburg became president of Germany with the help of the Socialist Party leaders, who urged workers to vote for him as the "lesser evil" in the elections in which Hitler was running as candidate for the Nazi Party and Ernst Thaelmann for the Communist Party.

Later von Hindenburg assisted Hitler in assuming power and in slaughtering German workers and anti-fascists.

Early today Hitler flew to Neudeck, Hitler's country estate, which was given to him because he aided

the Prussian junkers (rich land-owners) graft from the state treasury with the consent of the Socialist Party officials.

It was stated here that Hitler would take over the position of Presidency and retain the post of Chancellor. This was expected to increase the conflicts among the capitalist groups in Germany, especially between the Reichswehr (regular army), headed by General Werner von Fritsch, and the picked guards of Goering and Hitler.

Hitler after a short visit to the dying President, left to consult with the Nazi cabinet on the next step after the death of von Hindenburg. A special Nazi convention was summoned for September 5 to 10 in Nuremberg. This was specially arranged in expectation of the death of the President.

A repetition of the bloody June days are expected in Germany in the fight over the office of Presidency which will bring out still sharper and more into the open the bitter conflicts between the degenerate ruling forces.

POLICE RIFLE REGIMENT HEAD ADMITS GUNS ARE TO BE USED ON WORKERS

NEW YORK.—"Whatever demands are made of it, my company will be ready for action," said Lieutenant Carl Anderson yesterday, when questioned on the future plans for O'Ryan, fascist rifle regiment.

Anderson is the police officer who was appointed head of the O'Ryan-LaGuardia new police storm troop regiment which is now training at a rapid pace in the city armories to crush strikes and struggles of the unemployed.

LaGuardia let the cat out of the bag when he blurted out that the Police Rifle Regiment was merely "the old riot squad under a new name."

Indeed, the old riot squad has been given a new name, but it has also had its forces refurbished with new weapons, and new methods, fascist methods, have become the order of the day within the ranks.

That the regiment is being drilled to go into action against labor unions and Communists was made clear yesterday by Lieutenant Anderson in the armory where the regiment was drilling. He declared

that in his opinion 25 per cent of union labor was Communist. He admitted that a great deal of secrecy surrounded the organization of the fascist regiment.

Supporting O'Ryan's move to register leaders of the unions is the New York Board of Trade, an organization of business men, bankers and coupon clippers. It is "a forward and progressive step," said the board.

Among the protests against the rifle regiment arriving at O'Ryan's office was one signed by Charles Johnson, secretary of a joint committee representing twenty-one trade unions — blacksmiths, iron workers, engineers, pipe fitters and others — which has announced that it is planning a general strike on all heavy construction jobs in the metropolitan area in sympathy with the midtown tunnel workers. While attacking the Rifle Regiment idea, Johnson at the same time attacks the Communists by declaring that he is "prepared to keep 'reds' from

(Continued on Page 2)

Thomas To Speak Friday on Rights Of Coast Workers

NEW YORK.—The newly organized Committee for Workers' Rights, composed of six organizations mobilized at the call of the American Civil Liberties Union to defend the civil rights of the West Coast workers, have arranged a nationwide broadcast over the Columbia network (New York WABC), Friday, at 10:45 p. m. Norman Thomas, of the League for Industrial Democracy, will speak on "Civil Liberties and the California General Strike." He will be introduced by A. L. Hill, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Committee for Workers' Rights protested to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins last Friday against the deportation arrests of West Coast strikers.

The committee is made up of the following organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor Defense, League for Industrial Democracy, National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, and the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense.

L. members are to meet promptly at the offices of the A. F. of L. Committee, 1 Union Square, Room 810, today at 1 p. m.

Chain Gang Waits For Negro Hero

I.L.D. Office to Be Open Until 11 P.M. for Loans to Fund

NEW YORK.—Today is the last day to send cash and Liberty Bonds to save Angelo Herndon from the chain gang.

Up to noon yesterday, \$13,851 had been sent in to the International Labor Defense as loans toward the bail fund of \$15,000, leaving \$1,149 to be collected by August 3. The I. L. D. announced that the national office, 80 E. 11th St., would be kept open until 11 p. m., Thursday and Friday nights, to receive loans.

The I. L. D. at the same time warned that collections for the \$15,000 defense fund for Scottsboro and Herndon, much of which has to be used from week to week, has lagged dangerously, and the preparation of the appeals in these cases to the U. S. Supreme Court may be seriously hampered unless these contributions are speeded up.

Certificates are being issued by the I. L. D. for all loans for Herndon bail, countersigned and guaranteed by the three trustees appointed by the I. L. D., Corliss Lamont, Robert Dunne, and Anna Damon.

The first of a nation-wide series of emergency Scottsboro-Herndon mass conferences will be held in New York, August 8, at St. Paul's Church, 249 W. 132nd St. At this conference a national campaign will be launched for a million signatures to a demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Herndon, and for the enactment of the Bill for Negro Rights.

The loans that continued to pour into the I. L. D. office for Herndon bail were mostly in small amounts, from workers, intellectuals, and working class organizations.

A girl who had not worked for four months brought in the first \$10 which she earned, as a loan for the bail fund.

A civil servant in Pennsylvania wrote: "I am sending \$30. I am sorry I can't make this a contribution, but the way things are I can only make it a loan."

I. W. O. branch 39, Spring Valley, N. Y., sent in \$15 through the Daily Worker.

The Dzerzhinsky Branch 34 of the I. W. O. loaned \$40 for the bail fund, and the Karl Liebknecht branch 76 of Philadelphia contributed \$10 for the Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund. Both these I. W. O. branches challenged other branches of the organization to do the same.

Although the greater part of the \$13,851 which had been loaned for the bail fund by Wednesday came in the form of small loans from individuals and organizations, a number of \$50 and \$100 loans were received from lawyers and other professionals, and several even larger sums were received.

Buffalo Tugmen Refuse To Return to Work

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Harbor tug firemen refused to return to work here today, it was reported, defying the orders of the union officials that they end the strike.

Connecticut Is First District to Reach Drive Quota

CONNECTICUT goes over the top in the 20,000 new reader drive, achieving 106.2 per cent of its quota during the week just past! This splendid showing proves that the drive can succeed, and will, if all forces of the Party, mass and fraternal organizations and trade unions, as well as individual "Daily" readers, move up to the front line of circulation activity.

Districts 19 and 20 are close seconds in the race for quota victory, running almost neck and neck . . . Denver with 89.5 per cent of its quota and Ft. Worth with 85.3 per cent.

Noteworthy gains were also made by New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Milwaukee and Louisiana. Other Districts forged ahead, with the exception of Boston, Minnesota, North Dakota, Newark and West Virginia, all of which took reader losses for the week.

LGWU Chiefs Soft-Pedal Wage Issue As Knitgoods Workers Vote Strike; Left Wing Urges Elected Leadership

ZAUSNER ATTEMPTS TO SELL OUT STRIKE OF 12,000 PAINTERS

NEW YORK.—Attempts to break the strike of 12,000 New York painters were brought to light yesterday when it was learned that Philip Zausner, illegal secretary-treasurer of District Council 9 of the Painters' Brotherhood, was making agreements with independent employers without referring the question to a vote of the membership.

Locals 948 and 499 unanimously denounced this scheme at a strike meeting yesterday at the Yorkville Labor Temple, E. 84th St. Members of these locals demanded that no agreements be signed until a referendum is taken.

Louis Weinstock, chairman of the strike committee of Local 499, pointed out that Zausner, who has no right to speak for the men, is working with the N. E. A. to bring about a status quo agreement through which the conditions of the workers will not be improved one iota.

A statement issued by Local 499 strike committee charged that "Zausner and his gang are making another attempt to tax the mem-

bership to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of the crooked machine."

"To make possible this scheme," says the statement, "the Master Painters Association had extended an offer, which they knew the membership would answer with a strike, thereby obliging giving Mr. Zausner, their protector, the chance to again collect \$150,000 for the benefit of his gangsters and racketeers."

Pointing out that the entire membership of the union is familiar with the trickery of Zausner and his gangsters, Weinstock declared that the workers voted against the wage cut proposal and for a strike, but at the same time rejected the illegal and unconstitutional District Council which rode into office through fraudulent voting.

Hit Status Quo Plan
Members of Locals 499 and 848 are demanding that the strike be carried on not for the status quo (the seven-hour day and the \$9

(Continued on Page 2)

N.D. Farm Holiday Convention Backs C. P. Farm Relief Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SISSETON, N. D., August 1.—Despite all "Red-baiting" by Milo Reno, national president of the Farm Holiday Association, and active attempts at sabotage by the top officials, the State convention of the North Dakota Farm Holiday Association two days ago overwhelmingly endorsed the Farm Relief Bill proposed by the Communist Party.

There was only one dissenting vote after visiting farmers from the United Farmers League finally succeeded in getting the floor to present the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill, as the Communist Party measure is called.

Defeat "Red-baiting"

The extraordinary enthusiasm for the Communist Party bill is evidenced by the fact that Senator Frazier who took the floor after Isabel Ingerson spoke for the measure in the name of the United Farmers League, could not succeed in swaying the farmers from their support of it.

Milo Reno, notorious for his calling off of the tremendous farm

strikes in Iowa, also failed to alienate the assembled delegates from the bill, despite every kind of political trickery and "red baiting."

Hundreds of leaflets were distributed among the delegates by the United Farmers League.

The Farmers Emergency Relief Bill proposed by the Communist Party calls for a comprehensive relief program for the toiling farm population, the farm workers, small and middle farmers.

Repeat A. A. A.

It proposes to "protect and aid tenants, sharecroppers, and operating owners of farms by insuring their continued possession of their farms and providing for that abundance of crops and livestock which is essential to the well-being of farmers and industrial workers."

It calls for the cancellation of all mortgage debts, the repeal of the Roosevelt A.A.A. farm program, stoppage of all farm evictions, cash relief for all farmers in need or drought-stricken, with a \$2,000,000 farm relief appropriation to be obtained by taxing the higher incomes heavily, and by heavy inheritance taxes.

Battalions Of Workers In Parade

Militants Call for Unity of All Workers In the Trade

NEW YORK.—Workers in the knitted garment trade voted overwhelmingly for a city-wide walkout, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The vote was taken on Tuesday at polling places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Union City and Newark, N. J. It was announced that 4,792 voted for the general strike and 259 against.

Hundreds of workers pasted stickers of the left wing opposition on their ballots. The stickers said: "I register my vote for one strike, for one united action with other organized workers in the trade, for one set of demands, under one united elected leadership."

The New York Times in reporting the voting lied about the procedure of the left wing group by stating that the "Communist left wing faction deposited its votes in a ballot box beside the box used by other voters." There was only one ballot box in each headquarters.

Meeting in Irving Plaza Hall Tuesday night, the left wing group pointed out that officials of the International were placing no emphasis on the wage demands, which are the most important ones at the present time. While insisting on placing the demands for the 35-

Minor, Krumbein And Others Speak at Union Square

NEW YORK.—In the greatest August First demonstration ever held in this city, more than 20,000 workers raised their voices in militant protest against imperialist war and fascism when they gathered at Union Square late yesterday afternoon.

At 4 p. m., one half hour before the demonstration was called, thousands of workers were already crowding into Union Square with banners and placards calling for militant struggle against imperialist war and fascism and for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners.

At the time the Daily Worker was going to press thousands more were still marching into the Square with bands playing.

Carrying banners of their organizations and waving placards denouncing imperialist war and fascism, thousands of workers marched into the Square singing the "International" and other revolutionary songs.

From all parts of the city they marched. Most of them came with their trade union groups and mass organizations. Others came individually. All came imbued with a spirit of struggle, determined to fight the dogs of war and fascism.

Militant Spirit

This spirit of struggle was reflected in every phase of the demonstration—the marching workers, the banners, placards, and in the speeches of the veterans of a hundred class skirmishes who spoke at the Square. As part of a worldwide protest of workers and farmers against imperialist war, it struck a mighty blow into the hearts of the militarists and fascists.

The main speaker of the day, Robert Minor, veteran working class leader, received a great roar of applause when he rose to speak into the amplifier. Speaking in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, he called for a united struggle against imperialist war and fascism.

Among the other speakers were Charles Krumbein, district organizer of the Communist Party, Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Richard B. Moore, acting organizer of the International Labor Defense, Rose Wortis, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, and John Little, district organizer of the Young Communist League.

Score LaGuardia Program

Speakers scored the LaGuardia program for fascisizing the New York trade unions and denounced the militarization of the police for use against striking workers.

They bitterly attacked the "liberal" Roosevelt government as the greatest war-making regime in the history of the United States and urged the mightiest struggle against the N. R. A. and the terroristic methods of Johnson, Perkins and others of their ilk.

From early afternoon yesterday Communist Party Sections began to mobilized workers of the neighborhood to come down to the demonstration at Union Square. The section of the lower East Side led several hundred workers through the downtown streets. In other sections thousands of leaflets were distributed.

Trade union members and unorganized workers were mobilized by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Food Workers Industrial Union, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, various independent unions and mass organizations and the Workers E-Servicemen's League.

A Red Bulldozer on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hitler's Hand In Putsch Told By Rintelen

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—Further proof that the Austrian Nazi putsch was engineered by Hitler forces in Germany was contained in a confession made today by Dr. Anton Rintelen, Dollfuss's ambassador to Rome, who was to be the Nazi chancellor after the murder of Dollfuss.

Rintelen was arrested after the failure of the putsch and attempted to commit suicide. He was questioned by the police for five days. They searched his house and found in proof of Hitler's part in the putsch among Rintelen's private papers, Rintelen confessed. He gave the police evidence which led to the arrest of other Nazi plotters.

Rintelen maintained that forces in the Heimwehr were also plotting to overthrow Dollfuss and set up their own Fascist dictatorship. His confession implicated Major Emil Fey, present Minister of the Interior, who was "captured" along with the other members of the Cabinet when the 147 Nazis seized the Chancellery and shot Dollfuss.

400 Butchers Strike In Chicago Plant

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Four hundred members of the Amalgamated Association of Union Butchers walked out of the small packing plant, C. A. Burnette and Co., last night in support of the live stock handlers strike and to enforce seniority rights in its own plant.

General strike is still prevalent but knifing of these proposals by the top leadership of Amalgamated is taking effect.

Curtailed of shipments has forced reduction of the number of scabs, due to lack of work.

Local Union 517 leaders are still talking strong. "We will not arbitrate this strike. We will not go back till all demands are granted," one stated today to the Daily Worker.

General Johnson arrives tomorrow.

Changes in Circulation by Districts Since July 23

DISTRICT	Today's Saturday Circulation	Today's Men-Fri. Circulation	Increase or Decrease Over July 23	Increase Percent Since Start of Drive	Quota
1 Boston	2,124	1,296	2	79	78.1
2 New York City	19,998	16,399	1,530	2,983	59.8
3 Philadelphia	3,728	2,817	89	380	84.9
4 Buffalo	899	619	74	105	23.8
5 Pittsburgh	1,096	1,080	66	111	24.3
6 Cleveland	3,635	1,099	92	412	49.1
7 Detroit	2,983	1,232	66	156	14.6
8 Chicago	5,403	2,939	11	379	18.9
9 Minnesota	1,701	803	—	194	61.5
10 Omaha	1,492	282	—	59	33.3
11 North Dakota	1,991	353	—	29	19.3
12 Seattle	1,545	714	—	17	—
13 California	1,390	748	—	241	—
14 Newark	1,358	1,222	—	314	22.5
15 Connecticut	867	569	85	239	106.2
16 North Carolina	157	142	2	34	31.0
17 Fort Worth	254	119	39	64	85.3
18 Milwaukee	831	465	28	57	28.5
19 Denver	827	418	26	179	89.5
20 St. Louis	583	298	14	89	29.3
21 West Virginia	119	99	7	9	12.0
22 Kentucky	129	108	17	56	33.2
23 Louisiana	129	162	9	25	—
24 Florida	138	50	3	4	5.5
25 South Dakota	114	208	24	29	—
26 Canada and Foreign	514	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	51,196	26,009	1,892	5,811	29.6

LEAGUE PRESSES UNITED FRONT FOR RALLY AUGUST 8; INVITES THOMAS TO SPEAK AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

N.Y. Marchers to Move To Madison Sq. Park

Chicago, Rochester and Other Cities Also Plan Demonstrations

NEW YORK—In an attempt to broaden the united front for the August 4 demonstration against war and fascism, the City Central Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, under whose auspices the demonstration is being held, has invited Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, to speak on its platform.

No conditions were set on Thomas' speech other than that of a time limit.

The invitation was mailed to Thomas last Saturday. To date no answer has been received.

The demonstration Saturday will begin at 1 p. m. at Columbus Circle at 59th St., extending north on Central Park West. The line of march goes down Eighth Ave. to 26th St. and then east to Madison Square Park where a mass meeting will be held.

Hudson to Speak

At Madison Square, Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, William Burroughs of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist, P. Caccione, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and others will address the meeting. Norman Tallentire, secretary of the City Central Committee of the League will be chairman.

