

While day-to-day expenses of the Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense mount, the half-way mark toward the \$15,000 needed has been passed with \$7,517 contributed to date. Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

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

See Campaign Story on Page Three
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WEATHER: Fair

(Six Pages)

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RHODE ISLAND STRIKERS BATTLE TROOPS

Morro Castle Seamen Brand Arson Charge As Owners' Lie

IMPERIALIST PLOT TO CRUSH CHINESE SOVIETS BARED

Arms Firm's Sales Show Link of U.S., Britain and Japan

Promotion of the Chaco War for Investments Also Revealed

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—A British arms corporation selling stocks owned by the British Government and identified as "a semi-official Government agency," wrote their American agents last March 24 that "to place herself in a formidable position, Japan must either buy over the Soviets or fight them—and Japan will do one or the other before attending to some more of China." The British agency therefore suggested that the American agents "approach the United States Department of Foreign Affairs and the War Department," and inform them of munitions stocks for sale in case "some sudden emergency did arise in the Far East."

This direct, official evidence that British, Chinese and American imperialists, depending upon their government's co-operation, are ranging up on the Chinese Soviets was presented today in the Senate munitions investigation. It was one of the day's spectacular developments. The testimony showed also:

Threatened Brazil Tax

1. That American munitions makers used the threat of an American tax upon coffee imports to push sales to Brazil recently, although previously, "The Minister of Finance here (in Brazil) has been able to keep off the American coffee tax by promising the Roosevelt administration that the preference (in buying munitions) will be given by the (Brazilian) Government to purchase from the U.S.A."

2. That the United States State Department, asked for information as to the precise effect of the recent United States embargo on arms to Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco war, advised an American munitions maker to "try to ship your stuff and if the Government's agencies (presumably the Customs) block your way, hire the best lawyers available and get an injunction against the Government."

Push Arms Sales to Colombia

3. That American munitions men, with the aid of foreign representatives of this Government, were pushing sales to Colombia (as was also being done in Peru) during a time when these two South American countries supposedly were observing an armistice in the Leticia dispute.

4. That the British firm referred to above, assuring its American agents that all graft would be taken care of, wrote bluntly that "We fully understood that arms deals are not usually done without some officials getting greased, but if any palm oil is required, it has to be added to the price." It said, too, that "there have also been cases where certain concessions were given" the American agent testified that these "concessions" referred to timber, oil and other natural resources rights.

Committee Pulls Punches

Even as these disclosures kept the big hearing room in suspense today, spectators freely asked one another how long the Nye-Vandenberg committee will continue. The question is not whether they will stop short of disclosing all the information in their possession—but rather where the deadline will be drawn. It is rumored, in fact, that they have already pulled some punches on orders from higher up. They have summoned Felix and Lamont duPont of the mammoth American firm of E. I. duPont de Nemours, a family having members who were among the heaviest contributors to the 1932 campaign of President Roosevelt. The duPonts have already declared that their testimony should be taken behind closed doors. The committee, though unable to do this after once calling them, obviously cannot develop all the facts.

Your correspondent obtained virtual confirmation today, from

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N. Y. Rally To Urge Aid For Strike

NEW YORK.—The Labor Committee in Support of the Textile Strike, a united front committee of New York trade unions and working-class organizations, will hold a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Union Square.

Prominent speakers from the labor movement will include speakers from the Communist Party, A. F. of L. unions, and workers' mass, fraternal and defense organizations. In support of the textile strikers' demands the committee has called upon all workers, Socialist, Communist, A. F. of L., organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, to mass in the Square.

The committee demands the immediate withdrawal of all armed thugs, police and national guards from the strike areas; for the unlimited right of the textile workers to strike, picket, assemble and demonstrate; for the immediate arrest and persecution of all armed thugs, deputies and police responsible for the murder of Southern textile workers last week, against the Roosevelt strikebreaking arbitration schemes, and for adequate relief to all strikers.

Strike Ranks Swell to 12,000 in Philadelphia

(Special to the Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 10.—Strike ranks here swelled to 12,000 when 4,000 upholsterers, carpet and plush workers walked out of twenty-five mills this morning.

Mass picket lines were on duty at most of these and many other striking mills in the city, with rolling kitchens bringing coffee and sandwiches to the pickets.

Six thousand hosier workers have been ordered to strike Wednesday midnight, after workers in several mills protested working with scab silk, but the call applies only to unorganized shops, American Federation of Hosier Workers officials said, and the strike will be called off when the bosses sign contracts in force in union shops, regardless of status of general textile strike.

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Eyewitness Tells True Fire Story

Crew Exposes Cuban Police, Who Blamed Communists

NEW YORK.—Seamen of the ill-fated steamer Morro Castle bitterly condemned the stories of "sabotage" and "arson" broadcast yesterday by Ward Line officials at the Federal inquiry here at the Custom House.

The ship, which caught fire early Saturday morning, meantime was rocked by explosions as it lay beached near Convention Pier, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

An eye witness story told by Arthur Bagley, Jr., of 44 Gramercy Park, seaman on board the Morro Castle, who first discovered the blaze and tried to extinguish it with the help of Jerry Dunn, another member of the crew, directly refutes the charge of the ship's officers, prompted by Ward Line officials, that the fire was of "incendiary origin" and the Havana police charge that it was set by Communists.

Drunken passengers set fire to the Morro Castle, Bagley declared, when they indulged in the "game" of pitching lighted cigars into waste paper baskets.

Dead and missing, according to reports yesterday morning, were 189. Survivors included 24 passengers and 150 members of the crew, totaling 391. A total of 560 persons.

That the story of "sabotage" and arson was carefully prepared seemed evident from the fact that Acting Captain William F. Warme refused to talk to reporters Sunday but that the inquiry yesterday clearly stated that, in his opinion, the fire was of incendiary origin. The officer went off on Sunday with Chauncey Clark, an attorney of the Ward Line, and did not speak publicly until yesterday.

Credence to the reports that there is a well-laid plan on the part of company officials to shift the blame for the disaster off their shoulders and onto those of the crew is seen here also by wired dispatches from Havana in which the port police are reported to have declared that Communists are responsible for the holocaust. The head of the Havana harbor police is reported as declaring that one of the passengers on the ship "was carrying chemicals in his baggage and was directed by the Carribean Bureau of the Third International."

One of the crew, interviewed yesterday by the Daily Worker, scouted the "sabotage" theory, assailing it as an attempt "to blame the crew for something for which the company is responsible." He was sleeping with nine others in the fore-part of the ship, on the D deck, he said, when one of the men who was awakened by the smoke, roused all the men in that room.

(This was about 3 a. m.,) the sea-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mill District Turned Into Bloody Battleground As 5,000 Defy Gas Barrage, Guns and Pistols; Roosevelt Conference to Sell Out the Strike Looms

General Hosiery Strike Looms in Carolinas—Red Scare Raised

By Harry Raymond

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 10.—Although the local press announces in screaming headlines that "19 Carolina mills have opened," a careful check-up along the strike front shows that these 19 mills are not operating in full capacity, but with skeleton crews of professional strikebreakers.

There is smoke trickling from tall stacks of several struck mills in both of the Carolinas, but the shuttles on the looms in these mills stand silent. The fighting slogan, "Remember Honea Path," spread like wildfire throughout the strikers' ranks today as reports reached the union headquarters that Charles L. Busker, seventh victim of the South Carolina bloody Thursday, died in the Anderson County Hospital yesterday.

