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Daily Worker

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

Speed 'Daily' \$60,000 Drive Fund! Yesterday's Receipts \$317.94 Total to Date \$1,477.71 Press Run Yesterday—45,600

Vol. XI, No. 210

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1907.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

WEATHER: Cloudy, warmer.

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

1,000,000 SET FOR TEXTILE STRIKE TONIGHT

New Orleans Socialists Join Call to Back Anti-War Congress

COAST WORKERS CAST 180,000 VOTES FOR GALLAGHER

Workers Hit Terror In Ballot

All Candidates Backed By Communist Party Gain in California

(Special to the Daily Worker) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—Tremendous working class resentment to the recent wave of terror launched against workers' organizations is shown in the primary election returns coming in from California. Leo Gallagher, attorney for the International Labor Defense, candidate for Supreme Court Justice on an independent ticket endorsed by the Communist Party, polled 180,000 votes with about 600 precincts still uncounted. In San Francisco Gallagher is now a close second.

Communist Vote Large

In the early primary returns today, local Communist candidates also polled large votes. Meyer Leseon, Communist candidate for Superintendent of Schools in Oakland, received 5,579 votes with some precincts still missing. A large part of the protest votes, early returns indicate, were diverted into channels of the demagogues who are making political capital out of the "red raids." Judge Lazarus, for instance, led Steiger, Deasy and the rest in the field for the office of Superior Court Judge. The significance of this can be seen when it is understood that Lazarus freed 150 of the workers arrested during the general strike, apologizing to them for the arrests.

Power Strike Is Expected In the East

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—Seventy-two workers have been arrested in California for labor activities during the past six weeks, the 14th District of the International Labor Defense reported today. Fourteen are still in prison, while eighteen have been released on bail totalling \$17,800. Sentences imposed total 86 months. Three workers were given suspended sentences. Thirty were discharged without trial after being held for "investigation." The second trial of Joseph Toth, one of seven workers arrested at the June 1 relief demonstration, has been set for Sept. 4 by Judge A. A. Scott, after the defense attorneys won a mistrial verdict. The same jury had convicted McSham, Hendricks, Sanders and Tenney. W. T. Sessoms was acquitted, and Arthur Milton has not yet been tried. Milton, a 67-year-old worker, was so badly beaten by the police that the prosecution

For the Fight! German C. P. Thanks Toilers Of U.S. for Aid

NEW YORK — The Communist Party of Germany, through members of its Central Committee, has acknowledged receipt from the Communist Party, U. S. A., of \$9,200 "For the Fighting Fund of the Communist Party of Germany against Hitler Fascism."

Peick Signs Receipt for \$9,200 Contributed by Anti-Fascists

A receipt for this sum, dated August 11, 1934, collected from Party members and anti-fascists in the United States, has been transmitted to the Daily Worker, signed by Wilhelm Peick, a member of the Central Committee of the German Party. Will Muenzenberg, another member of the Central Committee, who recently toured the United States, and aided in the collection of funds for the German Communist Party, in a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the United States, writes:

"Enclosed I am sending the total receipt, made by our comrade Wilhelm Peick, for the sum sent until now by the Communist Party of the United States, to the Communist Party of Germany, for the struggle against Hitler fascism. I take this opportunity to thank you, your Central Committee and your Party for the brotherly and strong help you have given the German proletariat in the struggle against fascism and for the overthrow of the Hitler regime, and to send you comradely greetings. "With your help, and with the help of the International working class we will more quickly overthrow the Hitler regime and open the road to a Socialist Germany and establish the workers' and peasants' government."

David Siegel Dies Suddenly in N. Y.; Was I.W.O. Leader

NEW YORK.—David Siegel, member of the National Executive Committee of the International Workers Order from its inception until last year, died suddenly early yesterday of heart ailment. Siegel's record of revolutionary activity dates back to his membership in the Jewish "Bund" in Russia and to the Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle following his settlement in this country. Funeral services will take place from the Workers Center 35 E. 12th Street tomorrow at noon. All International Workers Order branches and Jewish clubs are urged to attend the services with their banners.

20,000 New Readers by September Means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

NEW YORK.—Admitting that it was the masses of Shanghai who made possible the heroic fight of the 19th Route Army at Shanghai when the Japanese imperialists opened up their bombardment at Fousung and Chapel in 1932, General Tsai Ting Kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, now in New York, in an interview declared he would never be "the running dog of the traitor Chiang Kai Shek." General Tsai was visited by two representatives of the Chinese League Against Japanese Invasion,

Youth Day Marches For Today

Nation-Wide Rallies Will Be Youth Call Against War and Fascism

NEW YORK.—Workers throughout the country will rally today in demonstrations against imperialist war and fascism on the nineteenth anniversary of International Youth Day, the day of struggle for the rights of the working youth.

In New York trade unions, youth, mass and fraternal organizations will line up along Madison Avenue, at Madison Square Park, at 1 p.m., to participate in a parade to Tompkins Square, Seventh Street and Avenue A.

At Tompkins Square, I. Amter, Communist candidate for Governor; John Little, Young Communist League district organizer; Charles White, Negro leader of the Harlem Section Y.C.L.; Lou Cooper, youth organizer of the T.U.U.C., and Tillie Littinsky of the Women's Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, will speak.

"At a time when the Soviet Union is in such immediate danger of attack both from the East by Japan and from the West by Germany and Poland, the workers and their allies must rally in mighty thousands to stay the hands of the bloody imperialists," a statement of the New York District of the Y. C. L. issued yesterday read.

"Time is precious. We cannot wait. NOW is the time to rally against any imperialist attacks against the Soviet Union, against imperialist war and fascism." The organizations expected to take part in the demonstration and parade will line up in the following manner:

On Madison Ave. from 23rd to 25th St. the Y. C. L. and Communist Party will line up side by side, with the Y. C. L. nearest the park.

On 24th St. between Madison and Fourth Ave. the Labor Sports Union, all independent unions, such as the United Radio Workers, the United Shoe and Leather, the Amalgamated Food, Celluloid, Telegraph Messengers, etc., and on 24th St. between Fourth Ave. and Lexington, the I. W. O. Youth and Adult, the Young Pioneers, and City Clubs Council will line up.

On 25th St. between Madison and Fourth Ave. the A. F. of L. unions, such as the I. L. G. W. U., Dress

S. P. Local And L.I.D. Sign Bid

Noted Persons Endorse Conference To Fight War and Fascism

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31.—The County Committee of the Young People's Socialist League here has gone on record in favor of a united front with the Young Communist League in the struggle against war and fascism. The County Committee, in its resolution, called on the National Committee of the Young People's Socialist League to take steps for effecting such a united front on a national scale.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Various organizations including the Socialist Party local and the local branch of the League for Industrial Democracy have issued a call for a conference to support the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held here Sept. 23, 2 p.m., in the Lee Circle branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Among those endorsing the conference are: Richard Babb Whitten, national chairman of the Students League for Industrial Democracy; Frances Behre, secretary of the New Orleans committee of the League for Industrial Democracy; Louise S. Jessen, secretary of the New Orleans local of the Socialist Party; W. G. Binkley, Communist Party secretary, District 24; Stanley Postek, secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; Frank Deegan, Furniture Workers Industrial Union president; W. C. Marlowe, International Workers Order Secretary; Ann Miller, International Labor Defense secretary; Henry Rice, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League secretary, and Jack Turban, Students League for Industrial Democracy national chairman.

City of New Orleans residents who have signed the call for the conference are: Irving Lynn Adams, Emilie S. Behre, Rev. John J. Brodhead, Edwin Bruce, Rabbi David Fichman, Callman Rawley, R. I. Raymond, Dr. Frederick Rhodes, Jane Speed and Manfred Willmer. Emilie Behre is chairman of the Louisiana League for Peace and Freedom.

The meeting will discuss the united front and how to give support to the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism which will be held in Chicago the latter part of September.

In its appeal to all individuals and organizations opposed to War and Fascism the conference group stated: "The menace of war and fascism has for the past several months been growing darker. Today a second World War is already on the way. To give our support to the Second Congress Against War and Fascism we are calling a local congress which will help to popularize its program and to organize locally a protest and resistance to war and fascism. Get your lodge organized, church, etc. to elect delegates. Take the matter up immediately with whatever organization you may be affiliated and see that the delegates are elected."

20,000 New Readers by September Means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

Tsai Calls for Fight on 'Traitor Chiang and Japan'

19th Army Leader Says Masses Made Possible Shanghai Defense

NEW YORK.—Admitting that it was the masses of Shanghai who made possible the heroic fight of the 19th Route Army at Shanghai when the Japanese imperialists opened up their bombardment at Fousung and Chapel in 1932, General Tsai Ting Kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, now in New York, in an interview declared he would never be "the running dog of the traitor Chiang Kai Shek." General Tsai was visited by two representatives of the Chinese League Against Japanese Invasion,

250,000 READY TO JOIN 750,000 IN NATIONAL TEXTILE WALKOUT; STATES PREPARE ARMED FORCES

New York Yarn Strike Spreads—2,000 Out Already in Georgia

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Unprecedented mobilization of police and armed guards is taking place in the New England states in preparation to attempt to break the textile strike.

The Scott detective agency has circularized textile mills offering to supply armed guards and strikebreakers, it was revealed by the United Textile Workers officials today.

A "red scare" campaign is being pursued on the front pages of the New England newspapers, against "Communist agitators" in the textile areas. The Hearst papers are taking the lead in this strikebreaking campaign which is organized along similar lines to the campaign to break the San Francisco strike.

In spite of the armies of police and guards being prepared, the U. T. W. leaders are feeding the strikebreaking "red scare" with statements against Communists, and are directing very little fire against the great police mobilization.

In New Haven, Conn., where police and detectives are being mobilized, and state troops already prepared, a U. T. W. leader ignored this preparation, and attacked the Communists, threatening "rough treatment" to "reds."

MACON, Ga., Aug. 31.—Two thousand textile workers have already walked out on strike here in the past two days in anticipation of the general textile strike. A number of mills in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina have closed down, knowing that their workers would strike 100 per cent.

N. Y. Yarn Strike Spreads

NEW YORK.—The strike of the textile trimmers and yarn workers which began early this week in New York under the leadership of the Textile Trimming Workers Union, has continued to spread until it involves nearly 3,000 of the 5,000 workers in the trade.

Several additional shops in the Manhattan area joined the strike yesterday, Frank Woerz, head of the strike committee, announced at strike headquarters, 40 West 18th Street. All shops were picketed throughout the city yesterday and the union is concentrating its efforts to bring out more shops in the Bronx and Brooklyn areas.

Of the shops on strike five have offered to settle with the union, but union officials said that negotiations would not be started until next Thursday. There will be a mass picket demonstration Tuesday and a special strike meeting Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. at the strike headquarters.

The Textile Trimming Workers

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Situation in Brief

(See Editorial on Page 8.) The general cotton textile strike starts tonight at 11:30. Fully 750,000 workers have been called on strike. Another 500,000 rayon, silk, woolen and worsted textile workers may be involved in the strike.

The demands of the textile workers—Against the stretch-out, reduction of the machine load. A 30-hour week, no wage reductions from the present pay. Wage minimums for the semi-skilled and skilled as well as the unskilled. These are the demands adopted at the U.T.W. national convention. The U.T.W. national leadership has added a demand for an "impartial" arbitration board, which leaves the road open for the betrayal by these leaders of the other demands.

Strikebreaking mobilization.—National Guard called out in South Carolina. Unprecedented mobilization of police and armed guards in New England States. Intense "red scare," participated in by capitalist press, U.T.W. national leaders and government authorities. Forces with machine guns and poison gas mobilize in southern states.

Extent of strike.—Two thousand additional workers struck in Georgia. Many mills in South already closed, knowing strike 100 per cent effective in these mills. Strike will center in Alabama, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

Unity.—National Textile Workers Union proposes unity with U.T.W. in strike, with one strike front. U.T.W. officials answer with vicious "red scare" talk.

NEW YORK.—Members of the Seventh Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard, have been ordered to appear Monday morning for strike duty, assembling at 86th St. and Park Ave.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The 250,000 cotton garment workers will join the general textile strike, it was predicted by Morris Ballis, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. The I. L. G. W. U. officials are forced by the sentiment of their rank and file to predict strike.

N.T.W.U. Calls for Unity Of Two Unions in Strike

The National Textile Workers Union, through its national executive board, has addressed a letter to the United Textile Workers Union and its strike committee, supporting the textile strike and calling for unity of the two unions in one strike front.

The letter, sent to the National Executive Board of the N.T.W.U. by Ann Burlak, national secretary, is addressed to the General Executive Board of the U.T.W., to the U.T.W. strike committee, to the local unions of the U.T.W. and to the entire membership of the U.T.W. The letter follows:

"The National Executive Board

Textile Strike Emphasizes Need of 'Daily' for \$60,000

URGING the North Carolina district into a tremendous effort in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000, Paul Crouch, organizer of District 16 yesterday issued a statement

pointing out the necessity proved by the general strike.

"The general strike in the textile industry brings to the Party in District 16—and to the whole Party—a greater realization of the importance of the Daily Worker—of getting the \$60,000 which it is urgently calling for," he said.

"There are about 150,000 textile workers in our District—including more cotton mill workers than in any other District. Many strikes have taken place here during the past few months, showing the militancy of the workers. It was this militant attitude on the part of the Southern workers which contributed much to forcing the strike vote at the convention of the U. T. W.

"These militant workers are looking for such a paper as the Daily Worker! "We must make the greatest efforts to build the Daily Worker circulation and build it to eight pages and three editions by raising the \$60,000."

Twenty thousand new readers by Sept. 1st means 20,000 additional recruits for organized class struggle.

250,000 Cotton Garment Workers Expected to Strike Also

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31.—The rank and file torrent of strike sentiment rushed on to another victory today as the United Textile (A. F. of L.) compromise-mined special strike committee dispatched the same 11:30 Saturday night telegraphic strike order issued yesterday to 600,000 cotton workers, to approximately 140,000 enthusiastic woolen and worsted workers in New England and the South.

Workers in these sections of the industry and in the silk and rayon divisions have been peppering strike headquarters with wires and letters prodding their A. F. of L. strike leadership to action.

Strike Chairman Francis J. Gorman issued the order following the refusal of Arthur Besse, of the N. R. A. Wool Code Authority, to accept the invitation of the former for a peace conference. The silk workers, Gorman declared, will probably be called out at the same time if Peter Van Horn, chairman of the N. R. A. Silk Code Authority, takes a similar position.

With the issuance of the new order and the almost certainty that the silk and rayon workers will be affected, about 1,000,000 will be involved.

"Scores and scores of telegrams and letters calling for strike action are coming in all the time from the silk, woolen and rayon workers," strike chairman Francis J. Gorman, told the assembled reporters in his morning conference.

In the course of a telephone conversation put through from London by the Manchester Evening News, Gorman, who left England at the age of thirteen, declared: "We're looking for a complete shut-down of the textile industry within the next week." He described the stretchout (speed-up) as "the most vicious condition we have here."

Reject United Front Following the lead of President Green of the A. F. of L., Gorman coupled his rejection of the united front proposal made yesterday by the National Board of the National Textile Workers Union with provocative remarks tantamount to open endorsement of the fascist police-employer terror sweeping over the country. Asked to comment on the N.T.W.U. proposal "for a conference with the strike committee of the U.T.W. and the national officials of the U.T.W. of America on the basis of agreeing on common demands and one united strike committee," Gorman replied brusquely:

"I'm not interested. This is a strike under the principles of the U. S. government. No Communist government is going to get into this one. The National Textile Workers is a Communist Union."

"May I correct you on that?" your correspondent asked. "No."

"Your statement is incorrect." It is apparent that the A. F. of L. leaders, taking their cue from General Johnson's and Green's speech attacking the San Francisco general strike, are moving towards support of fascist attacks on militant strikers.

Queried on the Washington press reports of blackjacking of workers by Southern police officials, Gorman significantly avoided criticizing the government's stand on such brutality. He remarked calmly: "We have a lot of that. Most of it is brought on by detective agencies. However, he became excited in describing his militant activities against the Communists."

"We have to fight the Communists. We know they're going to take advantage of the strike. We've always had to fight them." "Do you consider the Communist

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Fighting Bob Minor, at 50, Is Hailed by His Comrades

Revolutionary Veteran Gets C. P. Acclaim

Mooney, Many Others Greet Workingclass Career of Struggle

By HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, veteran revolutionary leader, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the world's greatest revolutionary cartoonist, was greeted by more than a thousand friends and comrades at a fiftieth anniversary banquet arranged by the New York District Committee of the Communist Party at Irving Plaza Hall on Thursday night.

Members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, some of whom founded the Party fifteen years ago, workers from the shops, artists, writers—all gathered to hail the great working class leader, who won for himself the name of Fighting Bob in many an election campaign, climaxed last year when he was candidate for Mayor of New York on the Communist ticket.

The commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of this man, who has been and still is one of the great leaders of the proletariat in this country, was a special event. It was characterized as such by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, who, in a speech made at the banquet table, said: "It is a special event not only because we take the pleasure of greeting Bob Minor, but also because we are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our Party. When we talk about Bob Minor we are talking about the history of the Communist Party. So it is not an ordinary birthday party."

Speeches bringing greetings from various sections of the working class to Robert Minor were made by toastmaster Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James Ford, outstanding Negro Communist leader in America; Max Bedacht, one of the founders of the Communist Party in this country; Carl Brodsky, Communist election campaign manager in New York; Israel Amter, Communist Candidate for Governor of New York; Ben Davis, Negro writer and editor of the Liberator; Mike Gold, novelist; Jacob Burek, staff cartoonist for the Daily Worker; Orrick Johns, writer; Marguerite Cowd, head of the women's

LEADERS HONOR MINOR AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET



Seen at the speakers' table are: (l. to r.) James Ford, organizer of Harlem Section, Communist Party; Ben Davis, Jr., editor of the Negro Liberator; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who was chairman of the event; Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., who was the principal speaker; and, next to him, the guest of honor.

department of the Central Committee of the C.P.; Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Charles Krumbain, New York district organizer of the C.P.; and Hugo Gellert, artist.

Many Telegrams Telegrams and letters poured into the hall all during the evening. They came from William Z. Foster, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and from as far away as Moscow, from the editorial staff of the Trud, central organ of the Soviet Trade unions. One came from the California district of the Communist Party. But the one that received the most stirring applause was a special delivery letter from Tom Mooney.

The letter from prison, which was censored in the first sentence by prison authorities, said:

"My dear Comrade Minor: "Greetings from this—San Quentin Prison, to Bob Minor, a fearless, honorable fighter for and defender of the workers' struggle throughout the world, on his fiftieth birthday.

"Long may he live, at least another fifty years, which will find for him a place among the first of those great leaders of the militant working class, to be honored, loved, respected and revered by the generations yet unborn, for all that he did in his great life of service to the Toilers. You shall always and forever have my eternal blessing for the manner in which you sped to our rescue in those dark days of August, 1919, when the powers that be put their iron heel down upon our necks, and still seem to hold fast to it at least two of us.

"Those were trying times, and your magnificent services have forever enshrined you in the hearts of all who know you and the history engraved in working class history when the final and complete victory is won, and when the great audit, with all its checks and balances are made.

Good health and strength to carry on.

"Affectionately, "TOM MOONEY, No. 31921."

Earl Browder, in greeting Minor, told how he had seen him during all those times which were called turning points in the life of the Party. "He always turned and led it in the correct direction," declared Browder.

Fought Right Wing Cancer Browder spoke of the uncompromising stand that Minor took in the critical days when Jay Lovestone conspired to smash the Party and how he helped to "cut out the right wing cancer with the least loss of blood." "He led the first real May Day demonstration in New York City," Browder added.

The great role Minor played in fighting for a correct policy on the Negro question was brought out by many speakers, and especially by James Ford and Ben Davis. Ford told how Bob Minor recruited him into the Communist Party, how Minor led the work of uniting the Negro and white workers in Chicago in the struggle for Negro rights.

Fighter for Negro Rights In answering the numerous speeches, Minor told how he was raised in the savage cattle town of San Antonio, Texas, where white chauvinism and the lynch spirit permeated the very atmosphere. He learned of socialism from a driver of a six-mile team in his boyhood days. He began to think then how this great scheme of Negro oppression could be blotted out in the United States.

"It wasn't Robert Minor who found the correct solution to the Negro question," Minor said. "It was the Communist Party."

A "Good Sign Painter" Minor said in answer to the many appeals of the speakers that he return once more to his easel and draw. "I'm a carpenter, too. I've always been a trade union member. There was no other course for me to take than to put down the crayon and go out where the events which I was attempting to depict on cardboard were taking place. I had to go out where the clubs were, go out and become part of strong muscles that we were trying to draw."

A telegram greeting the beloved leader of the working class, William Z. Foster, who is recovering from his long illness and will soon be back on the fighting front, was proposed by Minor and sent by the one thousand workers gathered in the hall.