Applications for places in the march are pouring in from many organizations including labor unions, shop groups, language groups, clubs, religious organizations and students. Two thousand children are expected to join the parade at 26th St. and Eighth Ave. at 1:30 p. m.

The American League Against War and Fascism announced that there will be a meeting of marshals and captains sent by the various participating organizations at the headquarters of the City Central Committee, 213 Fourth Ave., tonight at 8 o'clock.

Many Meetings Tonight

Meanwhile neighborhood sections of the league will hold mobilization rallies throughout the city tonight and tomorrow. In the North Bronx there will be a parade tonight starting at 7:30 o'clock from Allerton and Holland avenues and ending at Morris Park Avenue and White Plains Road.

In Brooklyn the Boro Park branch of the American League Against War and Fascism will hold a rally tomorrow at 8 p. m. Demonstrators will mass in front of the Boro Park Cultural Center, 56th St. and 13th Ave. and march to 44th St.

Rally in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The August 4 demonstration against imperialism and fascism will be held here at 2 p. m. at Congress Plaza, the rallying place made famous by Chicago teachers in their militant demonstrations against payless paydays. Thousands of leaflets are being distributed in and near the stockyards, where increasing terror is being used against striking live stock handlers, and among the steel, metal and chemical workers.

The August 4 demonstration is also a mobilization to organize neighborhood activities in preparation for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held here September 28 to 30.

Meeting in Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Rabbi Benjamin Golden of New York City will be the main speaker tonight at a mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum to decide what action should be taken on the refusal of the city government to allow workers the use of any public parks for the August 4 demonstration except the isolated Brown's Square.

The demonstration for August 4 has been called at Washington Square which has been the workers' gathering place for years. The city has banned the meeting at that place. The campaign to regain Washington Square is being led by the Civil Rights Conference, which is circulating petitions for lifting the ban.

Canadian Youth in Rally

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 1.—A Youth Congress of the Canadian League Against War and Fascism will be held here on August 4 and 5. On August 6, 7 and 8, there will be a conference of the Student League of Canada. The National Student League of the United States is sending delegates.

WHERE Our Comrades EAT
RAPOPORT'S
DAIRY AND VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
93 Second Ave. N. Y. City

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
34 Graham Ave. Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

— WORKERS WELCOME —
NEW CHINA CAFE
Chinese Dishes 20c
American Dishes 25c
818 Broadway bet. 13th & 14th St.

News Flashes Of Drive For New Readers

Letters arrive from a Maine fishing town, a Mid-West railroad junction, a Wyoming city of oil refineries. They say in effect: "We're now behind the drive to get 20,000 new readers for the Daily Worker. Send us our bundles." But we must reduce the length of that long list of cities where there is yet no stirring action for the Daily Worker. If all workers did as those who appear in these news flashes—

Into Mobile, Alabama, recently came a Section Organizer. In a few days he wrote us: "I have been sent here to build the movement. I realize that in order to do so I must have the Daily Worker. So will you send 3 copies each day. These are for a recently established Union. Good luck in Mobile, Comrade! And we hope you can increase that order soon. You're right in believing the Daily Worker your most valuable help in organizing."

We take our next letter from an envelope postmarked "Kansas City, Mo." A glance is enough to show us it's the kind of letter we like: "Beginning with the Monday issue please send us a bundle of 25 Daily Workers to be sold here by Red Builders." We want these to-the-point letters from all angles of the compass. Has your section written the Daily Worker Circulation Department a letter like this?

In the North end of the country we find a genuine example of individual initiative: A recent strike of Rochester, N. Y., truck drivers caused Joseph Macaulay to go out onto the streets with a bundle of 100 Daily Workers he'd ordered for the purpose. To some strikers he gave free copies, many copies he sold. It's a good plan, this idea of ordering your own personal bundle of papers when a strike is approaching in your town. A Michigan reader of the Daily Worker writes us his idea: "Send me a bundle of 50 copies of the paper. I have decided that the workers' picnics held around here this summer (and there are a lot of them) should have someone selling the Daily Worker." Not a bad notion, at that, comrades! Have you surveyed the possibilities for sales in your territory? Ideas build circulation—if you follow them up!

Port Scott, Kansas, gets a new bundle of 5 Daily Workers each day. From Rockland, Me., a friend of the Daily Worker sends \$8 and eight names of subscribers. A Springfield, Ill. unit gets its steam up: "Send 15 copies of the Saturday edition every week," the agent writes. These are small straws that show the wind blows in the direction of building a great Daily Worker circulation.

But Comrades! Readers! For every Fort Scott, or Rockland or Springfield there are score of small cities where there is yet NO ACTION to reach new thousands of workers with the newspaper they want!

Your determination and energy builds circulation.

It has come as a great surprise over the New York Times and other friends of the working class that polo has been introduced into the Soviet Union. With its usual rich imagination the Times pictures the Daily Worker as gnashing its teeth. Imagine, asks the Times, the pro-

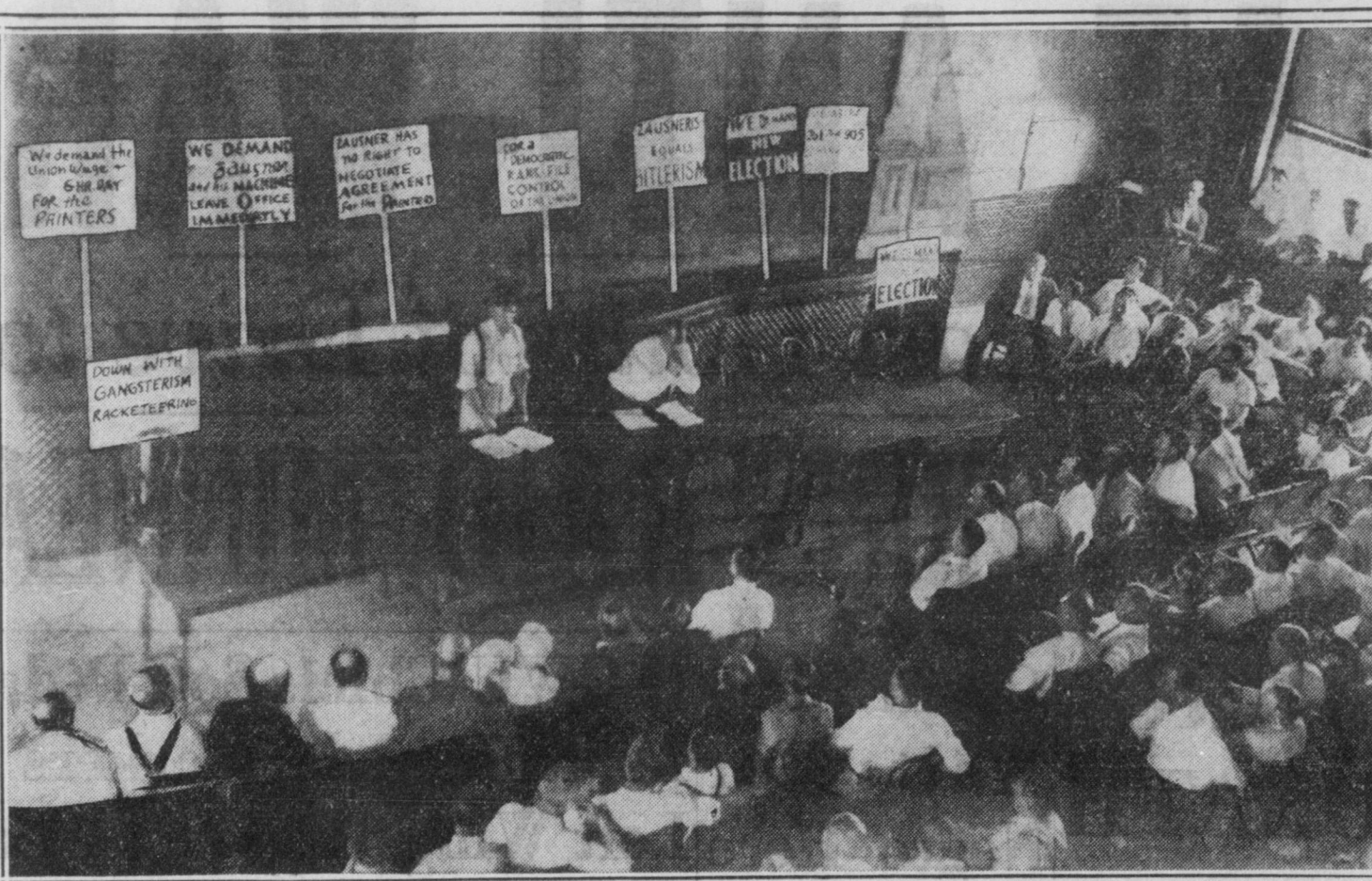
letariat adopting the diversion of the capitalists!

Indeed, how pitiful of the proletariat! This happens to be just the intention in the Soviet Union—that the proletariat achieve all the healthy pleasures of the capitalists of the world.

A free exhibition of the Daily Worker gnashing its teeth will be given to the editors of the Times every time the workers of Soviet Union add another hitherto exclusive sport (for the aristocracy only) to their list.

Preparation for the Olympics—"Olympic Outlook Is Bright"—headline in the Sun. "Throughout the world at the present time extensive preparations are being made for the Olympic Games of 1936. In Germany... athletics are being conducted on a tremendous scale." "A Jewish athlete, recently arrived

STRIKING PAINTERS AT YORKVILLE LABOR TEMPLE MEET



More than 1,000 members of Local 499 of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association gathered Tuesday afternoon to spread the fight for rank and file leadership. Members from other locals also attended the meeting. T. J. Stevens was chairman.

Shoe Union Votes For Agreement

NEW YORK.—Members of the shoe department of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union voted on Tuesday night at a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall to accept the union's proposed new agreement with the Manufacturers' Association.

I. Rosenberg, New York District secretary of the union, and Fred G. Biedenkapp pointed out that the union was fully prepared to take where the manufacturers refuse to settle on the basis of the hourly rates agreed upon.

The agreement is to go into effect immediately and price adjustments are to be made on the basis of 90 cents per hour for skilled workers, 85 cents per hour for semi-skilled and 40 cents for unskilled. All of these price schedules are considered as the minimum for the average worker in the factory.

All prices are to be settled on the basis of conditions in the individual shops, and the adjustments are to be settled before Aug. 10.

Members of the union were urged to stand ready to be mobilized for the necessary steps that must be taken to bring about the agreement in all factories.

In a number of shops where settlements have already been made the union has succeeded in settling prices with wage increases ranging from 5 to 20 per cent.

Guns For Workers, Admits Rifle Chief

being planted by contractors around the picket lines.

Johnson, who is talking militantly about a strike, has a shifty record in the labor movement. How he wormed his way to the top councils of the heavy constructions in this particular instance has not yet been revealed. But it is known that Johnson was president of the Carpenters Local 1456 and as leader of this union he made an agreement in 1916 to send striking carpenters back to work under the old scale.

He was also accused of compensation of betrayers in the labor movement. He was the man who was responsible for the suspension of locals 2090, 1164, 2725 and 2183 from the Carpenters Councils.

Last year Johnson sent in false figures on the vote taken in his local on the two-card system.

Chicago Bakers Strike Again As Leader Makes Fake Pact

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Ordered back to work without a single demand granted, bakers in the Schultze, Continental, and other bakeries in Chicago revolted against their international organizers and walked out of the plants twenty-four hours after the strike was "settled."

Sanford, international organizer, stepped into the strike situation when local leaders showed too much militancy. He began negotiations and finally drew up an agreement with the bosses which gave no improvement in working conditions and no recognition of the union.

The only point in the agreement at all favorable to the strikers, that guaranteeing them jobs without discrimination, was violated as soon as they returned to work. Scabs were retained, and many strikers did not get jobs.

In spite of rank and file demands for a standing vote or a roll call on the agreement, union officials insisted on a secret ballot, which gave them the chance to stuff the boxes.

Knitgoods Workers In Vote To Walk Out

hour week in the very forefront of the struggle, the left wingers warned against hiding the demands for a living wage scale, which does not exist in the shops at the present time.

The General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has sent a communication to David Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U., proposing that the strike be called in the middle of August while the workers are in the shops and suggesting that one united strike committee be elected to lead the strike. Mr. Dubinsky so far has failed to answer the letter.

Yesterday three workers, members of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, were arrested in front of the Stiebel and Healey shop, 498 Seventh Ave. They were charged with disorderly conduct for picketing.

Get Daily Worker Subscribers!
20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st!

Nazi Consul In Detroit Is Picketed

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—A delegation of workers from the Polish Chamber of Labor and the International Labor Defense, representing thousands of members and Detroit workers, picketed the Hammond building, which houses the German vice-consulate, last Friday, demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann and all anti-fascists in Hitler's concentration camp, which is located in the heart camps.

While picketing before the building of Detroit's downtown business section, hundreds of white collar workers, who stopped to inquire of the pickets about the fate of the German working-class leader, Thaelmann, voiced their sympathy and solidarity with the oppressed German workers under fascism, by supporting the picketers and forcing the police, who were attempting to provoke them, to keep their hands off.

After several hours of picketing, a delegation from the picket line went into the building to the office of Fritz Heiler, the vice-consul. Although he had answered the phone that very morning, his secretary informed the delegates that the consul was "out of town." Nevertheless, the secretary was forced to accept the protest resolution, to be sent to Germany, demanding an open trial, with free choice of counsel for Thaelmann and all anti-fascists scheduled to appear before the fake "People's Court."

Albany Police Jail Head Of Relief Delegation

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York was jailed here yesterday. Sullivan was seized by the Albany police immediately after the New York delegation, which presented relief demands to Gov. Lehman, had left. While the delegation was in Albany, police had threatened Sullivan, and had told him to leave town.

Sullivan is being defended by Arthur Harvey, attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has been retained by the Albany branch of the International Labor Defense.

Sullivan, who was arrested as he was about to address a meeting at the Italian Workers Hall here, was released in \$100 bail, and is returning to New York. He will be tried Saturday at 10 a. m., at the police magistrate court.

The workers assembled at Union Square in the August first demonstration sent telegrams protesting Sullivan's arrest to Governor Lehman, Albany police chief Smurl, and acting-mayor Louis Herzog.

Classified
MALE COMRADE to share two room apartment. West Fourth Street. Light, quiet, airy. Box 51, c/o Daily Worker.

LADY DOCTOR, care patient, companion. Saratoga, any resort, \$5 weekly. Wadsworth 3-1445.

LICENSE NOTICES
NOTICE is hereby given that license number A-6363 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer at retail under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 924 Columbus Av., New York, N. Y. for off premises consumption.
MEYER BORICK,
924 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that license number B-1250 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 27-29 West 115th St., New York, N. Y., to be consumed upon the said premises.
WORKERS HOME, INC.
ESTONIA
27-29 West 115th St., New York, N. Y.

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NEW and REBUILT, GUARANTEED, LOWEST PRICES. QUICK SERVICE, SOLD-RENTED.
Underwoods, Remingtons, Royals, L. C. Smiths and all other makes sold, rented, bought, repaired, exchanged. Rebuilt and refurbished. Guaranteed for one year, the same as new machines. Also Russian and Yiddish machines.
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825 Broadway, N.Y.C. Bet 12 & 13 Sts. Established 1895 ALgonquin 4-4925

3 Camps Raise \$1,180 For German Communists

NEW YORK—Back from Washington, where they exposed flagrant code violations in their industry before the National Labor Board on Monday, militant rank and file leaders in the United Neckwear Makers Union are preparing to ask for another hearing before the board. Officials at Monday's hearing refused to act on the charges of the rank and file representatives, pleading that the hearing had been called for another purpose. This purpose was the hearing of an application by New Jersey neckwear manufacturers for a reduction in the present \$13 minimum wage on the ground that they have to pay more for materials than the New York manufacturers.

Aligned with the New York bosses were Louis Fuchs, manager of the New York Neckwear Makers Union, and the Socialist ex-judge, Jacob Panken, counsel for the union. Both admitted during the course of the hearing that the current \$13 minimum was now the practical maximum.

Martha Teichman, Hyman Altman, Frank Hanz and Jacob Schoenfeld, representatives of the United Front Rank and File Neckwear Workers Committee charged that homework has not yet been abolished, although the code provided for its abolition by June 15. Operation of the 36-hour week clause now permits manufacturers to work their employees 12 hours a day without overtime pay if a compensating number of hours is cut off the following work-day, the rank and file spokesmen charged.

Tie Workers To Open New Fight on Code

NEW YORK—A fund of \$1,180 for the fighting chest of the German Communist Party was raised at three working-class camps at which Willi Muenzenberg, German Communist leader, spoke.

At Camp Nitgedaiget, \$305 was contributed, and at Camp Kinderland, \$300. At Camp Unity, \$575 was raised, and the workers at the camp pledged themselves to increase the total to \$608, to equal the total of both other camps.