Hosiery Strike Looms. Meanwhile a general walkout of hosiery workers loomed in the Carolinas. High Point, scene of the great strikes of 1932 and 1933, is expected to join the strike this week. There are 20 hosiery mills in High Point, employing 7,000 workers.

An attempt to raise the "red scare" in Gaston County was made this morning following a terrific explosion which tore up part of the highway leading to the Howell mill at Cherryville. Workers around Gaston considered the explosion as a provocation of the mill owners. The Howell is the only one of Gaston County's 104 mills which is running—and it is operating with a skeleton crew.

Call Heavy Armed Forces. While the Gaston County officials are mobilizing heavy armed forces of deputy sheriffs and a company of national guardsmen especially trained for strike duty, is held within immediate call, the Gastonia Daily Gazette appeals editorially to the workers to greet the mill owners as "neighbors and friends."

"Most of us were raised together here in Gaston County," says the leading editorial of the Gazette. "Most of the cotton mill operatives know their superiors by their first name or a more popular and affectionate nickname. The same is true about the operatives. Both they and their superintendents and many of the executives have played baseball together many a day."

Union Activities Increase

But a man with a family of eight, who earns \$6 a week in a Gastonia textile mill, told me that there is no chance of settling the strike on

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Main Demands In the Strike

Roosevelt May Summon Sell-Out Conference at Hyde Park

By Seymour Waldman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—George Sloan, president of the Manufacturers Cotton Textile Institute and N.R.A. Cotton Textile Code head, after conferring several hours with Winant inquiry and mediation board, today refused to tell newspapermen anything other than that W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Macon, Georgia, head of the American Cotton Manufacturing Association, and several other cotton manufacturers would participate in the Winant manufacturer conferences tomorrow.

According to the general talk around Washington, it is distinctly probable that if Francis J. Gorman, U.T.W. strike committee chairman, and Sloan do not get together on the former's arbitration proposal, the President will call both to Hyde Park for conferences similar to those which ended last Spring's auto strike. In the meantime, Gorman is heaving to the Roosevelt arbitration line, a policy not contemplated by the hundreds of thousands of workers who forced the U.T.W. leadership to dispatch the long awaited strike order.

Daily circulation of Daily Worker doubles in New Bedford, strike center, from 500 to 1,000.

Mass Pickets Close Biggest Eastern Mills

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 10.—Onandaga, the largest mill here, partially struck today as a result of mass picket lines composed of unorganized, National Textile and United Textile members.

Mass picketing continued in attempts to bring a complete walkout in mill.

Demos Nicas, Communist Party member, was arrested at the picket line for distributing leaflets. Later he was released by the mass protest of the workers.

The owners of Standard Mill in Phillipsburg are attempting to prevent a strike by a fake vote. The results of this vote announced are three hundred and forty-one against the strike, ninety-five for, thirteen not voting, and one neutral. The vote was taken and counted by a hand-picked committee.

Mass picket lines will picket this mill tomorrow. A United Front

(Continued on Page 2)

News of Strike In Brief

Women Aid Strikers in Fight Against the Guardsmen

By Carl Reeve

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—More than 5,000 workers are massed as this is written, and more are massing around the Sales Finishing Company mill at Salsville, R. I. The State troopers have set up machine guns and wired off the roads leading to the mill.

I stood at 3 o'clock on the Lansdowne Avenue mill entrance. This crowd of strikers had been growing steadily for an hour and the first strikebreakers began to come out. One of them as he passed the mass pickets swung at a striker. The crowd surged around. Without a moment's delay, the State troopers set off tear gas grenades.

Troopers Gas Strikers. For more than an hour the strikers, among whom were hundreds of women, faced a constant barrage of troopers' tear gas grenades, guns and smoke pistols. Lansdowne Avenue resembled a battleground of the World War. The strikers, particularly the younger ones, were in the front lines, defending their ranks with cobblestones and bricks and anything which came handy. Again and again the workers retreated a few feet, only to reform their ranks and charge back toward the street leading to the mill entrance. Stones filled the air.

Strikers Repulse Troopers. The hats of the State troopers were dented in. Some of them were limping. The young strikers would pause a moment to wipe their eyes and then return to the front line. After the fight the strikers were still within a half a block of their starting point, and the score of State troopers were standing sullenly up the bank on mill property, their fingers on the triggers of rifles and shotguns.

They stood behind their machine guns, which faced the workers on Lansdowne Avenue. The tear gas bombs were exploded so rapidly that the streets were choked. Many, including your correspondent, were streaming tears. But much of the tear gas was taken by the wind back to the faces of the Rhode Island State troopers.

Trooper Clubs Worker

I saw one worker badly injured by a trooper's club, taken off to the rear in an automobile. The strikers opened the way for their wounded fellow workers like a well disciplined army. Several women were injured, and scores, perhaps hundreds, felt the effects of the tear gas guns and bombs. But not once during the fighting were the workers routed. Their retreat was orderly and time after time they reform and charged with rocks flying.

The State troopers wore tin hats, carried bags of grenades over their shoulders, long clubs and a number carried tear gas guns and rifles ready for use.

More than 1,000 workers are still picketing around the mill and declare they will fight until it is closed. This mill is a key mill and one of several in Rhode Island on which the strikers were concentrating today.

Main Textile Mill Stopped

A town of Rhode Island textile centers which began early this morning showed that the strikers have achieved their objective in keeping important textile centers in New England closed.

Ninety per cent of the New England textile workers numbering 200,000 are solid on strike.

Strikers Prove Militancy

As in the Saylesville battle the strikers are showing the greatest militancy and are determined to keep all mills closed and shut down these remaining few which are trying to run.

This morning I visited the North Dighton mill where the Hope Finishing Company has imported more than five thousand gunmen to guard their plant. Here, too, we saw scenes

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Three More Mills Shut

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—

Three more textile mills were shut down this morning in Georgia in the face of a "supreme effort" to open all mills, Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the special strike committee of the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) told correspondents this morning. "Our vice-presidents report that the situation is in splendid shape. North, East, South and West and that the lines are holding tight. There has been no slipping back. On the contrary, the strike front spread," he added.

Mounting totals will swell the number on strike by the 50,000 upholsterers, drapery and pile fabric trades' workers who walk out tomorrow and the 85,000 hosiery workers who have been ordered to leave their machines Wednesday at midnight.

Sloan Confers With Board. George A. Sloan, president of the Employers' Cotton Textile Institute and head of the N.R.A. Cotton Textile Code Authority, conferred, during Gorman's morning press conference, with the banker-dominated Winant textile "inquiry" and mediation board.

Sloan's Washington talk followed his refusal late yesterday to accept

S. P. Leaders Aids Fight Against Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Henry Yaeger, Socialist leader, hurled insult after insult at the Paterson striking silk workers today when many objected to hearing him speak. Although the strike has been on since last week as yet no striker has been allowed to speak in the daily mass meeting.

The climax today came when many workers demanded to know why the jacquard and dye workers have not been called out on strike. Eli Keller, Lovestonite manager of the A. F. of S. W., said that they would have to wait orders from Washington. When he evaded the questions of the workers and introduced Henry Yaeger of the S. P. he was greeted by boos from the workers.

Yaeger took time to tell the workers who didn't want to hear him that their behavior was "lower than ordinary pigs." He also stated that

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ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE

AN EDITORIAL

ALL reports from Washington show conclusively that the U. T. W. strike leadership, headed by Francis J. Gorman, is already preparing a retreat in the textile strike.