N.T.W.U. Calls for Unity of Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

the strike and fight for the victory of the textile workers. "The enthusiastic response of the textile workers to the strike call indicates that the masses of textile workers, Negro and white, who for years have been subjected to the most ruthless exploitation by the mill owners, are militantly determined to fight for their demands and end the miserable conditions which prevail in the industry. It indicates that the workers no longer believe this can be achieved by further reliance upon arbitration schemes and allowing their struggle to be postponed.

Arrogant Stand of Bosses "The arrogant stand of the employers in refusing to consider the justified demands of the textile workers, calls for immediate concerted action on the part of all textile workers and textile workers' unions to make our strike the most effective in the history of the textile industry. It is clear that to win better conditions can only be achieved by a militant strike struggle. To win the strike, unity and solidarity on the part of all existing textile unions, is of paramount importance and an absolute necessity.

"From the first days of its existence, the National Textile Workers' Union has worked untrudgingly to organize and lead the workers into militant struggle for decent wages and living conditions. It has worked to unite the ranks of textile workers on the basis of a program of struggle as opposed to all class collaboration schemes, which always result in betraying the interest of the workers in a maze of government arbitration boards, which are controlled by the employers.

"The National Executive Board of the N.T.W.U., concerned with the most vital interests of the hundreds of thousands of textile workers and with the victory of the general strike, adopted a decision which seeks to create the possibility and basis for the greatest unification and solidarity of the textile worker, a unity required to win this strike.

"We direct ourselves to the General Executive Board of the U.T.W., to the general strike committee, to all local unions and to the membership of the U.T.W., to appreciate the necessity and urgency of our proposals for unity and united action in the strike, and to immediately communicate with our union accepting our proposals for joint conferences to establish this unity. The N.T.W.U., in deciding to participate fully in the strike and calling its membership out to fight side by side with the U.T.W. members, at the same time urges the U.T.W. to meet our steps for united action and united struggle, which means victory."

1,000,000 Set for Strike Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

Party illegal?" he was asked. "You can call it anything you want," he answered. "Are you forming a workers' defense corps?" "Yes, we are. As we announced this morning, every local union was ordered several days ago to form in squads of ten, each squad under a captain," Gorman replied.

"Squads for Discipline" Chester Wright, Matthew Woll's right-hand man, interjected: "These squads are for workers' discipline, mainly."

Other developments today in the imminent textile walkout were: The U. T. W. Executive Council announced it will leave Washington tonight, "each man for his post, so that tomorrow morning all regional headquarters may be manned for strike operations." Southern strike headquarters will be established at Greenville, S. C. Gorman said he will leave for Charlotte to address the workers Sunday and to confer with U. T. W. leaders. He is expected to return to Washington late Sunday.

"No conferences in sight," it was announced at National Labor Relations Board headquarters. It understood that the board, which is going ahead with the formation of the three-man "investigation" of conditions in the textile industry, is maneuvering to halt the strike shortly after the struggle gets under way.

"We haven't heard a word from the President yet," reporters were told by Gorman today. Thus far the President has been content to act through Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Group Urges Renewed Fight For Thälmann

Three Months' Silence Shrouds Anti-Nazi Leader's Fate

NEW YORK.—Calling for renewed efforts to pierce the veil of silence that has overhung Ernst Thälmann, German Communist leader imprisoned for the last eighteen months in a Nazi dungeon, the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism yesterday declared in a statement that it has been unable to get information on the condition of Thälmann for almost three months.

"Not a single bit of information has been received concerning the safety or whereabouts of Ernst Thälmann in the last eighty days," the statement said.

Detailing the various organizations which have made fruitless efforts to make contact with Thälmann, and steps to be undertaken, the statement continues: "Neither the Pairs World Committee to Aid Hitler Victims, the International Committee for Liberation of Thälmann, the International Labor Defense nor the National Committee have been able to secure a single word of news as to the fate of Thälmann and his fellow prisoners since the Saar workers' delegation saw Thälmann in June.

"We must break through this silence of the Nazi prisons and torture camps. A flood of registered letters should be addressed to Dr. Franz Guertner, Minister of Justice, Berlin, by thousands of organizations and individuals demanding to hear from Thälmann and demanding to know where he is incarcerated.

"Protests should accompany these letters against the arrest of the anti-fascist committee which entered Germany a few days ago to inquire as to the safety of all anti-fascist prisoners.

FSU Woman in Hospital After Fascist Attack; Trial of Hoodlum Today

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Manya Rossi, 60 years old, is in the hospital with concussion of the brain following an attack by seven hoodlums at a meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union on 97th St. and Broadway Wednesday night.

Mrs. Rossi was struck over the head by one of the thugs, James Edger, 107 W. 95th St. Edger and his companions had thrown paper bags filled with water and stench bombs into the audience at the meeting. Cornered by the workers, Edger attacked Mrs. Rossi with his fists, while his companions fled.

Edger is being held on \$500 bail on a charge of assault. He comes up for trial today at 10 a. m. in the West Side Court, 54th St. (near Eighth Ave.). The F. S. U. has called on workers to crowd the court.

Mrs. Rossi is reported to be in a critical condition in Knickerbocker Hospital.

A small fascist gang has been terrorizing workers in the neighborhood and disrupting open air meetings.

Chicago Car Men Urge Strike To Back Drivers

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31.—Rank and file pressure of street car and elevated railway workers continues here in favor of joining striking bus drivers in a sympathy strike. American Federation of Labor leaders have twice prevented the men from taking such action but the sentiment for a sympathy strike continues to gather strength.

Detroit Car Workers Issue Strike Ultimatum

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Street car workers here delivered an ultimatum to Mayor Frank Couzens today threatening a city-wide strike involving 1,200 workers, unless their demands on wages and working conditions are granted.

Failure of Couzens to meet the demands will result in a mass meeting at which a strike is certain to be approved by a large majority.

Red Election Picnic Monday Will Launch N.Y. Party Campaign

Carnival Program to Feature Mass Inauguration of Drive—Three-Day Election Festival Begins Today on Staten Island

NEW YORK.—The Red Election Carnival and Picnic arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party for Labor Day, Monday will officially open the election campaign, with I. Amter, candidate for Governor, making his first campaign speech.

The Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party yesterday called on all working class organizations, clubs, trade unions, etc., to attend this affair en masse, bringing the banners of the organizations, in order to turn this picnic into a demonstration of the support of the mass organizations of New York for the election campaign of the Communist Party.

The picnic and carnival will be held at North Beach Picnic Park, Astoria, L. I. The John Reed Club, Labor Sports Union, New Dance Group, W.I.R. band and many other organizations are cooperating in making of this picnic the outstanding event of the season. A political obstacle race has been prepared, as well as a public funeral for Hitler, and mock elections. This is only a small part of the extensive program arranged for the day.

Dancing from 2 p. m. to midnight will be one of the attractions while plays and dances will be presented by the Workers Laboratory Theatres and a group of girls from the 1934 Follies, under the direction of the New Dance Group. Admission will be 25 cents.

The park can be reached from Grand Central or Times Square on the Astoria subway to Ditmars Ave., Astoria, L. I., thence buses to the park. B.M.T. and Second Avenue L can be taken to get to Ditmars Ave.

Staten Island C. P. Festival NEW YORK.—Three-day vacation and festival has been arranged by the Communist Party of Staten Island for the Labor Day week-end, today, tomorrow and Monday, at the Scandinavian Summer Home Camp at Annadale Beach. The proceeds will go to support the election campaign.

In the musical program various attractions will be featured, such as the I.W.O. Symphony Orchestra, Workers Theatre, and the speakers will include Robert Minor and Michael Gold. Buses leave St. George Ferry today at 2, 5 and 7 p. m.; Sunday from 10 a. m. on the hour. Tickets can be obtained at the Workers Bookshop and the Brooklyn Scandinavian hall.

Classified FURNISHED ROOM—Sunny, reasonable. Call Sat.-Sun. all day. Week days, evening. Young, 236 E. 12th St., Apt. 23.

LARGE ROOM, reasonable, good location. Call all week, 820 Suburban Place, Bronx, E. 174th St. Station, Apartment 24.

BEAUTIFUL large room for two, private entrance, light house keeping. Call all next week, Bassman, 246 Lexington Ave., near 34th St.

MEN WANTED—Energetic, with some sales experience. Knowledge of newsstand and distribution desirable. Must have good appearance and personality. Write briefly, giving experience and references, both political and commercial. Box 71, care of Daily Worker.

MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—Sales experience, preferably advertising. Good appearance; pleasant personality. Small drawing account against commission. Write briefly, giving experience and references. Box 70, care of Daily Worker.

PERSONAL WILL COMRADE who greeted me on East Side, Bronx Train, 86th St. Station, last Wednesday evening, communicate: A. N. C. Daily Worker.

COHEN'S 117 ORCHARD STREET Nr. Delancey Street, New York City EYES EXAMINED BY JOSEPH LAX, O.D. Optometrist Wholesale Opticians Tel. Orchard 4-1520 Factory on Premises

WHERE Our Comrades EAT RAPOPORT'S DAIRY and VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 98 Second Ave. N. Y. City

WORKERS WELCOME NEW CHINA CAFETERIA Chinese Dishes 25c American Dishes 35c 848 Broadway bet. 13th & 14th St. Phone: TOMPKINS SQUARE 6-9554

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

Garment Section Workers Patronize Navarr Cafeteria 333 7th AVENUE Phone: Chlekring 4947-Longacre 15639 COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

Fan Ray Cafeteria 156 W. 29th St. New York

DR. EMIL EICHEL DENTIST 150 E. 93rd St., New York City Cor. Lexington Ave. ATwater 9-8438 Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sun. 9 to 1 Member Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

Dr. Maximilian Cohen Dental Surgeon 41 Union Sq. W., N. Y. C. After 6 P.M. Use Night Entrance 22 EAST 17th STREET Suite 703—GR. 7-0135

Dr. S. A. Chernoff GENITO-URINARY Men and Women 223 Second Ave., N. Y. C. OFFICE HOURS: 11 - 7:30 P.M. SUNDAY: 12 - 3 P.M. Tompkins Square 6-7697

DR. JULIUS LITVINSKY Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-3 P.M. PHONE: DICKENS 2-3913 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn

Dr. Harry Musikant Dentist 795 EASTERN PARKWAY Corner Kingston Ave. DEcatur 2-9605 Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WILLIAM BELL Optometrist 106 EAST 14th STREET Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Telephone ALgonquin 4-5752

Brownsville and East New York Comrades Welcome J. BRESALIER EYES EXAMINED—GLASSES FITTED 525 Sutter Ave. at Hinsdale St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D. — AND — DANIEL LUTTINGER, M. D. Are Now Located at 5 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, NEW YORK CITY Hours: 1 - 2 and 6 - 8 P.M. Tel. GRamercy 7-2090-2091

All Comrades Meet at the NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 12th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS AMPLIFIERS OF ALL KINDS to Hire for All Occasions Bellaire Sound System Telephone: DECATUR 2-9780 1612 FULTON STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GALA LABOR DAY WEEK-END AT WINGDALE, NEW YORK A NIGHT IN THE SOVIET UNION Dancing, New Songs, Color! First Presentation of Sam Orin! IN OLD KENTUCKY

Berenberg and Jacobson Present the Cream of the Season's Work BEST RED VODVIL SKITS Experiments in Choral Work Sounds by Alex Solomon and a Chorus of 75 Voices (Also Chinese, Russian, German and American Songs)

HANS EISLER TRIO (Razin, Twerdowsky and Solomon) In Program of Arensky, Popper and Ivanoff ELECTION CAMPAIGN BANQUET Sunday Night, With Surprise Program AND

Workers' Laboratory Theatre Shock Troupe of 16 Present Newsboy—LaGuardia's Got the Baloney, etc. Sports—On land and water! Best Food, Quarters \$14 a week — \$2.65 a day

Cars leave 10:30 a. m. daily from 2700 Bronx Park (White Plains Subway to Allerton Ave. Station), Fridays and Saturdays, 10, 3 and 7 p. m. ALgonquin 4-1145 [CAMP OPEN ALL THRU SEPTEMBER]

Going to Russia? HUDSON Army & Navy Store 103 Third Ave., Cor. 13 St. GIVES HONEST VALUES IN GENUINE LEATHER AND SHEEP-LINED COATS, WINDBREAKERS AND WOOL SUITS, BREECHES, GLOVES, SHIRTS, ETC. Special Discount to Readers of the "Daily Worker"

RUSSIAN ART SHOP Inc. 109 E. 11th St. and 9 W. 42d St. Imports from the SOVIET UNION GIFTS - TOYS - NOVELTIES

WEST SIDE WORKERS PATRONIZE BROWNS HAND LAUNDRY 230 West 72nd Street Between Broadway & West End Ave. WE CALL AND DELIVER WE DO POUND WORK Trafsinger 7-9495

To Hire AIRY, LARGE MEETING ROOMS and HALL Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: RHineclander 5097

PANTS TO MATCH Your Coat and Vest Paramount Pants Co., Inc. 693 Broadway SP 7-2659 WE MATCH ALL SHADES AND PATTERNS

For Meetings, Dances, Banquets, Conventions, Etc. STUYVESANT CASINO 140-142 2nd Av. Near 9th St. Catering for All Occasions

TENTS CAMP EQUIPMENT Lowest Prices in New York City SQUARE DEAL ARMY and NAVY STORE 121 Third Avenue (near 14th Street) THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE

States Prepare Armed Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

Union made preparations for the strike long before the United Textile Workers Union convention decided on strike action. The strikers are demanding the 30 hour week, a 25 per cent increase in wages over the present scale and improvement of working conditions in the shops.

(Special to the Daily Worker) PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—A special membership meeting of the National Textile Workers' Union will take place Saturday, September 1, at 10 o'clock. Concrete support for the general strike in the textile industry will be discussed.

At the meeting a recommendation of the National Board of the NTWU to enter into negotiations with the Associated Silk Workers to establish unity among all silk workers in Paterson will be considered.

Sell "Daily" on Busy Corners

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

BEACON-ON-THE-HUDSON, NEW YORK

Streamers! Confetti! BIG CARNIVAL and MASK BALL Prizes Include Free Week-end Red Synopsators Jazz

Song! Dance! Skit! The NITGEDAIGET FOLLIES Libretto by Jack Shapiro Lyrics by Herb Howe

NEW DANCE GROUP in Satirical and Serious Program—PIERRE DEGEYTER Trio Plays Your Favorites Tennis and Ping Pong Tournaments, Swimming Meet, Ball Games, etc. SAME RATES: \$14 a Week, \$2.65 a Day—Don't Miss the Fun! We've Room for All of You! Take White Plains subway to Allerton Ave. At 2700 Bronx Park East—Cars take you to Camp, 10 A.M., 3 and 7 P.M., today and tomorrow. Estabrook 8-1400

Camp Nitgedaiget Becomes Camp Needle Trades for Week Beginning Sept. 7th. Watch for Details!

WASHINGTON S.P. ENDORSES UNEEMPLOYED COUNCIL PROGRAM

MEMBERS FORCE VOTE BUT ACTION ON IT IS DELAYED

Rank and File Carries Thru Demand for United Action on Militant Plan, While Leadership Supports "Self-Help" Schemes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—A committee from the Unemployment Councils here presented a program of demands and plan of action to the Socialist Party of Washington last week. The rank and file of the Socialist Party forced through endorsement of the demands, but election of a committee to meet with a similar committee of the Councils was tabled until a future meeting.

The seven-point program of demands of the unemployed workers was presented to Aubrey Williams, acting federal relief administrator, who is in charge of all relief work in Washington.

The program demands:
1—Endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
2—Five dollars weekly cash relief and payment of rent for single workers.
3—Five dollars weekly cash relief for all unemployed workers plus \$3 for each dependent.
4—No discrimination in wages or jobs to women, Negroes, single and young workers.
5—Payment of all rents for the unemployed.

In the course of the discussion on these demands before the Socialist Party, and before their endorsement of the demands, a young Socialist, himself on relief, said: "By the time you fellows get through with your parliamentary tricks and maneuvers, the unemployed will be deadlier than hell!"

The action at this time is of special importance in view of the active support given by Robert Shostack, city organizer of the Socialist Party, and other leading Socialists of Washington to the self-help relief being put forward by the relief administration.

500 in Cleveland Mass Meeting Plan To Strike Against Rent Increase

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Five hundred tenants landed in Carnegie Hall last night formed a United Tenants League to fight against a ten per cent increase in rent to become effective tomorrow.

An executive committee of twenty-five was elected to organize the tenants into block committees and to prepare, if necessary, to go out on strike against the landlords.

Another meeting called by H. Silver, a petty politician, supposedly for a similar purpose of taking action against landlords, failed to materialize when only six persons turned up. Silver has been trying to use the rent situation to benefit his political machine in the coming elections.

The committee of twenty-five elected at the mass meeting has called another mass meeting for Friday at the Oak Pythian Hall.

A.F.L. Printers Back Workers Social Bill

Seattle Local Adopts Unemployed Demands of 'Big 6' Jobless

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—The powerful Seattle printers' union approved theft-tapping program of the Unemployed Association in Big Six of the International Typographical Union Sunday and also endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

This action by the Seattle printers' union followed publication of the "Big Six" program in the "Voice of Action," weekly mimeographed paper of the unemployed here.

The resolution, introduced by unemployed printers, and passed without a dissenting vote by the members of the Seattle Typographical Union 202, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the International Typographical Union is faced with a new problem, a problem it has never faced before—unemployment; and

"Whereas, the New York Local, with 3,000 unemployed, is attempting to modify the I.T.U. laws governing relief putting forth the following propositions:

"1.—That any local of the I. T. U. shall have the right to institute an emergency four-day week.
"2.—That local unions shall have the power to conduct and conclude negotiations (for the 30-hour week—no reduction in weekly wages) without the compulsory intervention of the I. T. U. president, his proxy, or the Executive Council.
"3.—That any local union shall have the unrestricted right to call a strike if authorized to do so by a referendum vote of the local union showing a two-thirds majority for such action.
"4.—That the Convention shall endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

"Therefore be it resolved that the Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 endorse the program of the Unemployed Association of Big Six." S. I.

Efforts are being made by rank and file printers all over the country to force action on the above militant program at the national convention of the union to be held in Chicago on Sept. 8.

Leader of Negro Elks Urges Support of NRA Discrimination Policy

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Continuing the Negro reformist policy of collaboration with the lynch rulers, Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Negro Elks, yesterday urged the organizations' national convention meeting here to support the Roosevelt "New Deal" Administration.

"I used to be a Republican," he declared, "but now I will support the party that has been so liberal with my group."

He referred to Roosevelt's action in rewarding Negro misleaders like William L. Vann, owner and publisher of the Negro masses by drawing them into the national government. He completely disregarded the new wave of lynching in the South under the wings of the "Blue Eagle"; the ploughing under of thousands of Negro share croppers and poor farmers; discrimination in relief and on the administration-controlled P. W. A. relief projects.

Relief Bureau Workers Present New Tax Plan

NEW YORK.—The Home Relief Bureau Employees Association presented to the Laws Committee of the Board of Aldermen Thursday a three-point tax program for the financing of relief.

The program calls for:
1—A corporation and utilities tax amounting to 5 per cent of incomes in excess of \$15,000 yearly.
2—Income taxes, graduated upwards on incomes of more than \$5,000 a year.
3—A steeply graduated tax on large inheritances.

The Association declared itself opposed to both the tax program of mayor LaGuardia and the substitute proposed by Whalen representing big business interests.

Bread Price Boost Fought in Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Woman's Council of Passaic, at a meeting last night, elected a committee of 25 to combat and plan a campaign against Passaic bakery owners' recent boost in prices. The price of bread was raised three cents per pound and rolls five cents a dozen.

At the Council meeting it was decided to hold a conference of representatives of workers' organizations at 8:30 tonight, at 1265 Lexington Ave., Passaic. All union locals and other organizations not in receipt of invitations are welcome to send delegates to the conference.

Greek League Elects Convention Delegates

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—Greek Workers Educational League (Democrat) has elected five delegates to the first convention of Greek Workers' Clubs of United States which will be held in Detroit, at 1314 Randolph St., Sept. 1, 2 and 3.

The Cleveland Greek League will open a new hall soon at 2023 Prospect Ave.

TAMMANY TESTAMENT



"A deceased Tammany district leader has willed his political power to his relatives."—News item.

District Tables Are Listed In \$60,000 'Daily' Campaign

DISTRICT	Quota	Rec'd to Date	% of Quota
1—Boston	\$ 2,000	\$341.50	17.1
2—New York City	30,000	280.00	.93
3—Philadelphia	3,000	230.00	7.7
4—Buffalo	1,500	275	18.3
5—Pittsburgh	1,200	20.84	1.7
6—Cleveland	3,000	18.50	.6
7—Detroit	3,200	39.25	1.2
8—Chicago	6,500	109.75	1.7
9—Mississippi	500	6.25	1.2
10—Omaha	300	—	—
11—North Dakota	300	—	—
12—Seattle	1,000	1.00	—
13—California	2,000	—	—
14—Newark	700	8.00	1.1
15—Connecticut	1,000	90.51	9.0
16—North Carolina	150	1.00	.6
17—Birmingham	150	—	—
18—Milwaukee	1,000	12.00	1.2
19—Houston	500	90.51	18.1
20—St. Louis	500	1.00	.2
21—St. Paul	500	4.00	.8
22—Kentucky	300	—	—
23—Louisiana	300	1.00	.3
24—Florida	300	—	—
25—North Dakota	300	—	—
ENTIRE COUNTRY	\$60,000	\$1,160.67	1.9

Aluminum Deal Falls Through In Washington

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31.—Negotiations between A. F. of L. leaders, Aluminum Workers Union officials, and Aluminum Company of America representatives were broken off Wednesday night in Washington when union leaders refused to abandon demand for the check-off after agreeing to drop all other demands if the company would accede to this.

