

While day-to-day expenses of the Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense mount, only \$6,695 has been received of the \$15,000 needed. Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Daily Worker

See Story on Daily Worker Fund Campaign—Page 2

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ROOSEVELT ACTS TO STEM TEXTILE STRIKE; TROOPS KILL, WOUND STRIKERS IN SOUTH; PICKETS IN NEW ENGLAND DEFY POLICE

BANKS RECEIVED EIGHT BILLIONS FROM ROOSEVELT

Huge Sum Was Spent in 18 Months, Says Richberg Report
SAVED BIG PROFITS
Money Is 10 Times As Much As Relief Expenditures

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The enormous expenditures of eight billion dollars of government funds within the last eighteen months by the Roosevelt government to guarantee profits and investments of Wall Street corporations, banks, and bond and mortgage investors was revealed today in the fourth report by Donald Richberg, N.R.A. Executive Secretary to Roosevelt on the "New Deal" results.

Of this record-breaking subsidy to private capitalist investors, \$5,833,000,000 was disbursed directly through the R. F. C. since March 1, 1933 when Roosevelt began his "New Deal," and more than \$2,300,000,000 through such various agencies as the Home Loan Bank, the buying of bank preferred stock by the R. F. C., mortgage loans, etc.

The report reveals that Roosevelt has been subsidizing Wall Street bank and mortgage investments with government funds at a faster rate and with greater expenditures than the Hoover government. Hoover had authorized R.F.C. loans to Wall Street totalling \$2,738,000,000. Roosevelt in a comparable period of time, has spent more than twice that amount for Wall Street subsidies.

It is remarkable that the Roosevelt government, according to Richberg's own figures, disbursed during this period only eight million dollars at a rate of \$1 for relief to every \$10 for Wall Street bond and mortgage investments.

Little Home Aid

In his report on the activities of the Home Loan Corporation, allyhood as the saviour of small home owners. Richberg's report reveals that only one out of every three home owners who applied for relief got any funds at all. Out of 1,587,000 applications only 432,000 were granted loans. But even these loans aid only the mortgage holders, since the funds are turned over to meet mortgage payments and must be paid for by the impoverished home owners. Mortgage holders have already received \$1,299,445,000 from small home owners through such government loans.

The Home Loan disbursements also include direct disbursements to banks amounting to \$200,000,000, to municipalities for back taxes to be paid to bond holders \$90,000,000, and to insurance companies and fee appraisers \$23,000,000.

Although the Richberg report claims that the Roosevelt subsidies have eased the real estate crisis evidenced in the amount of frozen assets and lack of easy credits, his report admits that there has been "difficulty in inducing civic-spirited citizens to subscribe to the minimum capital requirements" of the Federal Savings and Loan associations created to invest in real estate with the Government cutting up 75 per cent of the capital. This reveals that capitalists are fearful of investing even one fourth of the capital of the agencies designed to provide real estate credit on mortgage and home collateral.

Loans to Corporations

A further noteworthy revelation in the report is the information that the Roosevelt government has

Hearing Is Postponed On Weirton Injunction

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 5.—The courts and other government agencies continue to delay and play hide and seek with the workers of the Weirton Steel Company, which is attempting to foist a company union on its employees.

The hearing on the government petition for a permanent injunction against the Weirton Company, supposedly to prevent the company from forcing the workers into a company union, was postponed a month. Recently the court refused to grant a temporary injunction.

More Deaths To Come, Says Hitler's Edict

He Extols 'Cultural' Role of Murderers at Nazi Congress

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 5.—Heralded by the reading of a proclamation signed by himself threatening death to all enemies of the Fascist regime in Germany, Hitler today spoke before the Fourth Nazi Congress extolling the "cultural" role of the Fascist butchers.

Hitler appealed to the capitalist rulers of the world to support his regime because it was the bulwark against world bolshevism. "Just as when the national racial shock from the immeasurable East broke over Germany," he said, "so also now are our people the breakwater against a flood which would have buried Europe with its welfare and culture."

The destroyer of all cultural life in Germany and the butcher of his own cohorts, went on to declare:

"National socialism, by its unifying effect on the people thus has conquered and rooted out the threatening manifestations of destruction. The world ideal of a moral epoch invites us as a result of the international idea of Communistic socialism. That, in turn, leads to anarchistic chaos or Communistic dictatorship."

As evidence of its preservation of "culture," Hitler pointed out that his axmen and gangsters will hereafter be the administrator and censor of culture for the German people. "The political as well as the cultural development of the Third Reich will be dictated by the Nazi Party," he exclaimed.

Along with the most brutal and savage dictatorship, which is destroying every vestige of culture, the Hitler regime, faced with a tremendous revolutionary upsurge as expressed in the heroic opposition in the plebiscite and the growing activities of the Communist Party, has called this Congress in order to work out more oppressive and terroristic attacks on the German toiling masses. As admitted by Minister of Lying Propaganda, Goebbels, just before the Congress was called, the German masses face increased starvation and poverty this winter.

Hitler's opening speech at the Congress was taken by foreign newspaper correspondents here as a declaration of a new murderous attack on Communists, and holding out the most dire threats against Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the Communist Party of Germany.

Food Union Chalks Up Victories in New York; Leads Brooklyn Strike

NEW YORK.—The Dairy and Fruit section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union have chalked up many victories during the past two months and have recruited a large number of new members to the union.

Reports from the union show that ten shops on Avenue U in Brooklyn have signed with the union. "The workers in these shops received increases in wages. Two shops on Schenectady Avenue signed an agreement with the union.

Among other victories won by militant action of the union were the following strikes: 6613 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Grocery and Dairy Shop, 1372 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx.

The union is now carrying on a strike at the Ingers Fruit and Produce Market, 1507 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, and at another market at 1515 Kings Highway. Workers in these markets were working as high as 100 hours a week for wages as low as \$14 a week.

INFORMATION SOUGHT
NEW YORK.—Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Lillian Adler is asked to notify Room 500, 50 E. 13th St.

Paterson Silk Workers Vote to Join Walkout; Textile Strike Chiefs Wait for Mediation Plan; Workers Press for Victory by Mass Picketing

Paterson Silk Workers' Delegates Vote To Join Walkout

DYE CALL CHOKED

Keller Sidetracks Move While Lodi Dye Strike Nears

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—A few hours after thousands of silk workers joined the general strike today, the Industrial Relations Board ruled that the strike is illegal because "the union had broken its contract with the mill owners."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—At a meeting of about 200 shop chairmen and executive board members of the American Federation of Silk Workers Tuesday evening, the call to strike to all branches of the silk industry (with the exception of the dyers) was announced.

The strike call was issued after a telegram from Francis Gorman in Washington stated that already more than 50 per cent of the silk industry was on strike.

Right after the representatives of the jacquard, ribbon, haband and label branches of the Federation announced that the workers of their particular crafts would join the strike one hundred per cent, L. Valgo, elected to the broad silk executive board by the members of the National Textile Workers Union in the act of merging, took the floor and pointed out that past experiences prove that one of the main factors determining the victory or defeat of the silk workers, are the thousands of workers of the dye shops, he therefore proposed that a resolution be adopted by this body appealing to the dyers' federation to immediately call upon the dye workers to join the general strike. A round of applause greeted this proposal.

Ell Keller, however, side-tracked this motion by stating that this body cannot make any motions or resolutions, and that it is called upon to meet only for the purpose of receiving instructions.

The refusal to entertain this motion for a resolution calling on the dye workers to join the strike immediately, is to ignore the letter and spirit of the U. T. W. convention and particularly the desire of the masses of silk and dye workers.

Lodi Dye Strike Expected

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LODI, N. J., Sept. 5.—Despite the smothering tactics of the A. F. of L. officials here, a strike of 15,000 dye workers is expected here within the next 24 hours.

Workers and leaders of the National Textile Workers Union are working energetically for the strike and for the unity of the workers.

The N.T.W.U. proposes only as a to the local A. F. of L. for the immediate merger of the two unions in order to increase the fighting effectiveness of the workers against the employers. No answer has yet been made to this offer.

The N. T. U. proposes only as a condition that its members be accepted as full-fledged members of the A. F. of L. local solely on the exchange of membership books and without any initiation fees. It has proposed to meet with a committee to be appointed by the A. F. of L. union to discuss strike and merger plans.

The largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting since the last strike was held here under the auspices of the N. T. W. U. with the 500 workers present voting unanimously for immediate strike.

Fisher, leader of the last strike, and Sellers of the N. T. W. U. analyzed the way in which the policies of the A. F. of L. leadership are

Main Demands In the Strike

The textile workers, 1,000,000 strong, from Maine to Alabama, are fighting for the following main demands as adopted by the recent convention of United Textile Workers' Union:

- (1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week with no exemptions.
- (2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.
- (3) Machine Lead: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.
- (4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership.

(NOTE: For detailed statement of wage demands for each category of workers and machine leads in each department see the Daily Worker of Tuesday, September 4.)

Pickets Free Seven Seized in Philadelphia

Fourteen Mills Tied Up in City—Many Others Crippled

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—Flying picket squads throughout the night and mass picketing this morning closed three more worsted mills. Fourteen mills in all are tied up in the city, and many others are crippled. However, William F. Kelley, U.T.W. vice-president, in charge of the local strike activities, said he will make efforts to spread the strike to all branches of the textile industry. He has asked the dyers and finishers union to prevent transferring of workers to dye plants working on scab goods, or join the strike.

The joint U.T.W. and I.L.G.W.U. Board of the knigooods workers has asked permission of the International Executive Council, meeting tomorrow in New York, to strike if local bosses fail to make a favorable settlement Thursday.

A mass meeting of worsted workers union last night, attended by 500 workers, approved the strike call. This morning most of the picketing was at worsted mills.

(Continued on Page 2)

Gorman Ready To Make Individual Mill Settlements

STRIKE GAINS FORCE

Scheme as in Auto and Steel Advanced To End Struggle

By Seymour Waldman
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—U. T. W. Strike Chairman Francis J. Gorman this afternoon characterized President Roosevelt's announcement that a strike "settlement" mediation board of three would be announced tonight at Hyde Park as a "tentative proposal."

When asked whether he will accept the oft-requested Presidential "mediation" without first insisting that the employers grant the textile workers' specific wage demands for the various categories ranging from unskilled to highly skilled, Gorman hedged:

"We're going to see to it that wages above the minima in the higher brackets are protected."

Queried as to whether his strike committee leadership can accept "mediation" without first putting it to a general membership vote, Gorman replied in the negative. He declared that this committee, under the U. T. W. rules, "must refer such action to the Executive Council. That body has discretionary powers to act. The executive council can be gotten together in 24 hours."

Gorman said 400,000 textile workers are on strike now. "We expect that another 100,000 will go out tomorrow," he added.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Falling in line with the Roosevelt administration's policy in the automobile, steel and marine strikes, United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) officials here, generalised by Vice-President Francis J. Gorman, have indicated support of the President's Hyde Park late morning announcement that he would appoint a board of mediation to consist of three members to investigate textile conditions.

Shortly before the press ticker announced Hyde Park talking, Gorman, from all appearances, waited for Roosevelt to speak the agreed "mediation" lines. "The union does not insist on a strictly national settlement," he replied in answer to a reporter's query. "Will you consider individual mill settlements if

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Situation in Brief

A striker named Blaylock, picketing the Trion mills, Trion, Ga., was shot to death.

One picket was shot, probably fatally, and three more were seriously wounded in front of the Enterprise Mill in Augusta, Ga., by police gunfire.

Mass picket lines spread textile strike in New England. Fifteen thousand pickets stop night shift from entering Pepperell Mill, at Fall River, Mass.

Largest textile mill in world shut down by strike in Holyoke, Mass. Strike practically 100 per cent effective in Vermont and Maine. Thirty-five thousand on strike in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Textile workers on relief lists surround Huntsville, Ala., federal relief office; threaten to hold relief heads prisoners; force payment of relief checks.

Fifteen thousand dye workers prepare to join strike at Lodi, N. J. Police attack strikers in New Bedford, Mass., with tear gas. Additional troops called out in South Carolina as strike spreads. Strikers were charged by troops with fixed bayonets in Greer, National Guard gets "shoot to kill" orders.

Two-hundred and fifty mills closed by strike in North Carolina. Many arrested in Macon, Ga.

Roosevelt plans board of mediation to "investigate" strike conditions.

(Continued on Page 2)

Reject 'Arbitration!'

—AN EDITORIAL—

WHEN the textile strike shows every evidence of becoming a real, effective strike, capable of winning the demands of the workers, President Roosevelt steps in with the same trickery that cheated and defeated the auto, steel and marine workers in their strikes.

Yesterday he announced plans for the appointment of a three-member board to arbitrate the strike. This is precisely what the Daily Worker on September 4 warned the textile workers against in its editorial, "Textile Workers! Beware of Arbitration Proposals!"

Both Gorman and Sloan greet this means of ending the strike—without granting the demands of the workers before they return to work! "We shall go as far as we can to meet the President's wishes," declares Gorman. "Any board appointed by the President will receive our utmost respect," chimes in Sloan, spokesman for the mill owners.

Before the strike started, Gorman admitted that the experiences of the textile workers with boards appointed by President Roosevelt led to disastrous consequences for the textile workers. Every time the burning issues of the textile workers' conditions and lives were referred to these boards "the abuses continued," Gorman admitted.

These arbitration moves should be rejected by all textile workers as the most dangerous strike-breaking moves confronting them!

The aim of the arbitration board is to get the workers back to work first, to smash their fighting ability, to disorganize their forces, to block the whole effectiveness of the strike. Then when this has been accomplished with promises of "consideration" of the demands, these demands for which the workers are fighting so bravely and so fiercely now will be thrown into the waste-basket.

The Roosevelt regime has made it a policy in all of the big strikes of the workers for better conditions to substitute these arbitration boards, which are agencies of the employers, for demands for improved living conditions.

This strikebreaking maneuver must be smashed, and smashed right now! The strike should be extended! Every mill should be closed down. Every local of the U.T.W. should go on record against arbitra-

(Continued on Page 2)

I.L.D. Offers New England Strikers Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—Placing all its defense resources at the full disposal of the striking textile workers, the International Labor Defense, Eastern New England District, in a leaflet distributed to the pickets, called upon the striking workers to make speedy plans to defend their rights against the police terror which the employers are now preparing.

Instructing all arrested textile workers on how to act in the courtroom, the I. L. D. urges the formation of defense corps, the packing of all courtrooms with strike pickets in all cases involving the strike.