On Saturday Mr. Gorman talked of a general strike to back up the militant textile strikers in the face of the murderous attacks of the bosses. Yesterday Mr. Gorman retreated on this, backing up the declaration of William Green that, "We are not even considering a general strike. Sympathy strikes will not be approved." Mr. Gorman even attempted to stop mass picketing and the effective work of the flying squadron.

At the same time, completely disregarding the murderous manner in which troops, both state and federal, have slaughtered workers in the past (San Francisco, Toledo, etc.), Mr. Gorman asks Roosevelt to call out Federal troops to "protect" the workers. What workers today believe that troops will be called out to aid and protect workers? The very suggestion is absurd.

Finally, to touch only the main points, Mr. Gorman agrees to give full power to Roosevelt's three-men arbitration board, with the pledge in advance that the U. T. W. will accept any decision which this board renders. Of course, as a purely face-saving device, he insists that first the mills close

down 100 per cent. This the mill owners are not likely to do; they will close down only when they are closed down by the flying squadrons and mass picket lines of the strikers. Mr. Gorman talks of this visionary 100 per cent shut down as a condition for arbitration only to prepare the workers for arbitration. It will be followed by acceptance of Roosevelt's tricky arbitration scheme without any conditions whatsoever.

The handing of the workers' demands over to Roosevelt's three-men board would mean defeat for the textile strikers. The textile workers would get exactly what the workers of Minneapolis, Toledo, San Francisco and the auto and steel workers got—NOTHING!

All the proposals of Mr. Gorman, the entire strike strategy of the U. T. W. and A. F. of L. leadership, are designed to kill the militancy of the strike and to trick the workers into one or another arbitration trap.

THE central task of every militant textile worker, Communist and non-Communist alike, is to arouse the masses against these arbitration proposals. Arbitration must be blocked. The demands of the textile workers, those adopted by the workers' delegates at the recent U.

T. W. convention, can serve as the only basis for a settlement beneficial to the workers. There can be no retreat from these demands.

The slogan everywhere should be: a 100 per cent strike, with every mill closed tight, until the textile bosses grant the demands as adopted by the U. T. W. convention.

The workers in every mill and in every locality should emphatically inform Mr. Gorman that his arbitration agreements will not be accepted by the workers.

Gorman's field representatives may try to prevent the militants from being heard at local mass meetings. But everywhere the job is to break through all such efforts to deny you the most elementary trade union democracy. Every striker has a right to be heard at any union or strike meeting. A point has been reached where to prevent a retreat, to go forward to victory, the workers must make their voices heard against arbitration. Resolutions and telegrams should literally flood Gorman's Washington office against his arbitration proposals and retreat strategy.

This is the immediate task, but this alone will not prevent the betrayal of the strike. At best it can only make Mr. Gorman's retreat more difficult to execute

The only way to move forward to victory is for the workers themselves to take control of the strike.

THE Communist Party urges all textile workers in all sections of the country to set up their own strike committees at once, and to take all other measures necessary to carry the strike forward to victory. Specifically we urge the following measures:

- 1. Maintain mass picket lines before every mill to prevent the reopening of the mills before your convention demands are granted to all textile workers.
2. Canvass the surrounding territory. If there is a mill operating, organize flying squadrons and mass marches to close the mill. Bring every mill, wool, cotton, rayon, silk, and auxiliary plants out on strike until all demands are won.
3. Above all, undertake at once to organize rank and file strike committees from among the striking workers at your mill, choosing the most trustworthy and militant workers to represent your interests. Pledge them to continue the strike until the convention demands are granted.
4. Get in touch with the similarly organized

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Organizations in Many Cities Prepare for Anti-War Parley

Many Mass Rallies Planned to Boost Congress in Chicago

Nine Negro Organizations in Detroit Agree to Local Conference Against War and Fascism, Arranged by Youth Committee

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Nine Negro organizations have already agreed to send delegates to the District Conference Against War and Fascism, to be held Sept. 15, at 2 p. m., in A. B. C. Hall, 7949 Mack Avenue. The conference will elect delegates to the Second Chicago Congress. The conference was called by the Detroit Youth Committee Against War and Fascism. They have arranged a dance for the delegates, to take place on Thursday, Sept. 27, at McCollister Hall.

Paris Delegates to Speak
CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—At a mass meeting, one of many arranged in preparation for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism which is to take place in Chicago Sept. 29 and 30, Mabel Byrd and Martha Lewandowski, delegates to the recent International Women's League Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris, will make reports. The preparation meeting will take place at 8 p. m. tomorrow in New Jerusalem Church.

The Dimitroff Club of Chicago, in order to raise funds for the Second Congress Against War and Fascism has arranged a large affair at the Logan Square Masonic Temple, to take place on Friday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m.

N. Y. Rally Planned
NEW YORK.—The Building Committee Against War and Fascism has called a mass rally, in preparation for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, for Sept. 13, at 5 p. m. in Christ Church House, 355 W. 36th Street.

Conference in Brownsville
UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Brownsville Committee Against War and Fascism is preparing a conference and will elect delegates to the Chicago Congress Against War and Fascism. The local conference has been called for 10 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 16, at Max Baum Hall, Main Street and Pittsburgh Road, Uniontown, Pa.

Pickets Close Biggest Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee is carrying out the proposals made by the National Textile Union. Shop meetings are being held, with representatives elected to the Board Strike Committee. McGinley strikers elected seven representatives to the strike committee, other struck shops following suit.

Strikers will carry on continuous picketing at the struck mills. Ten mills now have struck in Easton, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere.

A United Front meeting, held last night, was addressed by Russ Wood, President of the American Federation of Silk Workers, National Textile Workers Union representatives, Trumbull, local organizer, and Pitt, field organizer. The National program of United Front was received with enthusiastic applause by the strikers.

Hosiery Strike Set

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., Sept. 10.—Eighteen thousand hosiery workers are due to strike in Reading and vicinity Wednesday. Strike sentiment is strong in the shops. Officials delayed strike preparations while negotiations were going on in Washington during the past three months. The strike was called only through the pressure of rank and file militants. The sentiment here is to stay out till every demand is won. The hosiery workers were betrayed through arbitration negotiations in last Summer's strike.

Lancaster Shut Tight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 10.—Lancaster County is shut tight with the exception of three important mills in Lancaster City, the Stehli Silk, Foolmer and Clogg, and American Silk. These will need the help of flying squadrons from York, Columbia, Reading, and Allentown to be shut.

These mills are heavily guarded by armed deputies and police. School teachers in Lancaster are reported to be talking to children against the strike.

In York 10 plants are shut with 1,800 workers in 12 hosiery plants being pulled today. A joint committee of U. T. W. and Unemployed Union was formed to get relief for the strikers.

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PRE-CONVENTION DOCUMENTS SHOW OPPOSITION TO A. F. L. LEADERSHIP

Women Aid Men To Fight Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

By CARL REEVE

reminiscent of a battlefield. There are at every side of the mill numbers of fire hose connected and ready for instant use against the strikers. Trucks with armed bands termed them "Military Police" are marching here and there. New truck loads of these hired thugs which are deputized are arriving almost hourly. These gangsters have long and short clubs, tear gas machine guns, rifles and all war paraphernalia.

State Arms Mill Gang
The troopers say they are ready to attack pickets when they show up. North Dighton is practically owned by Milliken, who owns the mill. He may be compared to Kohler. He owns the houses his workers live in and threatens them with eviction if "disloyal." The workers are virtually prisoners inside this mill. No one can get within a quarter of a mile of it. All roads are blocked by the army of guards and police. Some young sons of mill workers were forced to be deputized on fear of their fathers being fired and evicted.