The conference will be resumed Wednesday in Pittsburgh under the supervision of Federal Conciliator Keightley, who first proposed a five-point plan for breaking the strike through a resumption of work pending negotiations.

All concessions made during the course of negotiations have been by the union, the company holding to its original contention that "wages and union contracts are not matters for arbitration."

The Communist Party of New Kensington today distributed leaflets among strikers warning them against resuming work without a signed agreement recognizing the union a 5-cent minimum wage scale, and:

- (1) Election of a rank and file strike committee, representing every category of worker, to supervise all negotiations.
- (2) Sending of delegates to every union in Allegheny Valley to ask full strike support and discuss question of sympathy strikes to enforce the aluminum workers' demands.

Communist Anniversary Celebration in Chicago to Fete First Members

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Communist Party will be celebrated here Sept. 9 in Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Sts.

Charter members of the Party will be especially honored at the celebration. There will be a program consisting of dance groups, recitations, mass singing, soloists and orchestras. Scenes from "Peace on Earth" will be presented by the Workers' Theatre. Prominent Communist leaders will speak.

All workers, Negro and white, are being urged to attend the celebration.

Schenectady Jobless Plan City-Wide Action

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A mass delegation from the Schenectady County Unemployed and Relief Workers Union will present demands of the unemployed and relief workers here to the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

This action, and a program of struggle for the immediate needs of the unemployed and relief workers, including mass delegations to the relief bureaus, the organization of ward locals and a city-wide mass meeting, was decided upon at the last meeting of the union.

Textile Plant Shut by Strike In Jersey City

Drivers, Mechanics and Foremen Join Dyers at Warren Works

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Warren Piece (Silk) Dye Works in North Bergen, N. J., employing 150 men, is out on strike 100 per cent and the plant has been closed.

The drivers in the plant joined the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, 565 Hoboken, and although the bosses have agreed to their demands, they are out and are throwing their full support to the dyers. All the mechanics, and the foremen who belong to the Dyers, Finishers and Foremen's Union are also out. A conference was held with the bosses Monday, but the bosses refused to come to terms.

The bosses demand a 14-month contract, which would make it impossible for the strikers to benefit by the new contract for the whole industry which will be signed within two months at the expiration of the old contract.

The workers demand the following: (1) The reinstatement of 20 workers who have been fired for union activity; (2) An increase in wages to reach the union rate of 57 1/2 cents an hour. Before the strike, the rate was 46 cents an hour; (3) a two month contract.

On Wednesday evening a relief committee was appointed to raise funds and food for the strikers.

Albert Woods, section organizer of the International Labor Defense (Hudson County) spoke to the workers and received their endorsement. He is proceeding to establish a defense committee. James Brandt of the Young Communist League in the district brought in a carload of food to the strikers in the name of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. He spoke to the workers, pledging the support of his organization.

Seamen Force Relief Action In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—One hundred and fifty seamen, under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Council, packed the County Commissioners' Chambers here Wednesday, and forced the promise of definite action on a seamen's relief project.

The seamen demanded that a definite action on a seamen's relief project.

The seamen demanded that a definite date be set for the opening of the relief project, that all jobless seamen now quartered in the house-ridden flop houses be immediately moved to clean hotels, and that a committee of seamen be present at the meeting of the hotel owners and the relief officials when a lease will be signed.

County Relief Commissioner A. V. Cannon attempted to stall off the men by telling them that the lease would be signed within a few days. At the insistence of the seamen, he was forced to promise that action would be taken the next day.

The seamen won the demand that an elected committee of the seamen meet with the relief officials and the hotel owners when the lease is signed.

Jeers and boos greeted Cannon when he proposed that the seamen, who refused to be lodged at the flop houses, be lodged at the local wood-yard, Wayfarers Lodge.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday
OPEN HOUSE NIGHT! Chess, checkers, ping pong, other games and music. Friendly discussions and what have you. Friends of the Workers School, 118 University Pl. cor. 13th St. 2 flights up. Open at 6 p. m.

Sunday
LABOR DAY WEEKEND Excursion to Nature Friends Camp, Midvale, N. J. Includes Sparta, C. C., 306 E. 14th St., near Third Ave. Leaving from here 7 a. m. Round trip for \$3.00 includes 5 meals and sleeping accommodations. Make reservations in advance.

Manhattan
RUDY SMITH, pianist of the Oulton Club; Rose McClelland, well known actress of "Porgy" and "Abraham's Room"; and Lee Whipper of "Stevador" will entertain at the third Social gathering of the Unity Theatre, 56 Fifth Ave., 8 p. m. Dancing and drinks. Subscription 35c.

Brooklyn
AFTER THE I. Y. D. demonstration—for the better life in town. New Youth Group Dance and Entertainment at 1510 Boston Road near 172d St. 8:30 p. m. Workers Theatre in a musical comedy, "Pela Norris from the John Reed Club in chalk talk, Tremont Prog. Club Chorus. Five-piece jazz band for dancing until 11:30 p. m. Admission 10c.

Bronx
HOUSE PARTY given by Youth Section A. W. F. 30 Gansvoort St., Berg. near W. 13th St. between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. 8:30 p. m. Admission 10c.

Brooklyn
HOUSE PARTY—Dancing—ping pong at 1071 Bergen St. near Nostrand Ave. Admission free. 9 p. m.

2,500,000 COPIES OF C. P. PLATFORM TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Chicago Signature Drive Speeds Up in Last-Hour Effort To Put All Candidates on the Ballot—Torchtlight March Today

NEW YORK. — Approximately two and a half million copies of the Communist Congressional election platform will be distributed to the nation's workers and farmers by the various district and local campaign agencies of the Communist Party within the next six weeks.

In addition, an almost equal number of state and local election programs will be distributed.

This figure will represent the first printings of the program by the national and district campaign committees. Additional printings will be made according to the needs of the various sections and districts.

The New York district has undertaken to distribute a total of 500,000 during the campaign period. It has set itself a preliminary quota of 250,000. An equal number will be disposed of on a second printing.

For the Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco districts the national campaign committee has set quotas of 200,000 for each.

Boston, 100,000; Philadelphia, 150,000; Minneapolis, 150,000; Seattle, 100,000; Newark, 75,000; New Haven, 100,000; Milwaukee, 150,000; Denver, 100,000, and St. Louis, 50,000. The remaining districts will undertake distribution quotas ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

The national campaign committee of the Communist Party, in announcing the quotas declared that immediate distribution of the local state and national election platforms is a "basic task" in the election campaign.

"Making workers thoroughly familiar with our program in the elections is doubly necessary because of the illusions which Republicans, Democrats, Farmer-Laborites and Socialist leaders are attempting to create in connection with the elections," said the committee. "More than that, thorough study of the document by Party, Young Communist League members and by all active sympathetic workers will provide them with a sound groundwork for their own individual work in the campaign."

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In the last two days, 3,500 signatures have been turned in. The Eighth and Fifth Congressional Districts have virtually fulfilled their quotas. The same applies to the 17th Senatorial District.

One unit in Section 13 brought 300 signatures to the office Tuesday. The Young Communist League has secured 800 signatures on the South Side, particularly in support of Claude Lightfoot, young Negro candidate for State Senator.

Two torch-light parades ending at the Red Election Rally, Peoples Auditorium, have been scheduled for Sept. 1. One will start at Ridgeway and Chicago Ave., the other at Division and Washinaw.

Two trucks will leave from the South Side to go to the rally.

Frank Prickett, Communist Alderman in Taylor Springs, who is one of those indicted in the "treason" case in Hillsboro, will be the main speaker. Many other working class leaders will be present, including David Pointdexter, Negro candidate for Congress, who has just been released from Joliet Penitentiary; Bill Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party.

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LABOR DAY
MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1934
10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT

RED ELECTION PICNIC
DANCING GAMES SPORTS

CARNIVAL
MUSIC SINGING CONCERTS

North Beach Picnic Park
Astoria, L. I.
Admission 25c

Directions: I.R.T. or B.M.T. subways or 2nd Ave. "L" to Ditmars Ave., Astoria; buses to park.

NEWARK, N. J.

COMMUNIST PARTY
CAMPAIGN CARNIVAL
Walnut Grove, Clark Township

MONDAY
September 3
LABOR DAY

Open Air Theatre
Barbecue, Sports Events
Mass Chorus, Dancing
Refreshments

Admission 25c

Carnival and Mask Ball At Camp Nitgedaiget

Confetti, streamers and madcaps will add to the color and gaiety of the Grand Carnival and Masquerade Ball at Camp Nitgedaiget, Saturday night. Prizes for the best costumes will include a free week-end as the first award, a free day in camp as the second, and a book as the third.

Ben Gold, Nathaniel Buchwald and Jack Shapiro, together with an elected representative of the campers, will choose the winners. If a group wins a prize, each participant will receive the full award. The Red Syncopters, a five-piece jazz band, will supply the music.

The big show of the season will be seen Sunday evening. The NITGEDAIGET FOLLIES, now in rehearsal, promises to be hilarious fun. It includes clever political skits, singing, dancing, chorus girls, etc. The libretto was written by Jack Shapiro of the Theatre Collective and Herb Howe composed special music. Shapiro is directing the Follies.

Sports meets will be held Saturday, Sunday and Monday (Labor Day). There will be tennis and ping-pong tournaments, swimming meet and ball games of every description. All campers are eligible to compete.

Following the gala Labor Day Weekend, the fall season will be inaugurated. The Mt. Beacon countryrist is particularly beautiful in the fall. Needle Trades Union Week, starting Sept. 7, will be the first event of the fall season.

OUR Fall Line of Men's Clothing is now ready for your inspection.

THE JACKFIN CO. is prepared to greet you with the most beautiful selected stock of

NEW FALL
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS AND TUXEDOS.

The prices are the same as last season, but the garments are so much better.

\$16.50 \$19.50 \$23.50

You will be amazed to see the values that we are now offering.

Our Custom Tailoring Department, with its staff, is ready to serve you with the best that money can buy.

Made to individual measure

\$25.00 \$30.00

Open Sunday and Labor Day Until 5 P. M.

Jackfin
91-93 FIFTH AVE.
NEAR 17th ST.

15th Anniversary Celebrations of the Communist Party

Detroit, Mich.

Gigantic State Picnic at Workers' Camp, 12 Mile and Halsted Road, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3. Sports and dancing. Speakers: Mother BLOOR, main speaker; Wm. Weinstein; Mary Himoff; John Pace; Frank Sykes; John Rose; Phil Raymond; John Anderson. Transportation: Street car, Grand River to 7 Mile Road. Buses will leave from there until 4 P. M. both days. Automobile: Grand River to Halsted Road or Northwestern to 12 Mile Road and then left to sign.

Chicago, Ill.

Celebration on Sunday, Sept. 9th, 7 P. M., at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Ave., and Van Buren Street. A big musical program will be presented. Admission 25c.

New England

Grand Outing to Camp Nitgedaiget, Franklin, Mass. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 1, 2 and 3. Campfire, Banquet and Fun, Saturday night. Lectures by prominent speakers. Rich program for the three days. Music, dancing, games, swimming, Dram Group, Dance Group, Chorus, Baseball, Movies. Round trip 75c. Cars and buses leave from all centers at 4 P. M. Saturday and 10 A. M. on Sunday. Take U. S. Route 1, turn off at Wrentham. Admission free.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WEEK-END OUTING over Labor Day at Lumberville Camp arranged by Election Committee. Leaving 1331 Franklin Street Saturday, 1 and 3 p. m. Also Sunday, 10 a. m. Frequent trips also from Deptown to the Camp Saturday night and all day Sunday. Price complete, \$3.00. Transportation extra. Information at 46 N. 8th St. or phone Market 8230.

Milwaukee, Wis.

I.W.O. PICNIC at Gebel Grove, 9947 W. Grand Ave. West Allis. Monday, Labor Day, Sept. 3. Directions: Take Wells No. 10 "West Allis" car to 32nd. Walk three blocks north to grove. Games—dancing—

Anti-War Group Warns of Japanese Attack on U. S. S. R.; Americans Urged to Speed Plans for Chicago Congress

Appeal Cites Arrests Of Soviet Citizens By Japan in Far East

American Congress Against War and Fascism, Set for Sept. 28, 29 and 30, To Protest Japanese Militarists' Provocations

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Calling on all their adherents and everybody opposed to war to undertake measures now against the Japanese imperialist threat of war against the Soviet Union, the World Committee of Struggle Against Imperialist War and Fascism and the World Youth Committee has just issued a statement and directives for this struggle. The committee is headed by Henri Barbusse, famous French author.

This appeal is one more clarion call to all opponents of war and fascism in America to work to make the coming Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism representative of millions in America and its voice one which no one can overlook. This Congress, sponsored by the American section of the World Committee which issued this appeal, will be held in Chicago Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

The statement follows: "The World Committee and the World Youth Committee against war and fascism have stressed in a manifesto, adopted two weeks ago in a Plenum of their International offices, that the danger of war against the Soviet Union becomes more and more menacing. 'Japanese provocations continue and the preparations of imperialism close to the Soviet frontiers prove that Japan wishes at any price and soon to engulf the U. S. S. R. Besides, the masters of Japan do not conceal any part of their goal.'

"This analysis of the Plenum finds itself confirmed in an alarming way. The Japanese military clique seeks avidly for an occasion to declare war against the U. S. S. R. by its unscrupulous provocations.

"Within the last few days, thirty Soviet citizens, functionaries of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have been arrested at Harbin. Under the pretext of maintaining order, the Japanese government has the intention of applying martial law to all the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to seize the railroad.

"An assault has been committed against the Soviet Consul General at Harbin by a Russian White Guard, functionary of Manchukuo.

"These arbitrary insolent attacks multiply themselves. The Soviet government pursues indefatigably and heroically its glorious policy of peace which corresponds to the vital interests and to the desire for peace of all peoples. War has until now been staved off thanks to this policy of peace of the U. S. S. R. War can be avoided only by the organized action of the

masses of the population in the entire world. And this must be ever stronger because the governments, the parliaments, the reactionary parties and their press in all the capitalist countries favor the provocations of Japan.

"The situation is so serious, the danger of war against the Soviet Union so menacing, the desire for war of the Japanese militarists and the concurrence of all the great powers are so evident, that actually the working masses of the whole world ought to ally themselves and to realize a unity of action of the largest scope in order to restrain, by their militant action, the Japanese government from executing its macabre plan which will transform the world into a slaughter house. It is the supreme necessity of the hour.

"We urge all committees against war and fascism to mobilize the largest masses to defend the Soviet Union against invasion by Japan. We address the same appeal to all those who desire peace, no matter to what party they belong or what tendency they represent.

"We address ourselves to all Socialist and Communist workers and to their parties, as well as to the unions, into which they have organized the common struggle of the masses and with which they will make impossible, in all ways, a war against the U. S. S. R.

"Let us organize, on the broadest possible base, common demonstrations; let us send, in common, powerful protests to the Japanese consulates and legations in all countries.

"Let us organize meetings in the war industries, the railroads, and above all in the ports, where are transported to Japan the munitions and the military airplanes, the first necessities for the industry of war.

"Let us organize united action to make impossible the transportation of this material of war.

"Let us unite and use all our forces to exercise a powerful and irresistible pressure on the government of each country, their parliaments, and all their public representatives.

"Let us organize, without losing a minute, the unity of struggle, the laborers, white collar workers, intellectuals, of peasants, shopkeepers of women, of the youth; in brief, of all the enemies of war and their organizations, in order to erect over the entire world an invincible wall of defence for the Soviet Union and to block the machinations of the instigators of war."

National Social Congress To Urge Real Insurance for Jobless

Councils Call Action on Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill

By I. AMTER
National Secretary, Unemployment Councils, Communist Candidate for Governor of New York

The demand of the masses for unemployment and social insurance is being challenged by the Roosevelt government. Although social insurance was "promised" to the "forgotten man" two years ago in the election campaign of 1932, it is still a "promise." Today considering the new program of Roosevelt, which is taking tangible form, it is no longer a promise but a MYTH.

"What is Roosevelt's program? It consists of three points announced in his message to Congress on June 8th. In this message he stated:

"This security for the individual and for the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours." (Emphasis mine, I. A.)

Under the first point—decent homes—Roosevelt has in mind a home-ownership program, and his home-ownership plan. As far as the first is concerned, it can be stated that home and building construction is down to a level below that of many years. The home-ownership plan is supervised through the Federal Housing Commission and the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which has made loans to somewhat more than 400,000 individuals. This includes only such home owners as have a good equity in their property—that is those who are not mortgaged up to the neck. This necessarily excludes all small homeowners. The amount loaned is so small that it is no real help to any building program.

Always "Promises"

In putting through the home-building program, which although adopted in the last session of Congress has made no progress whatever and is looked upon as a program for next year (it is always next year!), the government hopes to get reduced rates for materials and railroad haulage—and particularly for labor costs. This means sharp reductions in pay for building trades workers. However this program is still a "promise" and means nothing for the coming fall and winter.

The second point, of locating where the workers can "engage in productive work," refers to the subsistence homesteads, which were incorporated in the national industrial recovery act. According to this plan, the surplus population of the cities—that is workers who have been permanently displaced from

industry—300,000 miners, hundreds of thousands of railroad, auto, steel workers, etc.—will be transported to the countryside where they will work in factories at relief rates. This is supposed to enable them to buy a small patch of land, on which they will raise their own food, and pay off the purchase price of the land and the interest on it through their work in the factories. It is obvious that this means a direct drive on the workers in the cities and their wage rates, and it will also cut down the markets of the farmers—creating a new set of farmers and driving out some of the old ones.

In this category must be included also the semi-military C.C.C. camps, in which more than 650,000 boys already have been given military training; the transient camps which are scattered throughout the country and contain hundreds of thousands of single men working under similar conditions to those prevailing in the C.C.C. camps.

The third point of "safeguard against misfortune" has been interpreted to mean unemployment insurance, since in the same message Roosevelt spoke of the "security of social insurance" being, together with the other "promises," a "minimum of the promises (1) that we can offer to the American people."

This "security" was supposed to be embodied in the Wagner-Lewis bill, which was introduced in Congress on February 6th, three days after the introduction of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. In a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee, in March, Roosevelt gave his endorsement to the Wagner-Lewis bill. But he did not put it on the "must list" of those bills that had to be passed in the last session of Congress. It was allowed to die and a committee was set up by the president to "study" unemployment insurance. The head of the committee is Frances Perkins, another enthusiastic supporter of the Wagner-Lewis bill.

Hopkins' Plan Drops Unemployment Insurance

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief director, has just announced to study the various relief and insurance systems in operation in the countries of Europe. He has returned and we now know Roosevelt's plans. We are informed that the relief will "end with the emergency." When is that, Mr. Roosevelt? Hoover predicted it—your advent to the presidency was also supposed to end it. It is still with us, with no prospect of an end. This is only a warning to the workers not to expect anything in this respect from the government.

The plan in brief as reported in the N. Y. Times of Aug. 24th, is as follows:

"First and cheapest, according to the relief administration, is direct relief; better, though slightly more expensive, is the

present program of work relief; and third and best, though admittedly the most costly of the three, will be a revised civil works program, drafted in the light of experience to enable men and women to retain purchasing power by employment on projects of benefit in their communities."

These three points are not a reversal of, but supplementary to and explanatory of the former three point program.

We workers are not opposed to work relief and to a civil works program. We demand, however, that the relief be adequate and in cash; that the pay on the jobs shall not be \$12 or \$15 a week, and in some localities as low as \$2.40 a week! We oppose such work relief as is in operation in Bridgeport—the "socialist" city—where on some projects the workers receive \$5.00 a week. We demand union wages, and a minimum scale for unskilled labor which will enable the workers to live. Even \$12 a week means hunger, especially in view of the soaring cost of living.

We also oppose the use of labor for non-productive work, or for the construction of war vessels and barracks, and insist upon the erection of workers' homes, nurseries, hospitals, schools, etc., in working class neighborhoods. If the government is not about this aspect of the program (which it is not) call attention to the resolution adopted at the last national convention of the National Unemployment Council, which pointed to the need of \$67,000,000 worth of construction of structures in the United States. In such work, as in relief, we demand an end of discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers.