"One extremely important thing which must be done to win the strike," the I. L. D. statement declares, "is to organize ways and means of defending any of the workers who are arrested or attacked by the police, company thugs, or the National Guard."

"The International Labor Defense," the leaflet continues, "states that these arrests and jailings can be stopped by carrying the same mass struggle which you conduct before the factory gates into the courtrooms.

"Jam the courtrooms and demand the release of all those workers arrested. Hold demonstrations outside the jails. Demand jury trials and conduct your own defense, exposing the connection between the judges, police officials, and mill bosses. Do not plead guilty. ALWAYS PLEAD NOT GUILTY. In the eyes of the courts, militant workers are always guilty, but in the eyes of the workers, we are NOT GUILTY of any crime when we fight for our rights.

"Defeat efforts to blacklist militant strikers and to deport foreign-born workers by refusing to give any other information about yourself or about any other workers except your name. Demand the right to have a lawyer.

"Do not take the defensive in the court, but defend yourselves by denouncing the court itself and the whole government strike-breaking machinery. Thousands of workers have been freed from the jails here

(Continued on Page 2)

Thousands Face Police Provocation in New Bedford Picketing

BURLAK IS CHEERED

Walkout Rapidly Nears Complete Tie-up in New England

By Carl Reeve

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 5.—Militant mass picket lines of the workers strengthened and spread the general textile strike in New England today and last night in spite of greatly sharpened police activity. A picket line of 15,000 workers at midnight last night stopped the night shift from entering the Pepperell Mill in Fall River.

This morning after a night of mass picketing in face of police the thousands of picketing workers pulled out the Fisk Tire Mill. Only the Goodyear and Firestone remain to come out to make it one hundred per cent strike in New Bedford.

Fall River today was ninety per cent on strike, with the large American Print Mill completely closed. The spinners came out in the Pepperell Mill last night and this morning and many of the weavers are out already. The loom fixers of the Pawtucket area have walked out and the strike in Rhode Island is spreading. Capitalist press reports greatly underestimate the effectiveness of the strike in Rhode Island, a visit last night to Pawtucket shows.

Active Strikebreaking

Today in New Bedford evidences that the employers have swung into their strike-breaking campaign were many. Police forces were strengthened around the tire mills. Today deputy chief Chase came to the mass picket line of thousands, told the strikers last night at midnight that he has issued orders prohibiting all mass picketing in New Bedford from now on. This attempt to halt picketing was announced in today's press simultaneously with the announcement of employers that their mills will remain open and try to operate with strike-breakers. At the picket demonstration last night before the three tire mills police drew guns and tear gas was thrown to disperse the thousands at the Goodyear plant.

Ann Burlak, National Textile Workers Union national secretary, and Walter Burke, New Bedford N. T. W. organizer, were on the picket lines last night and this morning helping organize the workers' ranks in the picketing.

Unity Police Cheered
Last night two large meetings of the N. T. W. U. were held, with Burke and Burlak as main speakers. In the North End 2,000 cheered the line of the N. T. W. U. for unity and in the South End more than 1,000 were at the Hazelwood Park meeting. These meetings were arranged on a day's notice.

Burlak and Burke in the name of the N. T. W. U. issued a statement today calling on the workers to defeat the campaign of the New Bedford manufacturers to break the strike. "Every mill must be picketed," Burlak declared. "We must resist the orders of the police prohibiting picketing." She called for unity, for united rank and file strike committees in every mill to organize the picketing and strengthen the strike.

The New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers inserted big ads in this morning's Mercury declaring, "The mills of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers will be opened at the usual time on Wednesday, Sept. 5." This is the ironical answer to the speech of U. T. W. leader Sylvia at yesterday's U. T. W. mass meeting, when he said, "We ask the New Bedford manufacturers to co-

operate with us on Wednesday, Sept. 5." This is the ironical answer to the speech of U. T. W. leader Sylvia at yesterday's U. T. W. mass meeting, when he said, "We ask the New Bedford manufacturers to co-

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(Continued on Page 4)

Youth Mass Meeting Tonight Will Spur Anti-War Parley Herndon Urges Big Attendance at Brooklyn Mass Trial

SPEAKERS TO URGE DELEGATES' DRIVE FOR U. S. CONGRESS

Letters Sent to Many Youth Organizations, Urging Them to Send Representatives to Mass Rally in the Star Casino

NEW YORK.—Preparations for a large delegation to the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Chicago on Sept. 28, 29 and 30, will be made tonight at a mass meeting of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock at the Star Casino, 105 E. 107th St.

An appeal will be made at this meeting for all organizations represented to elect delegates to the Chicago congress. Letters have been sent to all organizations which include young workers and students, urging them to send official delegates to tonight's mass meeting.

Speakers tonight will be Angelo Herndon, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, Norman Tallentire, New York Secretary of the American League; Irving Leuchter of the Young Circle League; James Wechsler, editor of the Columbia Spectator; Joseph Cohen, of the National Student League; Leo Thompson, National Youth Organizer of the Trade Union Unity League; Rev. Kenneth Kingdon of Glen Cove, L. I., and Richard Heikkinen, American delegate to the Paris labor sports meet. They will deal with different phases of the Chicago congress.

Charles Cartell, executive secretary of the youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism, will be chairman.

Part of the proceeds of the meeting will be used to pay the expenses for a youth delegate from Cuba to the Second U. S. Congress. Twenty-five per cent of the entire proceeds of the meeting will be contributed to the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

Volunteer ushers have been asked to appear at the Star Casino at 6 o'clock tonight.

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Thousands Face New Bedford Police

(Continued from Page 1)

operate with us. We know that only a minority of the manufacturers are bad. We ask them to close down their mills until the end of the strike and cooperate with us in achieving a national settlement."

U. T. W. Neglects Picket Lines
In this speech Sylvia did not emphasize mass picketing. The U. T. W. leaders have not organized the picket lines and the mass picketing is spontaneous and due to N. T. W. U. leaflets, and above all to the great militancy of the workers. The only picketing organized by the U. T. W. leaders was "publicity," riding with Batty, Sylvia, etc., riding from one mill to another organizing a picket line of five or ten for a few minutes and then riding on to another mill. Meanwhile the thousands of workers out picketing stood and watched and were not drawn in by Batty or Sylvia. Last night and this morning however, there were marching picket lines of thousands as well as standing crowds. These marching lines were organized by the workers themselves.

Yesterday in New Bedford alone more than 300 copies of the Daily Worker were sold in addition to those distributed free. The influence of the Daily Worker in New Bedford is growing and it is eagerly read by the strikers.

Police Carry "Riot Act"
Police last night had the riot act in their pockets which ordered pickets to disperse, but have not yet used it. However, police threw tear gas in front of the Goodyear mill. The strikers today were concentrating on pulling out key mills not yet out, such as Goodyear in New Bedford, Fruit of the Loom in Rhode Island, the Atlantic Woolen Mill in Providence, etc.

Waldo Frank, noted author, was halted by police near picket lines and put through a rigorous questioning. He was finally allowed to go, but is being closely watched by detectives.

So far the efforts to arouse the workers to a "red scare" have collapsed, and the strikers strongly favor the N. T. W. U. policies wherever they are broached. The Boston Herald, seeing the "red scare" so far futile declared this morning that "the Communist menace has collapsed."

Silk strikers in Pawtucket last night said they cannot understand why the Paterson silk workers have not joined in their strike. They branded the refusal of Keller and Schweitzer to call out Paterson as strikebreaking and scabbery and called on Paterson workers to come out on the streets at once.

Chief of Police McLeod of New Bedford issued a provocative attack on strikers this morning. He said he ordered no arrests yesterday so he could observe strikers, then threatened, "I saw enough yesterday to convince me that the mass picketing must end at once. Starting this morning any crowds congregating who fail to disperse when ordered by the officers will have to take the consequences."

Police have issued orders that pickets must be limited to ten at each gate. Thus manufacturers and police are setting the stage for a determined effort to break the strike through strikebreakers and terror. Mass picketing of strikers and rank and file committees to organize strike better must be the answer to this strikebreaking threat. The N. T. W. U. in its statement appealed to the unemployed to refuse to scab, to become active on the picket lines, to go on joint delegations and demonstrations with the strikers to the welfare office to demand relief for strikers and unemployed alike. The U. T. W. leaders have said nothing so far regarding the unemployed.

Holyoke Mills Shut Tight
William Skinner and Sons at Holyoke, reported the largest silk mill in the world, was completely shut down by strikers. Holyoke mills are shut down by effective strike there.

Picketing in Salem and Lowell began a movement there for a 100 per cent strike, and the strike is spreading and gaining in strength at all such points, including Salem, Pawtucket, etc. The strike is strong around Worcester, Mass., most of the mills of this area being shut or crippled.

The strike is decidedly stronger in Maine. Such towns as Waterville area are entirely crippled. At the Amoskeag in Manchester, N. H., where 9,000 struck, pickets are on guard at the mill, which strikers forced to close down even a few hours before the strike began.

In Vermont as well as Maine the strike is practically 100 per cent effective.

New Bedford Pickets Militant
(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 5.—More than 10,000 strikers milled around three mills last night in such a militant manner that the Fisk Mill struck this morning and Goodyear and Firestone mills announced they will close the rest of the week. More than 5,000 strikers gathered around the Firestone mill last night, following a mass meeting in Brooklawn Park addressed by Ann Burlak and Walter Burke of the National Textile Workers Union.

The strikers loudly cheered Ann Burlak's remarks regarding the great need for unity among all strikers and the proposal of the National Textile Workers Union to merge with the U. T. W. to establish this unity.

Upon adjourning the meeting

Robert Minor Tells of Midwest's Need for the New 'Daily'

\$60,000 Fund Will Help Build National Edition to Play Bigger Role in Struggles of Farmers and Mine Workers

By ROBERT MINOR

EVERYWHERE I've been lately, I've seen evidence of the great improvements made in the Daily Worker, and also of the imperative need to strengthen it, to give it more space and elasticity, to fight for the things we need—in short, the imperative need of raising the \$60,000 it asks for.

In Southern Illinois there are literally hundreds of events of importance to the whole life of the American working-class that do not even get a single mention in the columns of the Daily Worker! We get very sore about this in the Illinois mine fields. We don't like it a damn bit, and many are the just complaints. But when we try to figure out how to get even the most important news in—it is impossible to see what could have been left out to make room for "our" stuff.

Then again, in such a place as South Bend, Ind., where the Party has made rapid advances and is recruiting some splendid young proletarians who mean business in the class struggle—it becomes almost impossible to put the new situation on the map. You simply can't pry open enough space to get elbow room in the paper to let the Party and the working-class know about it.

Travelling all over the Middle West, driving rickety Fords over the drought-scorched plains of North Dakota and Montana, I see the raw side more than the smooth. Farmers are driving their "life's work" in the form of raw-boned herds of cattle to the Roosevelt "shooting galleries" to be killed. These sunken-eyed men then turn back to their empty farms without one nickel in cash for the slaughtered cattle, the first call on the "compensation" for slaughtered animals going, of course to the mortgage-holder.

Hungry men who raised the cattle are not allowed even to cut off and take back to their homes a few pounds of meat from the carcasses; no, because "that would ruin the

Reject 'Arbitration!'

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, against ending the strike without the granting of the demands for which the workers braved the bosses' gunmen, thugs and militia, to go out in strike.

It was precisely this kind of arbitration that shoved the auto workers back into the arms of the company unions. It was this type of arbitration that defeated the demands of the Pacific coast marine strikers, that brought worse conditions to the steel workers and weakened their union.

Gorman and the other U. T. W. officials should be flooded with telegrams and protests voicing the demands of the textile strikers against the acceptance of Roosevelt's Three-Men Arbitration Board.

The Communist Party urges all workers to reject this strike-breaking maneuver of the Roosevelt New Deal hunger government.

All Communists and all militant workers should immediately start a campaign among the masses of textile workers to acquaint them with the manner in which such arbitration boards appointed by Roosevelt have been used against the workers in the past.

Everything should be done now, without the slightest loss of time, by the Communists to arouse the workers against the great strike-breaking danger of arbitration. Arbitration, another name for strike-breaking, should be decisively defeated!

There must be no return to work without the granting of the workers' demands!

It is the very fear of the rapidly growing strike, because of its remarkable militancy, that Roosevelt steps in now to smash it. Textile workers! Reject the strike-breaking arbitration board. Spread the strike! Carry it through to victory for the demands for which you are fighting!

The strikers marched to the Firestone mill singing "Solidarity." Despite a large mobilization of police the strikers showed a lot of determination to close down the Firestone mill. When the management and police tried to slip the scabs out the back way, scores of windows in the plant were smashed.

The strikers, who are largely U. T. W. members, welcomed Burlak and Burke to the picket line and took part in singing strike songs. Another mass meeting was held earlier in the evening in Hazelwood Park where Burlak and Burke spoke.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 5.—The main developments throughout the Lowell area late today was the spread of strikes in many large textile mills by means of mass picketing demonstrations. Yesterday only a minority of the workers in this district were affected by the strike. Today over 10,000 were on strike in the immediate vicinity of Lowell.

Picketing was in progress today at the Loraine Mill in Pawtucket, R. I., and a mass picket line paroled the Lawrence Hosiery Mill. Over 1,000 workers picketed this mill, which is not yet shut down but badly crippled.

Attempts of manufacturers to ship cloth from struck mills to others still working were foiled by strikers' squads which patrolled the roads and stopped all cloth-laden trucks. The strike has not yet hit Lawrence proper, where the greatest

Roosevelt Acts To Stem Strike

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
(Continued from Page 1)

the terms are satisfactory?" "We're considering that quite favorably," Gorman added.

"It can be taken as a matter of course that we shall go as far as possible to meet the wishes of the President. We believe that he has an understanding of our problems and that he would not take any step that would jeopardize the welfare of the million men and women who toil in the textile industry," Gorman declared in a formal statement at noon today. He took this position despite the fact that Roosevelt, with the help of President William Green of the A. F. of L., showed his "understanding of our problems" by breaking the auto strike with the hated National Automobile Board. Also, despite his repeated admissions that the workers are "tired" of "boards."

Strike Move Grows
"Meanwhile, the strike movement is growing stronger every hour and the strike will continue until there is a settlement that is acceptable to the workers. The numbers out this morning again exceed our expectations by far," Gorman declared. However, he again avoided reference to the unequivocal, specific strike demands on hours, wages, loanage and other points considered "imperative" by the recent U. T. W. convention.