Comrade Muenzenberg received a tremendous ovation at each camp. Comrade Nitgedaiget sent a special delegation to invite Comrade Muenzenberg to this workers' cooperative camp, where many hundreds of workers awaited him. This camp, like the other two, was brilliantly decorated with signs of greeting, militant slogans and large cartoons about Thaelmann and anti-Nazi struggle, in brilliant color.

On Sunday afternoon, the pioneers of Camp Kinderland, several hundred strong, wearing white overalls with red ties, carrying red flags and headed by their band, marched with the adults to greet the representative of the German workers.

A group of Socialists from the Workmen's Circle camp across the lake came in boats, and donated dollar bills towards the German Communist fighting fund.

Muenzenberg Hailed at Kinderland, Unity and Nitgedaiget

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Picketing was carried out on several jobs throughout the city yesterday. Preparations are afoot for a big demonstration of painters at the 84th St. Labor Temple to be followed by a mass parade.

Joining with the members of the Brotherhood, more than 100 shops came out on strike under the leadership of the Alteration Painters' Union. A network of pickets are covering the city and picketing these shops.

Zausner Attempt To Sell Out Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Wage scale) but for the six-hour day and the \$9 scale.

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Painters' Clubs Meet
In Brooklyn the Alteration Painter Union is the only union conducting the strike. The Brotherhood men in Brooklyn are organized into clubs. Since the Brooklyn local had its charter taken away from it by the General Executive Committee, these men have not officially participated in the strike.

The clubs, however, called a meeting yesterday. A delegation from the Alteration Painters' Union was to go to the clubs and urge them to elect their own committees and come into the strike in a body.

L. Feinstein, secretary of the Workers' International Relief, has announced that his organization will aid in supplying relief to the strikers. The W. I. R. issued a call to all workers to send food and funds to the painters' strike committee at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st!

COMMENTS ON SPORTS By William Fuchs

The sweat is pouring from the brows of patriots these days. The Texas bear ominous news. It no longer be escaped that the Redcoats are on the loose. First, Lovelock won on the track, and now the British have won in the Davis Cup matches. If the Endeavour should win in the America's Cup races, the doom of America will be at hand.

What we call for now, is faith—otherwise the patriots may all hang themselves. The spirit of Washington at Valley Forge should serve as an inspiration. In the darkest hour, Washington still had faith. We, too, must have faith. Faith triumphs over all odds.

It has come as a great surprise over the New York Times and other friends of the working class that polo has been introduced into the Soviet Union. With its usual rich imagination the Times pictures the Daily Worker as gnashing its teeth. Imagine, asks the Times, the pro-

letariat adopting the diversion of the capitalists!

Indeed, how pitiful of the proletariat! This happens to be just the intention in the Soviet Union—that the proletariat achieve all the healthy pleasures of the capitalists of the world.

A free exhibition of the Daily Worker gnashing its teeth will be given to the editors of the Times every time the workers of Soviet Union add another hitherto exclusive sport (for the aristocracy only) to their list.

Preparation for the Olympics—"Olympic Outlook Is Bright"—headline in the Sun. "Throughout the world at the present time extensive preparations are being made for the Olympic Games of 1936. In Germany... athletics are being conducted on a tremendous scale." "A Jewish athlete, recently arrived

from Germany, tells how the Nazis are getting around their promise to give Jewish athletes an equal chance with 'Aryans' to make the German Olympic team for games to be held in Berlin in 1936. One small field in poor condition is allotted to the track and field men of Jewish faith, for training purposes, twice a week from 5 to 7 p. m. The Nazi Commissioners handling the Olympic try-outs called at a Jewish athletic club in Berlin, picked out six men at random, regardless of merit and ordered them to participate in the Olympic trials, just to be able to say to the public: "See. We let the Jews try out for the team and they couldn't make the grade." Only in branches of sport in which the Jews have no chance of winning, such as weight-lifting and wrestling, are they allowed to try out for the team. A Jewish rowing team in Berlin, several seconds faster than all competitors, has been barred from com-

peting in regattas. By employing such methods, the Nazis can effectively blacklist Jewish athletes while pretending to give them a fair chance to make the German Olympic team."—Dan Parker, in the New York Daily Mirror.

NOTE to Comrades Who Have Inquired.—Not only would I like it, but I consider it the duty of every comrade and sympathetic reader of the Daily Worker throughout the country to send me all the news that might interest the Daily Worker sports department. News of workers sports, of course, and news, too, of professional sports—pieces about various characters, clipping from newspapers, results and advance notices of events, etc. Suggestions and comments, as well. Even some creative indignities, if they are good. Not everything gets in—because of lack of space—but as much as can get it, gets in.

Camp Nitgedaiget
BEACON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
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Volley
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FUN!
Cars leave 10:30 A.M. daily from 2700 Bronx Park East. Fridays and Saturdays 10 A.M., 3 & 7 P.M. ESTabrook 8-1100.

CAMP UNITY
GALA WATER SPORTS MEET!
(Directed by Yale, of the Labor Sports Union)
P. S. The illustration above is not an example of this!
Open Air Theatre
Red Vodvil Team, Union Players, Hans Eisler Trio, Etc.
DANCE! SING! ALL THE SPORTS!
\$14.00 a week. Cars leave 10:30 A.M. daily from 2700 Bronx Park E. for Wingdale, N. Y. Fridays & Saturdays at 10 A.M., 3 and 7 P.M. Phone ALgonquin 4-1145. CAMP STORE CARRIES CAMP TOGS AT CITY PRICES

RELIEF LISTS SWELL WHILE APPROPRIATIONS ARE SLASHED

81 Percent On Relief in One County

Struggle for Workers' Insurance Bill Is Urgent Task

NEW YORK.—Each day brings reports of mounting numbers of jobless workers applying for relief while reports from all parts of the country show renewed attacks upon the unemployed in the form of slashing reductions in average and total relief payments.

Vast sections of the unemployed remain without any relief whatsoever. Negro and foreign-born workers are singled out for special discrimination. Widespread relief cuts in every part of the country run as high as 64 per cent in the June relief slash in Boise, Idaho, and 40 per cent in Waterbury, Conn.

229,000 Laid Off In June

The workers in the shops are in no better situation. June reports by the Department of Labor indicate that in the manufacturing industry alone 229,000 workers were thrown out of work in the month of June. Average payrolls were slashed 2.6 per cent in the same period, while food prices rose.

State and national reports show an increased demand for relief. In the copper country of Michigan, late relief figures show that 81.5 per cent of the entire population of Keweenaw County are on relief. In Ontonagon County, Michigan, the percentage is 67; in Houghton County, 54.7.

A recent survey of Silver Bow County, Mont., shows another copper mining section, 37,000 persons out of a total population of 51,000 are on relief.

One-Fifth In Colorado On Relief

One-fifth of the entire population of Colorado is on relief, and the lists have risen from 96,777 in January to 208,364 in June. A recent federal order demanded that the lists be slashed.

After an election campaign in which he repeatedly promised unemployment insurance to the jobless, Roosevelt gave his support to the fake Wagner-Lewis Bill, which is of no benefit to the working class, and then adjourned Congress with a message that he "intends to study" the question once more.

Embracing as it does every section of the working population, the demand for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) must be broadened. The members of the A. F. of L. unions must be won for the Workers' Bill by means of struggle in the neighborhoods and at the relief stations in the demand for relief, pressure on the city, state and national governments for additional relief funds, for jobs at trade union wages, and against forced labor on the relief projects.

White collar workers, veterans and small home owners, organizations must be approached with the Workers' Bill.

Bronx Bread Strikers To Press Price Fight At NRA Board Today

Representatives of the 174th Street Neighborhood Organization Against High Cost of Living will appear this morning at a hearing of the New York N. R. A. Consumers' Board, which has injected itself into the fight of Bronx workers to compel lower bread prices in neighborhood bakeries. The neighborhood organization accepted the invitation on the proviso that arrests of their pickets would be stopped.

It was disclosed at a hearing yesterday that three of the bakers against whom the consumers' strike is aimed are being prevented from making settlements by the association of bakery owners to which they belong under the threat of \$500 fines.

Since the beginning of the fight three weeks ago under the leadership of the Council of Working Class Women and the neighborhood units of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, 33 pickets have been arrested and sentenced to short jail terms.

Protest Brutality Used Against Relief Pickets

NEW YORK.—A protest delegation of Bronx workers and members of the International Labor Defense forced Mayor LaGuardia to order that Helen Lynch be taken out of solitary confinement at the Women's Jail, where she had been sentenced to fifty days for her participation in a picket line at the Bronx Relief Bureau.

Helen Lynch, organizer of the Bronx County Unemployment Councils, together with eight other workers, was arrested last week when police attacked the picket line. Married women were given one day sentences and single women two days. The women were put in solitary confinement for refusing to undergo an examination usually given to prostitutes to discover any venereal disease.

REPUBLIC LOCKOUT ENDS

WARREN, Ohio, July 31.—Officials of the Republic Steel Corporation plant here announced they would resume operations following the acceptance of the National Steel Labor Relations Board arbitration plan by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The agreement covers only the hot mill workers. The rest are unorganized.

Herndon Conference Is Set for August 8

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of delegates from national and local organizations will take part in an Emergency Herndon Conference next Wednesday, Aug. 8, at St. Paul's Church, 249 W. 132nd St., at 7:30 p.m. The conference will formulate plans to intensify the campaign to free the working-class Negro youth sentenced to 20 years on a Georgia chain-gang, and to free the Scottsboro boys, and Ernst Thaelmann, militant leader of the German workers.

The Scottsboro case has gone to the Alabama State Supreme Court for the second time, and proof of the boys' innocence has been established before the whole world. All organizations—clubs, lodges, churches and unions—are urged to elect two delegates to the conference. Organizations are invited to send speakers.

The conference, which has been called jointly by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, has received the endorsement of 50 organizations, including the International Workers' Order, American League Against War and Fascism and the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Independent Labor Body To Be Formed

New England Unions To Meet September 1 In Bridgeport

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—A conference for the purpose of organizing an Independent Federation of Labor for the New England states has been called to take place in Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 1 and 2. The conference, decided on at a meeting of delegates from independent and industrial unions which took place here Saturday, will include independent and industrial unions not affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The initiative for the conference was taken by a large independent union in Connecticut.

Together with the representatives from the independent and industrial unions, delegates will be invited from the federal unions of the A. F. of L. in view of the policy of the A. F. of L. officials in attempting to exert jurisdictional rights of A. F. of L. international unions over the federal organizations. Conference calls will be mailed out immediately.

Stachel to Speak In N. Y. Aug. 17

Jack Stachel, acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak on "Left Wing Communism: An Infamously Disorderly Party" on Friday evening, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, at 50 E. 13th St., second floor, New York City. This lecture comes at a time when the attempts of the capitalist class to break up the trade union movement are immeasurably helped not only by the A. F. of L. misleaders, but also by the renegades of the working class movement, the Trotskyites and the Lovestonites.

TREATH WINS DEMANDS

NEW YORK.—New Jersey unions yesterday won an equal division of work for the unemployed of New Jersey and New York states on the Ellis Island seaway by threatening a strike. New Jersey unions demanded the apportionment on the grounds that Ellis Island is in New Jersey waters.

STEEL CONVENTION FRI

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—The national convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which meets here on Friday, will weigh growing strike sentiment among the rank and file in the industry and will map strike for various important plants in various struggles for wages, improved working conditions and union recognition are developing.

PACKING PLANT ON STRIKE

FARIBAULT, Minn. (F.P.)—One hundred employees of the Wilson Packing Co. here have struck for higher wages, better working conditions and union recognition. They are led by the Independent Union of All Workers.

THREATEN STEEL STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill., July 31.—The workers of the Pettibone Mulliken Co. in this district have voted to strike if the employers do not grant their demands for a 15 per cent wage increase, weekly pay days, no layoffs, equal division of work and recognition of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

ORDERS STRIKERS BACK

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, August 1.—Throwing the whole question of the tug boatmen's demand into a series of drawn out conferences, Joseph Noonan, president of the Chicago Tugboatmen's Union, yesterday ordered 135 marine workers to go back to work. The tugboatmen have been striking for a couple of months, and are now going back without any guarantee of improved conditions.

DEFEAT COMPANY UNION

TACOMA (F.P.)—Employees of the Spokane United Railways have defeated the company union by a vote conducted under N. R. A. auspices.

Publishers' Paper Boasts How Frisco Editors Led Fight on Strike With Lies

Vigilante Raids, State Violence, Inspired by Boss Press

NEW YORK.—The San Francisco newspaper publishers, organized into a "Newspaper Publishers' Council," led by John Neyland, Hearst attorney, played a major role in breaking the general strike, it is admitted in the current issue of the Editor and Publisher.

"Dallies Help Break General Strike," is the revealing title of this article by Earl Burke, which recounts the steps by which these publishers spread daily propaganda, and inspired the vigilante raids and police arrests of union leaders. "The Council" received the full cooperation of the "conservative union leaders" in this strike-breaking work.

That these publishers, including all the kept press in and around San Francisco, understood the issue as a fight against union recognition, is shown in the statement that to grant the demand of the longshoremen for control of hiring halls "would be a compromise with revolution." The whole strategy of the publishers, through splitting the unions and manufacturing a wave of terror under the guise of the red scare, was to defeat this demand for union recognition and maintain the open shop.

"Just before the zero hour a group of publishers of the bay region newspapers... made to devise ways to meet the crisis. John

Francis Neyland, general counsel, Hearst Newspapers, was chosen for leadership," says the article. The fascist Hearst, who "telephoned from London," set the tone for the strike smashing drive.

Then the publishers' council swung into its anti-union campaign. "The public was asked to back the leadership of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi." Rossi's policy killed more than one striking longshoreman, Governor Merriam, who had instructed the national guard to "shoot to kill," was consulted. "The Mayor and Governor Merriam welcomed the plans of the publishers..."

A great propaganda mill began manufacturing lies. The next step was to try to split the ranks of the workers. Red scare hysteria was raised.

"On Sunday, July 15, the Examiner and the Chronicle published front page editorials stating that radicals had seized control by intimidation and that the general strike was a revolution against constituted authority. William Randolph Hearst telephoned from London to Clarence Lindner, saying a story was being cabled telling how the general strike in England in 1926 had been crushed when the government took control of the situation. This was published on Monday in the Examiner, Chronicle, Call-Bulletin, Post-Enquirer and all Hearst papers. The Oakland Tribune ran a similar story based on other sources. The News sounded warnings to unions not to paralyze the vital processes

on which the lives of all depended. The lessons from the English strike gave all papers their theme for further editorials."

The reactionary A. F. of L. leaders were then enlisted in order to split and demoralize the strikers. "Under Mr. Neyland's leadership plans were made to crush the revolt..." Mr. Neyland entered into negotiations with conservative labor leaders... Conservative labor leaders welcomed this help, as they realized that Communists in control of maritime unions had stamped their unions by saying this was the time for organized labor to take its place in the sun. Newspaper editorials built up the strength and influence of the conservative leaders and aided in splitting the conservative membership away from the radicals."

When General Johnson came to San Francisco, he favored promising some concessions to the strikers, in order not to embarrass the President, the article states. But after a stormy conference with the newspaper publishers, "The General then endeavored to be as helpful as possible, and the next day, in an address broadcast from the University of California, he affirmed the rights of labor to strike, but denounced the general strike as 'revolution' and said that it had to stop."

By use of the most extreme terror, with fascist bands and police raids, arrests, shootings, and with the aid of the reactionary A. F. of L. officials, the strike began to disintegrate.

Hearst Attorney Leader of Council That Spread Poison

The publishers' daily propaganda against the "menace," with the slogan "that the general strike was revolution," was pushed forward. "The strategy of Mr. Neyland and the publishers' council had now begun to work... On Thursday the general strike was called off in San Francisco and the next day in the East Bay area... As the strike collapsed the publishers' council endeavored to get things moving again."

Ironically, the same edition of the Editor and Publisher contains an editorial advising editors to stop the red scare on the grounds that it gives the Communists too much publicity.

The publishers did yeoman service for the shipowners, one of the largest of which is the Standard Oil Co. They maintained constant contact with the Mayor and Governor and the Roosevelt government officials. They worked hand in glove with the reactionary A. F. of L. officials. They manufactured daily strike-breaking material.

Once more the West Coast newspaper owners struck a blow against the working class, against the rights of the workers to organize, and to strike against the trade unions. Once more the state of California boasts of its employers' propaganda mill, on guard to maintain the open shop.

New Effort Is Urged By Shepard in Drive

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Henry Shepard, acting district organizer for this area, today called on all Party members and sympathizers to intensify their work in the circulation campaign for the Daily Worker. Shepard's appeal was made in commenting on the fact that his district leads all others in filling its subscription quota.

"Wherever the oppressed are attacked it is the Daily Worker that rallies the masses for struggle... I call upon every Party unit, every mass organization in western New York to continue to throw their full force into the campaign to secure new readers for the Daily Worker."