End the C.C.C. Camps

We demand that the C.C.C. and transient camps be terminated, that the young and single workers be given relief and work at home. We call upon the workers in the camps to demand union wages, the abolition of military control and their right to discipline under workers' control. We emphasize the brain-trust attempt of the Roosevelt "brain-trust" government to escape the contradictions of the situation by the creation of subsistence homesteads.

In this situation, the central demand for security is unemployment and social insurance. That is the only guarantee under the present system that the workers will have any of the "safeguards" that Roosevelt demagogically speaks about. The government has no intention of launching any wide-flung building construction program. The whole relief program is for the "emergency" and is only "temporary." Roosevelt is trying to bluff the people of this country into the belief that we are emerging from the crisis, whereas every worker, without exception points to a deepening of the crisis. The only other possibility that exists is to come out of the crisis through war, for which many capitalists are praying and energetically working.

New "Promises" of Ridiculous Insurance Plan

That social insurance is no longer a promise, but only a myth, in spite of the appointment of a committee is now evident. The Industrial Advisory Committee of the N.R.A. has evolved a system of "insurance" which is not for an "emergency" but for "normal times." The committee assumes that the "emergency" is over. Its plan will take care of a maximum of 880,000 persons in a year, and then only of such persons as have been previously employed for a period of 100 days in a year. The remainder of the population, who are not successful in obtaining work, are considered "others"—new-do-wells, bums, hoodlums, and are not covered by the insurance plan.

Success Rests on Local, County, State Groups, Amter Declares

New York Times of August 24th, states that "although some kind of unemployment insurance is inevitable, receiving cash benefits over a long period of time is not the answer in America." This is a promise of forced labor for the so-called "idlers."

While in Europe, however, Hopkins stated frankly his position. The New York Times of Aug. 17th reports him as declaring that:

"The United States must work out a system of its own in accordance with American conditions of life. There is enough work available to keep every American busy for twenty-five years. Americans will not stand for a dole and we are going to put them to work on great public projects and pay them decent wages. There is no loss of a person's self-respect or morale under such a system."

That we heard from Hoover—and it was repeated by William Green. Then we heard it from Roosevelt—but unemployment insurance had to be held forth at least as a "promise." William Green, who accepted Hoover's position on unemployment insurance, clearly did not suit the Roosevelt course, if he did not know of Hopkins' veering again towards the Hoover position, for on July 29th (New York Times), he declared that the A. F. of L. executive is "preparing to fight off the efforts to scuttle Roosevelt's social insurance plans." These efforts are made by big industrial and financial institutions and associations of the country. Now with the new course in operation, Green will have to reverse himself once more as he already has done in his demands for a new C.W.A. program.

Thus social insurance—the "dole"—is scuttled and we are promised "great public projects at decent wages"—"enough work for every American for twenty-five years."

This program is sheerest poppycock—pure demagoguery—and will not be carried out. The movement that promises to make the Mass Congress in Washington the most impressive, effective and comprehensive of its kind ever held in this country. We should proceed similarly with Negro,

church, youth organizations, branches and locals of the Socialist, Communist, and Farmer-Labor Party, etc. Under the auspices of this Arrangements Committee, plans should be worked out for reaching further organizations and drawing them into action on the basis of the local needs and demands. Stimular action should be taken on a state scale, providing for state conventions and marches.

We Must Reach All Organizations of Workers

Today we have access to thousands of organizations, which already have endorsed the Workers Bill. Thus all locals of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, the Mine and Smelter Workers' Union, United Textile Workers, American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the international which at conventions have endorsed the Workers' Bills, should be open to approach. The endorsement of State Federations of Labor and of central labor bodies should open the doors of all locals of the state and city. District Councils of painters, District Boards of miners, regional conferences of railway engineers, the national convention of the Unemployed Leagues, etc. etc. having endorsed the Workers' Bill, should serve as a key for entering the locals of these organizations. The endorsement of the Workers' Bill by nearly fifty municipal and village councils, should give us access to every working class organization of every character in these cities and towns. Various church and fraternal organizations have gone on record for unemployment insurance. It is our task to get in contact with their membership and bring forward the Workers' Bill.

We must try not only to draw these organizations into the local, county and state Arrangements Committees, but also into all actions in the struggle for relief, jobs and for the Workers' Bill. We should try to do something more. We should endeavor to prevail, for instance, on the union locals to call conferences of locals of their international at a local or state scale, and also to call general trade union conferences to take up the question of work, relief and jobs for the Workers' Bill. By activating these unionists not only to the extent of endorsing the Workers' Bill, which is an excellent first step, but of participating in struggle for realizing the Bill, we will be establishing the movement that promises to make the Mass Congress in Washington the most impressive, effective and comprehensive of its kind ever held in this country. We should proceed similarly with Negro,

fraternal, youth, farm organizations, clubs, etc.

In the course of preparing and carrying out the local, county and state actions, we must accomplish two things:

Build Unemployment Councils and United Front

1—BUILD UP THE UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCILS. The prestige and standing of the National Unemployment Council is incontestable. The workers are looking for organization and struggle. NOW is the time and opportunity to build the Councils. Forces must be assigned to this, a CENTRAL task in connection with the Mass Congress.

2—BUILD UP THE UNITED FRONT OF ALL UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZATIONS AND STRUGGLE. This is an outstanding task and one that may be easily realized owing to the urge of the rank and file for unity, in spite of the opposition and splitting action of the reformist leaders. This is to be accomplished in the local and county struggles, and should lead to the merging of the unemployed organizations into one.

The tentative plans for the local county state and the National Mass Congress have been sent out. The final plans will be worked out by the National Arrangements Committee. Steps should be taken in all localities by the Unemployment Councils to form the Arrangements Committees in the localities, so that with growing pressure of the struggle, Roosevelt will learn at the National Mass Congress that unemployment and social insurance is no longer to be played with either by him or his associates as a "promise," but is now the CENTRAL demand of the working population of the country. The government must be made to understand—and before the coming election date for office in the coming elections—that we have in mind only ONE bill that meets the needs, not of the government for its own demagogic purposes, nor of the A. F. of L. executive for its struggle against the rank and file; nor of the American employers who want no unemployment insurance, but of the American working class. This Mass Congress and the work for it will exert such pressure that the realization of "security through social insurance" through the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill will be assured."

Typographical Union Convention in Chicago Will Hear Collaboration Policy Challenged

Howard Machine Works To Maintain Old Craft Union Plan

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE seventy-eighth convention of the International Typographical Union, which will open its sessions in Chicago on Sept. 8, will perhaps be the first convention of the union where the basic class collaboration policy of Mr. Charles Howard and the I. T. U. executive council will be sharply challenged by the rank and file. Although the bureaucratic machine has been working at high speed for some time to set the stage for the entrance of the executive council's steam-roller, the rank and file movement, which has grown to considerable proportions since the last convention, two years ago, will make its militant voice heard on the floor at the coming session.

The plans of the executive council for making the convention a rostrum for a crowd of Republican and Democratic politicians and representatives of the publishers have already been announced in the August issue of the Typographical Journal. Among the worthy gentlemen who have been invited by the leadership of the union to spout sweet demagogic phrases of undying love for labor are: S. E. Thomason, president of the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association; Mayor E. J. Kelly of Chicago; Governor Henry Horner; Emmett Wheelan, president Cook County Board of Commissioners, and a group of capitalists representing the Association of Progress.

Viewing this remarkable line-up, it should be clear that Mr. Howard and his oily assistants calculate to make the convention a get-together similar to conventions of the past: a cheap show marked with horrible billingsgate, a packed meeting where the dead hand of craft unionism will swing the gavel, an exhibition of skulduggery where strikes will be frowned upon and efforts exerted to discourage them. In short, the Executive Council, dreaming of the well-oiled rallies for class

collaboration of the past, is making a mighty effort to hoodwink the typesetters once more.

Howard's Position

But just what is the position of Mr. Charles Howard in the Typographical Union today on the eve of the convention? True, the recent elections landed Howard in the presidential chair for the fourth consecutive two-year term, but everything indicates that he is not resting easily in it as he did during the last three terms. The old support he was able to rally is beginning to crack. An examination of the election results proves this.

During the election campaign there were only two candidates in the field: Mr. Howard and Mr. Dalton. Howard's prestige waned, due to his maneuvers to aid the publishers put over their program. Dalton was regarded by a large section of the membership as no better than Howard, which was correct. Of the 75,000 members of the union, 25,000 refused to vote for either candidate. Howard won the day with 28,769 votes and Dalton got 21,708.

Thus Howard is a minority president. No rank and file candidate ran for office due to the fact that the I. T. U. requires 150 endorsements from local unions to put such a man on the ballot.

Discontent Seething

DISCONTENT in the ranks is seething everywhere and will undoubtedly be expressed by supporters of the rank and file movement at the convention. This discontent with the present leadership has grown out of the present economic progress of the members and the refusal of the leaders of the union to lead any struggle for improving these conditions.

In New York, out of 10,000 members, less than 3,500 have situations. Mergers of papers, new rationalization schemes, with their ultimate intensification of labor, speed-up and the staggering of the shifts have reduced the typesetters to unprecedented low levels. Due to the money inflation policies of the New Deal real wages have shot down and are still on the skids sliding

to new low levels.

The rank and file in every composing room, laboring under the heavy blows of the crisis and N. R. A. policies, are ready for definite militant action to improve their conditions, but they have been hindered by the reactionary leaders. On the one hand there is the I. T. U. executive council and a large number of local officials committed heart and soul to the reactionary policy of class collaboration, arbitration and no strike. Many of these officials are now part of the government strike-breaking apparatus, being members of various N. R. A. boards and conciliation commissions. On the other hand there is the growing rank and file movement under the leadership of the Amalgamation Party, the immediate objective of which is to take tremendous power from the bureaucrats and place it into the hands of the rank and file, to transform the union into an instrument of struggle for the improvement of conditions of the members.

The Amalgamation Fight

THE Amalgamation Party is carrying on a fight for the amalgamation of all unions in the printing trade into one union, thus breaking down the old craft system which has always acted as a brake on struggles in the printing trades.

The Amalgamation Party cites examples of how this system has been instrumental in defeating strikes. In Paterson, N. J., the composing room men came out on strike, but stereotypers and pressmen remained on the job, being ordered to do so by their officials, thus actually scabbing on the compositors.

Elmer Brown, leader of the Amalgamation Party, writing in the August issue of the Printing Worker, asks: "If the proofreaders, machinists, compositors, linotype operators, monotype operators, make-ups, bank men and copy cutters find it advantageous to belong to one union, why can't the pressmen, engravers, writers, stereotypers and others who work for the same employer, engaged in producing the same piece of printing, amalgamate into one union?"

New York Delegates Are Pledged to Policy of Militancy

Brown then showed how this can be done:

"Of course, before this can be accomplished the job-holders, Berry, Howard, Voltz, DeVezze and Haggerty must be displaced by rank and file amalgamationists. With the amalgamation of the printing workers into one union, the interest of one department would be the direct concern of all. Scales would be negotiated jointly and in case of strikes all would go out."

It should be quite obvious to the most casual observer of trade union events that the amalgamation policy is gaining ground among the membership. The recent unanimous vote of the membership of Big Six to support the fight of the New York Newspaper Guild for the reinstatement of Alexander Crosby, an editorial writer who was fired for joining the Guild, was a sharp blow to the advocates of the reactionary craft union policy and a decided victory for the amalgamationists, the militants and honest trade union forces. The passage of this resolution and the subsequent concrete brotherly assistance given to the editorial instructions for the Big Six marks an important step forward toward the establishment of real trade union unity among all organized workers on newspapers. All this shows which way the wind is blowing.

Instructions to Delegates

ANOTHER encouraging factor that stands out like a beacon light showing the way to honest and militant trade unionism is the list of convention instructions for the delegates of local union Number Six, worked out by a committee elected last June and later reported to the union membership and adopted. The recommendations of the committee, which were drawn up in a brief and concise document, instructed delegates to the convention to support

the fight for relief for the unemployed.

The recommendations are grouped under four headings:

(1) Changes in and additions to the present laws to provide relief for unemployed members.

(2) Revision of the present laws governing strikes and lockouts to increase powers of local unions and curtail the present powers of the executive council.

(3) Closer affiliation between allied printing trades unions.

(4) Changes in laws governing enforcement of I. T. U. candidates and initiative referendums.

While the I. T. U. convention is being held, a conference of unemployed union members will simultaneously go into session in Chicago. The conference, initiated by the Unemployed Association of Big Six, is expected to propose that the convention abolish the one per cent limitation on unemployment relief assessments, that it authorize the local unions to institute an emergency four day week, that it exempt the unemployed from dues payment, that it guarantee local unions the freedom to negotiate scales (30 hour week without reduction in wages, for example) without interference of the I. T. U. president, and that the convention endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Briefly speaking, these are the main issues of the convention. It is impossible to predict at this time just what will be the concrete results.

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A. F. L. Rank and File Seethes in Protest Against Top Leaders

Members Have on Many Occasions Taken Affairs into Their Own Hands, Over-riding Policies and Actions of Reactionary Officials

By MARTIN YOUNG

The ranks of the American Federation of Labor are seething with discontent against the policies and actions of their leaders. Against the will of their bureaucratic officials, the membership of the A. F. of L. has on numerous occasions taken the affairs of their organization into their own hands and fought for the improvement of their conditions and for the rights of their union organization.

The boss class sees this taking place and is afraid of it. The capitalist press is seriously discussing how to meet "the growing ascendancy of rank and file workers, their distrust of their older leaders and their increasing suspicion of governmental boards and functionaries." (Louis Stark in the New York Times of August 5, 1934).

This same Louis Stark, who is the labor expert of the Times, after examining the labor situation in the country, comes to the conclusion that "undoubted signs of revolt, surging up from the bottom, give evidence that the 'rank and file' members of many unions are 'on a rampage.'" These signs continue to multiply, but are perhaps more evident in the mass production and basic industries than elsewhere.

What are these "signs of revolt" in the local unions of the A. F. of L. Why is there "increasing suspicion of governmental boards"? It is almost universally known how every struggle the A. F. of L. leaders betrayed the workers, forced them to give up strikes on the verge of victory, disarmed them in the face of open onslaughts of the enemy, disorganized their ranks at times when the workers were most ready for strike action with good assurance of success. This happened in the automobile and steel industries, in the San Francisco general strike and the Textile Workers' general strike. A way to do the same in the national textile strike which is to begin tonight.

The workers also know that in every instance where the A. F. of L. officials forced them to turn over their just demands for settlement and arbitration to the various government boards they were always forced to return without any gains. From their own experience the workers learned that section 7-A of the N. R. A. is not the "new charter of rights for labor" so widely heralded by the A. F. of L. leaders. They have seen the N. R. A. as a strikebreaker and promoter of company unions.

The capitalist class bemoans the inability of its governmental strike-breaking machinery to prevent the struggles of the workers. In the weekly magazine Today of Aug. 11, the unofficial mouthpiece of the N. R. A., Louis Stark writes as follows: "The National Labor Board did not succeed in reconciling the interests and demands of labor and capital sufficiently to prevent widespread industrial warfare." Nor does the bourgeoisie think that the strike wave is already over. On the contrary, this R. L. Ruffus keeps on repeating in his articles "we are likely to have more strikes before we have fewer."

Only when we take these facts into consideration can we realize the purpose and significance of the two recent statements of William Green. The first "threatening" the employers for their inability to solve the crisis, and the second which is a declaration of war upon the Communists.

Of course, no intelligent worker who knows the record of William Green and the other A. F. of L. leaders takes Green's demand for "nationalization of industry" seriously. The capitalist class took this statement for what it was, a threat. The A. F. of L. leaders wanted to scare those obstinate rulers of industry who as yet do not call for their services and do all the strike-breaking themselves and in their own way. This statement was designed primarily to have the rank and file membership believe that the A. F. of L. leaders have also some "criticism" to make of the capitalist and the capitalist system. It was aimed to connect the close tie-up between the A. F. of L. leaders and the bosses. It was aimed to white-wash the past strike-breaking of the leaders. Green knows that his position on the San Francisco general strike, his strike-breaking role in the threatened auto and steel strikes have not made him too popular with the Federation membership and the workers in general. The recent text workers' convention indicated it.

What was the Statement? The second statement of William Green is a call to the A. F. of L. to drive all Communist from its ranks. In its reply to William Green, the Central Committee of the Communist Party correctly said: "The attack of Mr. Green is proof of the fact that his policies are not meeting with success, that the workers are more and more taking the path of struggle against the capitalists." Green's attack upon the Communists is really an attack upon the workers, upon the members of the A. F. of L. who refused to let the bosses destroy their union organization, who refused to see themselves betrayed by the A. F. of L. leaders. It is a war upon those militant trade unionists who under the ideological leadership of the Communists established the rights of the workers to organize in trade unions, who won higher wages and improvement of workers conditions.

There are, however, a few other factors to consider. In the next session of Congress the bosses and the Roosevelt administration expect to pass certain legislation which will

prohibit workers from striking, and establish greater government control of trade unions. The New York Telegram of August 22 carried the following dispatch of the United Press: "Organized employers are planning a drive at the next session of Congress to place legal restrictions on the activities of labor unions." The strike-breaking Manufacturers' Association is circulating the British Labor Disputes Act which legalized general strikes, to serve as a model for similar legislation in the United States. The capitalist class of the U. S. knows that the Communist Party will throw all its energies into mobilizing all members of trade unions, all workers to defend their unions from government attack, to defend their rights to strike and to uphold the constitutional rights of the workers and their organizations. The bosses know that to defeat the workers they must first of all fight the Communists. This is one reason that the A. F. of L. leaders, as true servants of the master class, have chosen this moment to fight the Communist Party.

Furthermore, on Oct. 1, the Fifty-fourth National Convention of the A. F. of L. will take place. William Green and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy want to be assured of absolute control of the convention. They want to stamp out every opposition to their leadership. They want to stifle every voice that will expose their treachery and corruption. These leaders hope that with the expulsion of Communists from the unions they will escape the criticism of their membership.

Then there is also this fact to consider! For the last fifteen months hundreds of thousands of workers have joined the A. F. of L. unions. Hundreds of Federal locals were organized. They have joined in the hope that the A. F. of L. will lead them in the struggle for better conditions and maintenance of their rights as union men. Today, many of these workers are disillusioned. Some locals, disgusted with the A. F. of L. are sending back their charters. Whatever gains they have made, whatever rights they have won, were because the workers took leadership into their own hands and fought against the bosses, the police, the National Guards and the strike-breaking A. F. of L. leaders. From the ranks of the workers came forward new trade union leaders, sincere fighters for their class, many of whom are still working in the shops. The bourgeoisie and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy looks disdainfully on their militant rank and file leaders. Louis Stark of the Times expresses this when he writes, "Wherever the leaders spring up from the 'rank and file' and rub elbows with their fellows in the mills and factories they tend to look askance at the slow, perhaps plodding, methods of their older mentors, and seek for quick action and short cuts."

The A. F. of L. leaders know that new union members and their rank and file leaders, and the old members of the Federation will fight them and will not permit themselves to be continuously betrayed. That is why they are afraid of them. This is why the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its recent meeting in Atlantic City spoke of the trade union discipline in which the membership will have to be trained. In practice it means the new A. F. of L. members will be told they must obey the leaders, they must not object when they are sold out. This is the bureaucrats' conception of trade union discipline.

In this question the role of the Communists is very much involved. These new trade union members in the A. F. of L. not having any previous experience with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, not being fully familiar with all their tricks and policies, are often easy prey for these reactionaries to whom the workers even at times entrust their leadership. Likewise, the new militant rank and file leaders are very often, because of their inexperience with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, won over with all sorts of promises as well as threats, and while the reactionaries take over the leadership of the struggle, they are relegated to the background and kept as a sort of window dressing.

However, when Communists are active amongst these new trade union forces, the determination of the workers is unshakable, their struggles are most militant and the A. F. of L. fakers are kept out of their affairs. This is another reason why Green and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy are now making their attack upon the Communists.

Will the A. F. of L. succeed in expelling the Communists from the unions and thereby betray the struggles of the workers and deprive them of militant and honest leadership which leads their fights for higher wages, shorter hours and the protection of their interests? No, they will not. Because the Communists are becoming more and more entrenched in the unions. Because "to an increasing extent they (the workers) are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Communists for militant trade unions able to win concessions from the bosses." (From the statement of the Communist Party). Not the Communists alone will meet Green's declaration of war upon them, but the masses of the A. F. of L. membership who see the Communists as the most far-sighted leaders and militant fighters for their interests.

To accomplish this task, all Party members must immediately respond to the call of the Central Committee "to increase their efforts to win the A. F. of L. workers for class struggle trade union policies."

Scores Passive Policy in Dealing with Big Problem

By BILL GEBERT

One of the outstanding results of the policies of the Roosevelt New Deal is the growth of the company unions. There is no available data on the exact number of workers in the company unions, but the figure runs somewhere between 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 workers.

The company unions have been organized with the introduction of the N. R. A. in such basic industries as steel, metal, auto, railroad, mining and have been strengthened in the packing industry. That is, in the basic industries the capitalist class undertook to organize the workers into openly controlled unions dominated by them. It is clear to everybody that these company unions are the base for fascist organizations in the shops.