Gorman, at noon today, declared that "so far, we have only the press association announcement of the intention of President Roosevelt to name a board of mediation in the textile strike situation. We can make no definite statement of position until we have more definite word regarding the President's plans for the Board," notwithstanding the fact that he had had three hours to get "definite word" from Hyde Park.

The A. F. of L. strike leadership's week-old plea to Roosevelt to protect it from a strike-thundering rank and file was answered. Gorman purred beneath the stroking "mediation" hand of the President.

Gorman took occasion, in his formal declaration, to repeat the ridiculous request that the N. R. A. Textile Code Authority "adjourn as code authorities and meet as management, not to find ways of combating the strike, but to find ways of meeting the demands of the men and women who have suffered in the industry to the point of exhaustion."

In the meantime, Gorman, through his publicity machine, sent out word, "We are driving steadily toward victory and there will be no termination of the strike short of victory." Whose "victory" he didn't say.

working against the interests of the textile workers.

The president of the A. F. of L. local was present and was given the platform. He said nothing of strike preparations but insisted that the N. T. W. U. members could only join the A. F. of L. as individuals, thus rejecting the N. T. W. U. offer. The workers present however unanimously rejected this stand. At another meeting on Labor Day, the A. F. of L. officials stated that "strikes are secondary."

Paterson Silk Strike Is Voted

(Continued from Page 1)

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YOUNG comrade wanted care for girl. Light housekeeping. Good home. Box 15 Daily Worker.

Personal
GOLDFE NEWTON, lost your address. Phone me today. Gramercy 5-1075. Fanny

Legal Notice
J. LOCATO has bought the Shoe Repair Shop from C. Amato of 1044 45th St., Brooklyn, free and clear. I am not responsible for any debts incurred by C. Amato.

MASSES TO JUDGE GEORGIA LYNCHERS IN PUBLIC HEARING

Negro Leader Facing Chain Gang, Ann Burlak, Joseph Brodsky to Indict Southern Ruling Class at Rally Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro leader of the working-class, yesterday called upon all New York workers, black and white, to attend the Public Mass Trial of the Georgia ruling class and their lynch courts tomorrow night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in Brook-

The trial should be attended by all Negro and white workers of New York," Herndon declared, "because at this trial they will be able to get a picture of what actually took place at the time I was convicted in Atlanta, Ga. They will also be able to learn from this trial how better to fight for improvement of the conditions of the workers, white and Negro, and against increasing fascist violence and frame-ups against the working-class and its militant leaders."

The young Negro leader, sentenced to 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang for organizing white and Negro workers together, stressed the importance of intensifying the fight for the safety and freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working-class. Herndon himself is out on \$15,000 cash bond, pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In addition to Herndon, speakers at the mass trial include Ann Burlak and Joseph Brodsky, chief of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense and Scottsboro defense attorney.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music can be reached from Manhattan, via I. R. T. subway, getting off at Lafayette St., and walking two blocks to Lafayette St.

since when American workers have submitted to regimentation, and why he considers this a necessary derivative of the present system. In this fashion LaGuardia and other progressives are trying to make fascism acceptable to American workers by insisting that regimentation is a necessary part of the American system. American workers will not accept regimentation and certainly not regimentation of hunger.

Referring to LaGuardia's comments on regimentation, Amter's statement declared:

"We ask Mr. LaGuardia further

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PHILADELPHIA A.F.L. GROUP CALLS PARLEY ON JOB INSURANCE

Unions to Plan Fight for the Workers' Bill at A.F.L. Convention

Conference Called for Saturday—Unions Urged to Elect Delegates—30 Philadelphia Locals Have Endorsed Measure

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief has issued a call to all A. F. of L. unions to a conference on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The conference will be held Saturday, Sept. 8, at 1 p. m., at the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee Hall, 138 South Eighth St.

The call, addressed to all locals and members of the A. F. of L. in Philadelphia and vicinity asks all local unions, shops organized in the A. F. of L. and groups of A. F. of L. members to elect delegates to the conference where plans will be formulated for a struggle for the demands of the jobless at the 54th National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Each local is asked to elect two delegates as representatives at the conference.

Thirty A. F. of L. locals in Philadelphia have already endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by individual action. These locals include carpenters, painters, hosiery workers, molders, taxi drivers, knit goods workers, teachers, upholsters, oil workers, railway carmen, radio workers, weavers, cleaners and dyers and leather workers.

All locals are urged to endorse the Workers' Bill immediately and send notice of endorsement to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to their local congressmen, and to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Street Car Walkout In Detroit Prevented By Union Misleaders

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—The threatened strike of 1,700 Detroit street car workers has been temporarily held up through the maneuvering of city politicians and the leadership of the Street Railway Men's Union.

The whole strike movement is being diverted by reactionary union leadership in cahoots with the Street Railway Commission into an attempt to bring about conflict between the street car workers and the bus drivers.

Last November the Commission in an attempt to smother protests of the street car workers for better working conditions and higher wages promised them 100 jobs held by the bus drivers. This ruling, although it was never put into effect, split the two groups of workers and effectively prevented a united front action against their bosses.

Recently this November subterfuge to take away jobs from the bus drivers and give them to the street car workers was tried again when the street car workers called for a strike vote.

Y.C.L. of Philippines Scores Lynch Verdicts In Scottsboro Trials

NEW YORK.—Protests by the Young Communist League of the Philippine Islands against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts have been sent to President Roosevelt, the Supreme Courts of Georgia and Alabama, and to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, it was learned when copies of the resolutions were received by the national office of the International Labor Defense.

The Y. C. L. of the Philippines is working under conditions of extreme terror, as the Communist movement has been illegalized by the infliction of long prison terms on twenty-three leaders of the Communist Party there. A fight is being waged, with the support of the I. L. D. and the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States, to force the freedom of the imprisoned leaders.

Y.C.L. TO ATTEND PICNIC McKEESPORT, Pa., Sept. 5.—All Young Communist League members have been invited to attend the McKeesport picnic to be held Sept. 9 at Finleyville, Pa. There will be speakers, games and dancing. Prizes will be awarded to athletic winners.

Y.C.L. CONFERENCE POSTPONED CLAIRTON, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Young Communist League conference against war and fascism scheduled for Sept. 22 has been postponed until Sept. 29th. All organizations have been urged to send delegates. The conference will be held in the headquarters of the Unemployment Council.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

Yvonne Flays Olson's Role In Minneapolis

Singles Out Governor For Strikebreaking In Truck Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—Speaking to a capacity crowd that filled even the standing room in the South Side Auditorium, Bill Dunne, constantly interrupted by applause, compared the West Coast and Minneapolis strikes in connection with the rising struggles led by the Communist Party against hunger, fascism and imperialist war. Observers estimated that 90 per cent of the audience were members of the organized labor movement, with a large block from the Truck Drivers and Helpers Union 574.

Dunne concentrated his attack on strikebreaking Governor Floyd B. Olson as the main enemy. Characterizing the local Trades and Labor Assembly officialdom as Olson's first line of defense, and the Trotskyite leadership of the drivers' union as his second line in the labor movement. He quoted at length from articles and speeches published in the official organ of the union, edited by the Trotskyites, to prove his statements.

Both the henchmen of Olson in the Labor Assembly here and the Trotskyites have deliberately tried to create the impression among workers that the West Coast strikers were defeated. They have tried to picture the West Coast workers as demoralized and hopeless after the "descent of the Stalinites upon the West Coast labor movement."

Dunne displayed the Daily Worker with its headline news of 180,000 votes for Gallagher in the California primaries and asked if this was proof of the alleged defeat. This silenced the Trotskyites.

Dunne paid a glowing tribute to the initiative, organizational ability, courage and determination of the membership of Local 574, and stated that this was the guarantee of the defeat of the enemies of the working class inside the labor movement and the assurance of the rise of a new and powerful labor movement and labor leadership in Minnesota.

Mounted Police Ride Into Crowd at Picnic During Sports Exhibit

NEW YORK.—LaGuardia's mounted police rode into a crowd of 800 men, women and children watching an exhibition of amateur wrestling and boxing given by the Spartacus Greek Workers Athletic Club at the picnic of an International Workers Order Branch Sunday at Van Cortlandt Park.

A mounted policeman watched the exhibition for more than half an hour, then demanded of the athletes if they had a permit. When told no permit was necessary as none of the athletes was a professional, the policeman rode his horse into the crowd, trampling two children and several women. When the workers rallied in self-defense, he rode away, and later returned with three more mounted policemen. The four then rode into the crowd, inflicting severe injuries on many workers and their children.

Indignant at the brutal police attack, the workers held a protest meeting on the spot and elected a delegation of five men and three women to visit the police station to demand the removal of the police from the picnic grounds. Many of the workers accompanied the delegation, which forced the withdrawal of the police.

Y.C.L. MEMBERS CALLED NEW YORK.—The District Committee of the Y.C.L. has called upon all unemployed members to report for special work this afternoon at 140 West 36th Street.

Onion Pickers' Long Strike Reveals High Militancy

Force Government to Give Relief—Dig in for Finish Fight

By FRANK ROGERS There may be a difference of opinion on onions as an eatable vegetable but anyone who knows about the militant three months old strike of 900 agricultural workers in the marshlands of Ohio will admire—the onion strike. The militancy and solidarity of these workers, their wives, their children, in the fight against the Onion Growers Association has aroused the sympathy of the workers throughout Ohio.

For more than three months they have held their ranks solid against the organized vigilante terror gangs of the employers; against Government trickery and arbitration schemes; and against the efforts of the American Federation of Labor officials to pacify their militant methods and mass actions to win their strike.

MOONEY'S RELEASE FOR FUNERAL URGED

Wires from Organizations, Individuals Demand Leader Be Allowed At Mother's Graveside

NEW YORK.—Telegrams urging the release of Tom Mooney to attend the funeral of his aged mother, who died Monday, were sent to Governor Merriam and to Warden Holohan of San Quentin Prison by organizations and individuals in this city. Among the organizations sending wires were the International Labor Defense, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, American Civil Liberties Union, and the John Reed Club.

In the name of its 12,000 women members, the International Workers Order sent a wire Tuesday to Governor Merriam of California and to Warden Holohan of San Quentin Prison, demanding that Tom Mooney be released from prison to attend the funeral.

The following message was sent by the Cafeteria Workers Union, affiliated with the Food Workers Industrial Union, to Governor Merriam: "In the name of 5,000 members of the Cafeteria Workers Union we demand you release Tom Mooney to attend mother's funeral."

Wires were sent in addition by various noted individuals, including Heywood Brown, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank P. Walsh, attorney associated in the Mooney defense.

U.S. Order Would Disfranchise All Men in Forced Labor Camps

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—No worker living in the government forced labor transient camps throughout the country will be allowed to remain in camp if he exercises his right to vote, according to a recent letter mailed to all camp directors by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator.

The ruling, which was made by Hopkins shortly before he sailed for Europe two months ago, was made public recently after reports were received from Joplin, Mo., that transients who registered were being removed from the voting lists. Hopkins' letter follows: "The question has been raised as to the exercise of voting privileges on the part of transients. This is a matter governed by State laws of the respective States. However, whenever a transient elects to exercise this privilege of voting, his relief needs from then on, if they are such, must be taken care of in some other way than through the Transient Bureau."

Police Direct Forced Labor Camp in Iowa

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 5.—An eight-page folder was distributed to all jobless workers at the Transient Camp here on Aug. 28, in which was listed police rules and regulations governing the Iowa State camps. Under the rules outlined in the folder all jobless workers at the Transient Camp are required to do thirty hours of forced labor weekly in return for food and shelter. "Any man failing to do so," the bulletin states, "will be forced to leave the shelter."

Beginning Aug. 18, police control was instituted throughout all Iowa State Transient camps. The police notice, included in the bulletin and signed by Captain Harry C. Stevens, chief of police and guards at the Iowa Transient Centers, lists "offenses," the violation of which will mean expulsion from the camp. "Refusal of men to work under the foreman they are assigned to by work superintendents is sufficient for a police check-out," the notice reads. "Men checked out by the police for any reason whatever will never be permitted to return to this or any other Iowa camp." The order continues: "Officers will be on duty twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and will make complete rounds of buildings every thirty minutes. Communist talks or any agitation prohibited; check these men out."

Rochester Teamsters Win the 46-Hour Week

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (F.P.)—Arbitration ended the 11-week strike of teamsters of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. of Rochester with partial victory for the drivers. Reinstatement of 15 out of 17 drivers, better working conditions, a 46-hour week and recognition of Local 118, International Brotherhood of Teamsters as representative of the workers for collective bargaining purposes, were conceded to the strikers.

More than usual importance is attached to this partial victory because of the support given the drivers by organized labor of the city.

20,000 New Readers by September 1 means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

Chicago Car Union Backs Bus Strikers

Rank and File Compels Leaders to Support Bus Drivers

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Rank and file pressure forced the leaders of the Street Car and "L" men's branches of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees here to make gestures of support of the bus drivers' strike, now in its nineteenth day.

Funds were voted Monday night at a meeting of street car men for the support of the strike. The union leaders were also instructed to take "whatever steps are necessary" to insure the success of the strike.

Late yesterday leaders of Local No. 241 stated that they "would go along with the street car men 100 per cent."

The strike is continuing with sporadic militant picketing, but no effective mass action. The buses are maintaining operation, and police are viciously attacking pickets.

Talk of a sympathy strike of street car and "L" men continues, intensified by the economic demands of these workers in their own industry. So far, however, Amalgamated leaders have prevented such action.

Philadelphia Furriers Enter Fourth Week of Strike With 90% Out

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Entering the fourth week the general furriers' strike continues to keep 90 per cent of the shops tied up. Mawson-Demany-Forbes, one of the largest shops in the city, continues efforts to operate, with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union throwing a mass picket line about the place daily.

A delegation of thirty strikers, who returned from the furriers' meeting at Cooper Union, N. Y., Sept. 4, have reported at a strike meeting, that they were highly enthused by the meeting, and that they are now more determined than ever to stay out until their demands for a 35-hour week, wage increases, and a 3 per cent unemployment insurance fund at the bosses' expense are won.

Bankhead Bill Limits People in One County To Raising a Bale Each

(By a Worker Correspondent) CAACHE, Ill.—A small middle-class merchant influenced by fascist teaching shot Negro boy, claiming he had stolen some chickens, though the man he was working for gave them to him. The merchant, his son, and another white fellow shot him, and the merchant's wife, a jim-crow school teacher, hollered, "Shoot, him," three times.