Buffalo Jobless Call District Relief Parley

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Unemployment Councils here issued a call yesterday to all working-class organizations to a district unemployment conference on unemployment insurance and relief. The conference will be held at 881 Broadway, Buffalo, on Aug. 18 and 19.

Every working-class organization is asked to send two delegates for each 50 members.

The conference committee tentatively put forward the demands for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, for immediate adequate cash relief to all unemployed workers, and against evictions.

All unemployed groups and organizations are urged to send delegates for the working out of a single unified unemployment movement.

Circus Men on Strike in Indianapolis for Increase in Wages

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—One hundred roustabouts and canvas men of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus walked out on strike today.

The walkout occurred while the men were erecting the animal tent. Employees from other sections of the circus scabbed on the men and put up the tent, while police herded the strikers to an adjoining lot. The strikers are demanding the restoration of the 1930 wage scale—\$10.50 a week and a \$15 monthly bonus.

Allen Talks in Harlem Workers School Tonight

NEW YORK.—James Allen, revolutionary writer and research worker will lecture on "Prologue to the Negro Liberation Movement: Civil War and Reconstruction," this evening, 7:30 o'clock, at the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St.

Next Wednesday night, August 8, Herb Kline, young revolutionary playwright, will give a special reading of his new play "John Henry—Bad Negro," at the school.

AIMED AGAINST STRIKE OMAHA, Neb. July 31.—In an effort to break the strike of street car men here and in Council Bluffs, city authorities have decided that any owner of a private automobile may start a jitney bus service during the period of the strike. Meanwhile R. L. Blume, secretary of the Regional Labor Board, continues his efforts to send the men back to work without any guarantees for compliance with their demands by the company.

CREOSOTE WORKERS STRIKE HATTIESBURG, Miss. (F.P.)—The entire force of 175 workers at the Gulf States Creosoting Co. of Hattiesburg has gone on strike following the refusal of the company to take back three union officials discharged for labor activity.

Smith MESA Machine Ended Burroughs Strike in Defeat

By NAT GANLEY

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The Matthew Smith, Harry Harrison leadership of the Mechanics' Educational Society has succeeded in getting the Burroughs Adding Machine Company strike called off. They did not even fight for a guarantee from the company that there would be no discrimination in the rehiring of the strikers. Thus the Smith machine and the District Committee of the M. E. S. A. bears full responsibility for leading the union from defeat to defeat (the lost Tool and Die strike, the lost Michigan Stove strike and now Burroughs).

The Burroughs strike started on May 22 and at its height involved some 400, out of about 2,000 workers in the plant. Most of the 400 strikers were tool and die makers. The Smith machine made no real attempt to strike the production workers, though many were members of the M. E. S. A. The tool and die makers walked out when John Koettler, chairman of the Burroughs Shop Committee, was laid off for an alleged infraction of the company rules. The real reason was an attempt by the company to smash the union of the workers' own choice, in this case the M. E. S. A. The workers knew this and they struck in a fine, militant spirit.

United Front Developed Under the influence of Smith's anti-strike wavering and indecisive policies the Burroughs' struggle began to peter out. The Regional Labor Board, N. R. A., played chess with the strikers, took their mind off the picket line and led them to passivity. Six valuable weeks were lost. During the first week of July the Burroughs' Strike Committee decided to break with the passivity of the past, to develop a new militancy and a solid united front support of the strike. "We will present stiffer terms! We will broaden our picket lines! Workers of Detroit: Support us with all means at your disposal. We are out to win!" declared the Burroughs' Strike Committee.

The Communist Party, Auto Workers' Union, A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee, etc., answered this call with a mass picket line of over 400 on Monday, July 9. William Weinstein, District Organizer of the Communist Party, was greeted with applause when he pledged the support of the Party at the strikers' mass meeting. The struggle had reached a higher level of militancy, there was renewed

hope for involving the production men in the strike and winning a smashing victory.

Smith, the Socialist Party member, proved that he did not believe in building a united front of the workers. His stand during the big tool and die strike that it was "a calamity" and it "would interfere with the Roosevelt recovery program" was revived during the last phase of the Burroughs' struggle. Smith's slogan became: "It's no use getting killed for a 10-cent raise! Call the strike off!" Despite the confusion and demoralization sown by the Smith machine about half of the workers at the last strikers' meeting voted to continue the struggle. But the machine ruled that a majority had voted to return.

Plan of A. W. U. This was Smith's answer to the Auto Workers' Union letter of July 11. This letter sent to the Burroughs Strike Committee and the District Committee of the M. E. S. A. made the following proposals for strengthening the strike: (1) That another mass picket line be organized on Monday. That all assisting organizations come together in advance to plan the picketing. (2) That a big central mass meeting be organized in the center of the city, since the strike was called off. (3) That delegations be sent to involve more organizations, including A. F. of L. locals. (4) That the other locals of the M. E. S. A. be involved in the struggle. (5) That efforts be made to draw in the production workers, demands drawn up for them, etc. (6) That the united front work be made more effective by setting up a co-ordinating committee, with representatives from all organizations uniting in support of the strike. This would mean better picketing, raising of strike relief, defense for arrested strikers, etc.

The charges of the M. E. S. A. progressives that the tactics of Smith and the District Committee have been similar to the policies of the A. F. of L. leaders are completely borne out by the results of the Burroughs' strike. The call of the progressives to the M. E. S. A. membership to unite their ranks against the disruptive Smith machine and to initiate united front struggles against the worsening conditions of unemployment, low wages, discrimination by the employers, company unionism, etc., becomes a life and death question for the M. E. S. A. after the Burroughs defeat.

Italian Clubs Will Hold Benefit Picnic Sunday

NEW YORK.—Italian workers' clubs, trade union groups and branches of the International Workers' Order will take part in a picnic at North Branch Park, Astoria, on Sunday for the benefit of L'Unita' Operaia, Italian working-class weekly newspaper. There will be an open-air mock trial of Angelo Nunzio, editor of the paper, and Joseph Ingargiola, head of the Independent Order of the Sons of Italy. Ingargiola was ousted from the order following an expose of his activities by Uznio.

Dockers Plan To Strike on Mobile Piers

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 1.—Twelve hundred Mobile longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, are preparing to renew their strike here if the Mobile Steamship Association does not live up to an agreement which ended the last strike.

The company has been sponsoring a company union and has been discriminating against members of the I. L. A. since the strike was called off. Former strikers have been refused employment while strike-breakers have been taken on.

Grand Jury Indicts 14 Jailed in Oklahoma City May 21 Demonstration

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 1.—Fourteen workers, arrested during a demonstration of 3,000 men employed on May 21, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here on July 12, on charges of "obstructing an officer."

In the May 21 demonstration the workers marched on the federal food commissary after relief had been cut off. Police attacked the workers with tear gas and clubs, and the fire department was mobilized to turn streams of water on the marchers. Scores were beaten and one leader was seized and beaten by thugs.

Six workers, part of the scores arrested, are still in jail. The International Labor Defense of Oklahoma City is circulating a petition demanding their release and the dropping of all charges against the arrested workers.

14 Ordered Deported Following Vigilante Raids in California

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Fourteen workers arrested in the fascist raids on the Communist Party and the unions were ordered deported by Edward Cahill, United States Commissioner of Immigration. The International Labor Defense has announced that twenty thousand signatures had been secured for nominating petitions to place the Communist Party on the ballot of Ohio State. Fifty thousand signatures are needed.

The deadline to file the petitions has been extended one week till Aug. 8. During this week an intensive campaign of all possible forces will be conducted. Several delegations pledged themselves to fulfill their quota by Aug. 8.

The conference adopted a platform based on the National Congressional Platform of the Communist Party. It endorsed the State candidates nominated by the Party and adopted proposals for an intensive campaign.

UNION SECTION TO MEET

A meeting of the Upholstery Department of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union will be held tonight at the union headquarters, 812 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

Call Issued to Youth on Fall Congress

Young workers and students of the Youth Congress Against War and Fascism called for Sept. 28, 29 and 30 in Chicago.

Thousands in the factories and on the farm, in schools and colleges, in settlement houses and neighborhood clubs are launching preparations for an event of historic importance in the struggle against imperialism, war, in hurling back the concerted fascist drive being waged by the Roosevelt administration against picket lines in every city.

"Danger threatens us. The storm of war is about to engulf the world," declares the call to the Congress issued by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

It urges immediate and intensive campaigns in every area to elect delegates to the Congress, to insure representation on a broad and decisive scale, to carry the program of the League into every locality and build militant mass support for it.

The Youth Section of the American League will organize last September at the first U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, where more than 500 of the 2,616 delegates were young workers and students. That assemblage drew representatives from organizations of all descriptions—farm, union, social, fraternal, sport and peace.

7 More Unions Give Approval to Workers' Bill

NEW YORK.—Four more A. F. of L. local unions and three independent unions have added their names to the thousands of trade unions which have endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Independent unions and fraternal and mass organizations have also backed the Workers' Bill in the recent period.

The latest A. F. of L. unions to act on the bill are: International Molders' Union 275 of South Chicago, which instructed its delegates to the I. M. U. convention to be held in Chicago on Aug. 13 to present and back the bill on the floor of the convention; Machinists' Union 203 of Akron, Ohio, and Local 125 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Carpenters Local 1229 of Iron River, Mich.

Three independent unions, the Sheet Metal Workers' International Society of Detroit, the Weavers' Progressive Association of Fall River, Mass., and the Bricklayers and Masons Independent Union of Baltimore have endorsed the Workers' Bill.

In Iron River, Mich., where the newly-formed Iron County Labor Union, a rank and file relief workers' organization, has been active, the Caspian Village Council has been forced to back the bill. Caspian is a mining town with a population of 1,200.

Workers Stop Eviction

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 1.—Workers under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils stopped the eviction of Blastic, an unemployed worker, here Monday.

When the workers arrived they found that the landlord's son had smashed down the door, and deputies were already moving the furniture. The workers massed before the house and stopped the eviction.

WIN FUR STRIKE

CHICAGO, Ill., August 1.—The strike of the Komiss Co. employees has been successfully ended. The strikers, led by the Fur Workers Industrial Union, defeated an injunction through mass protest, and conducted mass picketing. This is the first fur department store to be organized in the city. A strike is now in progress at the M. I. T. Fur shop, led by the F. W. I. U.

C.C.C. WORKERS STRIKE

BELTSVILLE, Md., Aug. 1.—Aroused over the wretched food and miserable working conditions, and angered at the failure of the camp authorities to meet their demands for an increase in rations, 101 of 192 young workers at C. C. Camp 2301 struck here yesterday.

PROTEST P. O. CLERK DISMISSAL

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest against the proposed dismissal of Moses Segal, a substitute clerk in the Grand Central Post Office, for organizational activities, has been sent by Albert Gotlib, President of the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees, to John J. Kieley, New York Postmaster. Kieley is attempting by threats and intimidation to prevent the organization of the 22,000 New York postal employees, the union declared. A telegram of protest has also been sent to the First Assistant Postmaster General, W. W. Howes.

Best Seller---

"How to Sell the Daily Worker"

First edition of this 32-page booklet practically sold out! Contains 30 photos of Red Builders in action, and is packed with suggestions on how best to increase the sale of the Daily Worker. Indispensable to all D. W. sellers.

To Districts, Sections, 1 cent (Parcel Post collect). To individuals, 2 cents. (Free to all new Red Builders and route carriers).

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AT THE
13th ANNUAL MORNING FREIHEIT PICNIC
Sat., Aug. 11 -- Ulmer Park

West End Line to 25th Ave. Station, Brooklyn

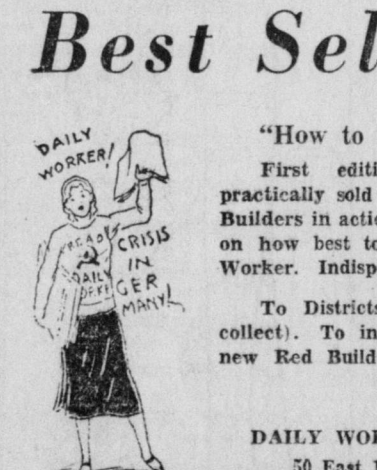
When you buy a ticket save the coupon, you may be the one to get a free round-trip to the U. S. S. R.

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Admission at the gate.....35 cents
Tickets in advance.....25 cents
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Come to the Biggest Affair of the Season



BANKS USE DROUGHT TO SQUEEZE FARMERS HARDER

Need for Hay Brings Rent Raise of 400%

Small Farmer with Six Cows Is Held Up for \$20 Charge on Pasture Land

By a Farmer Correspondent
 MINAHGA, Minn.—The drought burnt me up plenty, but the way the bankers take advantage of it burns me up still more.

I am a small farmer with only six cows. Like many in the same fix I haven't enough hay on my own land (beware of the "hay" because the state is after me for taxes, the insurance company for insurance, and the bank for mortgages) to carry the cows through the winter. The hay land we have to rent is owned by insurance companies, banks, loan companies, etc.

I used to rent hay stumpage from the Murray Land Office in Wadena

Workers and Farmers Building United Front

By a Worker Correspondent
 MITCHELL, South Dakota.—At a recent meeting of the United Workers League (which is affiliated with the Unemployment Council) a vote to endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance bill was carried unanimously. A week ago last night the Farm Emergency Relief Bill was also endorsed by this same organization.

The workers and the rank and file farmers are beginning to understand that they are connected by a common interest. They are building a united front here in Davison County composed of workers and busted farmers that will, I am confident, not in the too distant future, make it mighty unpleasant for bankers, insurance companies and all other types of exploiters.

30,000 Head of Cattle Shot in New Mexico Area

Farmers Are Starving, and Facing Worse Times When Winter Comes

By a Farmer Correspondent
 ROSWELL, New Mexico.—They are shooting all our cattle and people are actually starving by the roadside, and what will it be by winter?

My wife and I and two girls were all arrested and sentenced to jail, but we are fighting and helping to organize the impoverished farmers. We have been arrested twice this week.

The farmers have forced the jailers to release us and we go right on to let the people know what it's all about. Many of these people have never heard the word "Communist" and they are starving and that the damned grafters have ruined us all.

They have shot 30,000 head of cattle here in the last three weeks, and it's simply hell.

Fee Stops Farmers From Selling Crops

By a Worker Correspondent
 BOISE, Idaho.—I don't see how any man can support the Democratic party and try to fight the Communists while at the same time he is near starvation. Men are only working 2 and 3 days per week at \$3.20 per day here, and have to buy food, and pay rent, which are going higher every month.

The farmers are not getting their costs for raising their crops, yet the city authorities will not allow them to peddle their produce without a pedler's license, which forces prices up to the retail store level.

Our country will want to see the Communists on the ballot here. Then I will do all I can to help elect them.

PARTY LIFE Cleveland City Government Makes Attacks on Workers

Tasks of Party's Fight Against Wholesale Injunctions, Police Terror Outlined

By JOHN SCHMIES
 The events in the struggles that are taking place in the city of Cleveland, like in many other sections in the country, such as San Francisco, New Jersey, Minneapolis and in some sections in the steel industry, places before the Party and the whole revolutionary movement tremendous political responsibility.

Such committees can be organized in many places for increased cash relief, for right of the unemployed workers to organize, for the right of the unemployed workers to join with the strikers in the picket lines in order to stop the bosses from using the unemployed to break strikes. Such committees can and have been developed for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and surely such fighting organizations can and must be organized to fight for the rights of the Negro workers and against all forms of discrimination.

Two workers were killed, several wounded and many arrested during the last few days in the struggle for relief and in strike action for increased wages and against injunctions against striking workers in Cleveland. All the events showed clearly a worked out plan on the part of Mayor Davis' city administration and its police department of a violent attack against the working class, both employed and unemployed. The plan worked out by the city administration calls for a ruthless suppression through the most violent means of the increased numbers of unemployed who are seeking through organized militant channels to keep themselves and their families alive. In fact the plan goes into detailed instructions on the role of the police in their relief stations all over the city of Cleveland. A similar policy is being followed against the trade unions and striking organized workers.

The events of the last few months demonstrate more than ever before the extent of the militancy and the desire for united action on the part of large sections of the workers organized and unorganized.

The helping hand of the high-salaried A. F. of L. officials to this whole fascist program of the capitalists and their institutions has failed to stop the movement on the part of the workers to struggle.

Next Steps

The task of the Party now is to mobilize through its fraction in the trade unions and other mass organizations for a united front movement against this attempt around the following program of action:

- 1) Against injunctions and shooting of workers and for the right of the unemployed to help the striking workers on the picket lines.
- 2) For increased cash relief for the unemployed and to stop the bosses from using the unemployed as scabs to break strikes.
- 3) Against discrimination of Negro workers.
- 4) For the right of the workers to organize, strike and picket, for higher wages and better conditions.
- 5) For the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
- 6) Against fascist company unions, for the right of the workers to belong to the union of their own choosing.