It is true that the company unions existed before the introduction of the N. R. A. But they embodied a smaller number of workers and existed in fewer and less basic industries. We can very definitely declare that with introduction of the N. R. A. more workers have been forced into the company unions. In fact more have been forced into company unions than have willingly joined the A. F. of L., independent unions and the Trade Union Unity League in the last period. Naturally, this presents to our Party and the revolutionary trade union movement (Trade Union Unity League and opposition inside of the A. F. L. and Railroad Brotherhoods), a problem of tremendous importance.

As to the methods of work in the company unions and the policy toward the company unions. In our Party and even among some leading comrades, there is a tendency to simply ignore the company unions, or to declare abstractly "boycott the company unions." These are expressions of good desires, but not solutions to the problem. We cannot have a negative position toward the problem of the company unions. Neither can we have a passive policy such as is implied in the slogan "boycott the company unions."

That we are against the company unions, that our objective is to destroy and smash company unionism, does not mean we need to argue. The problem is how to do it. That is, shall we only in a general way speak against the company unions or shall we develop methods of work that will really lead toward the destruction of the company unions as such?

Before we attempt to answer and analyze this question on the basis of concrete experience, we want to say in a few words what the company union really is. In April, this year, a public hearing took place before the U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor on the so-called "Wagner Labor Disputes Bill" in which hearing heads of the large trusts and representatives of company unions testified to give testimony. Their testimonies are really illuminating as to the character of the company unions.

For instance, Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, declared: "We don't want labor disputes." He also explained why they don't want "labor disputes" and especially trade unions, because, quoting Mr. Hook, "Labor Unions depend upon coercion to force the highest possible wage rates."

Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, is also for company unions because they are "promoting industrial peace," and "co-operation between employers and employees and not antagonisms."

So, the objective set by these two steel magnates as the tasks of the company unions is well defined. "The company unions are to maintain 'industrial peace,' which means exploitation and mistreatment of the workers, fat profits for the bosses. This is the main objective of the company unions."

The company unions are fully controlled by the respective corporation or enterprise. This has also been openly proclaimed at the said hearing. We will here quote John Larkin, General Chairman of the Employers' Representatives of the Weirton Steel Company. He was asked the question "How is your organization (the company union) financed?" Mr. Larkin answered: "It is financed by \$25 paid by every representative that is elected." He was asked the question "Who pays the expenses of printing ballots and other expenses of the company union?" His answer was: "The company pays an assessment of 50 cents per head. The representatives ask the company to pay them for each and every man that works in the company 50 cents for the fund to finance the organization." He was asked another question: "Why is it that the company pays all the expenses?" He answered:

"Well to explain that, there are a lot of men that work in the various plants on a laboring job, and such as that, and it would be a crime to take money off of a man making 40 cents or 42 1/2 cents an hour working 40 hours a week to pay to any institution, would it not? Would not it be better to get somebody to finance a thing like that? If they had to pay into that institution it would be just robbing them."

This explains very clearly that the company unions are body and soul controlled by the bosses. It also explains the starvation wages paid to workers in plants controlled by the company unions.

We will now examine some of the concrete experience in struggle against the company unions in the Chicago District. In the steel mills of the Calumet Steel Region, company unions were introduced in June, 1933. These company unions were formed more or less in the following manner:

The foreman in the department picked a group of workers in whom he had complete confidence and called them to a meeting. He told them that the company plans to organize a company union. The company then issued a call for elections. These picked workers then became agents for the company,

placed nominations on the ballot and then elected the representatives in each department, thereby forming the company union. No dues were to be paid, etc. All expenses were paid by the company.

At the first formation of the company union there were some clauses that limited election of representatives to the men employed by the company only. Then, to comply with the N. R. A., the company introduced some amendments to the original constitution of the company union and openly proclaimed through the General Superintendent (subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation) that the changes proposed are "deemed desirable by the recent interpretations of the N. R. A." That is, changes were introduced for the purpose of making the company union appear as the wish and desire of the workers.

Against this fakery shop units of the Communist Party and the locals of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in the steel mills in the Calumet Steel Region, especially in the Illinois Steel, in Gary and South Chicago, undertook a real campaign of exposure and attack upon the workers to vote "No" and to paste stickers on the ballot which read "I Vote against all forms of company unionism. I stand for the right of the workers to join genuine trade unions."

In this campaign we received work from a large number of the workers, including those organized into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers. The methods of struggle against the company unions gave us an opportunity to reach many workers. When the nominations and elections of the representatives of the departments took place, because of our previous activities in some of the departments in the Illinois Steel Mill members of our Party were nominated as candidates. The workers in the departments carried on quite an effective campaign for the election of our candidates on the basis of struggle against company unionism, for the right to belong to unions of their own choosing, for formation of department committees, raising also economic demands for the right to organize and the right to strike.

On the basis of this campaign, in a number of departments our candidates received quite a large vote and in one department a member of the Party was elected as representative of his department to the company union council. This department is quite active in his department and strengthened the workers around him organizationally and politically.

This is not our only experience. We have a few others. In a large metal shop in Chicago employing 6,600 workers a little over 6 months ago, when the plan for a company union has been introduced, over 90 percent of the workers voted in the company union. In this election, because of our activities, a number of Party members and close shop workers were elected. They influenced others and as a result we were able to undermine the company union to such an extent that we built quite a powerful local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. When recently the

Alliance and Governor Olson raised the "red scare" for the specific purpose of preventing the workers of Minneapolis from taking the road to victory pointed out by the Communists. The leadership of Local 574 gave a helping hand to the "red scare" by themselves howling against the Communist Party and the Daily Worker. All this led to defeat for the strikers.

What Must Be Done? The workers must learn the great lessons of this strike to assure them of victory in future battles. The fundamental truth is that only Communists, fearless workers and militant fighters against the capitalist class can give loyal leadership to workers in their struggle for higher wages, for union rights, for better working conditions, for more relief and for the final victory of the workers.

We call upon all drivers, helpers and inside workers to reorganize their ranks and prepare for further struggle for their demands. Reorganize your ranks around your original demands, the \$27.50 minimum for drivers, the recognition of Local 574 for the immediate reinstatement of all blacklisted workers, against the discrimination of the young workers and the package delivery men. This cannot be done without building in your union a strong and militant opposition movement to the treacherous leadership of the A. F. of L. and their Trotskyite lackpiles.

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proposes methods for winning over men in boss-run unions

company ordered new elections, we felt that we were already sufficiently strong to defy openly the wishes of the company.

We issued a slogan this time not to vote and not to place candidates. Out of nearly 600 workers, only about 150 participated in the elections, very definitely showing that we won the majority of the workers, at least against the company union.

In the Chicago Hardware Foundry Company, the local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union issued a leaflet on the experiences of the workers with the company union which we cite in full as one of the examples of methods of struggle against company unions. The leaflet reads as follows:

"After a year's experience with Mr. Sherven's company union we are worse off today than ever before. Layoffs increasing, speed-up intensified, low wages and irregular hours are our lot. If the job does not pass the inspection many times it is scrapped and we get nothing for the time we put in. To complain about this to the company union, as individuals, is fruitless.

"Tomorrow the company union will have a meeting. FELLOW WORKERS! Get together in every department, discuss your grievances and demands and present them to the DEMAND ACTION MEETING. Our families cannot live on loose promises and hot air.

"DEMAND: 1. 30 cents an hour. 2. 80 cents an hour for unskilled labor. 3. Other trades 30 percent increase in wages. 4. Abolition of the company union and the right to organize and join a union of our own choosing.

"For WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL HR. 5598. 5. Against speed-up. 6. Join a real rank and file union—the STEEL AND METAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION."

We wish to conclude this article with drawing the necessary conclusions: 1. The company unions are being built by the respective corporations because they feel that the leadership of the A. F. of L. will be unable to control workers if they join the A. F. of L. Although they have complete confidence in the Greens, Lewises and company, they fear the workers below. There have been good reasons for this. There have been a number of strikes led by the newly organized locals of the A. F. of L. Therefore, in the basic industries, the bosses are depending upon both the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the company unions. They do not exclude each other, but rather supplement each other.

2. There are some workers in the company union who are influenced by the company union. We already indicated in this article that the company unions do take up sometimes

and cowardly leadership, they will land in defeat. This is why the Communist Party of Minneapolis has first from the very first day of the first truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis up to the last minute warned the workers against the Dunne-Skoglund-Trotskyite leadership of Local 574.

The employers and the Citizens' Alliance used their open agents, murderous Bainbridge and Johannes to crush the strike by open force. They celebrated Bloody Friday, but the strike was still solid, and the determination of the strikers to win was increased by the sacrifices they had made on Bloody Friday. But what the employers and the Citizens' Alliance could not accomplish through Bainbridge and Johannes, they accomplished through the actions of Governor Olson and his lieutenants in the Central Labor Union and in the State Federation of Labor, the Roy Weirs, Cramers, Nelsons, Cummings and Halls and the Dunne-Skoglund, Goldman leadership.

Stabbing the Workers in the Back With nice phrases and words of friendship to the workers, Olson took from the strikers their main weapon by prohibiting picketing through martial law. He established the military permit system for scabbing. He threw into the military stockade the most militant fighters, the leaders of the picket line. Under these conditions, only the proposed program of the Communist Party of Minneapolis to violate the martial law, to continue mass picketing, to broaden the strike by calling out all Local 574 men and by appealing to the rank and file members of the American Federation of Labor over the head of the A. F. of L. leaders could have saved the strike, could have re-established the right of picketing for Local 574 and won the strike. But the leadership of Local 574 was too yellow and treacherous to take such steps. Instead they followed the shameful path of truce with Olson, refused to expose the Cramers and Roy Weirs and appeal to the rank and file of the A. F. of L. for sympathy action. They have joined with the Central Labor Union bureaucrats in the strangling of the development of sympathy general strike with the drivers.

The employers, the Citizens Alliance and Governor Olson raised the "red scare" for the specific purpose of preventing the workers of Minneapolis from taking the road to victory pointed out by the Communists. The leadership of Local 574 gave a helping hand to the "red scare" by themselves howling against the Communist Party and the Daily Worker. All this led to defeat for the strikers.

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Proposes Methods for Winning Over Men in Boss-Run Unions

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WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The political representatives of that section of the American ruling class of bankers, industrialists and big landlords who control the Republican Party are straining every nerve to convince workers and farmers not yet conscious of their revolutionary task and position that Franklin Delano Roosevelt is tearing at a breakneck speed in the direction of Karl Marx.

Their appeals to support the Constitution and to oppose "regimentation" are but camouflaged slogans for what is intrinsically a back-to-Hoover movement. Picturing the New Deal as a wild, radical, terribly expensive venture is the tactic designed to entice employers now happy under the beak of the predatory Blue Eagle. "Regimentation" is the catchword intended to frighten into the Republican fold those of the lower middle class, the intellectuals and professionals, and workers not yet freed of the anti-Soviet poison injected into their veins for so many years by innumerable capitalist propaganda organs.

Farley's "Humanitarianism" Roosevelt and Jim Farley's Democratic Party, the rival ghouls of continuing to represent America's ruling class, repeat tirelessly that it has the proper respect for property and all that that sacred cow signifies. Yes, sir, Don't

forget it. But, sir, there's something higher, more noble in life—humanitarianism. A humanitarianism arrayed against "all the mighty forces of money and power and greed" which the Honorable James A. Farley, Postmaster General, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and former boxing mogul of New York, sets opposed to the New Deal, in the innumerable speeches uttered by him.

A Farley speech may mark the laying of a post-office cornerstone in Hogwash, Mississippi, or it may simply be intended to "acknowledge my appreciation of the driving spirit, the firm, courageous and loyal leadership of your own Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City," the Democratic National Committeeman who conducted the police terror in his city against workers' peaceful picketing.

But, whatever the occasion, Farley, Roosevelt mouthpiece and powerful New Dealer, is always glad to have the cogs of his machine "on our side, fighting with us against a common enemy—the selfish forces of money and power and greed—the blind reactionaries that today are banded together under the banner of the Republican Party." "We want you with us. We want you with us this Fall, and every election day. We'll try to show you that the liberal background and liberal history of the Democratic Party is more than a mere name; it will bring you the satisfaction that here at last is a philosophy of government that puts human values first." (August 25, 1934, Seagriff, N. J. speech).

What the N. R. A. Has Done Great numbers of American workers and farmers still believe that Roosevelt is "radical" in the sense that he wants to do something about unemployment insurance, that he wants to produce the better life, that he wants to tilt with evil as personified by the repudiated Hoover G.O.P. The barrage of demagogic publicity attending the birth, youth and adolescence of the New Deal was so intense that these workers and farmers believe all this despite the Roosevelt Administration codification of near starvation wages in the N. R. A. codes, despite the increase in profits accompanying the appreciable drop of workers' real wages, despite the sacrifice of the little to the big farmer, despite the imperialist war preparation, despite the leading part played by it in the fascist terror which helped the business executives' Industrial Association sweep the general strike from the Pacific Coast after the signal was given by N. R. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson.

This is the stage on to which the popular dissatisfaction with the New Deal resentment toward the fascist deed of the Roosevelt Administration and of the California employer class, and a strong feeling for a real change dropped Upton Sinclair, former Socialist Party luminary who effected his change of political habitat painlessly.

We need not discuss the monumental demagoguery of a capitalist party nominee who promises to "end poverty in California," to end a disease inherent in capitalism within the framework of a capitalist state. Nor the contradiction involved in the bracketing of the New Deal with a program ostensibly designed to effect poverty.

"A Good Democrat" At this time it is important to stress to the thousands of workers and farmers who voted for Sinclair the ridiculousness of a program which promises to seek to bring the Democratic Party to the place of Vincent Astor, Teague and Standard Oil, the Harrimans, Gerard Swope and others of their kind—S. W. of California into line with the forward looking principles of the New Deal.

Of course, the press report that Sinclair changed his registration from Socialist to Democrat, because he believed in the determination of President Roosevelt to make the New Deal a reality," and Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins' statement, "What do I think of it? I think it's great stuff. Sure, I'm for him. He's on our side. A Socialist? Of course not! He's a Democrat. A good Democrat" illustrates how nicely Sinclair fits into the Roosevelt scheme of things.

They also illustrate that the only way out for the workers and farmers in California and the other 47 states is a workers' and farmers' government, the program of the Communist Party—genuine unemployment insurance as provided for in the Workers Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill; the rights of assemblage and free speech supposedly guaranteed under the constitution; and measures against capitalist terror and imperialist war.

As far as the interests of the working class are concerned, Sinclair is also a "good Republican," despite yesterday's rush of Senator Hastings, co-chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee to broadcast the statement that "Mr. Sinclair is a Socialist and a disciple of Karl Marx."

Perhaps no one symbol of the U.S.S.R. is more forceful than the tremendous parade through Moscow's Red Square which marks each anniversary of the Soviet Union. It is an immense and inspiring review of achievements. Moscow and the U.S.S.R. at all times offer scenes of unusual vitality to men and women who must see for themselves. . . . but Moscow on November 7 presents an intense concentration. You may visit Moscow and Leningrad for as little as \$5 a day special class, and \$8 a day tourist class. Meals, hotels, sightseeing and transportation on tour in the U.S.S.R. included. The Soviet Union is one country where

Coal Miner Describes Steamroller Nominations of Lewis Machine

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sinus Trouble

S. L. Bickly—Chronic. "Sinus trouble" often times responds stubbornly to treatment only with those who can get the best of treatment and who obey the physician's instructions implicitly. A dequate treatment depends upon the correction of whatever structural deformities are present in the nose and its accessory passageways, the relief of obstructions, the proper use of irrigations and sprays, etc. We believe that you should get treatment only from a nose and throat specialist.

The hospitals listed below are all in Brooklyn. You can select for yourself the one most conveniently located for you. All these hospitals have special nose and throat clinics, and are thoroughly reliable.

Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital—Green and Carleton Avenues.

Greenpoint Hospital—Kingsland Avenue.

Beth Moses Hospital—404 Hart Street.

Long Island College Hospital—Henry and Amity Sts.

Jewish Hospital—Prospect Place and Classon Ave.

You can get well with proper attention. Let us know how you fare.

Tinnitus

Your particular case of Tinnitus, (sounds in the head, such as of ringing bells, waterfalls, or escaping steam, etc.) is due to a catarrhal condition of the middle ear. This condition is chronic, since you are suffering from these noises for the last year and a half.

The cause of this disease is usually progressive. Each succeeding "cold" or inflammatory attack leaves the

condition somewhat more affected. Nerve deafness has not supervened inasmuch as you claim your hearing has not as yet been involved.

Any abnormal, unhealthy nasal or nasopharyngeal condition, such as deviated septum (partition dividing the nose into right and left nasal chambers), sinus involvement, various overgrowths of different bodies in the nose, adenoid enlargement, must be remedied.

These appropriate treatments in order to relieve the noises are only of value in the less advanced cases. In the more advanced cases, care should be taken of the general health, avoid over-fatigue, and "colds" as much as possible.

Geographical Tongue

N. R. Philadelphia.—The cause of Geographical Tongue is unknown. It is most commonly found in people having "stomach trouble." It is definitely not caused by germs and the germs present in everyone's mouth are too numerous to mention.

The condition often occurs at birth and continues throughout life. It has no relation to syphilis and is non-cancerous. Geographical Tongue is one of the few conditions that require a "mouth wash." We recommend "Dobell's Solution," which you may purchase quite inexpensively in large quantities. The teeth must be kept clean. About once a week touch the areas on your tongue with 2 per cent (two per cent) nitrate of silver. This controls the condition and often cures it. It is not contagious and may cure itself. Our article on Trich Mouth will follow shortly.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

No Pay at Ore Mine Is Given For Dead Work

Republic Steel Makes Conditions Worse to Attack Union

By a Worker Correspondent
BESSEMER, Ala.—Working conditions at the Raimund ore mine (Republic Steel Co.) are worse now than before the strike a few months ago. The company is not living up to the agreement and is doing everything it can to smash the union. We are supposed to get paid for dead work but we don't.

Methods of Robbery
Drillmen have to buy tools to keep the leaky air pipes repaired. In this way the bosses make the drillmen do dead work and they don't get paid for it. Besides this we have to pay for powder and for the agreement and is doing everything it can to smash the union. We are supposed to get paid for dead work but we don't.

Union Leaders Do Little
The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers leaders have not done much about it and as a result the men are becoming discouraged with the union and a few of them quit. The Communist Party unit in the Raimund Mine has issued leaflets calling upon the workers to stick with the union and put up a strong fight against such rotten conditions.

Some of the scabs were fired after the strike. One scab said that all the union men would be out in 60 days. Another scab, Doc Davis, let it out that Mat Bird, former treasurer of the union and still a union member, takes notes on everything that is said in the union hall and sends a copy of it to the company.

The scabs get first choice on everything. The company is putting electric lights in their houses while union men never see an electric light. Besides this the union men are discriminated against while the scabs get off easy.

40 Per Cent Being Evicted
After the December strike only 60 per cent of the men were put back on the job and the other 40 per cent were supposed to be rehired as the company needed them. So far none of them have been put back to work although plenty of scabs have been written up since that time.

Now the company is forcing them to move in order to make room for the scabs in the camp.

The Communist Party unit in the Raimund Mine is issuing leaflets calling upon the workers to stop evictions and force the company to allow the union men to live in the houses.

Trying To Smash Union
All of these actions by the company are aimed at smashing the union. Louis and Marion Tarrent get \$12 a day from the company for going around and telling union men not to go to the union meetings.

This drive against the union is part of a big drive by the Republic

LOCAL NOT ALLOWED TO NAME OPPONENTS

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
RODA, Va.—Saturday, August 18 was regular local meeting of the U. M. W. A. This was the day to elect international officers.

I noticed very carefully how things went. This being a newly organized field, I wanted to see just how openly the Lewis machine would work. The local president first called the president's name, John L. Lewis, nominated. Then called Phillip Murray and Thomas Kennedy. The nominations was already closed on these three, but was still open on all the rest of the officers.

When he called off these three names he only asked if you were for or against. Tilton Cadie, a local miner, asked why we have no chance to nominate any one against these three men. The president answered that he didn't think there was a man in the U. S. A. that could fill John L. Lewis' shoes.

Cadie replied that that didn't make it a fair election even if there wasn't. Then he told of several Lewis' bald betrayals. He told the miners that this was the way Lewis had always had been put through,

through their steam roller method. The district officials felt Lewis would have opposition in this local as they were opposed a few days ago, so they sent a few of their little petty opportunists to attend the meeting.

When Cadie was through, of course, it was understood for the local president to give them the floor. They told the miners what a great man Lewis was and what he had done for the miners of District 2. One said he had not been in the union as long as the man who just spoke. All he knew about Lewis was what he had done in recent years, and the miners had better be careful, that one spark in their local could start a flame that would take the whole top off of everything Lewis had done.