Old Smith is afraid they are going to sue him. He is paying the boy's doctor bill and board. That's the first beginning of the terror here under Roosevelt's New Deal N. R. A. A. A., and people are stirred up. Here on their crops (they raise crops in two counties in southern Illinois) the Bankhead Bill is putting a heavy tax on the cotton. There are over 600 people in both the counties and they give them only 600 bales.

3 Stockyards Workers Vie for Chance to Visit U.S.S.R. in November

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Three Chicago Stockyards workers were nominated as candidates for places on the workers' delegation to the Soviet Union in November at a meeting here last week-end. Final selection of one of the three as a delegate will be made at a meeting at 3847 S. State St. on Sept. 14.

The meeting at which nominations were made was addressed by Robert Lee Minor, young American who visited the Soviet Union last April, sent by the transport workers of Baltimore. The audience enthusiastically received his glowing account of the progress of the Second Five Year Plan.

One of the workers nominated has served 21 years in the yards. The delegation is invited by the Soviet trade unions. The Friends of the Soviet Union is conducting the campaign for the selection of members of the delegation.

Ben Gold Will Speak On Role of Renegades

NEW YORK.—Ben Gold, national secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will speak on the role of the Lovestones and the struggle of the needle trades at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Plaza and 15th Street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The lecture will be the second of a series of four arranged by the Trade Union Unity Council on the activities of renegade groups in the trade union movement.

500 IN NEWARK PICNIC NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Five hundred workers attended the Communist Party Picnic at Walnut Grove Monday and heard Jack Rose and C. Sassa speak on the Communist election platform and the role of the A. F. of L. leaders. A play "America, My America" and dancing followed.

Painters' Officials Fail in Move to Oust Communist in Akron

Union Members Defeat Brotherhood Chiefs When They Try to Carry Out William Green's Drive to Expel-Communists from AFL

AKRON, O., Sept. 5.—Efforts by local chiefs of the Brotherhood of Painters to carry out William Green's campaign for expulsion of Communists, failed last week when a motion to expel Fred Wilcox, Communist election campaign manager and member of the Brotherhood since 1925, was defeated by the union men. This is the second time in the last six months Akron painters have beaten proposals to oust Wilcox.

The motion to expel Wilcox was put in the last few minutes of the meeting, when the majority of the painters, including Wilcox, had already left the meeting. Despite the lateness of the hour, the motion was defeated by a vote of 1 to 12.

Last March, when Wilcox, who had been unemployed for some time and unable to pay his dues, reapplied for membership in the local, opposition to his return was raised on the grounds of his Communist activities. Despite the attacks of the reactionaries the members voted for his return 100 to 8.

The recent defeat of the red-baiting officials is considered especially significant in view of the fact that Akron newspapers have been carrying stories of the filing of the Communist election with prominent mention of Wilcox's name as campaign manager.

Support for Wilcox in the Painters' Brotherhood arises out of the fact that he is known for his long years of service in the local labor movement. The big rubber strike in 1914 found him taking a leading part in the struggle. He was a member of the I. W. W. for years until he joined the Communist Party.

Fifty thousand signatures must be collected by Jan. 5, when the initiative measure will go to the State Legislature for vote on Jan. 15. If rejected, the bill will go on the ballot on the following general elections.

The workers are using the original Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, supplementing State with national, and inserting a paragraph stating that the bill will be in effect until enactment on a national scale.

Each county is setting up local arrangements committees of delegates from all organizations and from among liberals, university professors and ministers. A. F. of L. and independent trade unions and others willing to work for the enactment of a State unemployment insurance bill.

County conferences have been called throughout the State for the week of Nov. 10 to 17, and a mass conference will be held at the State capitol on Jan. 15, the day that the legislature convenes.

Demonstrations for the Workers' Bill are being planned throughout the State, and all workers' organizations are being asked to endorse the bill and mobilize their membership for mass demonstrations to force all City Councils to act on the bill.

The Workers' Bill is being made the main issue in the election campaign as against the forced labor plans of the State, city and Federal governments for the unemployed.

Unless Every Section and Unit in the Party Throws Its Forces Vigorously Into the Circulation Drive, the Daily Worker Remains Unknown to Thousands of Workers.

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Thursday, 7:30 P.M., September 13th at the WORKERS CENTER 50 East 13th Street—Second Floor

- All mass organizations are urged to take this matter up at their next meeting and elect two delegates.
- If there will be no meeting of the branch, the executive committee should appoint two delegates.
- All mass organizations, labor unions and Party units must be represented to this conference and help make this affair a success.

REGISTER now for the I. W. O. Outing to Camp Kinderland

FOUR DAYS: September 7th to 11th

Make your reservation in advance for 1, 2, 3, or 4 days

Rates:	Adults	Children up to 6	6 to 12
1 day	\$2.45	\$1.40	\$1.75
2 days	4.35	2.85	3.25
3 days	6.00	3.85	4.50
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Round Trip Transportation \$2.25 (Transportation is arranged through the "World Tourists," 175 Fifth Ave.)

Register at I.W.O., 80 Fifth Avenue, 15th Floor I. W. O. Branch delegates must also register. — For more details call: AL. 4-7733 or Tompkins Square 6-8434

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Shall I Throw My Glasses Away?
The following letter has been sent to the "Workers' Health" Column:
"Dear Sirs:
"I wear glasses for the past five years. Whenever I have to change my glasses, I find that I need stronger ones. My eyes have become worse, not better.
"Recently a friend advised me to buy the book 'Strengthening the Eyes' by Bernard MacFadden. I would like very much to discard my glasses. Do you think this book would help me?"

Our Answer
N. M., Brooklyn: We advise you to throw away the book and keep your glasses. When a person over fifteen years of age has a definite error of refraction, he should wear proper glasses. Below this age, if the defect is slight and not associated with astigmatism or squint, glasses need not be prescribed.
There are conditions of the eyes in which exercises judiciously employed, are beneficial. Only after a full examination has been made, can one tell in which class one's eyes belong. Exercises of the muscles of the eyes should be performed by all persons, in order to prevent the occurrence of defects of vision. These exercises should be considered from the same point of view, as exercises of any other groups of muscles of the body. Unfortunately, from a preventative point of view, not much work in this direction has been done.
Eye defects are caused, or get progressively worse, by abuse or overuse of the eye under unhygienic surroundings or conditions, such as bad light, reading in horizontal positions or long hours without rest, and when the general health is run down, or during illness.
Often in prescribing glasses, a much weaker glass must be given at first, and its strength increased later. On the other hand, many ophthalmologists (eye doctors) give too weak glasses, even when they

should give the full correction of the error. In such instances, therefore, there will be a progression of the defect and need for stronger glasses.

Cross Eye (Squint or Strabismus)
G. J., Cleveland: Whether your child of four and one-half years of age, who recently developed a cross left eye requires an operation, cannot be stated off-hand. All that the condition may need is proper glasses, and the sooner the correction can be made, the better. In addition, certain exercises by means of the stereoscope or other apparatus, may be employed.
If it becomes evident that treatment is not straightening the eye, an operation upon the muscle or muscles should be undertaken. The operation, performed by a competent man, is simple, without risk, and usually successful. The deformity is so obvious that children suffer greatly who are obliged to go through school life without having it corrected; and since this can be satisfactorily done, it should not be neglected.

A Red Builder on Every Busy Street Corner in the Country Means a Tremendous Step Toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

The Daily Worker invites all textile workers to write on their strike activity.

An Appeal to the Textile Strikers

During the strike, first consideration in the publication of news and correspondence will be given to the textile strike.

This invitation is extended not only to Communists, but to ALL textile workers.

Must Run 9 Looms for \$9.75 Week

By a Boot Mill Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—The Boot mill here has two 30-hour shifts a week. We used to run five looms for \$15.50 for 40 hours. Now they make us run nine looms, for which we get \$9.75 for 30 hours.

Leno weavers have been running 14 looms for \$9.75 for 30 hours. Draper looms run 24 to 30 hours for \$9.75. They are paying half price. They mark on the envelope "park job, \$4.88," and meantime those who can't run 14 looms and run six to eight looms because of bad work get paid the same part time job, which is \$4.88.
Loomfixers taking care of 43 Leno looms and 72 draper looms get \$17.85 for 30 hours work and the company makes the workers lose their time by lining them up outside the room in the yard to get their pay, which takes about 30 to 45 minutes.

The Lowell Textile Protective Union went on record to fight against this paying system. All the Boot mill workers are urged to attend the union meeting on this proposal. Fight together and do away with this feudal system.
The union headquarters is at City Hall Avenue, Room 149, on the third floor.

Fascist Paper Sold at Picnic Of Farmers

By a Worker Correspondent
ROCKFORD, Ill.—I am writing you in regard to a farmers' picnic at Trask Ridge where it seemed about 30,000 people attended. I don't know exactly how many, but wherever you looked you saw people.
As usual, the local demagogue knocked the Democrats, to mislead the farmers. I heard farmers in groups all over saying that they are sick and tired of speeches. They are all the same. This shows that we have a chance to lead these farmers and workers. It was a commercial picnic.
At this picnic, I got hold of some papers. I saw fascist papers being given away and sold for 10 cents a copy. The paper's name was "The Vigilante." The reaction to the speech was not very good. The farmers couldn't see anything in the Republican program.
At this picnic, I got hold of a boy, 18 years old, that wanted to sell Daily Workers on the West side downtown.

Anti-Fascist posters were in evidence everywhere.
Although we are an unattached unit we feel that we have contributed something to the revolutionary struggle. In the short six months we have been organized we have made a fair start in organizing the United Farmers League and are now busy with relief struggles.

Woman Sharecropper Evicted for Refusing Starvation Wages

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
CAMP HILL, Ala.—I am a working woman. I refused to pick cotton for 50 cents per hundred, and Mr. B. W. Meadows came down and ordered me to move. He gave me two hours to get out.

Box Score of \$60,000 Drive

Donations to the \$60,000 Daily Worker drive must be expedited. 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!

District	Total to Date	% of Quota
25 Districts	\$1090.17	3.6
3-Phila.	250.00	7.1
7-Detroit	91.46	2.6
4-Buffalo	6.00	.8
18-Milwaukee	39.55	3.9
17-Denver	54.55	13.6

10 Cent Relief Orders Given Negro Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Among the Negro unemployed there have been distributed many 10 cents grocery orders, and these are received not more often than once every month, if then. Both white and Negro unemployed in many cases get only commodity slips for pork, flour, or canned beef, while numerous families receive no relief whatever.
There are many slowly starving workers but there are many militant ones. There is now an organization of about 3,000 members who are affiliated to the N. U. C. There are branches in Jacksonville and also in the surrounding towns. This is a real fighting organization willing to go as far as Washington with their demands.

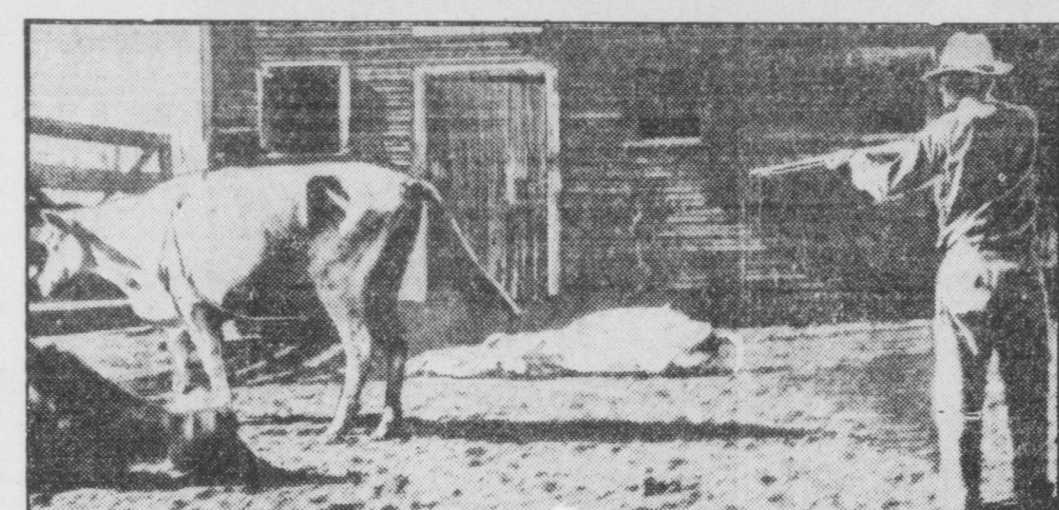
Socialist Is Official In Tennessee Valley No-Strike Govt. Union

By a Worker Correspondent
SHEFFIELD, Ala.—The Tennessee Valley authority is supposed to be the "radical" end of the "New Deal" and N. R. A. Among the officials of the T. V. A. are several members of the Socialist Party. Most of these S. P.'s have got their jobs by "pull" from Congressmen and Senators.
A new union, the American Federation of Government Employees, has just been formed. Its constitution says "Under no condition will we support strikes against the United States Government." (Sec. 2, Art. 2). E. H. Shultz, Assistant in the Labor Relations Division of the T. V. A. and Socialist, was elected vice-president of this A. F. G. E., recently organized in the Y. M. C. A. of Knoxville. Tom Shultz is also a friend of the Highlander Folk School, the leaders of which are among the "Revolutionary Policy Committee" of the Socialist Party.
Of late the boss press in the Tennessee Valley, particularly the Knoxville Journal, has set out on a vicious lying campaign of re-baiting.
Myles Horton, Director of the Highlanders Folk School, refused to do anything about the lynching of a Negro 24 miles from his "radical" school, and Dr. J. H. Dames, of Knoxville College, raised not one breath of protest against the lynching or against the refusal of Myles Horton, when he spoke at H. P. S. July 13th, even though Dames is a Negro.
These actions of the Socialist misleaders are completely in line with developing a "protection against Communism in the Tennessee Valley" to protect the boss' powder keg for the next world war.

Get Subs for the "Daily" During Struggle.

Get Subs for the "Daily" During Struggle. Means a Quickening Tempo in Class Struggle.

ONE OF 12,000,000 VICTIMS OF A.A.A. PROGRAM OF WASTE



\$1 PER HUNDRED IS UNION DEMAND OF COTTON PICKERS

By a Worker Correspondent
CAMP HILL, Ala.—There is plenty of cotton on hand to pick. We ask \$1 per hundred. We are about to win by other comrades sticking together with us.
The bosses have started a wave of terror, giving orders to the workers to get off their land. Mr. Henry Meadows and Mr. B. W. Meadows say we are the ones who are putting out these leaflets urging the other comrades not to pick for less than \$1 per hundred. Mr. H. B. Meadows says that we've got to move this fall. He says he won't have the croppers in these places.
—Share Croppers' Union, Sec. No. 1.