It was revealed today that the State Government has aided in the arming of this gang for the mill owners. This revelation came out when it was learned that forty-seven policemen from little surrounding Massachusetts towns were sent to the Dighton mill at the request of General Needham in charge of the Massachusetts National Guard.

More Mills Closed Down
Mayor MacDonald spilled this when he said he had sent police to Dighton at the request of a representative of Needham. Thus, although the guard had not yet been called by Governor Ely, the State Government is helping to pour armed forces into key mill centers.

The Slaterville Finishing Company at North Smithfield was closed down by pickets this morning. Mills in Woonsocket and East Greenwich were closed down by mass picketing today. The Wood River Woolen Company of Hope Valley was also closed down. Mills throughout Providence are being picketed today. Woonsocket, Samoset Company attempted to open, but several hundred pickets closed the plant.

Strike Spread Continues
Thirty-one more mills in Woonsocket alone closed today. The strike thus continues to spread. The strikers made decided gains throughout the day. The last mill working in Fall River, Luther Manufacturing Co., closed today following mass picketing of the mill.

This spreading of the strike and continued effectiveness was achieved in spite of a movement of armed forces into New England, which I observed Friday in Lawrence and Lowell and today throughout Rhode Island. Literally hundreds of gangsters are riding into New England in trucks. The mill owners are determined to break the strike through these terroristic measures, but the mass picket lines today on the first day of the second week of the strike checkmated them.

Greenwich Bleachery was closed down by pickets at East Greenwich by mass picket lines. Warren Textile and Machinery Supply Co., at Warren, R. I., was closed.

There were four known arrests of strikers by state troopers at the battle in front of the Sayles Finishing Co. plant at Saylesville. They were dragged into the mill yard.

Strikers Batter Troops
After the fight the state troopers showed the wear of the battle. A number had heavy dents in their tin hats and several were limping. One woman and a young girl striker had to be assisted from the fight by strikers after being beaten by the trooper clubs.

Strikers Jeer at Cops
City police arrived on the scene toward the close of the fight, but they were not taken seriously by the strikers. They came from Central Falls. The mill is located on the borders of Pawtucket, only a few miles from Providence. Throughout the fight, the strikers were shouting derisively at the state troopers and the police.

"Here come the Americans," the strikers taunted when about five Central Falls police, old men, ambled into the fray. The strikers marched up the street toward the mill behind the police charging. A baby was overcome by tear gas in one of the houses on Lansdowne Avenue.

Legionnaires Guard Mill
Reports coming in now from all centers show that today the strikers were able to spread the strike even in small mills. As I passed through Walpole I saw a little mill, the Kendall Surgical Bandage Company, being guarded by Legionnaires with tin hats and clubs. They were afraid of pickets coming.

The Cranston Print Works which we visited today, was also heavily guarded and the workers were hanging out the windows on the lookout for pickets. They were ready to come out as soon as the picket lines arrived. All mills shut down last week remain closed.

The mill owners strategy is to end mass picketing as soon as they can. They have ordered only six pickets in front of the mill gates. And

Resolutions, Brought to the Fore by Rank and File Committee, Attack Green's Stand on West Coast Strike, Flay Racketeering

NEW YORK.—The growing resentment within the American Federation of Labor membership against the Executive Council of the organization is being manifested by dozens of resolutions already adopted in preparation for the A. F. of L. Convention in San Francisco in the first week of October, an announcement of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Trade Union Committee stated here yesterday.

The committee, which has been an active force in organizing the opposition to the policies of the William Green and the A. F. of L. Executive Council, has circulated a series of resolutions that will arise before the national convention of the federation. The resolutions condemning racketeering in the A. F. of L. and the attitude of Green on the San Francisco general strike have been heartily received by the local unions, the Committee stated. The resolutions follow:

Resolution on William Green's Strikebreaking Action in the West Coast Strike
Whereas: The great San Francisco general strike was called to aid the cause of the marine workers who have been fighting against an infamous blacklisting system and discrimination carried on through company controlled hiring halls and have been waging a strike since May 8 to abolish this company control and improve their wages and working conditions and

Whereas: 140,000 members of the A. F. of L. joined the strike in one of the greatest demonstrations of unity ever seen in American labor history, and completely tied up the city, and

Whereas: It was the duty of the President of the A. F. of L., who is a paid official of the membership, to support this strike both morally and financially to help deal a blow to company unionism and the open shop and to help raise the standard of labor throughout the country through a victory of the general strike, and

Whereas: William Green instead issued a public statement declaring, "The strike in San Francisco is local in character, possessing no national significance," and that, "It originated with the workers directly involved," and that, "their representatives ordered the strike and must accept full responsibility for this action," . . . and that the "A. F. of L. neither ordered the strike nor authorized it," and

Whereas: William Green called during his press conference, "Referring to Sloan's mention of 'elections' to decide whether the U. T. W. represents the workers, Gorman declared emphatically, "We're ready for elections under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board." "Call off the strike" during these elections if they should be held.

Ranks of Strikers Grow
Gorman's formal morning statement said: "George A. Sloan is, I presume, at this hour before the President's mediation board, either explaining his refusal to accept our proposal of arbitration, or finding a way to make use of the peaceful machinery to which we have pointed."

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Daily to Clarify Demands
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For International Workers Order

Roosevelt May Call Sell-Out Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Gorman's proposal to constitute the Winant board an arbitration body whose decision would be binding on both employers and workers.

Later last night, after receiving word of Sloan's rejection of the U. T. W. leadership's arbitration offer, Gorman stated:

"The United Textile Workers stand by our proposal that the mediation board named by the President be constituted an arbitration board."

"Mr. Sloan has much to say about lack of authority on both sides. We have the authority and we have demonstrated it by the closing of the mills. The workers will accept and abide by an arbitration award handed down by the board presided over by Governor Winant. Mr. Sloan seems to have sufficient authority to now state the employers' case. But much more important than that, he had the authority necessary to pledge the employers to agree to accept the General Johnson agreement of June 2. [The Gorman-Johnson Sloan agreement, which prevented a strike by launching the "investigation" which resulted in recommending that no wage increases be granted.—Ed.]

Ready for False "Elections"
"I believe the Winant board should summon Mr. Sloan and demand from him that he act in his capacity as head of the Cotton Textile Institute. The strike chairman can speak for the textile workers. The board, I believe, should do likewise with the heads of the employers in wool and worsted, silk and the other divisions of the industry." "Sloan represents a crowd that never intended and never will do the right thing," Gorman said during his press conference.

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C. P. Calls Workers To 15th Anniversary Celebration Sept. 21

Asks Organizations to Attend Bronx Coliseum Rally with Full Memberships—Hathaway, Amter, Krumbin, Kingston To Speak

NEW YORK.—All working-class organizations were asked to mobilize their entire membership to celebrate 15th anniversary of the Communist Party, in a statement issued yesterday by the New York District Bureau of Communist Party. A celebration has been arranged for Friday evening, Sept. 21, at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street and West Farms Road.

A motion picture illustrating the 15 years of growth and struggle of the Communist Party will be shown for the first time. Earl Browder, national secretary of the Party, will be seen and heard in the picture.

Four Speakers at Rally
There will be four speakers at the celebration—Glennce A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, I. Amter, candidate for governor of New York in the coming election and national secretary of the Unemployment Council, Charles Krumbin, district organizer of the Party, and Steve Kingston, District Bureau member.