I am trusting the miners in the rest of the country won't allow such corrupt practice in their union, and crush this corrupt Lewis machine, and do as the miners of District 2 and 5 in Pennsylvania are doing and demand autonomy, and give the rank and file miners a chance to kick out all these fakers Lewis has appointed in their Districts.

Miners Can't Make Enough To Buy Coal

Clinton, Ind., Men Must Risk Lives to Get Fuel

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
CLINTON, Ind.—The majority of the miners in the Clinton coal field are unemployed. Some unemployed miners haven't a possible chance to ever get a job in these mines, be-



cause of the new machinery introduced. Many miners that worked in these mines were forced to quit because the work was too hard and speedy for them. Some miners can stand it for some time, but others can work only few days.

One mine to which I am referring is Submarine 2. The coal is only 3 feet 9 inches in some part, the roof doesn't give the miners warning before falling in. These miners are in the mine when coal is being shot.

The miners are producing as much coal now in 7 hours as they did in 8 hours. Their pay is much smaller now because the work is not so steady and the grocery bill is much larger since the blue buzzard placed the claws on the windows.

Most miners can't make enough to buy their winter coal. The children of these miners risk their lives and health from the gas smoke on the job pile to pick their coal needed for winter. They have a union here, but if the miners want to improve their conditions they must pull away from their present leader and build their own rank and file leadership.

The company union is by running the scabs off Red Mountain. The rank and file union members are so angry at the scabs now that it is not safe for the scabs to walk the streets. Every week there are three or four scabs that get beat up, despite the fact that all the scabs carry guns and knives and are given the protection by the city and company police.

Last week the company arranged for the scabs to go to church. Company thugs watched all around the church while the scabs went in. But they couldn't get a preacher to preach to the scabs so church was dismissed.

A couple of white miners were asking how to get in touch with the Communist Party this week. They approached Negro miners and asked them about the Party. The white miners realize that the struggle against the T.C.I. must be of Negro and white miners united for their common interests.

The white miners realize that the Communist Party is correct and that if we are to gain anything for the miners the white and Negro miners must join the Party and lead the union in militant struggle to better their condition.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Bosses Continue Their Drive to Crush Union

By a Mine Worker Correspondent
BESSEMER, Ala.—At the Muscoda Mine (Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.) the company is planning to put more than 30 miners out of their homes. One miner has already been forced to move.

The company is working out charges against any of the union men that they want to get rid of, then they fire them and force them to leave their homes.

The miners are charged with breaking company rules on drinking, cursing, fighting, etc. Before the union came the company never thought of enforcing these rules. Now these rules come in handy as a cover for discrimination against the union men and as a means of getting the militant union men off the mountain.

These same rules are not used against the scabs. They can break all the rules they want to and they get protection from the company thugs. As soon as a union man moves out a scab moves into his house. Where it takes a union man two or three months to get a house in the camp, it only takes a scab one day.

This is another of the ways for the company to smash the union. In the meantime the union has not offered much resistance to these evictions. The union must not de-

lay action because the company offers an excuse for making a miner move. The slogan of the union should be "No Union Miners Move—All Scabs Off Red Mountain!"

Another way the T.C.I. is trying to smash the union is through the medical examinations. According to the union contract it is not legal to re-examine the miners for one year. Of course the T.C.I. doesn't pay any attention to the contract.

As one union man expressed it, "You listen to your heart and if you are a good union man you don't go back to work."

It is the job of the union to stop T.C.I. from making these examinations and using them as a means of discriminating against the union miners. Before the union came, practically anyone could pass the examination, but now the company will use this as a means of firing the militant union men.

All of this is in line with the policy of the T.C.I. in smashing the union and setting up a company union. The company union is disguised as a Brotherhood and addresses an attractive insurance policy and recreation as its main purpose. The Brotherhood maintains that the bosses and the miners should always be on friendly terms, that their interests are in common, etc.

The last strike proved to the miners how common the interests of the bosses and the miners were. It proved the correctness of the program of the Mill, Mine and Smelters Union where it says, "We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that this struggle is caused by economic conditions." The union must carry on a strong fight against the company union that is being organized by the scabs. The best means of stopping

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Conducted by Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

The Banjo Trail

The summer night was starless. The black sky hovered over fields and woods, blending the whole earth together in darkness. Two boys trudged along a narrow country road.

"Golly, it's dark, Ted," said one, "can't see a thing."

"You don't need to see nothing except in the road," said the taller one.

"But you can see only a few feet of it at a time," answered his brother Davy.

"Well, that's enough."

"You know, Ted, it was queer that Pa was so quick to let us go fishing tonight. Generally, he says we got work to do in the morning and oughtn't to go traipsing around at night."

"M'm, you're right. Mom acted funny today, too. Nervous she was. And it wasn't putting up the tomato preserves like she tried to make out."

"Pa's been with these farmers' meetings right from the start. They must think a lot of Pa. He's sort of their leader now, isn't he?"

"Yep, Pa's a good fighter, all right."

As they passed a low farmhouse they could barely see through the darkness only because it was white, Davy remarked, "No light at Elliot's tonight. Old man Elliot must be at our house. Tom drove over with his mother to Millbrook, didn't he?"

"Guess so. He said he was going to."

Ahead of them about a quarter of a mile was a thick grove of locusts and big oaks.

"You know," said Davy, "I'd feel a whole sight better if someone was to home at Elliot's. I never did like that bit of woods there at night. It's black as pitch even when there's a moon—and it's so creepy, anyhow."

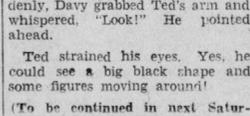
"Pickets! There's nothing there, Davy, except a lot of old frogs. Besides it's only a mile from our house."

"But it's a long mile to run if anything's after you," said Davy in a lowered voice. Then both of them lapsed into silence. Although they knew there was nothing there, they couldn't help that scared feeling. They came to the spot they knew so well by day. But somehow at night it became a place where it seemed terrible things could so easily happen.

The thick, neglected underbrush on either side of the road made it impossible to see through. Overhead, the tall locusts formed a black rustling roof. There was a deserted house about 75 yards from the road. It stood empty for many years beside a pond, where willows hung their drooping branches into the stagnant water. Here in this dense thicket was no cheerful chirping of crickets; only the sad croaking of frogs. It was this gloomy, tumble-down house and the terrible blackness that threw a strange fear into the boys' hearts, and that made them silent, their ears sharpened for any strange noise. Quietly they walked, their bare feet making no sound in the soft dust. Suddenly, Davy grabbed Ted's arm and whispered, "Look!" He pointed ahead.

Ted strained his eyes. Yes, he could see a big black shape and some figures moving around!

(To be continued in next Saturday's paper)



Answer to last week's crossword puzzle:



For instance, this is a BLUEBELL. Now Test yourself!



A PUZZLER'S GARDEN
Contains some nice flowers. If you can guess at least three of these flowers write your answer on a postcard and send it in. Then you can become a member of the Daily Worker Puzzle Club.

Adventures of Margie, Tim, and Jerry. Follow them in next week's paper.

PARTY LIFE

Youngstown Increases Quota in Daily Worker Fund Drive

The Central Committee of Communist Party, U. S. A., Dear Comrades:

We, the unit organizers and active Party workers in mass organizations, have assembled today in the city of Youngstown for the purpose of examining to what degree we have carried out the decisions of our convention as well as to work out a new Plan of Action up to Lenin Memorial Day.

The conference took up the statement of the Central Committee on the \$60,000 drive for the Daily Worker for the purpose of establishing three editions of the paper. This will indeed be a tremendous step forward for the entire revolutionary movement in this country.

This decision is of great importance to us Communists in the steel centers where we have the practical responsibility of carrying out the main decision of the convention: to strengthen the Party among the basic section of the American proletariat. The Daily Worker must become one of our strongest weapons through which we will accomplish this most important task.

It is for this reason that we have decided to raise our quota of \$350, which was decided by the District to \$500. In doing this we are fully aware of the difficulties in raising such a large sum of money, because of the misery that prevails among the steel workers. However, we are absolutely confident that the steel and other workers in our section will support us. We here are not in a habit of making empty promises.

In the last Daily Worker subscription drive, the Youngstown Section raised its quota by 125 per cent. At the recent Ohio State Ratification Conference, we pledged to collect 5,000 signatures by August 8, and we collected 5,650. In the present Daily Worker subscription drive, we are the second in our District and are fighting hard for the first place.

We now give you our revolutionary pledge that we will raise the quota of \$350—and surpass it by \$150. We send you our revolutionary greetings and are confident that under your leadership we will build the Party into a mass party with the Daily Worker as one of our strongest weapons.

Comradely yours,
J. S., Section Organizer.

Also signed by the unit organizers of the following towns of Ohio and Pennsylvania: Youngstown, Warren, Niles, Newton Falls, East Liverpool, East End, Wellsville, Salem, Farrell, Masury, Sharon, New Castle, Bessemer and Ellwood City.

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

Box Score of \$60,000 Drive

Donations to the \$60,000 Daily Worker drive must be speeded. To put this campaign over the top, and insure a three-edition paper, receipts must average \$625 per day. Districts must enter into Socialist competition immediately. A daily box score of the District competitions will be published.

Only nine districts are engaged in Socialist competitions for the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. This is a serious lagging. All Districts must immediately challenge and accept challenges from other Districts!

WINNING			TRAILING		
District	Total to Date	% of Quota	District	Total to Date	% of Quota
25 Districts	\$771.60	2.5	2—New York	\$389.07	1.3
3—Philadelphia	250.00	7.1	5—Pittsburgh	39.04	3.2
7—Detroit	59.95	1.7	6—Cleveland	18.50	.6
18—Milwaukee	12.00	1.2	12—Seattle	1.00	0.0
19—Denver	20.51	5.1	21—St. Louis	4.00	.8

Received Aug 29 and 30	\$210.74	DISTRICT 20 (Oklahoma)	
Previously received	\$849.93	DISTRICT 21 (St. Louis)	\$1.00
Total to date	\$1,060.67	Total to date	\$4.00
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)		DISTRICT 24 (Louisiana)	\$1.00
Ella Prudersen \$2.00	Total to date \$241.50	Total to date	\$1.00
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)			
Sec 12 PB \$ 5.00 Samuel Seaton	5.00		
Sec 12 PB 20.00 Camp Cronin	25.00		
Sec 2 PB 10.00 Avenue	10.00		
Sec 12 PB 10.00 Lena Goldin	10.00		
Sec 12 PB 2.25 T. Maxwell	1.00		
Sec 16 Un 3 BB 1.95 Ramon Pl. Jr	2.00		
Sec 2 PB 5.00 Anonymous	1.00		
Rockaway Unit 9.00 G Burns	2.00		
Br 75 IWO 17.00 Wm Elchysky	2.50		
Coop Opicians 3.00 (Col at Party)	2.50		
Gallo 10.00 Wm Gogay	2.50		
Total Aug 29 and Aug 30	\$117.70		
Total to date	\$389.07		
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	\$250.00		
Total to date	\$250.00		
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)	\$37.75		
Total to date	\$37.75		
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)			
Finnish Wkg Unem Council 1.50			
Women's Club \$2.00 Yugo Slav	2.50		
Hill St Unit 6.98 Workers Fed 20.00	2.50		
E Liberty Unit 1.06 Frank Kreck 3.00	2.50		
Tin Mill Unit (McKeenport) 3.00	2.50		
Janette Unit 5.00	2.50		
Total to date	\$41.04		
DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)			
Pin Wks Dance 3.00	2.50		
At Geneva, O. 418.50	2.50		
Total to date	\$18.50		
DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)			
Sec 10 CP \$2.00 ers Org.	2.50		
Ukrainian Toil	2.50		
Total Aug 29 and Aug 30	\$24.50		
Total to date	\$59.95		
DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)	\$109.75		
Total to date	\$109.75		
DISTRICT 9 (Minn.)	\$5.25		
Total to date	\$5.25		
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)	\$1.00		
Total to date	\$1.00		
DISTRICT 14 (New Jersey)	\$5.00		
Total to date	\$5.00		
A Sailor in U.S.			
Battle Fleet \$1.00	1.00		
DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)			
Secretariat-Wkg District Club			
Women's Clubs \$5.00 of W. Allis	5.00		
Finnish Wkg			
Women's Club 2.00	2.00		
Total to date	\$12.00		

Kinderland, Unity and Nitgedaget Greet Herndon at Parties

NEW YORK—Enthusiastic receptions to Angelo Herndon, young Negro revolutionary leader, were given by campers, children and the workers at Camps Kinderland, Nitgedaget and Unity.

The campers marched out to meet Herndon and escorted him into camp, where revolutionary dances were performed and poems recited in his honor.

More than \$700 was raised for the Herndon defense at the three camp meetings. Among those who contributed were Negroes from Hopewell Junction and workers from the Workmen's Circle camp near Kinderland.

An enthusiastic welcome was given Herndon by the children of the camps, who voted their ice cream money to the Herndon fund.

TRIAL SUB OFFER

DAILY WORKER
50 E. 13th St., New York City
Send me the Daily Worker every day for two months. I enclose \$1 (check or money order).
Name
Address
City State

Note: This offer does not apply to renewals, nor does it hold good for Manhattan and Bronx.

BOOST "DAILY" DRIVE

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

To help the Daily Worker launch its three editions, two New York Editions of 8 pages, the improved National Edition of 6 pages (8 Saturday), I enclose my contribution.

NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT \$

Tear off and mail immediately to DAILY WORKER 50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . ."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMER



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

UPTON SINCLAIR is evidently making elaborate plans to remove his personal belongings into the Executive Mansion in Sacramento, but I don't think he'll get the latch-key in spite of the large vote which he received in the recent primaries. My own hunch is that the bankers and manufacturers and plantation owners who rule California do not as yet need the services of Mr. Sinclair and prefer to go along with the present incumbent, Mr. Merriam.

Large numbers of workers, ruined members of the middle class, and small business men, evidently supported Sinclair on the naive theory that any change is preferable to the status quo, and explains the large vote which he got in the Democratic primaries. The insidious concept of the "lesser evil" seems to have resulted in bringing such wide support to Upton Sinclair's candidacy. The former Socialist's program is a potpourri of utopian reforms and demagogic promises and has evidently deceived thousands of California voters.

In spite of President Roosevelt's timorousness in publicly embracing Mr. Sinclair, the latter bubbles with affection for the President and his New Deal policies. Roosevelt declines to grant an interview to Sinclair, but is willing to meet him as "an individual." It's interesting to speculate on what President Roosevelt and Sinclair will talk about in Hyde Park, if both eschew politics.

Let's see, what might they discuss of a non-political nature? Well, Upton Sinclair is quite a tennis player, and I understand that Mr. Roosevelt is very fond of sports. I'm not sure that the President is crazy about tennis, but I do know that he just loves fishing. As for Sinclair, I know that he's a frenzied tennis player. In fact, numerous of his books recount how he once spent a day in a Delaware jail for playing tennis on Sunday in violation of the "blue laws." Moreover, if it weren't for Sinclair's craze for tennis, the world might never have heard of his "Epic Plan," for another of the famous author's books tells how he moved to California so that he could play tennis every day!

Of course, it depends on the length of the interview that President Roosevelt grants Sinclair, but they could discuss various forms of dieting; argue whether raw meat is really the bane of our civilization, and perhaps speculate on mental telepathy—a subject which Mr. Sinclair has immortalized in an entire book.

The President has a nice, big estate at Hyde Park, and if there's still time he could take the famous ex-Socialist around the place and show him the sights. As a friend of Luther Burbank, I know that Mr. Sinclair could have a grand time discussing the various types of trees, foliage and fine gardening on the estate. Oh, there are lots of things to talk about even if politics is ruled out!

Insists He Was Always a Democrat

TOO bad that Mr. Sinclair can't talk politics to the President, for then he might pour out his schemes for eliminating poverty in California—once and for all. He might also get some suggestions from the President on the running of the C.C.C. camps, so that he might put them into practice in his contemplated land colonies for California's million unemployed. Can it be that Mr. Roosevelt is unfamiliar with Upton Sinclair's campaign literature, in which the latter crosses his heart and swears by all that is holy that he has always been a Democrat?

"It happens," writes Sinclair, "that I am a Democrat by the same right that makes us Americans either Democrats or Republicans. I was born one. . . . My grandfather, Captain Arthur Sinclair, commander of a U. S. naval vessel which helped to open [Exploit.—S. G.] Japan to the western world, was a Democrat. My great-grandfather, Commodore Arthur Sinclair, commander of the Congress, the first frigate built by this nation, was a Democrat. How did I cease to be one?"

What's more, Sinclair claims to have predicted the famous "Roosevelt Revolution," for he declares that "it is interesting to note that in the first book I wrote in support of my new ideas, *The Industrial Republic*, published in 1907, I predicted that the Democratic Party would be the instrument through which the needed changes would be brought about in America. I declared that the Democratic President who performed this service would 'write his name in our history beside the names of Washington and Lincoln.'"

Sinclair may be an excellent prophet, but in 1933, when he criticized Roosevelt and the "New Deal" in his book, *"The Way Out"*, he was unable, apparently, to foresee that he would be lauding Roosevelt to the skies in 1934.

He chides Roosevelt in *"The Way Out"*: "We have a new President, promising a 'new deal,'" writes Sinclair. "He is unfolding it as I write, and I can only discuss what has so far come to view. First, we are forbidden to own any gold; the virtue of thrift which has been dimmed into us from childhood is now punished by a ten-thousand-dollar fine and ten years in jail. . . . A million or so of veterans and hard-working public servants are to be deprived of their jobs, and are to receive the same amounts of money as a dog! . . . Another boon for the farmers; they are to be taught to reduce their product, by rendering part of their land to the government, which will keep it idle. . . . There is only one source of wealth sufficient to stand the strain, and that is the pocket-book of our good Uncle Samuel!"

Today, however, Upton Sinclair is beside himself with enthusiasm and declares that his victory in the primaries is a "victory for the New Deal."

He's Not Against Profit

SINCLAIR may be a dangerous radical to the tory New York Herald Tribune, but there's nothing in his platform to frighten the average business man, although I'm convinced that the real financial powers which dominate California don't want Mr. Sinclair—just yet. "I don't want to interfere with profit," Sinclair announces in his campaign paper. "Profit is being killed by the present system. If any business man is able to make a profit under this present system, I have no desire to interfere with him."

One of Sinclair's financial backers has had quite a bit of experience in gathering profits. His name is Edward Filene, the Boston department store owner. Sinclair's campaign paper proudly carried an article on "The Sales Tax Question" recently, and described the gentleman as "Planner and Co-organizer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as well as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the International Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Filene made a radio address in Seattle, Wash., the other night, and I was lucky enough to obtain a copy of his speech. It's entitled, "Can Business Abolish Poverty?" and abounds with various profound thoughts such as one hears from business men who speak over the radio. But Mr. Filene did make one or two points, which, in view of the fact that he is such a fervent supporter of Sinclair's candidacy for governor, prove to be very revealing.

"Socialism seemed to thrive in Europe. But as Socialists were elected to office, and faced with the practical responsibilities of government, the less they seemed to talk about the abolition of poverty. I don't mean that they sold out. They did not necessarily give up their dream. But they were faced with facts; and they were forced, apparently, to declare a moratorium on their dream, and to postpone the abolition of poverty to some far-off future date, while they were dealing with those facts."

Sinclair's European Colleagues

SINCE Sinclair's chief slogan is "eliminate poverty in California," Mr. Filene's observations seem to be rather indiscreet at this time. The fact that Sinclair runs for office on the Democratic ticket instead of the Socialist ticket is irrelevant; his reputation as a Socialist author is being utilized to its fullest extent in his campaign for election.

Continuing his observations on the activities of Socialists elected to office, Mr. Filene says that "I do not mean this as any attack upon the Socialists. That they were often men of exceptional ability must be admitted. One of them is now the honored head of the conservative government of Great Britain. Another is Fascist Dictator of Italy. One could name country after country in Europe in which the Socialists have functioned as the most far-sighted statesmen."

Well, Italy has its Mussolini, former editor of the Socialist "Avanti"; Great Britain its Ramsay MacDonald, former Socialist parliamentarian, and California may have its Upton Sinclair, for years a leading figure in the Socialist movement of the United States.

To the workers and farmers of California the development of the Mussolinis and the MacDonalds from Socialists to Fascists should serve as a danger signal; Mussolini and MacDonald serve the capitalists of their countries best precisely because of their mass experience in the Socialist movement. Sinclair's reputation as a radical author and his emergence as the standard bearer of the Roosevelt strikebreaking government should make the parallel strikingly clear.

Inspiring Revolutionary Achievements Of Chinese Soviet Republic Presented Vividly in 'China's Red Army Marches'

White Armies Leave Horror and Death Behind Them

CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES, by Agnes Smedley. International Publishers, \$1.60.

Reviewed by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

EARLY this year a book on China was published which was generally hailed as the "last word" on Chinese history. Bourgeois reviewers heard the last word and gave it vigorous applause; and they repeated it loud and long in their book reviews.