For such a city-wide movement and such a program we must not only intensify our activity to unite the employed and unemployed, we must especially now, more than ever bring into motion the rank and file membership of the A. F. of L. and the independent militant unions. Proper committees, proper representative conferences will be a tremendous stimulus in unifying the forces for such a movement. But most of all, increased activity at the greatest speed with the greatest tempo is the task of the hour.

Join the

Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
 Name
 Street
 City

Dr. LUTTINGER ADVISES

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Perspiring Feet
 M. L. M.: We have discussed this subject several times. Try a dusting powder made of 15 grains of salicylic acid and one ounce of boric acid, during the day. At night rub into the skin freshly prepared diachylon ointment. It is prepared by mixing one ounce of laid plaster with two ounces of olive oil. If you do not sleep alone, add 15 grains of oil of lavender flowers. For a more lasting effect apply the diachylon salve on gauze and bandage it around the soles and toes.

Diabetes—Citrocarbonates
 A Militant Worker: If your mother really has diabetes, she ought to continue with the insulin treatment. When the proper dosage is used, there ought not to be any reaction, such as chills. The right dose cannot be ascertained without a blood-sugar test. It is quite possible that she is not getting sufficient attention from the way you describe it. The Citrocarbonates have evidently been prescribed for the purpose of combating the acidosis which is often present in diabetes; the Citrocarbonates being a mixture of alkaline salts. Ask your druggist to give you a nonpatented equivalent of the medicine prescribed; it should be cheaper. The diet still plays a preponderant role, even when insulin is administered. There must be frequent check-ups of the sugar in the blood for the double purpose of increasing the amount of starch she may take and reducing the amount of insulin.

Psoriasis
 Benjamin G., Brooklyn: So far, there is no cure for psoriasis. Any one telling you the contrary is fooling you. There is always sugar and salt in the blood, even in normal people. The question is how much sugar did they find in yours? As to the salt, we are surprised that the Stuyvesant Square Hospital should have mentioned it to you; it is of no medical importance.

Free Angelo Herndon!

"Since the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my sentence of 18 to 20 years, the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me. I am deathly sick as a result of the murderous treatment accorded me during my two years of confinement. My only hopes of ever being in the ranks again is in your strength."—From a letter from Angelo Herndon—Fulton Tower Jail, June 7, 1934.

\$15,000 SPECIAL HERNDON BAIL FUND \$15,000

International Labor Defense
 Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
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I advance—I donate \$..... in cash
 (cross out one)

Liberty Bonds \$..... Nos.....
 toward the Bail Fund for Angelo Herndon with the understanding that this will be returned as soon as this Bail is released.

Certificates will be issued for this Bail Fund guaranteeing its return as agreed.

Name
 Address

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

BUILD ANTI-WAR COMMITTEES IN SHOPS

So, Bend, Ind.
 It certainly seems to me that as a Party organ the Daily Worker should have started the August 1st campaign in the paper at least five or six weeks before it did, and to give us some hints as to the slogans August 1st to be called under. At least you could have advertised the August 1st issue every day and called on all organizations to order it and spread it and to show how that would help fight the war danger. The way you have handled August 1st, there would seem to be no war danger.

Why was there not a single article explaining to the Daily's readers the importance of August 1st.

Pickers of Cherries Get No Pay

By a Farm Worker Correspondent

RACINE, Wis.—My experience in "Reynolds Cherry Orchards" at Sturgeon Bay. Some Racine boys and girls (also from other cities) were given a job to go to Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to pick cherries, with an understanding we were to pay \$3.50 per week for board and \$3.25 for the round trip, thinking that after

I am quite sure we would have more August 1st meetings. Did you ever try explaining to the workers how and why they must build anti-war committees in the factories, or do you take it for granted that everyone who reads the Daily is in touch with a Party organization and knows all about it?

In this city there are quite a few readers of the Party press who are at present isolated from the Party, but work in very important shops. The Daily, it seems to me, is forgetting all about the struggle against war.

Fraternally,
 P. T.



UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE MEMBERS NOT TOLD OF DEALS BY A. W. P.

By a Worker Correspondent

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—On Friday, July 20, the members of the Unemployed Leagues in Lehigh County had once again a bitter experience with the leadership of the organization.

Instead of developing the struggle, instead of raising concrete demands such as the payment of cash relief, these American Workers' Party leaders raised as the major demand the resignation of Mr. Kelsey, relief administrator of Lehigh, Northampton and Carbon Counties. A petition to that effect was circulated in the leagues, and no other demand was included in that petition. The response of the members was naturally apathetic.

These leaders decided then to stage a demonstration in front of Kelsey's office in Bethlehem, again raising the only demand of Kelsey's resignation.

On the night before the demonstration—Thursday, the 19th—while all the leagues had special meetings to prepare for the following morning to leave in truckloads to Bethlehem, these leaders sent out word that the demonstration is called off, asking the members to come instead to the Second and Third Ward meeting place, to the leagues outside of Allentown. Telegrams were sent out, telling them that the demonstration is called off. This was done after the leaders had a conference the same afternoon at Kelsey's office.

On the following morning, despite these last-minute changes and the confusion created, over 150 members came down to the Second and Third Ward, and many more reported to their local headquarters. The members then demanded to know why the demonstration was called off. These Mustelie leaders, sensing the mood of the members, denied that the demonstration was called off, and gave the excuse that they were told that Kelsey will not be in his office on that day.

The workers were angry. "What do we care whether Kelsey is in the office or not. It's public opinion we want to arouse. We will never be able to hold a demonstration if we expect Kelsey to sit in his office and wait for us." In order to stall the members off the leaders went off to Bethlehem to "find" out if Kelsey is in the office. They finally came back with the sad report that Kelsey is in the office.

To stall the members off still more they called on their committee men to give reports on what took place the day before at Kelsey's office, and instead of coming forward with definite proposals as to what

to do these leaders, trying to sneak out of responsibility, became great democrats, telling the members that they themselves should decide whether they want to go to Bethlehem or not.

By this time almost everybody was disgusted with the whole affair and finally decided to send a committee of 15 to see Kelsey, and even then almost half of those present voted that all should go as a delegation.

But, instead of going with the demand for which the demonstration was originally called, namely, that Kelsey resign, the committee went to give Kelsey another trial. Thus, these Mustelie leaders hoped to cover up behind the "official" approval (the members were never consulted) their dirty agreement which they made the day before at Kelsey's office behind the back of the workers.

The following comic incident, which throws much light on the work on Friday morning (the day the demonstration was called off). Not knowing what transpired on Friday morning he rose to defend the action of the committee and shouted, "I will tell Preis (chief leader of the A. W. P. in here) to his face that he is a liar. The demonstration was called off. I was present when it was called off."

The members of the league must wake up to the situation prevailing in their organization. The most immediate task is to begin to assert their own leadership, especially in the county committees and the central grievance committees.

Jobs Rare For Farm Laborers

By a Worker Correspondent

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Every freight train and highway leading into Wenatchee, fruit center of Washington, is filled with unemployed transients—all arriving with the same objective in view—picking pears.

Although pear picking pays only 25 cents an hour and the men have to work 10 hours a day, seven days a week, and room and board from their own pocket, hundreds of men scour the neighborhood each day looking for a job which will net them the few dollars necessary to live independently of flophouses for a few weeks at least.

But there are no jobs. In fact the situation in this part of the state has become a tragic farce. Wenatchee men go to Wilbur looking for jobs harvesting wheat, and Wilbur unemployed go to Wenatchee seeking pear-picking jobs. It is very common to see Wilbur and Wenatchee men meet on the road, each going to the others' home town to look for work.

But it is the transients who suffer most. Grimy and hungry, they get off the freights at Wenatchee to seek employment, only to find a hundred men applying for every job.

The Transient Bureau here turns the men over to the Salvation Army, which serves scant, unsanitary meals. Priests meals a day did the sloopy "Sally" serve, but since the migration here it is not an uncommon event for 300 men to come for food in a single day.

Not only is there no sleeping quarter sufficient to take care of the majority of men, but those beds available are buggy and unclean. Many of the men, rather than rest in those beds, wrap themselves in the newspapers and sleep in the empty box cars on the banks of the Columbia.

A Raid in San Jose

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Last Thursday night four thugs came to our house, about 10 p.m., just as I was fixing to go to bed. One had an automatic shotgun and they all had barbed-wire pick handles and revolvers. They demanded that I open the door.

When I saw the odds against me (I could hear others outside but couldn't see them—later I learned there were at least 200 in the crowd), I thought it would be better to open the door. They said they weren't going to hurt me.

I told the wife they were going to take me for a ride and she said she was going along and I told her to stay there but she wouldn't stay behind. They gathered up 13 of us in that territory in East San Jose, on McCurry St. and Stowe Ave. They took us out to a school house, informing us that we would not be hurt.

After waiting at the school house approximately 15 minutes they blindfolded us and ordered us into three cars and drove us out to a packing shed. Then they took our pictures at the packing shed. They wanted to beat me up, but the wife being there they didn't have the heart to do it. They had already beaten other comrades that night. One of them hung up four or five feet in the air at the end of a rope and let him down again. They

had knocked three teeth loose for him and they had him blindfolded. They tore his clothes off and took his pants down and wanted to stick one of these pick handles up his rectum and would have done it if he hadn't been a strong man able to protect himself.

They held us there for about one hour, then they loaded us all in private machines and took us to Salinas. There we were met by highway patrolmen and unarmed police. They booked us in Salinas on vagrancy charges and took our pictures and fingerprints there. They held us until about 7:30 Friday and then loaded us into a small stage and started us on the way to Santa Barbara, making only one stop for gas.

They sent us down alone with the bus driver from Pismo Beach, probably thinking we would get away and leave the bus or wreck it. I think they wanted us to do that so they would have a charge against us.

The police at Santa Barbara arrested us on a blanket charge, you might say, on suspicion. They held us there from 2 a.m. until 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They released us with orders to leave town by Sunday noon. The wife and I came on to Los Angeles and some of the boys made arrangements for transportation back to San Jose.

They certainly tried hard to get the wife to leave me but she would not do it.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Domestic Workers' Union Organizing in Bronx

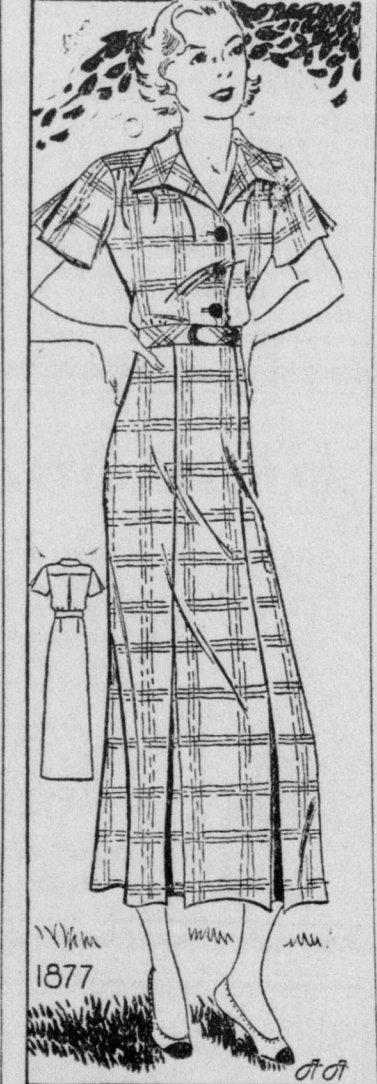
Domestic workers in New York—driven desperate by hiring methods of employment agencies, which take substantial amounts of what meagre wages the workers may get on jobs (often very brief jobs) secured through agencies,—have developed the practise of assembling on certain corners, standing there and waiting for women seeking house-

workers to come and bargain with them. A sort of 1934 model open-air slave-market; but while the slaves used to go to the highest bidder, now the jobs go to the lowest bidder.

The Domestic Workers' Union is getting busy in territory in the Bronx where this practise exists. A new union headquarters, that of the fifth local, has been established at 1548 Westchester Avenue, over the Ward theatre; and Mary Ford writes us:

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1877 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



"We are going to have an open-air meeting on Thursday, August 2, at the corner of Elder and Westchester Avenues, at 11 a. m. We are trying to organize the women who go up in that section and stand on the corners looking for work.

If anyone wants further information about what we're trying to do up there, he can get in touch with Clinton Jackson at the Westchester Workers' Club, 1548 Westchester Ave."

We suggest that any comrades of that neighborhood who read these lines try to get this issue of the "Daily" into the hands of the domestic workers thereabouts, employed or unemployed, whom the Union is aiming to organize.

We also hope that all women of the neighborhood who read this and can spare the time, will go and support the open-air meeting, and that any good speakers who know something of the conditions and struggles of the domestic workers, do not hesitate to go up on the platform and speak up for unionization. The Union fights for 50 cents hourly for day work, \$20 weekly for full time.

To Help Reach the Working Women There is a chance to secure free some literature useful in trying to interest working class women in struggle in behalf of their class.

There is a large number of the May issue of the Working Women magazine on hand at the office of the magazine, also limited numbers of other back issues; and these the editors have decided to give out for distribution wherever it will do the most good.

Comrades who could use these to interest individual contacts or to use at meetings, etc., should write to the editors explaining how they wish to use the magazine, and one or two copies will be given free. One copy to those who want it just for themselves. Only postage to cover mailing (second-class rates) must be enclosed.

Organizations who want more than the one or two copies might

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and state number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

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Mexican Workers Win Struggle for Relief

By a Worker Correspondent

LA JUNTA, Col.—I arrived here on July 10. I found the people here starving and without work. The relief bureau had orders not to give any relief to the Mexican people.

I called for a meeting on July 9 at night. About 300 men attended the meeting and we voted to call a demonstration for July 10 at 2 p. m. At 9 a. m. I was at the Court House Park. The sheriff came and talked to me, and he told me that he wanted to see me alone. I answered him that he could talk to me there where all my friends could see, and the sheriff got mad. He told me that we couldn't talk at this park. The law was under his gun.



The workers answered that they would talk with a permit or without one. Within an hour he came back and he told me that I was to go

to the City Hall where the Mayor and State Relief Administrator wanted to see me. I answered him that they had to see and talk to the committee that was elected for such a purpose. The committee asked me to go with them.

We arrived at the City Hall and the Mayor of the city threatened to put me in jail. I told him, "look at all these people here surrounding you." At the same time I told him to ask the sheriff what these people would tell him. The only law here is the workers.

At this time the State Relief Administrator arose and told me that anything concerning the relief he and I would arrange. I answered him that I couldn't do anything without the workers. He told me that I should tell the workers that the relief office was open to give them relief orders as before, for the whole country, and he would also put me to work. He told me to stop the demonstration, that he didn't want any trouble.

I told him that I wasn't a dictator like Mussolini or Hitler, that the

workers would march if they saw fit, that it all depended on them. The workers then voted not to have the demonstration, and then he went and extended their relief.

When we returned to the man's house, the lady asked me if I was a Communist. I asked her why? She told me that at the relief station they were told not to pay any attention to them, as they were very bad people, these Communists. I also asked her if she believed this and she said, I don't know. And at the same time, she repeated the question, was I a Communist? I answered her; yes, I am, and then she said she wouldn't believe a thing they said about Communists again. The next day we had a meeting and we organized a branch of the Spanish Workers League. So this is all.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

WHEN the smoke of battle of the World War had cleared and the graves in Flanders Field were neatly ticketed and the mothers duly notified that their sons would not come home, a flood of books began to appear saying that "now it can be told." Some were written by army men, others by politicians, but the most illuminating came from the facile pens of journalists.

Some revealed the intrigues of various military cliques, others boasted of the canny methods used to whip up the "public" behind the imperialist war. In the United States, George Creel, appointed by President Wilson to run the "Committee on Public Information" emerged with a book entitled "How We Advertised America." Creel told in detail just how the war propaganda machine of the U. S. had operated under his leadership; how the Four-Minute speakers were recruited, Liberty Bonds peddled on the public; churches, Y.M.C.A.'s and Salvation Army groups lined up behind the imperialist slaughter.

Now comes a confession, or, to be more accurate—a boast—from the Pacific Coast. "Editor and Publisher," the trade publication of the newspaper publishers, in its issue of July 28, gives some "inside dope" on how the San Francisco press helped the Industrial Association defeat the General Strike, with the aid of the "right-thinking" labor leaders. What's more, how it laid the basis for the fascist attacks on workers' organizations, inspired the vigilante raids and instituted a reign of terror.

"Dailies Helped Break General Strike" is the headline in the "Editor and Publisher." After bribing the printers and pressmen with a new contract restoring a ten per cent wage cut, the publishers set up a council to conduct the press campaign against the General Strike.

Just before the zero hour a group of publishers of the Bay region newspapers comprising Clarence B. Lindner, general manager of the San Francisco Examiner; George T. Cameron, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle; Robert O. Holliday, publisher of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin; Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, and Richard A. Carrington, Jr., publisher of the Oakland Post-Enquirer, met to devise ways and means to meet the crisis.