Close School in Bergen, N. D., To Hold Anti-War Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent
BERGEN, N. D.—The Bergen unit of the Communist Party answered the call sent out by the "American League Against War and Fascism" by organizing an anti-war demonstration on Jan. 29. We secured a Communist speaker, who also was an ex-serviceman from the last World War. He explained very clearly the causes of war and that the only way to prevent wars was by the workers and farmers seizing power and setting up a workers' and farmers' government.
The school children and teachers closed the school to be present to participate in this demonstration. There were 200 people present, which is a large crowd considering that the temperature was below zero and the roads blocked with snow. Almost all had to walk to the meeting place. Anti-War and

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WINNING TRAILING

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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

NOTE: We publish letters from farmers, agricultural workers, lumber and forestry workers, and cannery workers every Thursday. These workers are urged to send us letters about their conditions of work, and their struggles to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

PARTY LIFE

Communists Strive to Bring Newer Forces to the Front

Older Members Should Profit by Initiative and Energy of Younger, Jobless Leader Says

The question of what shall we do to attract the masses to the revolutionary movement has been raised in the National Unemployment Council. Some suggest that if we cannot get them to our meetings we should form block councils and have our meetings in our immediate neighborhood. Some say yes, and some say no, and some say let them come to the Unemployment Council. The first suggestion seems more applicable.

Which is the best if we cannot get them to the Unemployment Council?

When the comrades have a different opinion on Communism and Leninism, what shall a worker do in order to combat a situation like this? If a worker has only been in the movement about eighteen months, has bought and studied the Little Lenin Library and Why Communism? how can he give the right directives on Communism and Leninism without offending the so-called old members who have been in the movement three or four years? Through no fault of their own, they are unable to read. They attend the various lectures of Party leaders. They will heartily applaud them, and still they are far from understanding the true line of Leninism.

Please enlighten me on these points.
H. P., UNIT 26, DISTRICT 21, St. Louis, Mo.

2c. a Quart For Milk Paid To Farmers

By a Worker Correspondent
TOWNVILLE, Pa.—I received your papers and sold everyone of them. I am selling the New Pioneer. I got ten of them and sold every one.
There is a man here that said he could arrest me, and I told him to go ahead, but I don't think he tried.
Here these farmers go to market. Some of them sell corn for 5 cents a dozen and some for 10 cents or 15 cents. Here we get 2 cents a quart for milk and in the city they pay 13 cents, and the profit, of course, all goes to the big guys.
People here have 100 acres of ground and still they go on relief. We live on a farm of three acres and have no horses. Three years we have to hoe all our own land. Here we pick berries for Parley, superintendent of a church, and he just pays one cent a quart, and yet tries to cheat you. He cheated me for five cents, and in church he prays and sings that Jesus loves him.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

WHAT THE N.R.A. IS DOING FOR THE YOUTH
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor, Daily Worker:
May I call your attention to article printed in the N. Y. Times of July 17? They reveal to a startling degree the contradictions of the capitalist press that prints them under the pretext of being liberal.
"Nazis Renew Drive for Compulsory Labor." Thus reads the headline of one of these articles. Further down, one reads that "The year of compulsory labor service is one of the major points in the Nazi program." That this compulsory service has a military purpose is denied by the government.
After reading the article "loyal" American citizens have a sigh and thank God that in this "democratic" country no such reforms are instituted. No, fascism has no New Deal era.
But let us turn to another section of the newspaper. "Youth Seeks a Saving Hand." The headline of this article. Here, then, permanently on our hands may be millions of young people who, in Commissioner Zook's (Commissioner of Education of U. S. A.) phrase "are simply not wanted in industry or business in competition with wage-earners with families."
Although 300,000 boys are enrolled in C. C. camps under army supervision at subsistence rates of \$30 a month, yet this alone does not solve the problem for the overwhelming number of jobless youths. Therefore, in the name of democracy the N. R. A. has evolved a plan which would help the unfortunate youth of the country. This "plan" would allow private employers to hire boys and girls over 16 at wages averaging half the basic rates. For this privilege of starving and working at the same time, "at least 100 hours of class instruction" are guaranteed by the paternal N. R. A.
But this is not all that the N. R. A. seeks to do for our youth! Another plan "is being discussed both within or without the relief administration." Under this scheme, for a year or two after leaving school or college, the boy or girl would enter the public service as a sort of interne at subsistence wages, doing socially necessary work and gaining a "job technique."
How can anyone read this without being overwhelmed with indignation? How long will the proletariat and its jobless youth permit this injustice sugar-coated with phrases such as these to continue? Yours for a Soviet America.
W. P.

Merely membership in the Party for a period of years without active participation in the struggle, and without criticism of the Party work and self-criticism of one's own activity, does not and will not make Bolsheviks of the Party members. The test of old and young members is their ability to apply Leninist-Stalinist theory to the work of the Party among the masses.
Thus in carrying on work among the workers in the shops, in the unions and mass organizations, we do not merely repeat the language and phrases of Communist resolutions and theses, but by our work apply the theory to the concrete

Jacksonville Council Lists Relief Demands

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Following is a copy of a letter to the relief authorities of Florida:
We, the Central Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Branch of the National Unemployment Council, have been authorized by all our local affiliated groups and the entire membership of unemployed workers to demand your attention to the deplorable conditions of the unemployed.
We charge: That the Governor has been lax in subscribing sufficient State funds in compliance with the Federal government requirements that each State supply a given per cent of the relief funds.
That the Governor has not fulfilled his promises to help the "forgotten man."
We charge: John T. Alsop, Jr., Mayor of Jacksonville, with callousness and lack of effort to relieve the unemployed of this city.
We charge: Julius Stone, State Administrator of Relief, with tremendous high cost of administering the relief funds.
We charge: That the relief organization consists of a large extent of people who are not now and have not been in need of relief, therefore have no right to any of the relief funds. That there are a favorite few who are getting more than their share of these funds.
We charge: Members of the relief administration with whom we come in contact with discourtesy, antagonism and indifference.
Therefore we make the following demands:
1. That the Governor make immediate arrangements for larger State appropriations, sufficient to bring about Federal allotments necessary for the permanent betterment of the unemployment situation.
2. That the Governor immediately put in motion every force available to create jobs and supply relief to the unemployed of this State.
3. That Mayor Alsop put forth serious effort and thought to provide employment and to relieve suffering of the unemployed of this city.
4. That the Mayor, on behalf of the unemployed of this city, personally investigate and supervise to the fullest extent of his authority, the distribution of relief.
5. That the Federal State Administrator take immediate steps in arranging for ample funds to provide the mass relief necessary for safeguarding the health, comfort and citizenship of the needy.
6. Immediate reduction in the cost of administration within the State, which will make more funds available for the needy unemployed.
7. The immediate replacement of employes in the administration who have means of a livelihood other than their salary drawn from the relief funds.
8. That investigators of cases be drawn from the ranks of the unemployed.
9. That a system of social workers shall be arranged to eliminate any possible favoritism.
10. That all administration employes, clerks or committees in a more courteous, affable and efficient manner.
11. That the field workers comply with the F. E. R. A. booklet No. 3 of Rules and Regulations and keep close contact with the clients so as to eliminate the need of the unemployed coming to the relief office every week as is the practice now.
12. That the budget system apply to all employes of the administration staff in so far as practical as the full budget allowance of each individual be forthcoming weekly, whether in the form of work or direct relief.
13. That each worker will be allotted the same number of work hours per week, regardless of skill or duty performed. That foremen on all projects alternate monthly.
14. That commodity depots be established conveniently in various neighborhoods, manned by workers from the ranks of the unemployed, whereby the commodities will be issued in a more systematic manner.
15. Equal distribution of relief work or direct relief without discrimination, because of race, religion, color, non-citizenship, political affiliation, or because of membership in any special or selected group.
16. We demand immediate increased mass relief and will cooperate with the administration to the fullest extent, provided equal co-operation is granted by the consideration of this letter.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Many Women Candidates on Communist Ticket

We are giving herewith the promised New York State list of women running for office on the Communist ticket. (National lists will follow later.) Pictures and stories about the individual women will also appear from day to day as fast as we can prepare and find space for them.

N. Y. State candidates: For Lieutenant-Governor, Willana J. Burroughs; Associate Judge of Court of Appeals, Gertrude Welsh; Comptroller, Rose Worth.

For Justices of the Supreme Court: Grace Hutchins and Susie Busse.

For Congress: Tillie Littinsky, Gussie Reed, Pauline Rogers and Louise Morrison (Yonkers).

For State Senators: Margaret Cowd, Ada Vladimir, Sadie Van Veen, and Fay Thompson (Gloversville).

For Commissioner of Public Welfare: Leona C. Sweet (Johnstown).

For Assemblyman: Marie C. Stuart, Clarina Michaelson, Sarah Rice, Helen Lynch, Clara Bodian, Ceila Balogh, Dorsetta Loew, Martha Stone, Bessie Polonsky, Edith Acker (Albany), and Margaret Walker (Schenectady).

Comrade Esther K. wishes to add some paragraphs to the recent comments on birth control: She says:

"Children are a happy asset to life: one does not know it so well until one has them and enjoys their growth into size and knowledge of things and so on.
"However, the working class mother always has the worry of feeding, clothing and sheltering the new baby. Those of us who have a number of children suffer greatly because we haven't enough rooms for them; more rooms means more rent, and we can't afford even the cheap rentals! As the child grows it needs new clothes and toys. A young child doesn't want to realize why another should have more toys and she shouldn't have one. Certainly children should have plenty of toys—but how to buy toys when our daily problem is bread?"

"Working class women, to whom another child means more heartache and division of the food, it is up to us to realize that birth control is an excellent practice... that (for the masses) it is looked upon with... alarm by the capitalist class because it limits the number of wage slaves and soldiers for new wars; that it is not 'sinful' to advocate birth control. Let us who are members of the Women's Councils make this one of our issues, with the erecting and taking over of nurseries for the children we now have, so that we can have more time for reading, study, and the enjoyment of life."
"I know there are important issues in which we are at present involved; however, in a working

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

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 EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000
International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City
I contribute \$..... for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.
NAME
ADDRESS

CHANCE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

WARDEN J. B. HOLOHAN of San Quentin prison refuses to permit Tom Mooney to leave his cell for a few hours to attend the funeral of his mother. The warden says there is "nothing in the law" which enables him to grant such permission.

And so, while thousands of workers in San Francisco honor Mother Mooney at a mass funeral that promises to be one of the greatest in the city's history, Tom Mooney will be pacing around the corridors and cell blocks in San Quentin prison.

Vengeance and Fear

VENGEANCE and fear are the mainsprings for the warden's action in barring Mooney from the funeral. Vengeance because those who put Tom Mooney in prison for life hate him because he is an incorruptible labor leader; fear because they dread the mass outpouring of workers on the San Francisco streets who would join Mooney in the funeral demonstration.

Warden Holohan says that there's "nothing in the law" which permits him to free Mooney for a few hours. But a child knows that the warden and those he serves are craven liars. More than once have prisoners been granted permission to leave jails on similar occasions. But such rights are not reserved for a labor fighter like Tom Mooney.

I saw Tom Mooney in San Quentin in 1932, and at that time he told me that he was the only prisoner out of more than 4,000 who was discriminated against in the matter of visitors. Special permission from the warden had to be obtained to see Mooney; such barriers were not placed in the way of the most hardened criminals in the penitentiary. Mother Mooney was the only person who was excepted from this brutal rule of the prison authorities. But while Tom Mooney was able to see his mother in life, he is not allowed to see her in death.

San Quentin prison is a great pile of buildings on the very edge of San Francisco Bay. First you take a ferry boat to Sausalito, and from there a train takes you to San Rafael, and then you go by bus to the outer gates of the prison. Filipino prisoners tend the gardens of the prison officials, and you get a totally false impression of life in the prison if you gaze too intently on those flowers and fail to see the guard with the rifle in the turret at the gate entrance.

Practically every day for 18 years Tom Mooney's old mother passed this on the way to the reception room of the prison. She sat in a little waiting room, bare except for a case full of trophy cups. The reception room is a rectangular affair around three sides of which a table runs continuously. A breast-high partition separates the visitor from the prisoner. It is this partition which has separated Mother Mooney from her son for the past 18 years.

The "Freedom of the Prison"

AND now she is dead, and Tom Mooney is barred from her funeral. Self-confessed murderers, forgers and highwaymen have been given similar "privileges," but not Tom Mooney. But the San Quentin warden is generous. He will have the "freedom of the prison" during his period of mourning for the death of his mother. In other words, Mooney will not have to peel vegetables during those few hours, but will be permitted to wander around the cell blocks in that dungeon which is called San Quentin prison.

Hypocrisy has long been one of the conspicuous characteristics of the capitalist press as well as all bourgeois institutions. The death of Mother Mooney prompts one of the editorial writers of the New York Mirror to say a few maudlin, grossly insincere, words about this brave mother of a brave working class fighter.

Says the "Mirror" editorial: "Mary Mooney is gone.

"In the heat of bitter dispute, in the struggle between conflicting social forces, the world pauses to pay its tribute to mother-love, the greatest force of all.

"Whatever may be the rights or the wrongs, the justice or injustice of Tom Mooney's long years of imprisonment in a California penitentiary, his mother believed him innocent.

"As age is reckoned, Mary Mooney was an old woman when her son was convicted of a Preparedness Day bombing and sent to jail for life. She was 67 then. The twilight of her life was spent in efforts here and abroad to clear his name.

"Eighteen years. And then Mrs. Mooney's brave old heart could carry her no further. May she rest in peace."

Poisoned Gifts from the Enemy

THE working class will spurn these hollow words from the enemy. Behind the tarnished phrases of "mother love," the Mirror conceals the murderous frame-up of Tom Mooney. Mother love! What does the Mirror do about the hundreds of thousands of boys and girls torn from their mothers by the crisis—those homeless waifs who live in freight cars and along the roads of the land?

What has the Mirror done about bringing Tom Mooney back to his mother when she was alive? It has done less than nothing, for it has at all times joined in describing this innocent worker as "a convicted bomb-thrower" and a "dangerous agitator."

Tom Mooney and the working class spurn the gratuitous, unfeeling sympathy of those who help keep him in prison.

Mother Mooney was a real proletarian mother. Like the mother of Dimitroff, that great working class hero, Mother Mooney was barely literate, for the "mother love" extolled by the capitalist class meant for Mary Mooney only constant toil both as a girl and as a coal miner's widow with the burden of three dependent children.