This last word was a fat two-volume history of China by a former missionary and now Yale professor, Kenneth Latourette. Why was it applauded so? Because in all the dense pages of this "authoritative work," the historian could squeeze in only one single and brief paragraph on the greatest event in Chinese history, the establishment of the Chinese Soviets. And this one paragraph told a lie, a neat "white" lie, to soothe ruffled capitalist breasts.

It assured American imperialism that there were no actual Soviet governments in China; and it outlawed the Chinese Red Army from military consideration as a loose, temporary association of bandit gangs. And after this lovely dream in which the brave professor destroyed the Chinese Soviets and annihilated the Red Army with a paragraph, he laid a smooth, thick coat of whitewash over Western imperialism.

So Agnes Smedley's book comes as a needed corrective. It will make bourgeois circles nervous. Professor Latourette's brother professors will question her "authorities," her "sources." After all Professor Latourette mingled with the most respectable people, other professors, missionaries, Chinese bishops, suave Chinese business men, whereas Agnes Smedley's company was workers and peasants and a few revolutionary intellectuals whom it was dangerous to talk with.

Professor Latourette wrote nice dead history, from nice dead sources, old books, classics, old inscriptions, while Agnes Smedley wrote living history, whose documents are living men and women, living speech, proclamations that affect the lives of millions.

WHAT Agnes Smedley does in her book is to present living history, the story of the most inspiring revolutionary achievement since the Russian Revolution, a movement which all revolutionary workers should learn about.

In China the Communist world revolution is conquering new Soviet

lands and constructing upon them a new workers' fatherland. The Soviet territory now covers an area larger than France with a population of more than eighty million people.

To combat it, the fawning Nanking government has mortgaged China to the imperialists, has let Manchuria fall into the lap of Japan, is looking away while Eng-



AGNES SMEDLEY

—From jacket design by Jacob Burck.

land along the Yangtze and from Tibet, and France in Yunnan, are prying off provinces of Chinese; and is putting its armies under Western imperialist direction. Its military staff now is stuffed with western officers, chiefly Nazi heel-clickers from Germany.

To combat the Soviets, Nanking is hurling armies of hundreds of thousands equipped with the latest products of Western armament manufacturers, against the iron red lines. To combat them the Nanking government has added modern electric agonies to the medieval torturer's arts which have revived, and in which shearing off the breasts of women and crushing the testicles of men are minor horrors. The march of the Kuo-

mintang armies is, by deliberate and detailed plan, a march of death and desolation. Every living thing is killed from man to the fruit tree in the orchard. Indeed the Kuomintang imagination reached this height of exalted horror—to soak the entire province of Kiangsi, oldest and largest of Soviet areas, with poison gas, and smother the twenty-million people living there, all at once.

But the Nanking government has only steeled and disciplined the revolution. The whole population of the regions invaded by the White armies leave the land. But not as refugees. They march with the Red Army; the people becomes the Red Army. Children become soldiers;

China Is Mortgaged by Nanking Gov't to Imperialists

women become soldiers; life is strenuous fighting, conquering, for all.

So, as the White armies march, every eye spies upon them, every ear is against them, all life is against them. It is impossible to defeat a people. And in the Red armies they face attack not only at their bodies, but at their minds. The propaganda of the Red Army, painted on anything that can bear paint, along the enemy line of march, spoken by fearless men who penetrate into the white ranks, shouted to them across the trenches, shattered their morale. Most of them were exploited workers, forced into the armies, and have found themselves exploited no less as soldiers. Therefore, they desert to the Red Armies, often by whole divisions.

But the Red Army has had to fight, like all revolutions, enemies within. Landlords pretended to be Communists, worked their way up in the councils, directed the revision of land in their own class interest. Often peasants would appeal to the Red Army to come and destroy their local Soviets. An organization called the A. B. (Anti-Bolsheviks) penetrated even into the Red Army command; even into the executive bodies of the Party. Campaign plans were revealed; there was sabotage, betrayal on the battle field. Associated with this organization which had its headquarters in Nanking government offices, were so-called "left-Kuomintang" elements, Social Democrats, Trotskyites.

But these inner enemies, who had to be met during the crisis of enemy campaigns, were also overcome. Their activities brought on a purge of the army, the Party and the mass organizations, which strengthened them all. The purged and steeled Party then held its first congress (postponed again and again by campaign necessities) in November, 1931. It was a historic moment. At this congress, victorious and united, the Chinese Soviet Republic was born.

This inspiring story Agnes Smedley tells, so vividly, so powerfully, that there is no strangeness or remoteness even in the Chinese names. Rarely has space and strangeness been so completely eliminated in a book as in this one. The people it deals with are our comrades; we are close to them; their struggle is ours. Every worker should read this book, that brings us so near to the world revolutionary front, that lets us see, in the very process, and as if we were there, the construction of the second Socialist Soviet Republic.

GOING EAST A Novel of Proletarian Life

By DANIEL HORWITZ

IX. CLIFF had been busy thinking about Harris and the shop and the strike they were preparing and Edna. His hobo life never came to his mind. But Edna's mother wanted to know more about the boy with whom her daughter went out. She knew he wasn't a town boy. Edna told her that he was Mrs. Porson's nephew.

Mrs. Wrobley, Edna's mother, knew the landlady, well. They were members of the same church. She wanted to pay her a visit. Mrs. Porson was glad to see Mrs.



Wrobley. They began to gossip, and Edna's mother gradually led the conversation around to Cliff. She asked Mrs. Porson how her nephew was getting on. The landlady was surprised. She said that Cliff was only a boarder, and, for that matter, the worst boarder of all. He was also a tramp. He washed his clothes in the kitchen and used her soap and gave her a lot of trouble. She would like to get rid of him, but he owed her for three weeks' board and it would be lost if she'd tell him to move. Then she asked how Mrs. Wrobley came to know him. Edna's mother said that he was her girl's boy friend. Mrs. Porson advised her hotly to make Edna put an end to the friendship.

Edna's mother came home all excited. She told Edna what she had found out from Mrs. Porson. She warned her daughter that if she kept on stepping out with that tramp, she'd have her chased out of the house.

Edna was shocked to hear all this. She didn't know what to say or think, so she shouted at her mother accusing her of going around telling people about her boy friends.

"It's for your own good," Mrs. Wrobley cried. "If you'd have any sense you'd be goin' out with decent boys."

"I'll go with anybody I like," Edna shouted.

"Not when Pa gets after you," her mother threatened.

Edna ran into her room and lay down and cried. How she hated that long-tongued Porson for telling her mother such things about

(Synopsis: Cliff Mulligan, 19-year old unemployed worker, is on his way east to look for a job. In a small town on the way he finds work in a wire factory. At a dance he meets Edna, handsome daughter of a local shop-keeper, and falls in love with her. There is a lay-off at the wire works. Cliff is given a new job as assistant fireman. The work is back-breaking and the speed-up is terrific. A union organizer, Max Harris, comes to town. A meeting of the workers is called. Enthusiasm runs high for organization, and Cliff is put on the committee.)

Cliff. But maybe he really is not her nephew; why should the landlady lie? "It is what Ma said, I'll never speak to him again. He fooled me," she said to herself, sobbing.

WHEN Cliff met Edna she looked sullen. Her eyes were sunken, and had an angry light in them. "What's the matter, been sick?" he asked.

"No. You fooled me. Ma found out all about you."

"What are you talking about, Edna?" Cliff stared at her in amazement.

"You're a tramp, that's what you are," she growled, and went on to relate Mrs. Porson's conversation with her mother.

Cliff forgot all about having told Edna that he was the landlady's nephew. He tried to deny it, but that made her angrier and she called him a fool and a liar.

He admitted that he had been on the road for a while, but he was through with that now. He was sorry that he had wasted a lot of time knocking around, but he had been young when he started out, and he was trying to make good now. He told her about Harris and all the things he had learned from him, and how they were getting ready to demand more money from the bosses which meant he'd soon get a raise in wages and everything would be fine.

Edna was silent. He hoped he had mollified her. And the way he put it, she didn't think he was entirely wrong. At the same time

she felt that he was just a good talker and was trying to put one over on her. She became frightened. She couldn't feel about him the way she had felt before. She was cool when he tried to kiss her.

"What's the matter, don't you like me any more?" Cliff questioned.

"I don't know," she said, shrugging her shoulders.

"Oh, come on, forget it, Edna," Edna looked at him but said nothing. Cliff felt blue. He left early.

He was worried and couldn't sleep the whole night. The next day he had a splitting headache. His legs were shaky, the shovel kept slipping out of his hands. He felt sick and didn't go to the meeting that night.

THE committee wondered where Cliff could have been. He had never missed a meeting before. There were many important questions to discuss. Cliff was now taking a responsible part in the activities and Harris was angry at him for being absent.

When Cliff showed up the following day, Harris asked him where he had been. Cliff said that he hadn't come because he had felt sick. But Harris knew that Cliff had a girl and he began to question him.

Cliff found in Harris not only an organizer but also a friend. He told him of his trouble with Edna.

"There is nothing to worry about, Cliff. She'll get over it. If she likes you then it's O. K., but if she

makes a fuss because you were on the road, well then she's not quite the girl for you, that's all."

"Oh, you know how the town folks are, Max. I don't think we can blame them."

"But a fellow shouldn't lose his head," said Harris.

AT THE Macs they were moving pretty fast since Harris got his committee on the job. Cliff and Weber and Nelson and Cottino were busy talking to the men about organizing. The number of men attending the meetings began to grow. But the company got wind of it and the foremen were on the look-out for the leaders.

George caught Cottino and Nelson explaining rather loudly to a group of shopmates what they were intending to do. They were called into the office and discharged.

Some members of the committee were for calling a strike to force the company to put them back to work. Harris said that the issue wasn't strong enough to get the men to strike.

In a few days there appeared a notice on the gates stating: Due to the depression and financial difficulties the company is forced to declare a temporary reduction in wages of fifteen per cent in all the departments of the MacDermott Wire Works.

This announcement spurred things up. The committee met and agreed that the time to call a strike had arrived. There was a disagreement as to how to go about it. Harris proposed that they call a meeting of all the men in the shop by distributing a leaflet. At that meeting a committee should be elected to go to the company and demand that the wage cut be rescinded.

(To be continued.)

Partisan Review Off Press Today

NEW YORK.—The September-October issue of the Partisan Review, literary organ of the John Reed Club of New York is out today and can be obtained on newsstands and at bookshops. The new issue contains the work of fifteen writers—stories by Tillie Lerner, Murrell Edmunds, Alfred Hayes, Gertrude Diamant, J. S. Balch, Nelson Algren; poems by Louis Aragon, Edwin Rolfe, Isidor Schneider and Kenneth Fearing; and criticism by William Rollins, Jr., Wallace Phelps, Alan Calmer and Philip Rahv. An article, "I Came Near Being a Fascist," by Ramon Fernandez, foremost French critic, will prove of extraordinary interest to readers wishing to learn the mood and political temper of French intellectuals today.

LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID RAMSEY

Rare Element Found in Siberian Mountains

Professor V. E. Zviagintzev of the Soviet Academy of Sciences has announced that the rare chemical element, gallium, has been extracted from minerals found in the Altai Mountains of Siberia. Gallium is a metal which melts in hot water at 30 degrees Centigrade or 86 degrees Fahrenheit. Its boiling point is nearly 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, which is higher than that of mercury, which boils at 675 degrees. It is therefore more useful than mercury in the manufacture of thermometers for use at high temperatures. Gallium is also used in medicine. In sufficient quantity it could be applied, as mercury has been applied, to the generation of electric power by steam, with results superior to those achieved with mercury, which in turn has been found to be more efficient than water for steam generation.

The existence of gallium was predicted first in 1869 by the Russian scientist Mendeleeff, famous for his discovery of the periodic table of chemical elements. It was discovered in 1875 by the French chemist, Emile Moissan, after the ancient name of France. So far only relatively small quantities of gallium have been available, extracted mainly in Germany and the United States.

In 1931 Professor Grinberg of Leningrad suggested that the zinc ores of the deposits in the Altai mountains might contain the rare element. Spectroscopic analysis of these ores showed the presence of gallium, and treatment yielded a small amount of gallium oxide. Professor Grinberg is now leaving for Siberia to determine the most efficient methods of extracting this important metal.

Rayon Material Obtained From Aspen Trees

A process has been developed at the University of Minnesota which obtains alpha cellulose, a cotton-like substance used in cellophane, rayon and lacquers, from the common aspen tree, better known as "popple" or poplar, which abounds in the cut-over timberlands of Northern Minnesota. According to the scientists who developed the technique, the product can be obtained at a cost comparable with prevailing commercial prices. A small commercial plant is being set up to determine the exact costs of production.

Alpha cellulose is a major raw material in many volume-production chemical enterprises. At present two monopolies supply the market needs, which total 300,000,000 pounds yearly. We can consequently look forward to the purchase of the new process by one of the monopolies in order to keep it off the market.

Chemical Analysis By X-Rays

A Swedish chemist, Dr. L. V. Hamos of Stockholm, has discovered a new way to analyze metallic substances. He claims that by holding a piece of metal up to a beam of X-ray it is possible quickly to determine its chemical constituents. Dr. Hamos has built metallic "sandwiches" consisting of paperlike strips of metal piled one on top of the other. By aiming X-rays at the laminated sandwich he has been able to tell what kind of metal was used for each layer, although in some cases the edge of the strip was only 1-250th of an inch thick. When the initial beam of X-ray strikes the laminated edge it produces secondary X-rays which come off from each of the several kinds

of metal illuminated by the primary beam. These secondary rays are characteristic for each kind of metal so if the rays can be sorted out a chemical identification is possible. The apparatus for analyzing the secondary rays consists of a crystal of pure salt shaped in the form of a cylinder. This cylinder sorts the tell-tale secondary rays in the same way that a prism of glass or a spectrums grating breaks up white light into its constituent colors or wavelengths. As the X-rays come from the salt crystal they strike a photographic plate at different places and leave marks which distinguish each metal present in the sample.

The new method is very well adapted to rapid analysis of metals and metallic ores in those cases where the physical appearance of the samples must not be changed. As we have noted above, the method enables a scientist to identify metals when they are only 1-250th of an inch apart in the sample.

The highly polished surface of the paper used in expensive magazines carrying pictorial matter is produced with skim milk. The surface consists of casein pressed into the paper. This makes possible fine printing and the reproduction of delicately worked etchings and beautifully colored photographs. Casein is obtained from the curd of milk after the whey has been separated out.

A machine which manufactures casein in a continuous single process and the product of which rivals the best imported casein has been developed by F. L. Chappell of Hobart, N. Y. This is an important discovery for the printing industry, since for good printing the casein must have uniform quality. Up to now the paper mills which make fine paper almost by the square mile have found it difficult to maintain uniformity in their surfaces.

In the new process the skim milk is separated into curd and whey, continuously and each chemical step to exact impurities follows in sequence. The finished casein is claimed to be superior to that made by older methods. The whey which is obtained contains lactose, inorganic salts and some residual albumin. This is utilized in several ways. It may be evaporated directly into powder to yield a rich food for poultry and stock. Or it may be fermented to yield lactic acid. Or its albuminous content may be separated and used.

The new machine will be utilized to supply casein for glue, cold water paints, leather dressings and finishing paste shoe polish, special food products, medicines, oilcloth, linoleum and soaps.

Babies as Vitamin C Producers Three investigators from the medical faculty of the University of Strasbourg have reported to the British journal Nature that very young babies furnish their own supplies of Vitamin C. This is the anti-scorbutic substance found in fresh vegetables and fruits, without which grown-ups cannot live. Vitamin C is manufactured in the bodies of infants up to the age of five months.

In this ability to produce its own Vitamin C the infant follows in Nature's advantage over adults of its own species and also over many animals. Birds and rats, however, also produce their own Vitamin C. After the age of five months the infant gradually loses the faculty of producing this valuable substance in its own body. At fourteen months the power to produce Vitamin C disappears altogether.

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Baseball Resume WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick WJZ—Stamp Club—Captain Tim Realy WABC—Billjo Orchestra	7:15-WEAF—Homespun—Dr. William H. WOR—Denny De. Commentator WJZ—Flying—Captain Al Williams WABC—Jones Orchestra	7:30-WEAF—Martha Mears, Songs; Sears Orchestra WOR—Robert Bedell, Organ WJZ—Madrigal—Orchestra 7:45-WEAF—Story of the Skillet WABC—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Con- cert, Orchestra	8:00-WEAF—Bestor Orchestra WOR—Orchestral Concert; Augusto Brandt, Conductor WJZ—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, Conductor WABC—Fats Waller, Organ; Beale Street Boys, Songs	8:15-WABC—Dance Orchestra; Claude Reis, Tenor	8:30-WEAF—Canadian Concert WOR—Berger Orchestra WJZ—Northern Lights—Dramatic Music; Major Leon Richardson, Narrator	8:45-WEAF—Modern Male Chorus 9:00-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch WOR—Bella Baker, Soprano; Charles Massing, Tenor WJZ—Variety Musicale WABC—Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Walter Kollar, Conductor 9:30-WEAF—Chicago Symphony Orchestra WOR—Sturpi Orchestra	10:00-WEAF—Ray Kelly, Cuckoo WOR—John Kelvin, Tenor WJZ—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Lucille	Manners, Soprano; Concert Orch. WJZ—Variety Musicale 10:15-WEAF—King Orchestra WOR—Pauline Albert, Piano 10:30-WOR—Van Duzer Orchestra WJZ—Barn Dance WABC—Michaux Congregation 10:45-WEAF—Siberian Songs, Direction Nicholas Vassiloff, Tenor WOR—Weather; Brook Orchestra WJZ—Sylvia Fooks, Songs 11:00-WEAF—Dance Music (Until 2 A. M.) 11:30-WEAF—Western Orchestra WOR—Trini Orchestra WJZ—Martin Orchestra 11:45-WOR—Grade Orchestra 12:00-WOR—Barnet Orchestra WJZ—Dance Music (Until 2 A. M.) WABC—Dance Music (Until 2 A. M.) 12:15-WEAF—Care-Free Carnival; Wilson Orchestra; Doris Quartet; Gogo Deira, Contralto; Yummy Harris, Songs; Rita Lane, Soprano; Hill- billy Group.
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Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & Ave.—Show Place of the Nation
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
ANN HARDING
also "La Czechara," a melody drama
in color
and a merry pageant on the world's
largest stage

"Soviets Greet New Turkey"

Produced by the Leningrad Cinema Trust in Cooperation with the Turkish Govt.—
SEE and VOROSHILOV—KARABURUN—BUDENNY—BOURNOFF—The Soviet
Navy—STAMBOUL, SMYRNA, ANKARA, etc. Music by the Len-
ingrad Philharmonic Orch. Composed by Zeki Bey and Shostako-
vitch. (A Soviet Talkie with English Titles) — ALSO —
MOSCOW DERBY DAY Races in U.S.S.R.—Soviet Children Build
& Race Autos—Native Songs & Dances, etc.
—ACME THEATRE, 14th St. & Union Square—Always Cool

GEORGE SKLAR Master of Ceremonies 3 REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS by the Worker's Lab. Theatre CONEY ISLAND Jewish Workers Club FRIDAY SEPT. 7th at 8:30 25c to 99c	SEASON'S First Great NEW THEATRE NIGHT at the Civic Repertory 14th Street — 6th Ave. Make Reservations Early	BUNIN'S "New Puppet Show" JANE DUDLEY in Her Newest Dance "THE LIFE OF THE WORKER" W. L. T. "Red Vodeville" TICKETS Goths Bkshop, 50 E. 15th New Theatre, 114 W. 14th Goths Bk. Mar. 51 W. 47th
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Daily Worker
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
 FOUNDED 1924
 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
 COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th
 Street, New York, N. Y.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau: Room 944, National Press Building,
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 709, Chicago, Ill.
 Telephone: Dearborn 3981.
 Subscription Rates:
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67¢ cents.
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
 By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

**All Forces Behind
 the Textile Strike!**

THE unbreakable unity of the entire working class, in every section of the country, must now be reared in defense of the general textile strike. Terror against the strike, under the slogan of the "red scare," of "drive out the Communists," is already in full swing. The employers and their government are mobilizing every agency—national guards, police, machine guns, poison gas and the capitalist press—to demoralize and split the strikers' ranks.

The poison gas of dis-unity, of attack on all fighting textile workers, is at this moment the chief weapon of the strikebreakers. In the forefront of this poison gas attack on the strike, side by side with the employers' detective agencies, and the fascist Hearst press, stand William Green and the national leadership of the United Textile Workers Union, shrieking the loudest, "throw out the reds." A fierce terror of national guard troops and police is now being prepared against the strikers under cover of the "red" scare.

The workers must not allow the fascist terror drive, now being rapidly launched, to break up their solidarity. The Communist Party in every section must now mobilize the whole labor movement to defeat these fascist attacks.

The entire resources and all of the forces of the Communist Party in every section and every district without exception, must at once be unflinchingly thrown into support of the textile strike.

The Communist Party in every section of the country must mobilize all of its energies for the winning of the textile workers' strike—for the winning of the demands of the textile workers.