The International Workers Order Orchestra, under the direction of Irving Korenman, and the Workers International Relief Band will play. "This date is of great political significance to the entire revolutionary movement." The District communication to working class organizations states. "It marks 15 years of ceaseless revolutionary activity, 15 years of the leadership of mass struggles, of many historic battles of the American proletariat, 15 years of growth and development of the Communist Party, 15 years of preparation for a Soviet America."

"Today, more than ever before, does the question of popularizing amongst the masses the traditions and history of our Bolshevik Party, of bringing our Party forward before the broad masses of the toiling population, and building it into a genuine mass Party, assume decisive importance."

Describing the growing militancy which is taking on forms of "unparalleled militancy," the race between fascist dictatorship and imperialism war, and the proletarian revolution, the statement tells of the "great tasks ahead."

"Because of this extraordinary political significance of the 15th Anniversary of the Communist Party, we whole-heartedly invite your mass organization to participate in a body in this great event. We invite the leaders of your organization to assume a place of honor at this celebration, together with the leaders of other revolutionary mass organizations in New York."

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Unemployed Councils Lead March to Harrisburg Today

Amter Calls on Mass Organizations to Spur \$60,000 Drive

JOBLESS TO PLACE LIST OF DEMANDS AT STATE CAPITAL

1,500,000 Workers and Their Dependents, Now Officially on Pennsylvania Relief Rolls, Face Worst Winter of Crisis

PIITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10.—The Unemployment Councils and other organizations of the employed and unemployed will send a mass delegation to Harrisburg tomorrow to place the demands of the jobless before the special session of the State Legislature which convenes on that date.

In an emergency call issued Saturday, the Councils of the Philadelphia, the anthracite, and the Western Pennsylvania Districts urged the local councils to hold meetings at once, elect delegates, and obtain trucks to transport the delegations to Harrisburg.

For the million and a half jobless and their dependents officially on the relief lists in the state, now facing the worst winter of the crisis while relief appropriations are made the political football of the opposing factions in the State Legislature and in Washington, the Councils have adopted a tentative set of demands. These demands call for:

(1) The immediate appropriation of fifty million dollars from the state for winter relief until Jan. 1. These funds to be raised by appropriations of \$21,000,000 from the State Vehicle Fund, the \$6,000,000 from state liquor store profits, a tax on public utilities, increased taxes on higher incomes and profits and disbandment of the state police and National Guard.

(2) Cash relief of \$2 weekly to each person in a family and \$2.50 each single worker.

(3) Cash payment of rents and tax exemption for small home owners and poor farmers.

(4) No forced labor; all work relief to be paid in cash at minimum rates of 60 cents an hour for a 30-hour week; union wages and conditions to apply.

(5) No discrimination against Negro, foreign-born, women and youth.

(6) State unemployment insurance modeled after the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill to be effective until enactment of the Workers' Bill on a national scale.

Schenectady Jobless Plan Action Today

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Schenectady County Unemployed and Relief Workers' Union called upon its membership to mass at the City Council meeting today to demand endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Immediate enactment of legislation providing a 40 per cent increase in relief for single men, guaranteed minimum wages of \$15 a week for relief workers plus additional relief for dependents, and no discrimination against Negroes and those workers owning insurance policies and auto license plates is demanded.

Last week the union membership packed the City Council, and through its spokesman, Harry Daniels, Communist candidate for sheriff, demanded enactment of a similar set of demands.

The Councilmen, eight members out of fourteen of whom work for the General Electric Co. here, refused to move the demands in a formal motion. At the close of Daniel's presentation of the demands, the president rushed through a motion for adjournment.

Following the Common Council meeting today, the unemployed and relief workers will hold a mass open hearing to expose the inadequacy of relief, the graft on the Emergency Relief Bureau, and the resultant misery for the jobless workers.

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- 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.

N. Y. Councils To Hold Rally At 'Aid' Depot

Downtown Jobless Will Mobilize Tomorrow for Demonstration

NEW YORK—Acting to spike the delays in home and work relief checks and to mobilize the downtown workers for the mass march to City Hall on Sept. 22, the Downtown Unemployment Councils have called a mass demonstration at the Spring and Elizabeth Street Home Relief Bureau for tomorrow.

East Side workers will mobilize at Seventh Street and Avenue A at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and march to Rutgers Square, where they will be joined by workers from the lower East Side.

After marching to the Spring and Elizabeth Street relief bureau, the employed and unemployed workers will place their demands for increased relief to meet the rising food prices at the rate of seven dollars weekly cash relief to each unemployed worker plus three dollars for each dependent. In addition, the jobless demand cash payment of all rents, no discrimination against Negro, foreign-born, women and young workers, and four dollars monthly cash allowance for clothing.

From the relief bureau the workers will march to the office of George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, at 340 Broadway, where they will join the picket line around this office.

Chelsea Jobless to Demonstrate

NEW YORK—Following the refusal of chief supervisor Burt to meet with their committee and the clubbing and arrest of five workers at the 18th Precinct Home Relief Bureau Friday, the Chelsea local and the West Fifty-Fourth Street local of the Unemployed Councils have called a mass demonstration at 418 West 53rd Street Thursday at 12 noon.

The unemployed workers demand the immediate removal of supervisor Burt who ordered the arrests, the removal of the police from the relief bureau, and immediate increased relief for all unemployed.

The Council locals also called upon all workers to mass at the Fifty-Fourth Street Police Court Wednesday at 12 noon when the five arrested workers will be brought up for trial on "disorderly conduct" charges.

Miss Burt, the supervisor, was removed from the Harlem Relief Bureau at 102nd Street by mass pressure following her discrimination against Negro and Jewish workers, her discriminatory practices against the Home Relief Bureau Employees Association, and her outspoken denial to meet with committees from the Unemployed Council.

East Side March Thursday

NEW YORK—Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment (affiliated to the National Unemployment Councils) have called upon all workers in the neighborhood to mass at Rutgers Square Thursday, Sept. 13, at 10 a. m., and march to the Home Relief Bureau at Sheriff and Broome Streets where an elected delegation will present demands for increased cash relief, cash payment of rent, etc.

Investigation Is Asked on Furriers Union Raid

NEW YORK—Investigation by Mayor LaGuardia of a police raid without a warrant on the headquarters of the Fur Workers Industrial Union was urged yesterday by the New York City Civil Liberties Committee in a letter signed by Attorney A. L. Wirin, Secretary.

The raid, occurring Thursday evening, was led by Deputy Inspector McDermott, formerly of the radical squad. Fifteen persons present were searched and held "on suspicion of felonious assault," the committee declared. Evidence against the workers is "completely non-existing," Mr. Wirin said.

Maryland Lynchers Seek Life of Framed Negro

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Sept. 10.—The Eastern Shore of Maryland, where many Negro workers have been lynched in the past two years, has been swept by another wave of lynch sentiment following the framed arrest of James Boland, a young Negro farm hand, on a charge of attempting to criminally assault Mrs. Anna Waddy, white woman, on whose farm he was employed.

Local Negroes and white workers believe the arrest and lynch incitement another case of ruling class vengeance against a Negro laborer who dared to demand his wages.

Maneuver With Mayor and Police Chief to End Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 10.—The officials of the U. T. W. and the Protective Union of Lowell are combining with the Mayor, a fake labor lawyer, Jerry Sullivan, and the chief of police—the agents of the manufacturers—for a complete sell-out.

EXHIBIT A!



"It is recalled that the Vestris disaster was caused by a delay in sending an S.O.S. that ship owners might save salvage fees charged by vessels coming to the rescue."