"Whatever may be the rights or the wrongs, the justice or injustice of Tom Mooney's long years of imprisonment in a California penitentiary," the Mirror says with deliberate evasiveness, "his mother believed him innocent."

Here is a sly attempt to reduce the whole vicious frame-up of Tom Mooney into an ordinary criminal case where the proverbial mother always believes in her son's innocence to the last.

Let not the "Mirror" forget that millions of working class mothers all over the world are convinced of Mooney's innocence and are aware of the class forces—including the capitalist press—which flung him into jail!

WHAT'S ON

- Thursday**
- FIRST SHOWING—New Soviet Movie, at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p.m. Title: "Sentenced to Health." Audiences East Bronx Br. P.S.U. Refreshments served and entertainment provided.
 - IMPORTANT Film Section meeting 8:30 sharp at Film and Photo League, 12 E. 14th St. Production problems to be discussed. All members present. Others cordially invited.
 - OPEN Forum at 1993 Broadway Avenue, Bronx, Room 1, 8:30 p.m. Audiences, Fordham Br. P.S.U. Speaker, Conrad Komorowski. Subject: "Soviet China and Its Significance to the Soviet Union." Adm. 15c.
 - OPEN membership meeting Stuyvesant Br. A.W.P., 146 Second Ave., 8 p.m. Local organizations invited to send delegates to assist in campaign for Second Congress Against War and Fascism.
 - FINAL talk on International Series "Crime of Cuba" by Eugene Blondel of Anti-Imperialist League. Audiences. United Front Supporters Hall, 11 W. 18th St., 8:45 p.m.
 - LECTURE on "Far Eastern Question," at Hotel Newton, Broadway, bet. 94th and 95th St., 9:30 p.m. Audiences, West Side Br. P.S.U.
 - FOURTH Annual Celebration at Post 1, W.S.E.U., 203 E. 15th St., commencing 7:30 p.m. Supper and Beer. Entertainment, music and sports. All welcome. Contribution 25c.
 - BROWNVILLE WORKERS SCHOOL, annual routine of registration for Fall Term, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn., Classes 1-11, 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Refreshments, music and sports. Admission 25c.
 - LECTURE on "New Soviet Union," at 106 E. 14th St., 8 p.m. Comrade Schaefer will conduct. New music studied.
- Friday**
- SYMPOSIUM: "The First American Youth Congress AND AFTER." Speakers, Alfred Bingham, Editor Common Sense; Gil Green, Young Communist League; Theodore Dreper, National Student League; Monroe Sweetland, League for Industrial Democracy. Chairman, James Wechsler, Editor Columbia Reporter. Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., 7:30 p.m. sharp. Adm. 25c.
 - SPEND a four-day holiday at Followers of Nature Camp for a flat rate of \$8. Fare included. Register at 11 W. 18th St.
 - FIRST GREAT New Theatre Night at Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th and 6th Ave., 8:45 p.m. W.L.T. in 2 plays. Bunin's New Puppet Show, Jane Dudley in two dances. And many others. George Sklar, Master of Ceremonies. Tickets 25c to 90c at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.
 - NATURE Friends of N.Y. International workers hiking organization have a work hike to Nature Friends Camp at Midvale, N.Y., Saturday and Sunday.
 - WORKERS Laboratory Theatre Reunion Party. A hilarious night with the Shock Troupe at W.L.T., 42 E. 13th St. In-limate floor show. Puppet skills. Improvisations. Dancing to jazz band, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 35c.
 - JOSE WONG, Memorial Meeting at Chinatown, 203 E. 15th St., commencing 7:30 p.m. Supper and Beer. Entertainment, music and sports. All welcome. Contribution 25c.
 - BANQUET and Dance to celebrate opening American Workers Club headquarters Friday, Sept. 7, at 8 p.m. at New International Hall, 42 W. 18th St., Rosbury. Good time assured all who come. Subscription 15c.
 - Roxbury, Mass. JOSE WONG, Memorial Meeting at Chinatown, 203 E. 15th St., commencing 7:30 p.m. Supper and Beer. Entertainment, music and sports. All welcome. Contribution 25c.

Soviet Writers on Capitalist Versus Soviet Literature

The following by V. Kataev and F. Gladkov, leading Soviet authors, was written in connection with the recent Congress of Soviet writers just concluded in Moscow.—Ed.

By V. KATAYEV
THE fame of Russian literature abroad has been created mainly by our greatest masters, Dostoevski and Leo Tolstol. Their books are known to all men of culture in all countries of the world. Our Soviet literature has not yet created its Tolstol. The great significance of the novels of the brilliant Russian writer lay in the fact that he castigated the old world in all its manifestations. The force



V. KATAYEV
Leading Soviet Author

of artistic truth in Tolstol's books was such that the writer, possibly without desiring to do so, undermined the foundations of the bourgeois family and all that is fundamental in capitalist society.

There will be a Soviet Tolstol. Perhaps he is already born. In contradistinction to Leo Tolstol, the Soviet Tolstol will be not destructive, but constructive, an artist who strengthens the will for labor, who strengthens the love and joy of life. Here is the difference in principle between the literature of the old and that of the new world.

By F. GLADKOV
WHAT is the fundamental distinction between a Soviet writer and men of letters in capitalist countries and the writers of pre-revolutionary Russia?

The writer abroad, like the writer in tsarist Russia, created in the quiet of his study. By the light of a green-shaded lamp he tugged at his hair and without leaving his writing table, tried to perceive life in all its diversity and to reflect it in his works.

Full-blooded life with all its passions and social conflicts passed by the doors of his home. The writer would go to his club, to a restaurant, to his acquaintances, to the theater. He would not look into the workers' districts, the cheating houses, the factories and workshops. And if he did appear in those places it was in the capacity of a guest. Inventiveness and imagination replaced for him an authentic knowledge of reality. There were of course, in old Russia, as there are at present in countries abroad, exceptions to this rule, there were and are writers who studied and study life. But the literature of the bourgeois world may, on the whole, be characterized as a literature invented in the writer's study.

An Active Builder
The Soviet writer has come out of the confined limits of the study. He is not an occasional observer, but an active builder of the new life. The Soviet writer is inseparably connected with our reality.

You see him in the collective farms, in the state farms, in the factories and workshops. He spends a large part of his time in the very thick of life. He often meets his readers. The Soviet writer is an active participant in socialist construction. By his artistic works he helps the Party and government to reconstruct the world.

This firm bond with the problems of the day of a great country is one of the sources of the force and victories of Soviet literature.

This is why Soviet literature has become their very own literature for the English and the Japanese, the German and the Italian proletariat, the proletariat of all countries.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAP—Baseball Resume WABC—Variety Musicale WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick WJZ—Stamp Club—Capt. Tim Healy
- 7:15—WEAP—Gene and Glenn—Sketch WOR—Comedy Music WJZ—Martin Orchestra WABC—Waxey's Cottage—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAP—Summary, National Men's Singles Tennis Championships, Forest Hills, L. I. WOR—Talk—Harry Herffeld WJZ—Armand Girard, Baritone WABC—Cliff Edwards, Songs
- 7:35—WEAP—Danny Malone, Tenor
- 7:45—WEAP—Tene Bordoni, Songs WOR—Studio Music WJZ—Frank Busk's Adventures WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAP—Valley Orchestra; Soloists WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, Conductor; Cyril Tobin, Violin WJZ—Gits and Gravy—Sketch WABC—Dale Smith, Songs
- 8:15—WABC—Current Topics—Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, Author
- 8:30—WHN—Ability of the Taxpayer to Pay, Peter Grimm, Chairman
- 8:45—WABC—Budget Commission WOR—Studio Concert
- 9:00—WEAP—Capt. Henry's Show Boat WOR—Pauline Albert, Piano WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch WABC—Bar X Days—Sketch
- 9:15—WOR—LARRY Taylor, Baritone
- 9:30—WOR—Tex Fletcher, Songs WJZ—From Buenos Aires: Symphony Orchestra; Ortiz Tirado, Tenor WABC—The Chorus
- 9:45—WOR—Stuart Orchestra WABC—Pat Waller, Songs
- 10:00—WABC—Whitman Orchestra; Helen Jason, Soprano WJZ—Canadian Concert
- 10:15—WOR—Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood: Music; Sketches
- 10:45—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:50—WOR—Variety Musicale WJZ—To Be Announced
- 11:00—WABC—Playboys Piano Trio
- 11:45—WOR—Talk—J. B. Kennedy WOR—Danby Orchestra WJZ—Bester Orchestra WABC—Vera Van, Songs

Song for the Ceasing of the Looms

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

Let all the looms in the land this day be silent and let no shuttle move, no spindle wind but let the weavers weave a web of silence which shall hang upon the gate and let them know that as they wait let them know that they are weaving, weaving still on the very warp and woof of the mighty Workers' Will fairer than any tapestry ever seen with brighter sheen to hang upon the Mgrorw's gleaming wall and there before the silent gate hung with the web of silence which they themselves have spun let them know that they are weaving, weaving all let them know that they are weaving on the dark pall for which Injustice and the Robber wait and that before the day is done, before the setting of the sun the web shall come down from off the gate the gate shall open and the spindle wind the shuttle once more hum for the weavers shall be weaving, weaving still the warp and woof of the mighty Workers' Will a bright new garment for all humankind.

Michigan Farmers' Meeting Viciously Broken Up by Organized Lynching Mob

By J. RING

(NOTE: The following is an eye-witness story of the attack on a farmers' meeting on Aug. 21, told by the State Organizer of the Michigan Farmers League.)

A MEETING of about 500 farmers was broken up by a well-organized lynch-gang assisted by deputies and constables under the direction of the Roach Canning Co. officials, at the Custer Town Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 21. For several months the farmers of this district have been organizing and negotiating with the canning company for a price increase. Elected farmers' committees were to make their reports.

An unusual number of business people from neighboring towns, some of whom had assisted in interrupting previous farmers meetings, and many strangers were evident in the crowd. Hardly had the meeting been called to order by



George Casper, secretary of the Michigan Farmers' League, when a deputy sheriff declared the meeting closed on the excuse that the permit had been revoked.

Immediately all official and unofficial gangsters worked hand in hand. Constables and deputies ordered the audience out of the hall, while a group of company gangsters surrounded and attacked Casper. Farmers jumped to his defense. The company bosses, under the leadership of Ph. Palmer, superintendent of the canning factory, incited the mob.

Cries of "Get Casper," "Get that son of a bitch," here is the rope," "Hang Casper," could be heard from the drunken hoodlums all over the hall.

WHAT had started as a peaceful orderly farmers' meeting had been turned into the most brutal lynch-mob attack in Michigan against organized labor. The crowd was being moved from the second floor hall. A blood-thirsty mob of gangsters had the hall surrounded. At least 50 were at the entrance, waiting for Casper to step out and throw a rope around his neck. Farmers and company gangsters were fighting on the stairway. All lights were turned off.

The congestion gave Casper a chance to get through a window out of the hall. Crashing through and outdistancing the mob, he got out of sight. The mob then tried to take vengeance on F. Zukas, one of the farmers who had aided in Casper's escape. Amidst shouts of "Lynch him!", "Get the rope!", etc., they got him to the ground. A group of farmers routed the gangsters. Zukas fled to a farmer's home. The mob kept on fighting, mercilessly beating up every person in their midst.

A cry went up, "I'm stabbed!" Someone in the mob recognized the voice. In the dark they had beaten up and stabbed one of their own gang. The mob then tried to storm the farm house and get Zukas. After failing to get in they called the sheriff from Ludington, who came and arrested Zukas on the charge of stabbing and breaking a gangster's nose. Three other farmers were arrested later on the same charge.

NO news could be had from Casper all night. In the morning a committee called on the sheriff's department. They refused to assist in any way to locate Casper. Later, as a result of protest telegrams, the State Attorney General and police department dispatched a committee to Custer. In the meantime, Casper had returned home. Only the fact that the mob had been too drunk and blood-thirsty

saved his life. They had him surrounded in a yard where he had hidden in a pile of lumber. Under continuous shouting of "Bring a rope," they went through the yard. Failing to locate him, they began searching and circling through the neighborhoods. This gave Casper a chance to get further away. The man-hunt continued all night. Casper succeeded in getting to a farmer's house toward morning, from where he was taken to his own farm.

Art Young and Lozowick Hail Minor Birthday

On the occasion of Robert Minor's 50th birthday anniversary, greetings continue to come hailing Minor's work as an artist and revolutionary leader. Among the numerous greetings received are messages from Art Young and Louis Lozowick, prominent American artists.

Art Young's greeting follows: "I recall the many powerful working class cartoons produced by Robert Minor.

"This was before he became even more active by speaking and writing on his return from Russia where he had seen the new government of Socialist Soviet Republics planning and working for the future.

"He saw a new order, a new hope coming to life where once had ruled a decadent monarchy. With the same power and feeling that he put into his early work, Bob Minor continues to fight for the working class and against the Monarchy of Money—whose other name is Capitalism.

"After it is all over we say of a man, 'He put up a good fight' and to Bob we say while he is still with us, 'You are a brave fighter for the working class!'"

"Yours for the united front, "ART YOUNG."

Louis Lozowick's message follows: "To Comrade Robert Minor, artist and revolutionary: warmest fraternal greetings on his fiftieth birthday.

"Proletarian art is now a topic of universal discussion. Even bourgeois critics are forced to take note of it if only to attack it. Before the expression was used even in revolutionary circles, Comrade Minor was creating works of proletarian art—excellent works that have come to be known internationally, understood and loved (in Lenin's expression) by the working masses everywhere.

"Many gifted artists have since grown up in the revolutionary movement, active in the working class press and organizations. Minor has shifted his point of attack to the printed and spoken word. It is his, however, the same unrelenting fight he is waging: class against class!

"Whether as artist or as political leader Comrade Minor's example gives courage and helps cement the solidarity of the revolutionary fighting ranks, and is at the same time a persuasive call to those still outside to join in the final conflict towards final victory. "LOUIS LOZOWICK."

STAGE AND SCREEN

Dostoyevski's "Petersburg Night," Soviet Talkie, at Cameo Theatre Saturday

"Petersburg Night," a new Soviet talkie, will be presented by linking for its American premiere on Saturday, September 8, at the Cameo, 42nd Street and Broadway. The theatre is now under new management.