THE winning of the fight against the vicious stretchout, against discrimination, for shorter hours and higher wages, is now the most important concern of every member of the Communist Party.

The Communists will take leadership in every section in the fight to achieve the broad united front of the textile workers, to defeat the splitting "red scare" and other splitting tactics. The Communist Party especially calls on every member of the Socialist Party to join the united front to achieve an aggressive fighting policy to win the strike and a united front against the fascist "red scare" terror which, if successful, would mean the defeat of the strike.

The Communist Party will answer on the picket lines the slanders of the employers' flunks of the treacherous U.T.W. national leaders, and of the fascist press attacks. Every worker in the textile area who follows the leadership of the Communist Party, will, to the fullest extent, take part in the mass picketing of every textile mill in the United States and in all of the strike activity.

The Communists inside the United Textile Workers Union will raise their voices against any attempt on the part of the U.T.W. national leaders to defeat the textile workers' demands, to break the strike. This applies to any attempts of the U.T.W. leaders to split the ranks through the red scare; and to any attempts of these misleaders to end the strike in Roosevelt "arbitration" boards before the demands are won. The Communists put forward the slogan—no arbitration, no settlement, no move back to work, until the demands are won.

The building and strengthening of the Communist Party in the textile areas is an urgent task, as the building of the Party will in itself strengthen the strike and ensure a militant fighting strike.

The distribution of the Daily Worker in every textile center, the immediate increase of the circulation of the Daily Worker, to mass proportions in these textile areas, is an important task in the strengthening of the strike, in defeating the terror and the red scare, and achieving a united fighting policy to win the strike.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY calls on the textile workers to take the strike activities and strike leadership into their own hands—into the hands of the rank and file. The setting up at once of broad united front mill strike committees, elected by workers from every department of the mill, will guard against betrayals by the misleaders. These united front mill committees should take over all strike activities and all negotiations. The U.T.W. national leaders must be swept aside before their attempts to betray the demands of the strike are achieved in a Roosevelt arbitration board.

For the broad unity of the workers all over

**180,000 Votes Cast
 For Leo Gallagher**

(Continued from Page 1)

feared to bring him into court. He is still in a Glendale hospital, suffering from his injuries.

Klan Active

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Workers should work harmlessly with their exploiters, the Grand Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan declared at a meeting in Bleeker Square, which was called to fight Communism. He deprecated any effort to gain their demands by striking, declaring that strikes will get them nowhere.

Governor Instigated S. D. Terror

ABERDEEN, S. Dak., Aug. 31.—Last Saturday's attack by drunken Legionnaires on workers and farmers in Marshall County was directly instigated by Gov. Tom Berry, according to a front-page article in the Aberdeen American-News.

The paper reports that Governor Berry wired the Legionnaires permission "to do anything to drive

them out of here."

It gloriously reports that a dozen workers in Britton, S. D., were run through a "gauntlet" of a hundred Legionnaires, who battered their faces beyond recognition.

The paper further reports that pitched battles occurred on the streets of Britton, S. D., Saturday between workers and Legionnaires, indicating that indignant workers had turned out in defense of their leaders.

**Youth Day Rallies
 Are Set for Today**

(Continued from Page 1)

Knitgoods, Neckwear, Painters, etc., will be followed by the International Labor Defense, and between Fourth Ave. and Lexington Ave. the National Student League, will be followed by the F. S. U., the Language clubs, and the Office Workers Union.

On 26th St., between Madison and Fourth, the T. U. L. unions will line up in the order of the Fur Shipping Clerks, the Furriers Union, Bathrobe Workers, Knitgoods and Metal, while between Fourth and Lexington, the Marine, Laundry,

Food Clerks, Cafeteria Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Furniture Workers, Painters, etc., will line up.

International Youth Day evening will be marked by a youth affair at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., second floor. There will be entertainment given by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, and a feature anti-war film "Sniper," shown, and a delegate at the recent International Women's Anti-War Congress, Jennie Giacco, young needle trades worker, will recount her experiences at this Congress.

Communist Party Urges Support

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The District Bureau of the Communist Party issued a call today to all Negro and white workers urging them to join in the International Youth Day demonstration tomorrow afternoon from 2 o'clock at 22nd St. and Ridge Ave. Another meeting will be held at 8 o'clock the same evening at McPherson Square, Kensington.

"The fact that thousands of Kensington workers will be involved in the coming textile strike makes it extremely important that the evening demonstration in McPherson Square be a real mobilization in which we can reach thousands of workers with our program," the call read.

**Japan Plans
 To Increase
 War Expenses**

**Hayashi Refuses Help
 To Famine-Ravaged
 Silkworm Regions**

TOKYO, Aug. 31.—All the newspapers here report that a delegation of the All-Japanese Silkworm Breeders Association visited the minister of war, Hayashi, and begged him, in view of the famine impending in the silkworm breeding districts, in consequence of the falling rice prices and the increasing price of silk, to employ 10 or 15 per cent of the sum allotted to the military budget for relieving distress in these districts.

The delegation pointed out that "the protection of the state cannot be extended while the peasants suffer deprivation." Hayashi is reported by the Japanese news agency to have promised to "inquire into the matter."

A newspaper report states that the total demands put on the new military budget, submitted on Aug. 10, amounts to 550,000,000 yen, as compared with 446,000,000 yen last year.

Hayashi declared to representatives of the press: "The new budget is bound to exceed this year's. In Manchuria measures must be taken for stationing Japanese troops there against the bandits." He further pointed out that "considerable sums will have to be granted for the air fleet."

With regard to finance, Hayashi observed that "that is a question for the ministry of finance. Should this ministry fail however to place the necessary sums at the disposal of the defense of the country, then the army will be justified in submitting its own proposals with regard to sources of money." Hayashi will propose an increase of taxation to the Ministerial Council, as "under the given circumstances the necessary protection must be secured to the state."

The figures given in the press state that the new naval estimate is 715,000,000 yen as compared with 487,000,000 last year. This estimate has been confirmed by the naval minister, Osumi.

**Nazis Warn
 Italian Fascist
 Of Expulsion**

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The bitter conflict between the Italian fascist and the Nazi press reached a critical stage today, with the threat of expulsion of the Italian correspondent, Mario Dasilva.

Dasilva is charged with writing an article warning of German fascist attempts at invasion of Italian territory. The Nazi paper, "Deutschland Zeitung," responded with a violent attack on Dasilva, who is correspondent for Il Lavoro Fascista. Dasilva, in his article, made reference to the invasion of Roman territory by the ancient Germanic tribes—the Cimbric and the Teutons, and by analogy pointed out this was Hitler's present policy.

The battle has now become a diplomatic issue between the German foreign ministry and the Italian embassy.

"The temperatures prevailing at present in Italy," said the Deutscher Zeitung, "apparently have robbed Italian journalists of their sense. This is dangerous only when it becomes chronic, but unfortunately the symptoms appear to point to that condition."

**Tsai Calls for Fight
 on 'Traitor Chiang'**

(Continued from Page 1)

(which are the terms of the said pact?)

A. Yes, you might say that. But I think the word "hesitation" is the time you are short that it did not give us enough opportunity to do so. I can admit what you said. But I want you to explain to the people our difficulties at that time.

Refused to Fight Reds

Q. Do you think that the fight against Chiang Kai Shek is a part of the fight against Japanese imperialism?

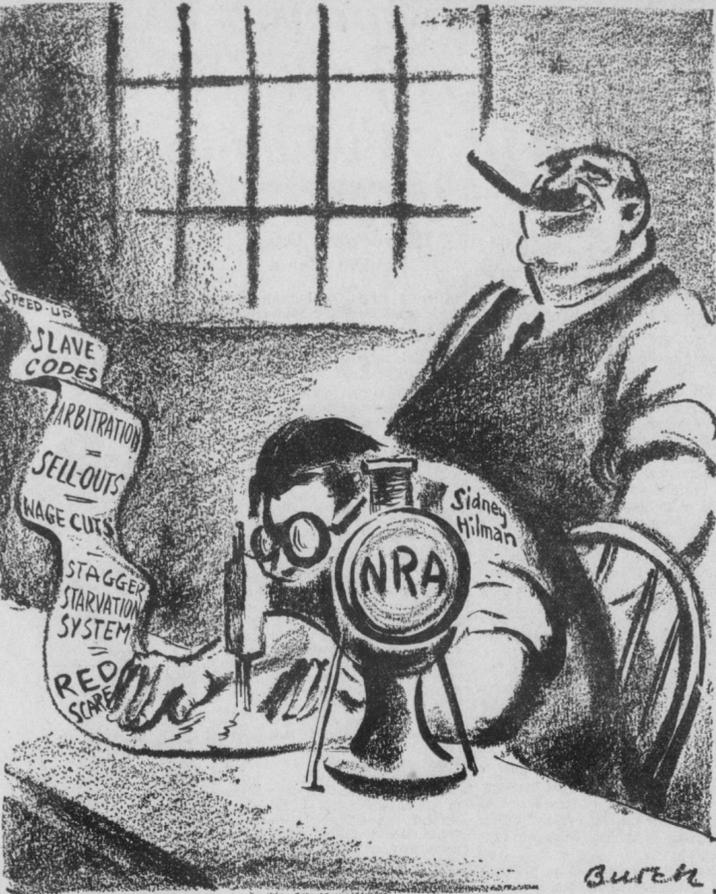
A. No doubt. After I came to Fuchen, the Nanking Government cut off all financial support to our army. Our soldiers were hungry. In the latter part of 1933, Chiang Kai Shek ordered me to send two divisions into Kiangsi to fight against the Reds. I began to realize that the Reds are all Chinese, they are workers and peasants. I did not comply with Chiang's order. My idea is, regardless of party affiliations and political beliefs, a united front against Japan and the traitor Chiang Kai Shek must be established. I am a military man. I don't understand politics. But I can fight. I am willing to work for an government, which is really fighting for the liberation of China. Somebody told me that the Communists don't love their country. That's untrue. Just think of it. Can any imperialist send troops to the Soviet Union and seize one inch of its territory? The attack would be immediately repelled. I am not necessarily in favor of Soviet China. But I do emphasize uncompromising struggle against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai Shek. How bestial he is! He bombarded the civilian population in Fuchen with the bombs and poisonous gas which he bought from foreign countries and he did not use them against the Japanese invaders.

Q. Will you accept any post from Nanking Government after you return to China?

A. [Angrily] Never! I am not going to be the running dog of the traitor Chiang Kai Shek.

Q. Did you read Madame Sun

A WILLING WORKER



**U. S. Imperialism's Slave Rule
 Aided by Jones' Liberia Plan**

**Would Rouse Support
 for Wall Street's
 Native Puppets**

By HARRY HAYWOOD

Will the Liberian-American Plan, fathered by William N. Jones and George Padmore, save Liberia for the Liberian masses? We ended our article yesterday by giving this answer:

"The Liberian-American Plan is designed to bolster up a corrupt and tottering native government, whose interests are bound up with the interests of the foreign slave-drivers. The Plan plays into the hands of the American imperialists. The Plan would tighten the chains of slavery more cruelly upon the Liberian toilers. And by creating illusions about the possible solution of the Negro question in America through Utopian schemes of economic advancement on the African continent, the Plan—in this respect a subtle edition of Garveyism—tends to divert the masses of American Negroes from revolutionary struggle against their oppressors."

The Liberian-American Plan calls, not for support of the Liberian masses in their struggle against the vicious system of colonial plunder, but for support of the corrupt native government of Liberia, which is the local watchdog of foreign imperialism. In the confidential prospectus of his plan, sent out by Jones, this fact is made very clear. The American Negroes are to raise money to assist the Liberian government in its present financial difficulties. The American Negroes are also to exert pressure on the American government to modify the terms of its loans to Liberia. No question is raised of the fight against American imperialism for the purpose of liberating Liberia upon Liberia and to demand payment of interest out of the blood and sweat of the native toilers. No question is raised of the right of Harvey Firestone to take for himself the tribal lands, or to turn into serfs on his rubber plantations the former owners of those lands. The sponsors of the plan never for a moment question the right of American imperialism to be slaveholder-in-chief of the Liberian masses.

The Native Government

In Jones' prospectus, Liberia is characterized as the "last stronghold of Negro freedom," whose "integrity and freedom is being menaced by England and France." The League of Nations Plan of Assistance, according to Jones, if carried through, would make Liberia a virtual mandate territory of British and French imperialism.

What is the present status of Liberia? What is the role of the native Barclay government, for which Jones seeks support?

Upon examination, we find that this so-called "Independent Republic of Liberia," this "last stronghold of Negro freedom," is in reality a virtual colony of U. S. imperialism. American imperialism, represented by the Harvey Firestone interests, dominates the main economic and

**Plan Meant to Tighten
 Firstone's Power
 Over Natives**

financial resources of the country. The economic and political grip upon the Liberian people by American finance capital was clinched in 1925, through the robber agreement concluded between the Liberian government and the Harvey Firestone corporation. By the terms of this agreement, Liberia was definitely reduced to the status of vassal state of Wall Street. The Harvey Firestone corporation secured a million acres of rubber-producing land, which would yield a crop of 250,000 tons of rubber a year, has been stolen from the natives and leased for the ridiculous price of six cents an acre.

\$5,000,000 At 7 Per Cent

This outrageous robbery was carried through in the name of "developing the economic resources of the country, civilizing the natives" and all the rest of the humanitarian claptrap is calculated to serve as moral justification of imperialist plunder.

But this is not all. The Harvey Firestone corporation, through its agent, the American Finance Corp. of New York City, with the help of the native ruling clique, forced a loan of \$5,000,000 upon Liberia, at 7 per cent interest! As security for this loan, Harvey Firestone demanded and received control of the customs and internal revenue of the country. According to the terms of the agreement, half of this sum was to be expended for construction of railways, roads, improvement of the harbor at Monrovia, and public works. These "improvements" are obviously for the purpose of facilitating imperialist exploitation of the rubber monopoly by Harvey Firestone. The other half of the loan was to be used to pay off "certain outstanding debts," which are none other than the international loan forced upon Liberia by American and British bankers at the instance of Wall Street as early as 1912.

Natives Become Firstone's Slaves

The carrying through of this robber project has been necessarily accompanied by the wholesale expropriation of native tribal lands, which have been turned over to Harvey Firestone. The natives have been forcibly ejected from their lands, have been converted into colonial wage-slaves on the plantations of Harvey Firestone at wages of a few cents a day.

In this imperialist banditry, the Liberian governing classes, represented at present by the Barclay government, have been the main instrument of the Wall Street plunders. A number of uprisings on the part of the natives in resistance to this naked robbery, have been brutally suppressed by the Liberian military constabulary. The role of this native governing clique—as we stated in our first article—has been that of local policeman, slave-driver, land thief and recruiter of forced labor for American and other interests in Liberia. It is in this manner that American imperialism, operating through a band of corrupt native bourgeois politicians, was able to secure a stranglehold over the resources of the country and reduce the vast majority of its native population to downright colonial slavery.

Will Take Up Mme. Sun's Appeal

A. I have not heard about it. Would you give me some information?

[After reading the newspaper clippings, which C. M. Yin handed to him, General Tsai said:]

I will study carefully the content and probably issue a statement in the Chinese papers.

Q. Will you send a circular telegram, if you agree with Mme. Sun Yatsen's proposals?

A. Yes, by the way, I just want to tell you that I have just received a few telegrams from other cities urging me to endorse Mme. Sun's proposals.

Q. Will you persuade the Chinese masses in America who are under your influence to cooperate with us and to establish a powerful united front against Japanese imperialism and for the salvation of China.

A. I will try my best to do it.

Q. Can we publish today's interview in Chinese and American papers?

Funds to Crush Resistance

In this the Barclay government has sought to use the conflict of interests between Wall Street imperialism on the one hand, and British and French imperialism—represented in the League of Nations—on the other. However, the League was unwilling to risk the displeasure of the American government on this matter. Thus the League of Nations Plan of Assistance to Liberia, finally worked out by the League's Liberian Commission, supports the claims of American imperialism and Harvey Firestone.

Now the Barclay government, defeated in this maneuver, turns again to Wall Street and Harvey Firestone. The essence of Mr. Jones' plan is to secure support for the Barclay government of imperialist lackeys, to help it negotiate terms with Wall Street—in other words, to help it bolster up its tottering rule, to help it crush the rising resistance of the Liberian toilers.

It is for this that Mr. Jones and his friends would raise finances among the Negro masses. It is for this that he essays the role of mediator between the Barclay government in its reactionary bargaining with American imperialism and Harvey Firestone. It is for this that he proposes his "committee of prominent Negro citizens" to intercede with President Roosevelt.

(Concluded Monday)

The Bourgeoisie Strives to Murder

Comrade Gramsci was openly stated by the General Prosecutor of the Special Fascist Court of Italy when he said:

"Gramsci is the leader of the Communist Party... Gramsci is the soul of the whole movement. It is he who outlines the path of the Party; he was the central figure during the occupation of the factories and works... Gramsci's activity is the activity of a true Communist Party leader."

THE Communist Party of Italy is making an appeal to militant workers and anti-fascists everywhere to raise their voice against the deliberate murder of Comrade Gramsci, whom his bitterest enemies recognize as a stalwart revolutionary fighter and leader.

"We must snatch Gramsci—from the clutches of the hangman Mussolini!" declares another appeal from the International Red Aid. "We must also win freedom for the heroic Swiss revolutionary, Hoffmeier, for the anarchist Luzetti, the reformist, Pertina, and the thousands of other militants suffering in the Italian jails.

"We must strengthen the international campaign for the liberation of Gramsci, Thaelmann, Rakov, and the many thousands of other prisoners of capital.

"The liberation of Dimitroff has proved to us that by mass action we can triumph over fascism! To work!"

**On the
 World Front**

By HARRY GANNES

**Anti-War Action in Italy
 A True Communist Leader
 Sove Gramsci!**

FROM Italy, the usual capitalist press cables consist of two varieties. First there are the speeches of Mussolini which give the world just what fascism wants it to know. And then there are the putrid social notes of the aristocracy. The first, because in this period of war preparations they hide very little about Mussolini's idea on war, are usually published by the capitalist newspapers. The social notes of the Italian aristocracy are so putrid even the tabloid gutters won't touch them.

But what the workers and peasants are doing, the growing forces of resistance to Fascism, are completely tabu. Mussolini, having been in power longer, has less difficulty with the foreign correspondents. Most of them are subsidized by the Fascist Party, either directly or indirectly, as revealed by George Seldes, himself a foreign correspondent.

JUST as there is in existence a revolutionary press service, with its intricate and widespread connections throughout Germany, and the Chinese Workers Correspondence, with its forced all over China, including Soviet China, there is "L'Informazione Italiana, Servizio Stampa," issued in Paris by the United Anti-Fascist Front.

What appears in this press service from Fascist Italy never reaches the pages of the capitalist press. We read recently, for example, of Mussolini's speech to 5,000 officers on the necessity of preparing for the war of today. But the revolutionary activity going on among the rank and file of the sailors and soldiers of the Fascist army is not reported.

THE latest release of "L'Informazione Italiana" relays to us the following:

"News has been received from the Province of Puglia (where the anti-Fascist actions are the strongest) of serious events which occurred in the military port of Taranto.

"A sailor having been surprised in the company of one of the Communist Vocelli's sons a group of P. O. V. R. A. agents (fascist secret police) went on board the warships anchored in the port. After an elaborate search, the police arrested several sailors, an officer and a non-commissioned officer. It is reported that Communist leaflets and pamphlets have been found in possession of the sailor who had been seen with Vocelli... After vain attempts of the uncle of the sailor to get news of his fate, rumors that the young man had been shot were circulated in the town of Taranto. This is the way Fascism usually deals with Communist sailors and soldiers."

IN the southern part of the same province of Puglia, numerous anti-Fascist demonstrations have been held, with the munition workers taking the leading part. Over 250 arrests were made following a demonstration against Mussolini's threats and preparations for war. Among those arrested were arsenal workers, bricklayers, fishermen, a lawyer, a civil engineer and so on. All were transferred to the torture chambers of Bari. Some were released but were dogged night and day to try to ferret out their connections.

JUST as Hitler is trying to torture Ernst Thaelmann to death, Mussolini is pursuing the same aim towards A. Gramsci, leader of the Italian proletariat, who has been suffering in Fascist dungeons since November, 1926, and is sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment. Comrade Gramsci is in a serious physical condition. Professor Arcangel, from his clinic in Rome, after examining Gramsci writes:

"In the present conditions, Gramsci will not live to the end of his term of imprisonment. I consider it necessary for him to be removed from prison and placed in a hospital or be given conditional freedom."

THE reason that the Italian bourgeoisie strives to murder Comrade Gramsci was openly stated by the General Prosecutor of the Special Fascist Court of Italy when he said:

"Gramsci is the leader of the Communist Party... Gramsci is the soul of the whole movement. It is he who outlines the path of the Party; he was the central figure during the occupation of the factories and works... Gramsci's activity is the activity of a true Communist Party leader."

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