Steel Workers Herded Into Sellout Unions By New NRA Order

West Virginia Rail Company Workers Vote to Be Represented by Amalgamated Association by Vote of 237 to 134

By TOM KEENAN

PIITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10.—Workers in the West Virginia Rail Company's plant at Huntington, W. Va., on Friday voted 237 to 134 in favor of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers as their "collective bargaining" representative in the first election conducted under the supervision of the National Steel Labor Relations Board, and the capitalist press is loudly heralding the elections as the New Deal finally come to the steel workers.

To get a complete perspective on this latest demagogic attempt of the Roosevelt government to herd workers into the sellout A. F. of L. unions where a tendency toward actual organization is evidenced by the toilers, it is necessary to hark back to Hugh Johnson's speech to industrialists assembled at the March conference of code authorities. At that time Johnson warned against the creation of possible "Frankensteins" in the shape of company unions, guaranteeing to employers that "their (the A. F. of L. leaders') interests are your interests."

Since then the steel captains as a group have shown most reluctance in agreeing with the administration as to how much demagoguery should be employed, and to what lengths it should be pursued, in robbing the workers and repressing their struggles against exploitation.

In consideration of this, Roosevelt, faced with their obvious determination to fight the original NRA National Labor Board—the case of Weirton Steel and its employees—obviously created the National Steel Labor Relations Board by special executive order, a "special" agency removing the steel industry from the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

This latter board, headed by Lloyd Garrison, recently handed down the decision regarding "majority rule" which the boss press is now demagogically applying to the West Virginia case—the ruling that any organization or representative chosen

by the majority of employees in any plant shall act as the sole representative in collective bargaining of all employees in that plant.

The executive order, after authorizing the holding of elections of "collective bargaining" representatives who shall be recognized by the company, states emphatically that all this shall be done "without thereby denying to any individual employee or group of employees the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or otherwise to associate themselves and act for mutual aid or protection."

Company Unions Remain

That some of the steel companies will choose to utilize this clause for the maintenance and building of company unions even where the A. A. might reach a majority at one time can be seen in the declaration of the Apollo Steel Co. when it admitted the Amalgamated's majority in that plant. These Apollo officials retained the right to deal with minority groups in addition to the A. A. at the steel board hearings in Pittsburgh last month.

The important thing, however, is that the crafty Roosevelt has made allowance for all shades of opinion among the steel barons on the question of how exploitation of the workers shall proceed under the New Deal. If they want to force the workers into company unions, as at Weirton, they may. If they want to provide for the building of company unions alongside of A. F. of L. unions, while apparently dealing with the latter, this can also be arranged. Lastly, if they want to accept Johnson's guarantee that "their interests are yours," Wm. Green, Mike Tighe, and John Lewis stand ready to prove their loyalty to the cause of the employees.

Steel workers thus face the New Deal attack of the steel trust on three different fronts—the employer himself, his company union ("employee representation plan"), and the traitorous A. F. of L. top leadership.

only mass meetings are being held which can be controlled from the platform. The meetings are adjourned immediately after the speaking and no opportunity is given the workers for questions of for demands. Twelve thousand workers are being led into the noose of arbitration!

The mass of the workers are unsympathetic with such methods and they are watching the officials closely. If the strike is arbitrated it will be against a unanimous vote of the union, and these "leaders" will be exposed, but it may be too late.

Sam Hazakian, militant picket captain, is leading the fight of the rank and file against these sell-out tactics of these fakers.

This week-end Mayor Bull, Sullivan and the chief of police conferred on the future picketing, and it is doubtful if mass picketing will continue with the sanction of the union officials.

N. J. Jobless Urge Passage of Relief Bill

Federated Unemployed Delegates to Appear Before Legislature

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—The United Unemployment and Relief Workers Association of New Jersey, a federated body, is mobilizing all unemployed groups, mass organizations and trade unions to elect delegates to the Special Session of the State Legislature, which convenes on Wednesday, for the purpose of demanding enactment of its program of cash relief and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Unemployed League of Jersey City has accepted the united front call and is mobilizing its membership to send delegates. The organization in Trenton is being called upon to send delegates also.

The seven-point program to be presented at the State Legislature demands enactment of the Workers' Bill by the State; for immediate payment of adequate cash relief controlled by elected representatives of workers' groups and organizations; union rates and conditions on all work relief jobs; no evictions or foreclosures, mortgage, interest and taxes to be paid by the relief administration; gas, light, rent, medical and dental aid to be provided all unemployed; suspension of all laws that might now exist which disfranchise the unemployed.

Jobless in Michigan Will March in Fight on State's Program

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 10.—More than 40 per cent of the population of northern Michigan is now on relief. Dr. William Haber, state relief administrator, said here Friday. Instead of taking steps to provide decent relief for these unemployed workers, the state relief administration, according to Haber, will support the plans of the Roosevelt government for transferring large groups of unemployed to starvation colonies in line with proposals originally made by Henry Ford.

Dr. Haber admitted there was no chance of most of these unemployed getting their jobs back. One mine, which formerly employed 18,000, now has 2,900 working and this is the maximum they will ever use, Haber said.

That the unemployed themselves are definitely opposed to these schemes is also indicated by state officials. Throughout the state these unemployed workers are preparing for a mass march to the state capital here some time in October to declare in no uncertain terms that they want adequate cash relief and unemployment insurance, to be paid by the millionaire auto companies and the government, and that they will fight against all starvation schemes.

Organizer of Bathrobe Union, Beaten by Thugs, Returns to Activity

NEW YORK—Ben Stallman, organizer of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union, who was badly beaten by thugs last Thursday, is back at work and aiding in the strike work, an announcement of the union said yesterday. Stallman was slugged Tuesday by four gangsters who, Bathrobe Union officers charge, were from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The attack on Stallman is an outgrowth of the three-weeks old strike in the industry. The workers, who have been fighting for improved conditions, are already receiving offers of concessions from the employers. The first offer of the employers for a 36 hour week and a 10 per cent pay increase has been rejected by the union as not meeting the original demands of the workers.

Turn Over Meeting to Local Politicians, Raise 'Red Scare'

officials are preparing to consolidate with the U. T. W. and no word of criticism of the A. F. of L. is allowed, although the independent union was formed in the first place because the workers would not affiliate with the A. F. of L., knowing and hating their tactics in other Lowell and Massachusetts strikes.

The only hope in Lowell is for the rank and file to demand membership meetings and to hold them, if need be, without the officials; to watch the officials and to keep a careful check on the new strike committee. The red scare is not bothering the mass of workers much. They are too wise to be frightened by it. They have heard the cry before and have understood it. They know the most militant fighters for their demands are always the "Reds." If fighting against bad conditions means to be called a "Red," then the workers are not afraid of being called Reds.

CITES HERNDON BAIL IN FUND APPEAL TO 'DAILY' READERS

Communist Candidate for Governor of New York Urges Workers to Contribute to Campaign as Aid in Fight Against Fascist Terror

By I. Amter
(Communist Party Candidate for Governor of New York)

What will the new Daily Worker mean for the revolutionary movement?

Facing the rapid development of Fascism in the United States—California, Bridgeton, New Jersey, Chicago, the South—facing the mobilization of all reactionary forces by the government in the effort to put through the "new deal"—facing the mobilized strength of the rapidly fascizing leadership of the A. F. of L. in an effort to rid the unions of all militant elements—and above all facing the feverish preparations for war—how invaluable is the Daily Worker?