London and Moscow

IN THIS holy war against labor, John Francis Neyland, general counsel for the sterling patriot, William Randolph Hearst, who had just returned from a Hawaiian vacation, was chosen as field marshal.

The "Editor and Publisher" grimly reports that Hearst telephoned from London to Clarence R. Lindner, general manager of the San Francisco Examiner, "saying that a story was being cabled telling how the general strike in England in 1926 had been crushed when the government took control of the situation. This was published on Monday in the Examiner, Chronicle, Call-Bulletin, Post-Enquirer and all Hearst papers."

Here we find the ruling class of one country calling upon the experience of the ruling class of another country in the fight against the working class. It's quite proper, of course, for the American shipowners to study the strikebreaking methods of the British capitalists, but for the American workers to emulate the Russian workers—this is called by the capitalist press "alien influence."

Those squeamish individuals who gasp with horror every time a Communist writer charges the capitalist press with active strikebreaking will be interested to know, according to the "Editor and Publisher," that Mr. Neyland (Hearst lawyer) entered into negotiations with conservative labor leaders... newspaper editorials built up the strength and influence of the conservative leaders and aided in splitting the conservative membership away from the radicals.

Concluding his exuberant report, "Editor and Publisher" says that "the strategy of Mr. Neyland and the publishers' council had now begun to work. By Wednesday night the strike strategy committee relaxed its restrictions on food and the power of public opinion was running like a strong flood tide against the strikers. On Thursday the general strike was called off in San Francisco and the next day in East Bay area."

Don't Be Naive, Lady

LIGHT on the activities of the California press in helping to break the General Strike (working hand-in-hand with the labor traitors of the A. F. of L.), is also found in an article entitled "Journalistic Strikebreakers" in the August 1 issue of the New Republic.

Here the writer, Evelyn Seeley, cites specific examples of barefaced lies, distortions and outright provocations by the press. Miss Seeley declared that, "As was no doubt to be expected, deliberate journalistic malpractice" reached its height in San Francisco, where the provocative tactics of the Chronicle and William Randolph Hearst's Examiner earned the former a brick through its plate-glass front window and necessitated a police guard over the premises of both."

The phrase "journalistic malpractice" on the part of the capitalist press in labor struggles is as deceptive as "miscarriage of justice" is in describing the deliberate frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, and Angelo Herndon. Far from being "journalistic malpractice" or "misuse" of the power of the press, it is, on the contrary, the highest fulfillment of the function of the capitalist press.

In San Francisco, the fighting spirit of the workers was so high that the publishers found it necessary to organize an "emergency" council to help the Industrial Association and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats break the strike. But in every other city of the U. S. the capitalist press responded with true class instinct, and joined in a vicious assault upon the striking workers.

In San Francisco the stock-in-trade of the newspapers was the great solicitude for "the public." How hollow this pretense is can be seen from the fact that during the General Strike the workers, their wives and children were easily a majority of the population. Who then, was the public? The newspaper publishers and their pimp editors?

"Freedom of the Press!"

FREEDOM of the press! What miserable hypocrisy! As Lenin observed, the freedom of the press under capitalism consists in the ability of the capitalists to buy and sell writers and to control opinion in the interests of the bosses.

This talk about regimentation under Communism! What could have been more regimented than the organized barrage of anti-working class propaganda unleashed during the General Strike? And the important fact to remember is that this was not limited to the Pacific Coast. With the most amazing unanimity, every capitalist newspaper in the United States—from the Los Angeles Times to the Long Island Daily Press—echoed the interests of the San Francisco Industrial Association.

This was a war-time mobilization of the press. It was a dress-rehearsal for "bigger things" to come. With the Associated Press sending out wire dispatches to 1,280 daily newspapers, with the United Press serving nearly 1,000 other papers, and the scores of syndicated "special" writers—from Arthur Brisbane to Philip Wylie—grinding out poison to be consumed by millions of readers daily, what "miracles" could not the capitalist press accomplish on the signal of war against the Soviet Union?

Against this capitalist newspaper line-up, only one English-language daily newspaper stood out, boldly and defiantly fighting for victory for the West Coast workers. This was the Daily Worker, which demanded that the shipowners accede to every demand of the strikers, regardless of the dent it would make in the bosses' wallets.

Most important, the Daily Worker and the rest of the revolutionary press (particularly the Western Worker) showed the relationship between the Pacific Coast shipowners and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government. Without their own press, workers are blind and can easily be misled, for they do not always see the close links between the bosses and the capitalist government.

July-August Issue of Workers Club Review Is Impressive Example

WORKERS CLUB REVIEW. Official organ of the Associated Workers Clubs, 11 W. 18th St. July-August Issue No. 5-6.

Reviewed by JERRY ARNOLD

THIS is a brilliant example of what a workers' organization can do with a mimeograph machine when they can't afford to put out a printed magazine. The Workers Club Review is easily one of the nearest jobs in mimeograph magazine I've ever seen in this country. Clear-cut, even paragraphs, attractive layouts—even the stenciled illustrations are clear.

There are some good articles on the Scottsboro case and lynching in the South, some fair poetry and a short story and a spirited editorial on the freedom of Ernest Thaelmann.

The Thaelmann editorial, however, contains an error which must be corrected.

"Whoever at this time," the editorial states, "falls to raise his voice in protest against this planned execution [of Thaelmann—Ed.] can only be classed in the same category as Hitler, and will be equally guilty of the murder of Ernest Thaelmann if it shall come to pass."

Just read the paragraph over again, comrades of the Workers Club Review. How about workers who have never heard of Thaelmann? How about those who have yet not realized the significance and the importance of saving the life of this heroic German working class leader? How about those misled workers, intellectuals and impoverished middle class people who don't care about fascism at all or who even favor it mildly?

Certainly these cannot be classed with Hitler. They don't need an elaborate explanation either. Hitler is the deadly enemy of the workers. The others, intellectuals, impoverished middle classes and some workers can be won over to the side of the militant working class.

It's just a careless error that would have been caught by careful editing could have eliminated.

Outstanding in the magazine is the organizational problems. Perhaps too much space is devoted to this matter—or, rather, I should say too little is devoted to articles, short stories, poetry, interviews and other features. There are reports on neighborhood work, letters of criticism and suggestions for improved work, club correspondence, how to make leaflets, etc.—all very valuable and concretely treated.

The magazine on the whole is an unusually fine piece of work. So fine, indeed, that we can look forward to one of the finest looking magazines in the working class movement when the Workers Club Review is actually printed.

WHAT'S ON

A POPULAR DISCUSSION on Marxist Strategy and Tactics in relation to trade union work in U. S. Friday, August 17th, 8 p.m., at 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor. Jack Stachel will review Lenin's "Left-Right Communism." Adm. 25c or 51c worth of literature.

Thursday SYMPOSIUM—China Depicted in Current Fiction—A Political and Literary analysis of recent novels about China. Speakers: H. S. Chan, John Phillips, Conrad Komarov. Well-known writers have been invited to take part in general discussion. Audiences Friends of the Chinese People, 148 W. 23rd St., Room 12, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

LECTURE by Jose Calderon on "Fascism in Spain." United Front Supporters, 11 W. 18th St., 8:45 p.m.

LECTURE—Revolt in the Romantic Poets, by D. Gannu, Instructor of English at N.Y.U., at National Student League, 114 W. 14th St., 4:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

LECTURE on Marxist Criticism of Freud by the Pen & Hammer Psychology Comm. at National Student League, 114 W. 14th St., 6:30-8 p.m. Adm. 15c.

PROFESSIONAL ALLIANCE Against War At Madison will hold Mass Anti-War Meeting at Franklin Manor, 836 Franklin Ave. near Eastern Parkway. Alfred Wagenknecht and Rev. Kenneth Kingston, speakers.

Friday JOE GILBERT, Organizer, Taxi Drivers Union, "Recent Strike Struggles in U.S.A.," at Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St., 8:30 p.m.

MOONLITE DANCE FESTIVAL, Open-Air Dance given by Brooklyn Section Associated Workers Clubs at Frank's Inn, 1307 E. 92nd St., Canarsie, Sunday, August 12, 7:30 p.m. Ben Posner and his music. Program: Workers Lab. Theatre in "Dun-Can Red Dance," "Hitler" in Puzos. Kats, drinks, beer, fun galore! Tickets for sale at Workers Book Shops, 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor. Brooklyn. Free at all Workers Clubs. Direction B.M.T. 14th St. Line to Avenue K. Adm. 25c.

Philadelphia, Pa. SOCIAL AND TEA, given by the Unemployment Council, Friday, August 3, 8 p.m., at 446 Christian St. Games, entertainment, music, dancing.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Soviet Close-Ups" Remains Second Week at The Acme "Soviet Close-Ups" the new Soviet film, will continue for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The picture is a comprehensive study of Soviet life as it is today. It gives a graphic picture of what one-sixth of the world—the Soviet Union—is doing. The film also covers many parts of the U.S.S.R. with which we are not familiar.

"Aida" To Be Presented at The Stadium Tonight This week's opera at the Stadium will be "Aida," under the direction of Alexander Smallens, and will be performed this evening and Saturday night. The principal singers include Rosa Tentoni, Kathryn Meisle, Louis D'Angelo, Frederick Jagel, Harold Kravitz and Claudio Frigerio. The ballet will be danced by Rita De Leporte and Corps de Ballet.

On Sunday Willem Van Hoogstraten will conduct the Overture to "Der Freischuetz," by Weber; Deems Taylor's Suite, "Through the Looking Glass"; Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde"; Wagner and Beethoven's "Pastorale" Symphony.

Ohio Women Lawyer Named Red Candidate for State Office

For Attorney-General

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Whenever election time or any other good excuse rolls around, the newspapers of this midwestern metropolis clash the cymbals and beat the drums for Florence E. Allen, who in 1923 won for herself the distinction of being the first woman to sit on a State Supreme Court bench. She started in the law game way back in 1914, has been doing obviously well at it ever since and the home town newspaper loves to talk about it, for Cleveland marks the beginning of the belt where local pride still flourishes.

What's the reason for raking over the back files of Cleveland newspapers on the subject of Miss Allen at this late date? It may be asked.

Nothing, save that there is another election campaign beginning and that the candidate running for attorney-general of Ohio on the Communist ticket is a woman whose career has some interesting parallels with that of Miss Allen.

Yetta Land is also a lawyer. She got her start a bit later than Miss Allen because she had to devote a number of years to the bringing up of two sons.

Long before that, however, she worked in a cigar factory at the age of 13 and leading the first Cleveland cigar-makers strike at the age of 16, so that somehow she didn't get around to attending law school.

Just what made Florence E. Allen take up law is not explained by the 1923-27 edition of "Who's Who in America," which is quite free with other bits of information about her, but Yetta Land's interest started in 1918 when she attended the

trial of Eugene V. Debs in Cleveland. Debs was convicted of violating the infamous war-time Espionage Act, and Comrade Land's indignation was aroused by the incompetence of the Socialist defense attorney, Joseph W. Sharts. She determined then and there to study law, and study she did—at about the same time that her oldest son was completing his college courses.

But unlike Florence Allen, Yetta Land aspired to no posts as a county prosecutor, which was one of Miss Allen's first jobs. Instead she applied herself immediately to the legal defense of workers under the direction of the International Labor Defense. In 1931 she conducted the successful defense for Paul Cassey, against charges of sabotaging the construction of a giant Navy dirigible in Akron. Her victory in this case nipped an incipient "red scare" in the bud. She has scored other successes in defending workers charged with Criminal Syndicalism before the Ohio Court of Appeals, and in numerous minor cases. She was attorney for I. O. Ford, now Communist candidate for Governor in Ohio, when he was charged with desecrating the American flag. She won that case, too.

Like many working class lawyers, she doesn't confine her defense of working class interests to court rooms. She is active in working class organizations. And it's a sure thing that if Yetta Land is elected Attorney-General of Ohio, she will not confine her activities on behalf of the working class to her chambers in the State Capitol.

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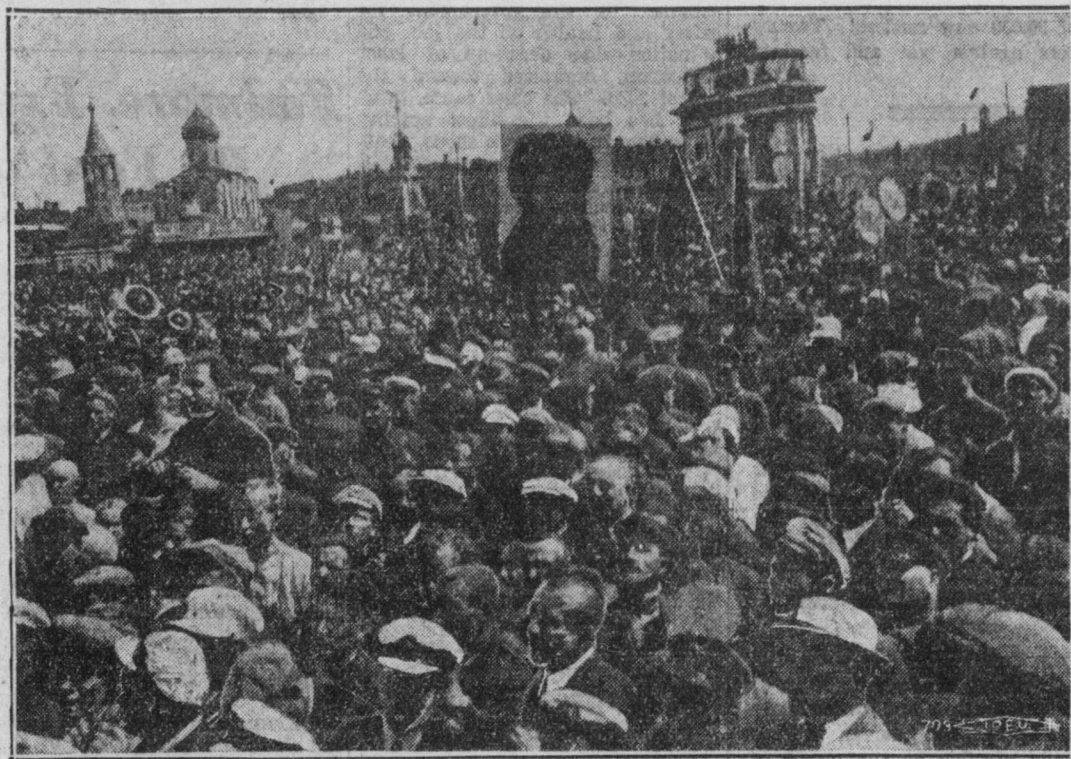
Yetta Land

Unemployment Council Formed in Ranshaw, Pa.

RANSHAW, Pa., Aug. 1.—Fifty unemployed workers organized the Ranshaw Unemployment Council at a mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Shamokin Councils on July 24.

Joseph Koyack was elected recording secretary, and Edward Markoskie, treasurer. An executive committee was elected and will meet with the committee from the Shamokin Unemployment Council to plan action on relief cases and grievances, after which they will report back to the Ranshaw Unemployment Council on August first.

String Scene From "Soviet Close-Ups" Now at Acme



Part of the great throng who greeted Prof. Otto Schmidt on his arrival at the railway station in Moscow, a scene from "Soviet Close-Ups," now playing at the Acme Theatre. This is one of the most exciting films of the year.

From the First World War to the Second

By NEMO V. NEVER AGAIN

"The first and the last World War" was the slogan put forward when the imperialist peace was concluded on the fields of Europe, which were strewn with corpses and ruins. "No more war," was the cry on every First of May of the Social Democrats who but yesterday had voted the war credits. The toiling masses of the people were thirsting for peace and disarmament.

Article 1, paragraph 2, of the deceitful League of Nations Covenant laid down that only such states could become members of the League as accepted the reduction of armaments fixed by the League of Nations. Fifteen years have passed since the solemn proclamation of this principle, but instead of disarmament the members of the League have gone forward to increased armament.

The so-called disarmament negotiations of the League of Nations lasted from 1925 to 1933 and even today they have not yet come to a termination. The number of declamatory speeches, of sessions, proposals and projects, has taken on boundless dimensions. Mountains of dossiers have been accumulated. Long pauses were interpolated between the separate negotiations, ostensibly in order to make better preparation for the sessions. The elite of the world of bourgeois diplomacy gathered at Geneva. The year 1932 was declared "disarmament celebration year." It was the memorable year in which the Geneva peace speeches were reinforced by the bursting of the shells from the Japanese bombing airplanes.

Up to today not a single soldier has been discharged, not a single warship dispensed with, not a single airplane dismantled, not a penny spared from armament expenditure. Can one speak of the bankruptcy of Geneva on that account? Nothing would be more incorrect! By making the League of Nations the guardians of disarmament, the imperialists were, so to speak, setting up the wolf as shepherd. As an executive instrument of the imperialists, the League of Nations could not and was not intended to encroach upon the apparatus of armed power of the bourgeoisie. Under cover of the Geneva peace screen, the governments of the capitalist countries succeeded in deceiving general public opinion as to the seriousness of the war danger and in accelerating their own armaments without disturbance. Finally, the imperialists declared that they were compelled to arm in the interests of "national security," referring cynically to Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which makes disarmament dependent on the minimum amount of armaments compatible with national security and the execution of international duties. Instead of creating the best security against war by general disarmament, as demanded by the Soviet government, the imperialists brought about security against disarmament, an armed peace.