"Petersburg Night" has a scenario by Roshal and Stroyeva, and is based on Dostoyevski's famous novel. It is the story of Yegor Efimov, a serf on an estate in old Russia, a sensitive and brilliant musician of great native talent. It is the story of his escape from the feudal estate—and his struggle to make a name for himself.

Directed by D. Roshal, "Petersburg Night" is regarded as one of the outstanding films produced by the Soviet studios. P. Debronarov, Honored Artist of the Republic, plays the leading role of Yegor Efimov. Others in the cast include A. Gorunov, K. Tarasova and L. Orlova. The film was produced by the Moscow Studios of Sovsinfilm and has complete English dialogue titles.

Grace Moore Film Today at Radio City Music Hall

"One Night of Love," with Grace Moore of the Metropolitan Opera House as the star, will have its premiere today at the Radio City Music Hall. The film is based on a story by Charles Beahan and Dorothy Spear. Tullio Carminati, noted stage and screen player has the principal male role. Miss Moore, who has sung at the Metropolitan for three years, has appeared in the chief opera houses of Europe and has also given many concerts both here and abroad.

Shirley Temple's next film for Fox will be "Bright Eyes," and will be directed by David Butler. It goes in production about Oct. 1.

Maurice Chevalier will be featured in the Twentieth Century Pictures production of "The Red Cat." The film is based on the play by Rudolph Lothar and Adler, which A. H. Woods will present at the Broadway Theatre next week.

"The Affairs of Cellini," starring Constance Bennett and Frederic March, opened yesterday at the Rivoli Theatre. The film is based on the play, "The Firebrand," shown on Broadway some years back. Gregory La Cava directed the production.

"Pirates of Penzance" and "Cox and Box" at Beck Thea.

The second of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas to be offered by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London will be "The Pirates of Penzance" and will be presented this evening at the Martin Beck Theatre. The opera will be preceded by "Cox and Box," a short work which has music by Arthur Sullivan, and a libretto by Francis Burnard.

"Papa and Kalabahal," a travel film of New Guinea; Charlie Chaplin in "Behind the Screen," and "The Flying Mouse," a Walt Disney cartoon, are now showing at the Trans-Lux Theatre.

GOING EAST A Novel of Proletarian Life by DANIEL HORWITZ

(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, daughter of a local shop-keeper, and falls in love with her. There is a lay-off and wage-cut at the wire works. Max Harris, union organizer, comes to town and organizes the men. A committee, with Cliff as spokesman, see the boss and demand the rescinding of the wage-cut. They get no definite answer, but the next day Cliff and another worker are fired. In the meantime, Edna turns Cliff down, accusing him of being a tramp.)

XIII
"What good will that do you bein' out of the shop? Who is gonna talk to the fellers? Why don't you think they sacked us?"
"I'll get inside," Cliff said assuredly, "even if Barnes puts on a hundred guys to watch me. Anyway, there ain't no use to talk about it. Let's go see Harris."
"There sure ain't nothin' we can do now but to get the men to strike."
"That's talkin', Weber. Remember you tellin' me that once we get the shop tied up we can win all we ask for? No use worryin'. We sure will win the strike, an' get our jobs back."



Cliff took a deep breath and said slowly: "I guess I'm through with her. I had a fight with her last night, and it's busted off. It feels like hell, but what's the use? I guess it's her folks made her do that or she has another guy. Anyway, there ain't no use. There was pain in his voice.

"I know how it feels, Cliff. Every fellow goes through it and sometimes you just lose your head and don't know what you are doing. But you are more than a friend to me. You are the stuff that makes a real strike leader. Especially at this time you must play a big role in the strike. The men like you."

"You don't have to tell me that, Max. I'm darned interested to see that the Macs get tied up and we win the strike. It ain't so much the job that counts to me. It's something—I don't know what to say. I just want to show Barnes that he can't make slaves out of us. I can see now why you give up everything and go out to organize the working men, as you put it. I guess it's because it hurts a guy to see things run this way."

Harris smiled. He caught Cliff's hand. They shook.
"I'm darned glad to hear you talk like that."
"Let's go," Cliff said.

(To be continued)

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

Amusements

DOYLE CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN
DEBRA COMPANY from London OPERAS
Tonight, Fri. & Sat. Night & Sat. Mat.
"Cox and Box," followed by
"The Pirates of Penzance"
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Av.

"SOVIETS GREET NEW TURKEY"
Prod. by the Leningrad Cinema Trust in cooperation with the Turkish Govt.
Soviet Talkie with English Titles
Also:—MOSCOW DERBY DAY
ACME THEATRE, 14th St. & Union Sq.

BEGINNING SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 8—AMKINS PREMIERE
DOSTOYEVSKI'S "PETERSBURG NIGHTS"
SOVIET Super Talking Film (English) Union A.F.I. Local 306 Crew
42 ST. EAST OF 8 AV. TILL I.P.M.
CAMEO 25 TICKETS 50c. SUN. 50c. NEW MANAGEMENT

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The most glorious musical romance of all time!

Grace Moore
"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"
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MONA BARRIE. Directed by Victor Schertzinger
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Tickets 25c to 90c at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th W.L.T. "Red Vedeville"

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1934

Towards Victory in the Strike

THE textile strike is gaining tremendous momentum. On a strike front of about 1,800 miles over 300,000 workers of a total of 653,200 are already out, according to the estimates of the United Textile Workers officials. The Associated Press, which gets its figures from the bosses, claims around 200,000 are out.

From these figures and facts arise the most important problems facing every member of the Communist Party in the textile areas. The first real out of the strike saw about half of the workers out. But the movement must go on now more swiftly. Mills must be shut down rapidly and the strike made one hundred per cent effective.

How can this be done? Certainly it is not sufficient for Gorman and company to burn up the telegraph wires. The job must be done in the mill towns and at the mill gates.

In many sections of the country the textile workers are taking a leaf from the experiences of the great coal and steel strike and the auto strikes. They are not only throwing mass picket lines around the mills only partially shut or slightly affected, but they are sending out flying mass picket squadrons from motors that are shut tight to help the workers at mills that have not yet been completely pulled out.

Over this wide area from the extreme North in Maine to the South in Georgia and Alabama every district of the Party in the textile region, every section, every unit, every Party member and sympathizer, must immediately be plunged into the chief task—closing down every textile mill in the country.

Every unit of the Party should immediately pick out the weak spots, assign itself specific mills and work and carry it out with the greatest boldness, firmness, determination and energy. It is in this way that the Communist Party will help the textile workers increase the picket lines and the whole fighting ability of the textile strikers and win victory in the strike.

Francis T. Gorman, in his Washington office, declares that by the end of the week at least 85 per cent of the industry will be "tied up tight as a drum." This can be made a reality only by the most persistent action of the textile workers themselves, by the most intensive organization and activity, not in Washington, but around the mills in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and elsewhere.

And that is now the chief role of the Communist Party in the textile areas. Where the battle is sharpest, and most difficult, where the greatest work must be done, that is where the forces of the Communist Party must play the most important role. We must make it clear to the textile workers that the Communist Party membership is the most determined fighter for the effectiveness and victory of the strike, and that can be done only by the most energetic work.

In this respect, the Daily Worker can play a tremendous role in the strike. Up to date, it has not been sufficiently utilized. Since the beginning of the strike an additional 10,000 copies of the Daily Worker have been ordered and distributed in the strike regions. This must be greatly multiplied. Not only does the Daily Worker carry the best news on the strike, but it is the most effective agitator and organizer in the interest of the textile workers. It must become one of the most powerful weapons of every Party member working in the textile strike. Every single Communist participating in the strike should go out on the picket lines, or among the textile workers without copies of the Daily Worker.

What the Daily Worker can do and say to the textile worker about the whole significance of his struggle, the forces involved, and the tasks of winning the strike, cannot be accomplished by short contact or conversation with the workers.

We cannot assume the self-satisfaction of Gorman when he says: "Victory is assured at this hour." We know the forces involved. The textile bosses are stocked up, and have dug in for a bitter battle. The various government forces, national, state and local, have their strike-breaking forces in the field. Troops are already out in some states. The majority of the strikers are not yet out. All sorts of maneuvers are being talked of, maneuvers which can only lead to sell-out arbitration.

The greatest tasks lie ahead, the greatest tests of the fighting ability of the textile workers, and most especially, of the Communist Party membership. Victory can be assured by the greatest mobilization of the textile workers for a 100 per cent strike! Victory can be assured if the Communist Party, from districts to units, plunge all their forces into the struggle as they never have done before. Victory can be insured if the fighting organ of the workers, the Daily Worker, can be put into the hands of tens of thousands of strikers.

The strike has had an enthusiastic, brilliant beginning. The textile workers are fighting courageously and well. We must now mobilize our whole Party to speed this fight and to become an important factor in winning a complete victory for the demands of the textile workers.

4,000 Furriers Win

ONE week. That's how long it took 4,000 New York fur trimmers to win one of the most outstanding and sweeping strike victories of the year.

Led by the Fur Workers Industrial Union, a militant trade union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, these 4,000 workers struck shop after shop until they had completely halted the operation of 400 fur trimming establishments.

The tie-up was so complete and the picketing so militant that not a wheel turned. And there were no prospects for the shops to begin operation until the manufacturers conceded to the demands of the union.

Just one week after the workers walked out, the

Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association agreed to grant the workers' demands. An agreement was signed. It provided for recognition of the union, the 26-hour week, an unemployment insurance fund of 1 1/2 per cent of the weekly payroll to be paid by the bosses and administered by a committee of unemployed workers. It grants eight legal holidays a year, eliminates the contracting evil and calls for an equal division of work during four months of the slack period.

The workers are mighty proud of this agreement. And they have every right to be so. It is a tremendous victory—the kind that can be won only through the application of militant rank and file trade union strategy and tactics.

The strike was called after the manufacturers, from whom the union had previously won an agreement, refused to negotiate a new agreement. The bosses chose to sign with the International Fur Workers Union of the A. F. of L., a union which does not represent the fur workers and which the manufacturers prefer to deal with because it does not fight for the interests of the workers.

"Naturally the manufacturers prefer to deal with the American Federation of Labor," said Emil K. Ellis, attorney for the Manufacturers' Association. "We entered into a contract with the A. F. of L. at the start of the year, agreeing to employ only workers belonging to its union. But we discovered that the left wing union still dominated the industry."

This strike victory answers the scurrilous propaganda appearing in the capitalist press about "reds seizing control of strikes."

A hired lackey of the capitalist class, Fred Pasley, writing on the textile strike in the New York Daily News on September 4, makes the following observation on "reds" and strikes which he and his editors no doubt think is extremely profound:

"If the reds seize control, as they did in San Francisco, it is a foregone conclusion that public opinion will step into the dispute on the side of the manufacturers."

How preposterous are Mr. Pasley's remarks in face of this sweeping victory of the left wing furriers union. It was not "public opinion" that broke the San Francisco strike. The reactionary A. F. of L. officials did the trick—aided, of course, by the N. R. A., the troops, police and gangsters.

The furriers won their strike because Communists were outstanding in the leadership, because the strike was militant, because all questions of the strike were finally decided by the rank and file and not by a bureaucratic reactionary clique of A. F. of L. top officials, nor by N. R. A. arbitration boards.

Capitalist Violence

AS THE great textile strike approaches the fourth day, it is all too apparent that all the usual instruments of capitalist terrorism are being prepared to smash the picket lines and crush the strike.

Already the National Guard has been used to attack the strikers in Georgia. Reports from New England and Pennsylvania reveal heavy mobilization of police and hired thugs.

And as preparation for open terrorism, the capitalist press in every city is gradually sounding louder and louder the typical provocations to violence against the strike with screaming headlines about "strike riots" and "bomb rumors."

Against all this advancing violence against the textile workers, the U.T.W. officials are making no real preparations for defense.

THE textile strikers want bread for their families and an end to the killing speed-up.

In answer, the government, with its police and National Guard bayonets, is getting ready to shed the blood of the workers in defense of the employers' fat profits and investments.

The striking textile workers can meet and defeat this terrorism. The first step is to close all the mills, making the strike 100 per cent effective with mass picketing in front of every mill.

The organization of mass defense groups involving all workers in turn should be begun at once on every picket line. The election of rank and file strike committees to take charge of all the picket and strike activities should be started at once.

Every attempt to mobilize the broadest united front on the picket lines should be begun, including the joining of the picket lines by the unemployed, by the families of the strikers and by all active sympathizers in every textile center.

The threat of violence in the strike comes not from the workers, but from the employers and their government. The whole toiling population should be drawn in to denounce the government terrorism.

The textile workers will neither be provoked nor cowed by capitalist terrorism! By discipline and unity, with the support of the entire working class of the country, with the strike decisions in their own hands, they will sweep forward to victory over all slanders, lies, trickery, and terrorism!

The Strike Sweeps Forward!

SLOAN, the textile employers spokesman, says the strike is a "fizzle."

But it is a peculiar kind of strike "fizzle" that has paralyzed the entire New England textile industry, is sweeping forward to close the biggest mills in the East and in the South.

It is a peculiar "fizzle" that starts out, despite all the dilatory, ham-stringing tactics of the U.T.W. officials and their utterly inadequate strike preparation, with 600,000 out in the first two days, and with 60,000 new strikers out within 24 hours after.

The fact which Sloan, the textile employers and the capitalists are trying to hide from the strikers and the working class is the tremendous power of the strike sweep which gains momentum every hour!

The strike is spreading like wildfire! Striking workers moving in flying squadrons from mill to mill are mobilizing the workers who still remain in the mills for lack of militant leadership to call them out. And in every case the workers in the mills respond with joy and enthusiasm to the strike call of their fellow workers. The stories from the great textile centers like Gastonia, Charlotte, Fall River, New Bedford, prove that.

Not only that. Workers in the allied industries like dye, silk, wool, cotton, and clothing are straining to join their fellow workers now out. The Paterson workers are already out, overriding all the objections of their union officials. The clothing officials are compelled to talk of a general strike in the industry, so great is the fighting eagerness of the workers in the unions.

No defeatist lies of the employers or their hired press can talk away the growing force of the walk-out. This defeatist talk is a maneuver to demoralize the strikers that will be laughed to scorn by the militant confidence of the strikers and the working class.

Close every mill! Form mass picket lines! Make the strike 100 per cent effective! Form united front of all textile workers regardless of union affiliation! Organize defense groups and relief!

The strike is sweeping forward!

Lies Entangle Anti-U.S.S.R. Press in East

Japanese-Manchurian Press Caught By Its Own Contradictions

MOSCOW, Sept. 5. (By Wireless). Lies concerning a train wreck on the Southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway on Aug. 31, are being manufactured by the Japanese-Manchurian press to further its provocative campaign against the Soviet Union.