On the other hand, facing the rapidly radicalization of the masses of this country—who look to the Communist Party for leadership—what we will be able to accomplish with a more powerful "Daily Worker"? The Daily Worker is our most important weapon in the organization of the workers in the shops and mines, in the organization and mobilization of the unemployed, the farmers, the veterans, the Negroes, the youth. We not only will not allow the Daily Worker to fall, but we will do everything in our power to build a more powerful "Daily."

All support for an enlarged, strengthened Daily Worker! Each Party district, section and unit—each Party and Y.C.L. member; all the mass organizations; each group in the reformist unions and other mass organizations—all together we will push forward to make the \$60,000 drive for the Daily Worker a challenge to the capitalist class.

We surprised the capitalists by raising \$15,000 in cash for the release of Angelo Herndon. We will surprise them still more by demonstrating that even though they have cut our wages and relief—we will give to the last to the \$60,000 drive for the Daily Worker—the fighting newspaper of the fighting American working class.

Ten cents for 100 skins for the unemployment fund is also stipulated.

The workers of the Industrial Union together with the International locals 86 and 25, jointly conducted the strike. The Industrial Union right from the outset of the strike made all efforts to conduct it on a united front basis, and in spite of the maneuvers of the leadership of the International to break the united front, the Industrial Union was successful in maintaining it. In order to make the united front more effective, the Industrial Union sent its strikers to the hall of the International where all strike activities were conducted jointly.

The workers in the industry now realize that the efforts of the Industrial Union and its united front policies made it possible to win the strike and establish these conditions.

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October 19, 20, 21
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Editor of the Daily Worker
Will Meet the
Philadelphia Daily Worker Shock Brigaders
at a
Robert Minor Banquet
Celebrating the Fifteenth Birthday of Robert Minor, Veteran of Working Class Struggles. Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party
Saturday, Sept. 15th Broad St. Mansion
at 8 P. M. Broad and Girard Ave.
ADMISSION FREE TO THOSE WHO WILL PRESENT AT THE DOOR A SOLD COUPON BOOK FOR THE DAILY WORKER



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

THE other night at the Civic Repertory Theatre I saw for the first time what might be called "revolutionary vaudeville," and it was fine stuff. True, it was rather rough-hewn, but it brought the laughs; what's more, it brought home some pointed political lessons.

The dramatic critics of the bourgeois press will perhaps smile amusedly at this and suggest that it must be pretty poor vaudeville to have revolutionary value, but I can assure you that if you saw "Greek Tragedy," with the cloaked courier bringing the message of strike to the boss of an earlier era, you'd agree that this type of vaudeville was hilariously funny. At the same time it hit the bull's eye more than once with its rollicking satire on the contemporary methods of strikebreaking.

This seems to me to be a dramatic form which has hitherto been very much neglected in the revolutionary theatre movement. Those of us who have applauded even the tepid satire of shows like "Of This I Sing" must have longed often for the kind of real biting satire that is more than skin-deep, and which by its devastating humor unmasks all the pretense and hypocrisy surrounding every bourgeois institution.

Many undoubtedly recognized this fine quality in the Workers Laboratory Theatre production of "Whose Got the Baloney?" and its sequel, "La Guardia's Got the Baloney."

It Brought a Crowd Out

THE "revolutionary vaudeville" which excited me so much the other evening was part of a "Theatre Night" presented by the Workers Laboratory Theatre for the benefit of New Theatre, the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres. Those who are still in the habit of sneering at the cultural activities of the movement would undoubtedly be startled to see the Civic Repertory Theatre filled to capacity by an audience which displayed tremendous enthusiasm throughout the entire evening. The first skit which the Workers Laboratory Theatre put on, for example, was called "The Great Marriage," portraying the union of "John Worker" and "Mary Boss" and the former's attempt to obtain a divorce thwarted by a court consisting of General Hugh Johnson, Bill Green and Frances Perkins. I'll admit that oftentimes one had a feeling that from a political viewpoint, the skit was a little schematic and crude—particularly in the portrayal of the Socialist Party—but it nevertheless had a gusto and freshness which ought to have splendid propaganda value.

Some years ago I met an able young artist named Louis Bunin, who was absorbed in the art of puppeteering. Bunin had just come back from Mexico where he had put on puppet shows based on plays by O'Neill, J. M. Synge and other playwrights for the delectation of the Ambassador to Mexico, the late Dwight W. Morrow, and his guests at Cuernavaca.

At the performance the other night I found Bunin and his marionettes in a deadly satire on Hitler—as deft a job as one could want. It portrays Schmezzle Durante as a foreign correspondent, representing a paper whose policy is "all the news we print fit," interviewing Hitler, or as Schmezzle calls him, "Furore."

Bunin and his group are preparing some special election skits for open-air presentation which ought to be extremely effective during the present campaign.

Dramatizing the Fight for Thaelmann

THE "Free Thaelmann" skit presented by the Workers Laboratory Theatre was without doubt the most impressive thing of the evening. The action never lagged, the direction was vigorous and original. The "Free Thaelmann" act is what some of the theatre comrades call a "collective report." It is more clear to say that it is in the nature of a dramatized speech.

A Communist or a Communist sympathizer would undoubtedly be stirred by the presentation, but I doubt whether it would be so effective when presented to relatively undeveloped workers. The "Free Thaelmann" play summarizes in a new dramatic form the incidents of Thaelmann's life, the struggles of the Communist Party for unity in the fight against German fascism and the present danger in which Thaelmann now finds himself.

My feeling is that the play takes for granted the general political sympathies of the audience as well as its intimate knowledge of the events. Politically advanced audiences will be inspired by its artistic force, but I am sure that others will not respond so readily to its political meaning, although they cannot fail to be impressed by its artistic genuineness. The authors apparently tried to overcome this defect by citing fascist acts in the United States during the West Coast strike, Toledo, etc., in an effort to convince the spectator that his interests lie with the defense of Thaelmann.

Despite this criticism, I am convinced that this method of dramatic presentation on the whole provides our revolutionary theatre with a splendid vehicle for driving home to the workers many basic political questions.

Songs of Betrayal and Revolt

THE vaudeville team the other night sang several songs which scored big with the audience. I wish I had space to print all of them. The following is called "Write Me Out My Union Card" sung to the tune of "Hand Me Down My Walking Cane," and it goes something like this:

Oh, write me out—my union card
Oh, write me out—my union card
Oh, write me out my union card
Organize! We'll all fight hard
Time to fight those hunger blues away
Oh the N. R. A.—she cut our pay
Oh the N. R. A.—she cut our pay
Oh the N. R. A.—she cut our pay
We'll all go out on strike today
Time to fight those hunger blues away
Oh the government destroyed our crops
Oh the government destroyed our crops
Oh the government destroyed our crops
We asked for bread they gave us rope
Time to fight those hunger blues away
So come with me—on the picket line
So come with me—on the picket line
So come with me—on the picket line
We'll stay there till the bosses sign
Time to fight those hunger blues away
In 'seventeen—we went to war
In 'seventeen—we went to war
In 'seventeen—we went to war
We're wiser now in '34
Time to turn those guns the other way
In bosses' war—the worker gets
In bosses' war—the worker gets
In bosses' war—the worker gets
A bellyful of bayonets
Time to turn those guns the other way
(Etc. as above)

An Old-Fashioned Melodrama

BEFORE I conclude I want to express what I am sure is the mood of the masses by showing a little irritation at the inclusion of an act from an old Spanish melodrama, "Alma Negra," on the program. I have no doubt that the comrades of the Spanish Art Workers Club are able and conscientious, but since the program was so long it seemed irrelevant to have it on the program. Moreover, the content of this good, old-fashioned melodrama was so much at variance with the rest of the program that its presentation almost dulled the edge of the entire evening.