Each imperialist power looked on the struggle at Geneva as a struggle for disarmament of the others, a struggle for winning an increase of its own military powers. The deceitful disarmament

maneuvers only became impossible when the sharpening of the imperialist antagonisms endowed the war danger with a new acute character.

Japan and Germany, those two chief war-making powers of the world, turned their backs on the conference. When the imperialists had already extensively armed themselves for war and now wanted to undertake their last war preparations without restrictions, they noted with hypocritical regret: The Disarmament Conference is bankrupt. The Geneva Conference became a new source of incessant conflicts which further stimulated to the imperialist antagonisms. The Geneva Disarmament Conference proved to be a stage in the progress to war of the imperialist groupings. The Geneva Disarmament Conference has encountered the same fate as that peace committee in the year 1912, of which the symposium published in Zurich, 1932, by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, under the title of "What would a new war be like?" records.

Immediately before the war a very representative special committee was set up and entrusted with the task of examining the technical side of the problem; but the committee was prevented by the outbreak of the World War in 1914 from taking up its activity.

Let us take the question of naval disarmament. The Washington conference of 1921-22 laid down a definite proportion for the strength of the fleets of the five leading Great Powers. It limited the construction of heavy battleships, forbade the building of new naval bases and agreed upon a united action of the powers in China. The London Conference of 1930, in continuation of the Washington Conference, was intended to limit also the smaller units such as cruisers, destroyers and submarines which are decisive for a future naval war. And what was the result of these two disarmament conferences? The naval building yards working at high pressure, the launching of warship after warship, war fleets consisting predominantly of new vessels, general feverish competition in naval armaments, the Pacific Ocean converted into a huge naval base and the chief hearth of the war conflagration of 1934.

Then came the treaty of Locarno. With the "spirit of Locarno" the war period was supposed to have come to a final conclusion and the promised era of peace to have begun. Had not the hereditary enemies, Germany and France, become reconciled for ever and ever by renouncing any alteration of frontiers or employment of force? No less than seven treaties were concluded, in order, it was alleged, to protect the partners "from the scourge of war" and to "provide for peaceful settlement of all conflicts which might possibly arise between them." The International Court of Arbitration was given the sublime task of arbitrating on all disputes between the nations. As the same time, however, the Locarno treaty envisaged a united advance of the powers against the Soviet Union. Crowned with the Nobel Peace Prize and accompanied by the Hosannah peans of the Social-Democratic press, Stresemann, Briand and Chamberlain returned from Locarno. (To Be Continued)

Fascist Terror Adds New Interest to Jack London's "Iron Heel"

THE IRON HEEL, by Jack London. In new, special edition for Workers Library Publishers, 50 E. 13th St., New York. Price 95 cents.

Reviewed by S. SHERMAN

IN these days of bestial fury used by crumpling German fascism against any opposition; when workers' quarters are being savagely demolished by the Vigilantes, those professional thugs of a capitalist society whose putrescence is becoming daily more offensive to ever wider numbers of the working-class, one is startled in reading Jack London's "The Iron Heel," written in 1907 and yet today contemporary.

Like Bellamy's Looking Backward, London's book uses the familiar literary device of dating his work seven centuries in the future when what he calls the Brotherhood of Man has been achieved for four centuries. But while the former book is frankly utopian and makes no pretense at being Marxian, London's well-known work is obviously the product of a man who in his day was a militant Socialist and considered himself a disciple of Marx.

It is idle to speculate whether London, were he alive today, would have recognized the inconsistency of his petty-bourgeois brand of Socialism and probably developed into a thorough-going Marxist, we can comprehend some of his mistakes as the natural confusion almost inevitable in one who calls the iron heel of history—a whim, a fantasy, an apparition, a thing unexpected and undreamed, and it should serve as a warning to those rash political theorists of to-day who speak with certitude of social processes." Yet he had enough political insight to recognize that "Capitalism, rotten-ripe, sent forth that monstrous offshoot, the Oligarchy"—a system bearing a remarkable resemblance to fascism.

The book itself purports to be a manuscript found in the heart of an old oak tree in the year 419 B.O.M. (Brotherhood of Man), hidden there seven centuries earlier by Avis Everhard, on the eve of a period of terror accompanying the Second Revolt.

The manuscript is supposed to describe the period between 1912 and 1932. Since, however, the Iron Heel was written in 1907, we realize that London wrote the book as a bit of political forecasting. Avis is the daughter of a professor of physics in the State University at Berkeley, California, whose interest in the revolutionary movement has been created by meeting Ernest Everhard, "a working-class philosopher," who is identified with London himself and expounds the latter's views.

LONDON showed an almost uncanny ability to foresee some political events, along with an extremely pessimistic viewpoint of others. An especially interesting illustration at present, with the general strike on the Western coast just smashed by the betrayal of the A. F. of L. leaders, is the war between Germany and the United States which is stopped by a general strike in both countries. The ruling classes of both countries then realized the strength of organized labor and formed an alliance for the purpose of defeating their common foe, the revolutionary proletariat of both countries. It was now January, 1913 and once again London saw correctly that American imperialism would control more and more of the world market so that scores of countries were flung out of that market with unconsumable and unsalable surpluses on their hands. They could not continue their method of producing surpluses. The capitalist system, so far as they were concerned, had hopelessly broken down."

The confusion of London's political ideology gives rise to some astounding conclusions. In spite of the fact that the workers of a score of European countries revolt and form "cooperative commonwealths," American capitalism seems all-powerful. With these countries presumably self-sufficient (though not a word is said about them from this point on) and further restricting the market

for the surplus grabbed by U. S. capital from its working masses, yet American capitalism seems to occupy an exceptional position (shades of Lovestone!). For three centuries it manages to crush revolt after revolt by methods familiar now to workers in Germany and San Francisco alike.

That London is somehow aware of the paradoxical nature of such a protracted reign of capitalism in the twentieth century is shown by the fact that he tries to explain away the contradiction by creating the Mercenaries—a sort of American Storm Troops and a labor aristocracy, who consume the major portion of the surplus of wealth. That no capitalist class would give away practically all its profits in order to bribe one section of the working class is shown by Hitler's dissolution of the Storm Troops.

It must be pointed out, also, that London's attitude toward the proletariat is often quite condescending, and he dwells too much on the terrorist side of the revolution. In spite of these shortcomings "The Iron Heel" is a good revolutionary novel. It is written in that simple, fascinating style so truly London's and holds the reader's interest from first to last page. The picture it gives of the callous brutality of the capitalist class is etched so powerfully in the reader's mind as to refute without another word the Socialist Party theories about the peaceful, democratic change to Socialism.

Portrait of the U.S.S.R. In August Issue of "Soviet Russia Today"

The August issue of "Soviet Russia Today" is literally packed with information about the Soviet Union, in a diversity of articles and photographs.

"The Soviet Union and the International Situation" by A. A. Heller, is a careful analysis of the forces at work against the Soviet Union, and the determined effort of the Russians for peace. Heller quotes Livinov to the Geneva Conference: "The Soviet Government is prepared to use its power for the broadest measures for the preservation of universal peace. I can assure you that the government which I represent will continue with all the energy possible its labor to strengthen universal peace."

Liston M. Oak contributes a long and detailed article on the OGPU, "The OGPU is Abolished." He traces the course of the OGPU from its inception as the Cheka to the present day, when it is no longer needed as a safeguard of socialist construction.

A visit to the Bolshevo Commune, made famous by the motion picture, "Road to Life" is described by Dr. C. M. Stoycoff, of Gary, Indiana. "A Repair Shop for Broken Souls," Dr. Stoycoff describes the Commune and life and background of the Communards. In 1924, Yagoda started the Commune with 18 boys. Today it has a population of 2,500, who live, work and govern their own lives.

"A New Era in the Caucasus," by Wm. Oswood Field, Jr., deals with the civilization of wild mountains of the Caucasus, and how the Soviets have brought a new meaning of life to these once backward people.

When Max Hittelman went back to Odessa recently, and walked the streets he once knew well, he realized that the 29 years he was away he saw 100 years of progress. In "Odessa Revisited," he describes the "bread factory" with its club and library and recreation halls. He describes a night at the Opera, crowded with workers, with children filling the boxes formerly reserved for "nobles."

There are also letters from the Soviet Union, the resolution of the United Farmers' League to send a delegate to the Soviet Union for Nov. 7th, and book reviews by Charles Recht and Margaret Irish Lamont.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- WIZ—Stamps Club—Capt. Tim Healy
- WAB—Baseball—Country Elys. Songs
- 7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn, Sketch
- WIZ—Comedy; Music
- WIZ—Marlin Orch.
- WABC—House Beside the Road—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—To Be Announced
- WOR—Talk—Harry Hershfield
- WIZ—Ed Lovry, Comedian
- WABC—Grofe Orch.
- 7:45—WEAF—Irma Bordoni, Sketch
- WOR—The O'Neills—Songs
- WIZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
- WABC—Eddie Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Vallee Orch.; Solists
- WOR—Little Symphony Orch, Philip James, Conductor; Mollo Sheer, Baritone
- WIZ—Griss and Gray—Sketch
- WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
- 8:15—WABC—Current Topics—Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, Author
- 8:30—WIZ—Dorothy Page and Charles Sears, Songs
- WABC—Studio Concert
- 9:00—WEAF—Capt. Henry's Show Boat
- WOR—Red and Gun Club
- WIZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- WABC—Carson Robison Buickaros
- 9:15—WOR—Della Baker, Soprano; William Hargrave, Baritone
- 9:30—WOR—Pauline Albert, Piano
- WIZ—General Hugh S. Johnson, NSA Administrator, Speaking at a C. O. Party of Progress, Chicago
- WABC—The Guitars, Tenor
- 9:45—WOR—The Witch's Tale—Sketch
- WABC—Fats Waller, Songs
- 10:00—WEAF—Whitman Orch.; Al Johnson, Songs
- WIZ—Canadian Music
- WABC—Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; Music; Sketches
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 10:30—WOR—Stuart Orch.
- WIZ—Canadian Concert
- 10:45—WABC—Playboys Trio
- 11:00—WEAF—Your Love Song
- WOR—Spanish Musicals
- WABC—Vera Vasa, Contralto
- 11:15—WEAF—Bsterg Orch.
- WABC—Childs Orch.
- 11:30—WEAF—From Boston; Premiere, Life Begins at Forty, with Bert Lehr, Comedian
- WOR—Dancing Orch.
- WIZ—Madriguera Orch.
- 11:45—WABC—Busse Orch.
- 12:00—WEAF—Dance Music (Also on WABC, WMCA, WOR, WEAF)
- WIZ—Milwaukee Philharmonic Orch., Frank Waller, Conductor; Lucille Meucci, Soprano

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Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

Farmer-Labor Terror

YESTERDAY, in order to smash the mass picketing of the militant Minneapolis workers, Olson's national guard raided the strikers' headquarters, arresting William Brown, Vincent Dunne, and other leaders of Drivers' Local 574, and 150 strikers, dispersing those who were gathering for the picketing.

This should make it crystal clear to all workers that the leadership of the Farmer-Labor Party is engaged in breaking the Minneapolis drivers' strike. Governor Olson has suppressed all rights of the workers of Minneapolis. His troops have abolished picketing, prohibited outdoor assemblies of over 100, and are authorizing the running of trucks. At the point of machine guns and bayonets the right to strike and to picket is being taken away from the Minneapolis workers by the troops of Governor Olson.

The truck drivers of Minneapolis must at once spread the strike to other Minneapolis unions. This can only be done over the heads of the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party and over the heads of the reactionary A. F. of L. leaders of the stamp of Cramer, Weir and Nelson.

THE leaders of Local 574, including the Trotskyist leaders, such as Vincent and M. F. Dunne, have failed to go over the heads of these C. L. U. leaders and spread the strike. They soft-pedaled in criticism of the A. F. of L. leaders, at the cost of failure to spread the strike.

The leaders of Local 574, furthermore, failed to prepare the strikers for the meaning of martial law. They pussyfooted on the question of an immediate mobilization of the workers for a broad united front campaign against the terroristic and strike-breaking moves of Olson, even after Olson had called out the troops. After the national guard was escorting trucks, these leaders still hoped to settle all problems by mere negotiation with Olson. That failing, they feverishly ordered mass picketing without rallying the broad masses of Minneapolis workers for the support of the militant drivers. They still refused to appeal to the masses over the heads of the leaders.

The Minneapolis strikers must now arouse the entire Minneapolis working class to action—to spread the strike and to organize mass picketing to defeat the strikebreaking of the national guard. Rank and file committees should be set up in all local unions to organize the spreading of the strike and the mass picketing, and to organize the fight against the terror.

Only by the broadest united front can the sabotage of the reactionary A. F. of L. and Farmer-Labor officials be broken through and the scab trucks stopped. The workers of Minneapolis are strongly behind the truck drivers. They are held back only by their reactionary leaders.

The workers of the entire country must rally to the support of the Minneapolis strikers. Resolutions and telegrams of protest should flood Governor Olson at St. Paul, demanding an end to martial law, the withdrawal of the national guard and demanding the right of the Minneapolis workers to strike, to picket, to organize and to assemble.

Profits in Steel

IF YOU want to know what Roosevelt's N.R.A.-New Deal policies are doing for the biggest Wall Street monopolies, just take a look at the pride of J. P. Morgan, the gigantic U. S. Steel Corporation.

The latest report of this billion dollar pillar of Wall Street monopoly capital reveals the following results for the three months ending June 30:

Production rose 65 per cent.
Wages rose 8 per cent.
Net profits rose 350 per cent.

The J. P. Morgan U. S. Steel Corporation has reaped the highest profits in the past three years, thanks to the Roosevelt program of war production, inflation and intensified exploitation of labor.

A slight, temporary, increase in employment and wages, a terrific increase in exploitation and speed-up, and a huge increase in profit—that is the picture of the Roosevelt program as it affects the most typical monopolist exploiter of the working class.

This is the monstrous plunder of the steel workers and the masses which Roosevelt protected at Ambridge with the gleaming steel of bayonets and bullets.

This is what William Green and his Tighe-Leonard lieutenants of the A. A. Steel union protected with their unspeakable treachery in strangling the steel strike.

This is what the masses support on their backs with hunger, squalor and suffering.

THE New Deal is working—for Wall Street monopoly capital. It is succeeding, not in solving the crisis, for that it cannot do, but in wringing out of the hides of the masses more profits through the most ruthless robbery and exploitation.

A poet, John Dos Passos, once wrote that capitalism with its hideous explosions of imperialist war and mass suffering provides "good growing weather for the Morgans."

But the Morgans have never had such good growing weather as this under the Roosevelt New Deal. It is their paradise. It is hell for those who produce the wealth which the Morgans feed on.

Our Circulation

LET us examine the figures of our circulation drive. A full report is published on page one that deserves close study.

One district, Connecticut, has just gone over the top, fulfilling its quota with a 106.2 per cent gain in circulation since the drive started five weeks ago. Good work, planned and persistent, has given Connecticut first place.

But what is significant is that we have achieved a net gain of almost 6,000 new readers since the drive started, despite the fact that the usual summer trend, not only of the "Daily," but of all papers, is always to lose readers.

This is an achievement, comrades. What is remarkable is that more than 30 per cent of this counter-seasonal advance has been achieved in the last seven days! This means that the rate of advance is accelerating, that the drive is gaining momentum.

But this also means that we have now reached a crucial stage in our circulation drive where every one of us must seize hold of our gains for rapid advance and consolidation of our position.

FURTHER it should be noted that in the concentration districts, in heavy industry, there is still serious lagging. Here is where we must strike the hardest, the most telling blows against capitalism. Lagging here is a politically serious weakness which can be overcome only by persistent, organized work of the Party in these districts.

Our goal is 20,000 new readers by September. We can, we must reach this goal. The present political situation in America makes this a political duty of every supporter of the Daily Worker.

Let us plunge into renewed activity! Form Red Builder groups everywhere. Watch the circulation columns. Study the methods outlined in them. Discuss the "Daily" with new readers, with people who have never seen it. Organize regular distribution. Give it to friends. Sell it before factories, at trade union locals.

On to our goal of 20,000 new readers! Twenty thousand new fighters against war and fascism, against capitalism!

Soviet Mastery

THE news of the forced descent of the American balloonists recalls the fact that two world's records for height of ascent still belong to the Soviet Union.

Soviet airmen have risen closer to the sun than any other human beings competing for the honors of mastering the secrets of the stratosphere, with Prokofeff, Birnbaum and Gudenoff reaching the record height of 62,300 feet in Moscow on Nov. 1, 1933, and Fedosenko, Ussyskin, and Vasenko going to the tremendous height of 72,178 feet in Moscow on Jan. 30, 1934.