Kokutsu, Japanese news agency in Manchuria, notorious for its absurd attacks upon the U. S. S. R., charges that the train wrecks were armbands bearing the inscription in Chinese: "Friends of the U. S. S. R."

This new invention of the Japanese press was preceded by fables that Manchurian bandits were operating upon the "secret instructions" of a "partisan detachment" staff of the Far Eastern Red Army.

The Kokutsu agency, in reporting the victims of this particular bandit raid, carefully concealed the fact that Soviet citizens were severely injured.

The Japanese-Manchurian press has become completely entangled in its own slanderous campaign against the U. S. S. R.

On the one hand, the Japanese press reports that the bandits are sent secret instructions, and on the other that they are given armbands bearing the inscription: "Friends of the U. S. S. R."

The Kokutsu agency must be aware of the true identity of the so-called "Friends of the U. S. S. R." and the reasons why they demonstrate their "friendship" by attacking trains on a railway belonging to the U. S. S. R.; killing and kidnaping Soviet citizens.

The real culprit, responsible for train wrecks and bandit attacks on the C. E. R., is easily found. The staff of the Manchurian guard troops, to whom the C. E. R. management addressed an inquiry regarding the safety of traffic on the Southern branch of the railway, found it possible not to reply to the inquiry.

In view of this fact the management of the railway, with the object of safeguarding traffic, had to give orders to discontinue night traffic on the Southern branch.

Of interest, also, is the fact that Reuters, the British news agency, has now concluded an agreement with the Kokutsu agency for mutual exchange of news, taking upon itself thereby the mission of disseminating in Europe the anti-Soviet slanderous inventions of the Japanese-Manchurian agency.

150 Bulgarian Soldiers Face Court Martial

NEW YORK.—According to telegraphic reports from Sofia, on Aug. 15 of this year a new trial was held in Plovdiv—150 soldiers were brought before the court-martial and accused of having participated in the preparation for Aug. 1, Anti-War Day. The prosecution is demanding that death sentences be passed against all the 150 soldiers.

This is an exceptional trial even for Bulgaria where numerous trials against soldiers have taken place. The trial is at the same time, however, a proof that in spite of the horrible persecutions and the death sentence en masse, ever larger groups of soldiers are joining the anti-war movement. The "unified" Bulgarian press up to now has not published any information whatsoever about this trial.

In spite of the open military-fascist dictatorship, this year the Anti-War Day in Bulgaria was very effectively conducted. Communications in the press report on meetings in many towns and villages (notwithstanding the prohibition and police attacks), on demonstrations (as in Khissara), and on the mass circulation of illegal anti-war leaflets—among which there were also leaflets of the Bulgarian Red Aid (as in the town of Burgas).

The most important issue of the moment is the speediest activity to save the defendant soldiers in Plovdiv as well as also all the other anti-war and anti-fascist militants who have been sentenced to death in Bulgaria. The International Labor Defense therefore calls upon all toilers to immediately begin protest activities in order to save the soldiers who are in danger of death!

France Moves To Save Mines In Saar Region

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Sharpened conflict over the Saar between France and Germany has resulted from the French memorandum issued yesterday, demanding a Franco-German understanding on payment for the French-owned mines, in the event Hitler is victorious in the Saar plebiscite on January 13.

The memorandum states that the French government demands payment in full for the mines, and the payment must be made in gold. Otherwise, says the memorandum, the French will not permit the Hitler government to take over the Saar no matter what the result of the plebiscite.

PLAN RELIEF CUT IN CANADA

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 5.—Cuts of five cents a day in food allowance for each person on the relief lists, and a 15 per cent cut in both rent and clothing allowances have been asked of all Manitoba cities by the Provincial Minister of Relief here.

—STRAIGHT FOR THE GOAL!



by Burek

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Seven Speeches; One Letter from Fascist Germany The Nuremberg Congress

OVERSHADOWING everything, overshadowing Hitler and his seven scheduled speeches at the Nuremberg Fourth Congress of the Nazis, will be the spectre of the 7,700,000 officially admitted opposition votes to fascism in the plebiscite.

Even in the ranks of the declamated Storm Troop the class battle against fascism is shaking the Hitler regime, and leading to an enlarged repetition of bloody June 30th.

SEVEN speeches by Hitler or anybody else will not be able to feed the starving millions in Germany this winter. An inkling of what the German masses face this winter is outlined by the New York Times Berlin financial correspondent, Robert Crozier Long, in an article in Current History entitled "The Real Crisis in Germany." There he speaks of the onrushing inflation which would cause a national panic, the resulting loss of the urban population "suffering doubly—through shortage of food and thru loss of employment." "Drought," he says, "has reduced the German crop of 1934 to 75 per cent of 1933," and "Nazi policy aggravated this trouble by making it difficult to import food and fodder from abroad."

By way of the Saar, we have just received an interesting letter from a German worker about how the Communist Party conducted its propaganda in Berlin against Hitler in the plebiscite. We quote the letter in full:

"NO FOREST of flags could weaken the tremendous impression made by the brilliant activities of anti-fascist workers in every part of Berlin, and especially in the workers' districts.

"In spite of the innumerable patrols sent out by the police, Storm Troops and Guard Corps, the anti-fascist workers were indefatigably at work during the last few nights before the plebiscite. In hundreds of places the fences, pavements, and house walls have been painted with red lettering: 'No votes for Hitler, the murderer of the workers!'—'A vote for Hitler is a vote for the catastrophe!'—'Red Berlin gives its reply to the bloody chancellor: No! No! No!'—'The Red Front Fighters League Lives!'—'Release the workers' candidate for the presidency, Ernst Thaelmann!'—'Release the political prisoners!', and many other slogans. In some places there were even red banners with anti-fascist slogans. The whole city was covered with stickers, which were continually being removed, but as continually reapplied.

"The police and the fascist bands instigated a savage hunt for the bill-stickers and painters (our comrades were joined by many social democratic workers in this work, which was carried out with the utmost daring). The emergency squads dashed through the streets in the police lorries, with drawn revolvers and carbines, and fired on workers whom they suspected of having posted bills. Many non-participant passers-by were injured by this wild firing.

"During the night from Saturday to Sunday, large detachments of police, Storm Troops and Guard Corps held the streets. They pushed their way into the workers' houses in Wedding, Neukölln, Friedrichshagen, Lichtenberg, etc., and arrested thousands of workers.

"THE pressure put on voters in Berlin, and according to our information in all other parts of the country, is beyond description. Early in the morning the drive commenced by the Storm Troops, Guard Corps, and Hitler Youth against the non-voters. These bands marched through the streets everywhere, shouting in chorus, threatening slogans against the 'traitors' to the state and the nation who remain at home or vote with 'no.' They even made 'tests,' unexpectedly entering houses and demanding to know if and when the inhabitants had been to the poll. One of their slogans, shouted in chorus, was: 'Listen, Communists and Marxists! To the wall with traitors to the people, the No voters.'

"Large bodies of selected Storm Troopers and Guard Corps stood in front of all the polling booths. When workers arrived, the Nazis told them: 'You needn't think that you can vote a single 'no' without our knowing it. We shall arrest all you swine if there is as much as one 'no' vote cast in our polling booth.'

"In many districts we organized our own illegal control system, and kept a close watch for falsifications. Our calculations enabled us to ascertain that this time three to four times as many 'no' votes were cast as at the last election. It is interesting to note that many workers remained in the polling cell for several minutes, careless of the Nazis waiting outside, and wrote down sentences on their voting paper, stating the real opinion of the people with regard to the Hitler dictatorship. When the Nazis noticed that this was going on, they spied on the voters through holes in the curtains. In some cases workers were arrested and maltreated after leaving the polling booths. A characteristic fact is that foreign reporters were refused admission by the 'protective guards,' who made threatening observations against the foreign press.

"Mass arrests have also been made in most of the cities of Germany, in Hamburg, Essen, Dortmund, Ludwigshafen, etc."

Nicaraguan Canal Planned In Roosevelt War Program

Recent Naval "Games" Were Meant to Spur War Construction

By SAMUEL WEINMAN

THE Roosevelt administration used the recent naval maneuvers as a lever for raising Wall Street's naval strength. All of the war "games," practice engagements and "defenses" were deliberately designed to make it appear that the U. S. Navy was inadequate for protection against invasion. Thanks to the cooperation and publicity furnished by the capitalist press, the way was paved for Navy-Second-to-None Swanson to embark on a schedule of twenty-four new war ships for 1936, including an aircraft carrier, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

Passage of the entire fleet through the Panama Canal was one of the chief spearheads in the campaign for gigantic armaments. The Navy Department boldly broadcast its plan to transfer the whole fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic in 48 hours. Now, no one in the Navy's Intelligence Office believed that the immense chain of vessels could be shown through the canal in 48 hours. In fact every well-informed professional militarist knew it was impossible.

New Canal Wanted

Why then did the Navy set itself this herculean task? The answer is simple. Because the test required considerably more than the scheduled 48 hours, as the naval authorities foresaw, the jingoists in the Roosevelt administration were able to raise a howl for the improvement of the Panama Canal and the construction of a canal through Nicaragua.

In a frenzied effort to mobilize a maximum force on an international scale for the swiftly approaching imperialist war the Roosevelt regime has ordered "full speed ahead" to fulfill a three-cornered scheme that has been scores of years in the making. The U. S. Army has completed plans, first, for a third set of locks

through the Panama Canal at a cost of \$140,000,000; second, the transformation of the Panama Canal to a sea level canal at an expense of \$1,000,000,000; third, the construction of a canal through Nicaragua from Brito to Greytown at a cost of \$722,000,000.

Canals Meant For War Use

While army officials try to hide behind a fake need for a canal on a business basis, they cannot conceal the fact that traffic through the Panama Canal in 1931 amounted to 50 per cent of capacity. Today canal traffic is far below the 1931 level. Since the Nicaragua canal will meet no commercial requirements, why are the army and navy men rushing plans for construction?

The U. S. Army Inter-oceanic Canal Board in a report to Congress answered the question bluntly, declaring that "national defense impelling reason for a second isthmian canal. The prospective theater of operations of the future naval operation of the United States cannot be confined to either the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans. . . . It is necessary that our naval forces have sure oceanic passage through the American isthmus."

Canal Site Chosen in 1925

Besides, the professional war makers add, the Nicaragua canal will cut the present sailing time by one and one-half days. In addition a second canal will insure continued operation during war in the event of one canal being wrecked by an air raid or an earthquake.

The present drive towards realizing the plans for the Nicaragua canal is not new. As early as 1825 an American company contracted to build a canal through Nicaragua. In 1849 an American diplomat acquired exclusive canal rights for the United States. Since then hardly a presidential administration passed without making some move to forward the Nicaragua canal project.

Acquired Naval Base

In anticipation of the outbreak of the World War, Wall Street im-

Strategic Importance of Two Canals in Case of War Is Cited

perialism in 1914 saddled Nicaragua with a treaty providing that the United States would pay a paltry \$3,000,000 for, first, exclusive proprietary rights in perpetuity for the construction of an interoceanic canal; second, a 99-year renewable lease on the Corn Islands for naval stations; and, third, the right to establish a naval base on any territory bordering on the Gulf of Fonseca that the United States may select.

Former President Zelaya, opposing the canal agreement, soon discovered what other Latin American politicians have learned. Wall St. organized and financed a revolution to oust Zelaya and install a pliable puppet. The American marines were sent against Sandino principally to safeguard the canal for American imperialists.

Under the veil of the "good neighbor policy" Roosevelt is only advancing American-Nicaragua relations of the past century to the logical conclusion of bearing fruit. At this very moment U. S. Army surveyors and engineers are busy in Nicaragua. Actually 19 different canal routes have been considered through Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Nicaragua. But the period of deliberations is over. The Roosevelt administration has definitely determined to build a canal from Brito to Greytown.

It is certain that F. D. Roosevelt will meet any resistance with bayonets after the manner of his namesake and predecessor. Theodore Roosevelt, who raped Colombia of the Panama Canal and then "told Congress about it." It is equally certain that Nicaraguan workers and peasants will put up the same stiff fight that they showed under Sandino's leadership, but this time there will be no Sandino to mislead them. Now they are preparing to follow a genuinely anti-imperialist and revolutionary leadership, the leadership of the Communist Party.

Banks Received Billions in Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

made direct investments of \$1,154,000,000 in the preferred stock of banks with weak capital structures in order to protect the capital investment of the stockholders.

In addition the R.F.C. has made direct loans to industrial corporations for industrial purposes amounting to \$20,000,000.

Under Roosevelt's bondholders and stockholders the bondholders received benefits amounting to \$421,000,000 with only 14 per cent repaid to date, the report showed.

Bank Insurance

Speaking of the much-vaunted insurance plan to protect bank depositors, the Reichberg report liberally evades any mention of the information made public by Controller O'Connor to the effect that more than \$2,500,000,000 of small bank deposits have been permanently wiped out by the capitalist bank crisis.

Reichberg contents himself with mentioning that at present four small banks with a total deposit liability of only \$1,410,000 are now getting insurance payments. Of the total deposits involved in the bankruptcy of these banks only \$415,000 has been paid back to the depositor, or less than 30 per cent.

Textile Strikers Win Back Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

away from the Bibb mill number 1 at Macon, Ga.

Atlanta Mill Offers Raise

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills here today offered a 10 cent per pay rise to its workers in an effort to stem the rapidly growing strike sentiment which is spreading throughout the entire district.

An army of spies and stool-pigeons has been let loose among the workers in an effort to stop the persistent organization of the union which is going on. The greatest terrorism against all union activities exists in the company mill village nearby.

C. P. Issues Strike Bulletin

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 5.—The textile workers in the large Riverside and Schofield mills yesterday received copies of the bulletin issued by the Communist Party urging the workers to join the nation-wide textile strike.

The bulletin, which will be issued regularly every month as the shop paper in the mills, points out

Tear Gas in Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—The strikers' militancy flared high here today following a police attack in which tear gas and smoke bombs were used against the workers.

More State Troops Called

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 5.—Additional state troops were called out against the strikers here today by the governor of South Carolina.

Bayonets Used On Strikers

GREER, S. C., Sept. 5.—Troops with fixed bayonets charged working men and women here who were trying to spread the strike of the textile workers.

Eight Jailed in Macon

MACON, Ga., Sept. 5.—Eight workers were arrested and over twenty warrants were issued for the arrest of other union workers following a clash which developed when the manufacturers attempted to open the mills.