The latter three Soviet airmen were killed in the drop.

The triumphs of the Soviet Union in these difficult fields of science reveal, perhaps as fully as the triumphs of industrialization and collectivization, the enormous advances in human culture which have been made possible by the power of Socialist collectivism.

THE Russia of the Czarist-capitalist rule was a backward country, industrially and culturally. It was the proletarian revolution, leading to the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is the proletariat guiding the whole toiling population to levels of warfare and Socialist culture, that released the tremendous creative powers of the Russian people and the oppressed nationalities groaning under the yoke of Czarism.

"We are still deficient in many technical things," Stalin declared at the end of the Five Year Plan.

"But we are powerful with the advantage of a new system of society, of Socialist economy," he continued.

It is this enormous power of collective labor, organized into social production, that permitted the epic rescue of the marooned Chelyuskiners on the ice-floes of the Arctic.

It is just this advantage, the advantage of having overthrown the exploitation and anarchy of capitalist production, that permits the Soviet Union to lead the world in the march to man's mastery over the most inaccessible strongholds of the earth.

Trade With the U.S.S.R.

ANOTHER hostile step against the Soviet Union was taken by the Roosevelt regime on the occasion of setting up a new section of the Export-Import Bank, in announcing that trade credits would be refused to the U.S.S.R. Originally, the Export-Import Bank was established exclusively to finance trade with the Soviet Union. It never functioned, however. Powerful enemies of the workers' fatherland were able to quash trade efforts.

The Roosevelt government, after the passage of the Johnson Bill, cutting off trade with countries defaulting on debts, used this measure chiefly against the Soviet Union. The Kerenski debts, paid by the Wall Street government to Czarist white-guard mercenaries like Kolchak and Semenov to attempt to destroy the workers' and peasants' government, were raked up.

Now again the Roosevelt regime deliberately declares that while it will finance credits for trade with various countries through the new Export-Import Bank, the Soviet Union will be excluded.

Roosevelt, despite the conflicts between American and Japanese imperialism, has no objections to permitting DuPont, General Motors and other huge trusts to supply Japan with war materials, for the war plans against the Soviet Union. But when it comes to trade with the land of rising socialism, with a government that has never defaulted on its debts, the Roosevelt regime goes out of its way to spike any credit facilities.

Morgan & Co. get U. S. government support in arranging finances for the Hitler regime, the chief organizer of the war front against the Soviet Union. But trade with the proletarian dictatorship, which is the chief bulwark of world peace, is purposely hindered and impeded.

Despite all of Roosevelt's protestations of "peace," this shows that all of the imperialist powers persistently and relentlessly never forget their united war aims against the workers' fatherland.

USSR Unions

Administer Big Social Fund

Control Four Billions of Government Money for Social Insurance

MOSCOW (F.P.).—With four billion dollars at their command, Soviet trade unions have cut down sharply on occupational diseases and the number of industrial accidents, have extended and improved pension services, and have scored great successes in their handling of sanatoriums and rest homes. This has happened since the extensive Soviet social insurance system was placed directly under their control a year ago, according to The Moscow News.

Most striking in the list of the unions' achievements is their success in attacking occupational diseases and accidents on the job. Despite the fact that thousands of new, untrained workers were drawn into Soviet industry in 1933, the number of accidents in most trades fell appreciably—20 per cent in railroad operation, 18 per cent in shoe manufacturing, 15.2 per cent in cotton production, 24 per cent in the leather industry, 21.7 per cent in the clothing industry and 9 per cent in the electro-technical industry.

80,000 Safety Inspectors Occupational diseases as well as accidents took it on the chin from the unions in 1933—for a 15 per cent count in the electro-technical industry, 17 per cent in rubber manufacture, 18 per cent in silk production, and so on.

One of the reasons for these accomplishments is the fact that 80,000 safety inspectors—who are themselves workers—are on the job now, compared with 40,000 before the unions took over the safety check-up task. Other reasons are more efficient utilization of the \$100,000,000 assigned by the government for safety and health on the job, and a nation-wide check-up of labor protection, organized toward the end of 1933. The chief cause, however, has been the direct activity of workers in their own shops, dealing directly with local union officials who are in charge.

Another score for the unions is the opening of 200,000 offices for social insurance payments, compared to the 3,500 under the former social insurance system. Union locals themselves pass on pension cases, etc., without other agencies' intervention.

To care for the sick, for vacationers and for workers' children, a whole network of new sanatoriums, rest homes, camps and nurseries have been constructed by the unions in their first year of supervising social insurance.

According to J. M. Bineman, who reports all this in The Moscow News, the results of the unions' first year at this task "show that they are undoubtedly on the right track."

300 Express Support For Chinese Meetings At Open Air Meeting

NEW YORK.—A meeting of about 300 Chinese and American workers was held Sunday afternoon, corner Mott and Bayard streets, under the auspices of the Chinese League Against Japanese Invasion of China, with the co-operation of the Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 191, the Maritime Workers Industrial Union and the Unemployed Council.

The meeting, which was the first step in a campaign to culminate September 18th, the third anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, unanimously passed a resolution to be sent to Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to U. S., condemning the resumption of mail and rail relations between North China and Manchuria and calling on the workers for continued support of the struggles of the Chinese masses.

The speakers included Sam Tom of the Chinese Anti-Imperialist Alliance, Yen of the Chinese Unemployed Council, Liu of the Chinese Alliance Against Japanese Invasion of China, also speakers from the ex-servicemen's league and the Women's Councils.

Placards bore the following slogans: For the Armed Struggles of Chinese Masses Against Japanese Imperialism; Cancel \$40,000,000 wheat and cotton loan to Chiang Kai-shek; Stop the Transport of Ammunition to the Far East; Support People's Revolutionary Government and Chinese Army in Manchuria and all the Volunteers.

SPAIN HOLDS 52

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The arrest of 52 Socialists at Caceres was reported today by El Sol. The arrests were believed to be part of the recent round up in preparation for enforcing the ban of the Samper government on August 1st demonstrations against war and fascism.

Starting troop and police movements have thrown Spain into a state of alarm. A coup is feared from Jose Maria Gil Robles' Catholic Action and Martinez Vela's Agrarians, but these fascist sympathizers accuse the Left of planning a movement for power in order to disarm suspicion.

A monarchist plot was reported brewing in northern Spain as well.

RIOTS IN OTTAWA AGREEMENT

CANBERRA, Australia, July 30.—One more of the contradictions of imperialist economic policy was made evident today when intra-imperialist preferences promised by the Ottawa accords had to be dropped to prevent Italy from cutting off purchases of Australian wool.

Further imports from Italy had to be accorded to prevent this new disaster to the essential Australian wool trade, and agreement was secured from Great Britain to the step.

"PARDON MY GLOVE!"

by Burck



Padmore, Expelled Renegade, Is Exposed By Ford as Servant of Imperialist Slavers

By JAMES W. FORD

George Padmore, who has been expelled from the Communist Party, has broadcast a statement which is a bitter attack against our Party and upon its program. This letter Mr. Padmore has placed in the hands of hundreds of avowed enemies of the Party and the Negro people.

The Communist Party is not surprised at the accusations of Mr. Padmore. We expect calumny and slander from our enemies; it is one of the gauges of the effectiveness of our work. We answer Mr. Padmore's statements, because we know that his attack will be seized on by every enemy of the liberation struggle, will be received with the greatest joy by the white lynchers, the Klansmen, the whole white ruling class, and will be used by them to try to drive the Negro masses away from the Communist Party.

What better weapon can the white ruling class ask, than such a document as this from the hands of Mr. Padmore, slandering and vilifying the organization which they hate and fear because it stands fearlessly for the freedom of the Negro people? So that the Negro people and the white working class may know the truth, we repeat once more the reasons for the expulsion of George Padmore from the Communist Party:

1) Padmore was on intimate terms with well-known spies and police agents within the ranks of the Party and other working class organizations. Although repeatedly informed of the fact that these associates of his were spies against the workers, he nevertheless refused to break with them.

2) Padmore's political views and activities around the question of Liberia were in a direction calculated to further enslave and degrade the already down-trodden masses of that country. Instead of being the "last stronghold of Negro freedom," as Mr. Padmore says, Liberia is in actual fact a vassal state of American imperialism. In this rape of Liberia, Harry V. Frestone and other American capitalists have found their best allies and servants in the Liberian government officials. The government of Liberia, puppet of Wall Street, has been nothing more nor less than local policeman, slave-driver, land-thief and recruiter of forced labor for American imperialism.

3) Mr. Padmore has likewise rejected one of the fundamental principles of Communism—that the white working class and the oppressed colonial peoples and nations are natural allies in the struggle against the common oppressor, the ruling class. He claims that white and black can never understand one another. Thus he follows the policy of the ruling class, to whom the fear of unity between white slave and black slave is an perpetual nightmare.

Mr. Padmore accepts, in effect, the idea of the white ruling class that between black and white there is an inherent and lasting antagonism. In order to conceal his own desertion, his own treachery, Mr. Padmore charges the Communist Party and the Communist International with desertion of the Negro liberation struggle and treachery to the Negro people. Is it possible that the Communist Party can desert the struggle for Negro liberation, as Mr. Padmore charges? The fact is that the Communist Party can grow and conquer—and every true Communist knows this—only if it gives the most complete support to the liberation struggle of the Negro people. The struggle for the liberation of the

Negroes, for full equality, is of the very texture and fabric of our Communist program. The cause of the emancipation of the Negroes from their special oppression is inextricably bound up with the cause of the emancipation of the working class. With Stalin, we say: "For the revolution in the western world, the path to victory lies by way of a revolutionary alliance with the struggle of the colonial and dependent nationalities to throw off the yoke of imperialism."

Mr. Padmore charges that I and other leading Negro Communists are Uncle Toms. Mr. Padmore simply cannot conceive of an organization in which, in contradiction to every accepted rule of capitalist society, Negroes and whites are on a plane of complete equality. The Communist Party is indeed proud of such leaders as Harry Haywood, William L. Patterson, Otto Huiswood, Naula of South Africa, Angelo Herndon, Al Murphy, who is the leader of 8,000 share-croppers in the Black Belt, and many others. Because we work in complete harmony with our white co-workers, with whom we share the leadership of the Party, Mr. Padmore concludes that we are sycophants and Uncle Toms.

Mr. Padmore says that the Negroes of the world will be his judges. That is true. The Communist Party is willing to trust the judgment of the Negro toilers. We know what this judgment will be, for in increasing numbers, the world over, the oppressed Negro masses are joining the ranks of the Communist Parties, and putting their hope of freedom in its leadership and its program. The thin voice of a handful of misleaders, white and black, piping lies and slanders against the Communist Party, will be drowned out in the thunder of the march of the Negro masses and oppressed peoples, of the working class of all races, towards the final goal of freedom.

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Mr. Padmore distorts facts in the most shameful manner. He says that the Communist International abolished the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, in order not to offend the British Foreign Office. Such is Mr. Padmore's egotism, such is his self-glorification, that he believes himself to be the committee! He is removed, therefore the committee is abolished!

What is the truth? This committee was founded by militant Negro workers from all countries, and I myself took active part in its work from the beginning. It has never been abolished; on the contrary, it is hard at work today, and its organ, the Negro Worker, is being published as before. What is true is that George Padmore was removed from this committee because he no longer carried out the policy which the committee had set itself. Instead of a line of uncompromising struggle with all imperialism, with all forces that grind down the Negro masses, he passed over to a policy of compromise with imperialism and its agents.

Padmore says that after fifteen years, the Communist Party has been unable to make headway among the Negro masses. His wish is father to his thought; along with the white ruling class, Padmore sincerely wishes that this were so. But the thousands of Negroes joining the ranks of the Communist Parties, fighting for liberation under its leadership, give the lie to this accusation. Because the Communist Party lives, the nine Scottsboro boys were not sent to their deaths three years ago, but have become instead, not only here but the world over, the symbol of a fight to the death with the bloody oppression of the

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"Eating Under Capitalism" The World Harvest U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

THE fate of the world harvest this year, taking place in the midst of such terrific blows being delivered to capitalism, is of an importance unequalled in all past history. There have been heavy crop failures before, and millions have starved. Crop failures in China are almost the rule in some portions of the country. But crop failures coming now, say in Germany, on top of the devastation of fascism, in the face of the greatest danger of war, become of decisive importance.

Such catastrophic crop failures as we now witness in the United States the more rapidly smash and expose the demagogic propaganda and schemes of the Roosevelt regime for agriculture and for the toiling masses.

THEN, too, the drought was one of the severest tests of socialist agriculture in the Soviet Union. Humanity has an opportunity in many capitalist countries through its tears and its hunger pangs, to see the contrast between socialism and capitalism in the face of natural catastrophes plus economic crisis.

Three weeks ago the New York Times, keenly class conscious and appreciative of the significance of this year's harvest, wrote an editorial entitled "Eating Under Capitalism." The gist of the editorial was that in the Soviet Union the drought had destroyed the chances of the masses of eating, while in the good old land of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon and Roosevelt, what's a little drought brought friends. The Times reasoned that it would be a very easy task for Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to meet that dreaded horseman of the Apocalypse, Famine, with the three spear-points of the A. A. A., and to make short shrift of him.

NOW both in the Soviet Union and in the United States that has-est is being gathered and we again turn to the New York Times to see how their news reports check with their editorial. Here is what we find:

The U. S. A.: "Panorama of Desolation Seen in Plane View of Drought Area. Fields once filled with waving grain and teeming herds of cattle now resemble desert wastes, devoid of life with rivers straggling to beds." The writer is Russel B. Porter, who had just returned from the San Francisco general strike front where he himself helped put over a little desolation by whipping up anti-Communist hysteria.

What Mr. Porter saw must have been indeed dreadful for he writes a moving story of catastrophe. Here's a sample of it: "In every direction the dry, wasted land extends further than the eye can reach. It makes one think of a stricken giant, stretched out flat upon his back, thirsting for water, staring blindly into the mercilessly hot sun and gasping for breath. Before one's very eyes a whole section of the country lies dying. One can not help joining the people who live there in a silent prayer for the rain which will bring it back to life."

It would be just as useless, of course, to pray to Wallace or Roosevelt who were as potent as the drought in destroying crops.

Just the other day we heard over the radio how Mr. Wallace so bravely faced the farmers (in Louisiana, of course, in a non-drought area) and defended the Roosevelt agrarian program. We'd like to see Mr. Wallace try the thing say in Kansas where Mr. Porter writes.

NOW, let's see the Times on the Soviet Union. (This appears in the same issue that speaks about desolation and ruin in the grain belt of the United States.)

"Nowhere is there anything that might be called crop failure. Winter grain suffers from the Spring drought [as it did in the U. S. A.—H. G.] but replanting did much to compensate for that." (And what volumes are omitted in that phrase, Replanting! The A. A. A. plowed under thousands of acres. In the Soviet Union when the drought hit, planned, socialist economy mobilized the whole country for replanting! Hence "Nowhere is there anything that might be called crop failure.")

Although the volume of wheat and rye is less than that of last year, the quality is said to be higher, which is important in the export market.

The foregoing is a summary of conditions found by an authoritative foreign expert on agriculture who has just made a trip through the Soviet grain belt."

THE same cable goes on to tell of the unequalled speed with which the grain is being harvested, the cutting down of all waste, and the complete victory of socialist, collective farming over individual farming.

With these contrasting reports we can ask the Times what about "Eating Under Capitalism." What will the hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers and their families eat? Roosevelt's promises? What will the unemployed proletarians eat? What will the employed workers eat, with foodstuffs destroyed by Roosevelt, and the drought? True, there is no general famine, though at least for more than 20,000,000 American factory and farm toilers there will be conditions that can be described as nothing less than famine. And during all this period the big bankers and industrialists were rolling up profits, thanks to the N. R. A.

NAZI FILM CAUSES DISORDER

SAO PAULO, Aug. 1.—Disorders occurred at a local moving picture theatre today when another attempt was made to show a pro-Nazi film which was withdrawn recently after hostile demonstrations.

ARMS INDUSTRIES GET HELP

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 1.—The assignment of funds voted by the Social Democratic government for employment measures to armaments, was openly announced today under the guise of stimulating employment in the armament industries.

The building of war vessels will use up 4,950,000 crowns (the crown is about 25 cents.) The manufacture of cannon will get 1,055,000 crowns more.

BOMBERS FOR BRITISH "DEFENSE"

LONDON, England, Aug. 1.—The fraudulent claim of the British government, supported by Conservatives, Liberals, and Laborites alike, that the new super air force demanded is for defense alone, was exposed by the Air Ministry today. Sir Philip Sassoon, undersecretary of Air, declared in Commons today that twice as many bombers as pursuit planes will be built in the new program.

400 WIN VICTORY

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—The 400 workers in the Holston Manufacturing Company hosiery mill returned to work here after winning the right to collective bargaining.