But this is a minor point. The important thing is that the Workers Laboratory Theatre has not only shown devotion to the revolutionary movement by its activity among the masses, but is displaying a maturity of form which combines vigorous agitatorial methods with a sensitive use of movement, voice and stage grouping.

And this is the time to ask the revolutionary writers of the John Reed Clubs when they are going to get busy and help out in the writing of effective plays and skits

R. Palme Dutt's Book is a Brilliant Marxist Analysis of Fascist Menace

Shows How Social-Democratic Leaders in Various Countries Aided the Fascists To Come to Power

Reviewed by HARRY GANNES

ABSOLUTELY accurate is John Strachey's characterization of R. Palme Dutt's book on fascism—"Incomparably the best book on fascism that has yet been written." For us in the United States this mastery work comes at a very opportune time. With bolder and bloodier steps the Roosevelt regime treads the road to fascism. The objective economic and political forces drive the dictatorship of American finance-capital towards the brutal savage suppression of the working class. Even Francis T. Gorman in the textile strike, and the Chicago Federation of Labor, are forced to cry out against the murderous and brutal attacks on strikers and A. F. of L. members. Class battles become sharper. At the same time, from every avenue of the oppressing class, the fascist forces conspire to take down the revolutionary banner of every day life.

We have lacked a well-rounded, Marxist-Leninist exposition of fascism within the bounds of one volume, summing up the broader background of fascism, its concrete historical development in Italy, Germany and Austria; the class forces involved, and above all, the role of social democracy and the tactics in fighting the advance of fascism by the united front and by the path of proletarian revolution.

Dutt's book supplies that lack and does it splendidly. It is a trenchant weapon which not only penetrates to the economic and historical roots of fascism, but in its brilliance flashes as a revolutionary weapon in the struggle against fascism and for the victory of the proletarian revolution.

Analyzing the economic roots of fascism, Dutt points out that fascism appears on the political horizon on the eve of the proletarian revolution, in the period of decaying imperialism. He writes:

"It is this culminating stage of capitalism that we are at present living through, the stage of imperialism or capitalism in decay, and, more particularly now since 1914, the stage of the general crisis of capitalism, or final phase within imperialism, when the forces of production are in ever more violent conflict with the cramping fetters of the existing property relations of production, when capitalism is more and more obvious decay is faced with the advance of the proletarian social revolution, and when capitalism in decay is resorting to every device and expedient to maintain its power."

In this situation, the world is faced with two alternatives: one is the throttling of productive forces, and an attempt to maintain decaying and degenerate capitalism by the most violent, savage means, by butchery of the revolutionary working masses, and by criminal wars; or, the breaking of the death grip of capitalism, and the organization of a socialist society, achievable only by the road to proletarian revolution under the leadership of the Communist Parties.

THE capitalist way out, typified in its most insane form in fascist countries, and growingly evident in all capitalist countries (particularly the United States) "is organized collective destruction of wealth and its productive forces." We now have a combination of Mammon and Jugernaut. This process is aided by the Social Democrats, where they share power with the capitalist rulers. Dutt cites the example of the Danish social democratic government voting credits for the destruction of cattle.

The working out of all the "new" policies of capitalism under the stress of the world crisis is the major destruction, "the advance to a second world war."

The trend of all capitalist powers in this period is towards fascism, and within the womb of capitalist democracies the infant fascist brat kicks with more or less vigor in England, France and the United States. When the proletarian revolution threatens to prevent its birth by destroying capitalism, the Social Democrats hold back the assault of the unified proletariat, to allow its delivery.

But here our smile is weak because fascism does not come into power at one major stroke, but develops and is nurtured by capitalist democracy. Dutt takes the greatest pains to analyze clearly and historically the class-basis and the class-roles and aims of fascism.

The June 30 bloody events in Germany have made clearer what the Communist International maintained years before. That while fascism recruits its forces from the petty-bourgeoisie and declassed elements, driven to an insane fury by the crisis, its class content is that of the most chauvinist, the most brutal and degenerate finance capitalist striving by murder and savagery to save capitalism from overthrow. The slaughter of Roehm & Co., and the disbandment of more than 2,000,000 Storm Troopers in Germany shows the contradiction between fascism and its mass base.

FASCISM, Dutt shows, does not "conquer power," but is groomed for its ruling task, on the one hand, by the leading finance capitalists and the democratic governments, and on the other, by the class collaboration of the Social Democrats. In Italy, fascism was placed in power by the King, Mussolini making the "conqueror's" journey in a Pullman. In Germany fascism was placed in power by the President, aided with the aid of the social democratic leaders. In Austria, the "defender" of democracy (with the help of Bauer & Co.) became the fascist dictator.

Where the majority of the working class has followed the line of communism (the Soviet Union), fascism has not been able to prosper.

Where the majority of the working class has followed the

line of Reformism (Germany, Italy, etc.) there at a certain stage fascism invariably grows and conquers.

The petty-bourgeoisie does not follow an independent role, but, driven to frenzy by the crisis, swings between the forces of proletarian revolution and the demagogues of fascism. The social democracy, which is the best ally of the revolutionary way out, drives the petty-bourgeoisie into the camp of fascism. Dutt devotes the major part of an excellent chapter on "What is Fascism?" to this question.

I found the most valuable portion of the book the chapters on "How Fascism Came in Italy," "How Fascism Came in Germany," "How Fascism Came in Austria." In these chapters Dutt sums up in his incisive style, the basic factors in the establishment of fascism in these countries, drawing invaluable lessons from the concrete course of the history of fascism and social democracy in fascist lands. He shows how the "liberal" Giolitti in Italy played the same role as Bruegel and Von Papen in Germany, the role which reached its best expression in Dollfus in Austria. Instead of fighting fascism, the Socialist Party executive in Italy signed a "peace" treaty which disarmed the workers and paved the way for Mussolini with the corpses of the Italian workers.

In Germany, the seeds of Hitler's victory were shown in 1918. The Socialists, Ebert and Scheidemann, began the work Hitler now is attempting to finish.

THROUGHOUT, Dutt shows a remarkable flair for convicting the Social Democrats out of their own mouths, supplementing his Marxist-Leninist analysis by copious documentation from speeches, letters, articles, resolutions of the socialist leaders.

He traces the rejection by the socialist leaders of the united front from April 1923, up to March 1933, after the burning of the Reichstag. "The paralyzing of the will to resist," he writes, "was accomplished, not by fascism, but by social democracy." After rejecting the united front with the Communists, the German Social Democratic leaders, headed by Weis, pleaded with Hitler to use them in the fascist state. He quotes the Labor "Daily Herald," which says on this score: "The union leaders have sealed their reconciliation with the new rulers of Germany."

It is only today that Mussolini and Hitler find it necessary to accept the overtures of these willing

tools when the task of still further cutting wages in the face of rising revolutionary upsurge requires their proved abilities.

The chapter on Austria, which is so fresh in our minds, is extremely rich and the best record of the advent of Austrian fascism that we have seen in print. To all readers of the "American New Leader," where Otto Bauer now is writing a series of articles attempting to justify his own treachery by the blood of the Austrian proletariat, we urge a reading, if not of the entire book, at least of this chapter, a third of which consists of quotations from the works and writings of Otto Bauer.

DUTT devotes an entire chapter, after relating events in Italy, Germany and Austria, to "Social Democracy and Fascism," a veritable hand-iron that sears into the rotten hide of the socialist leaders who helped fascism win a victory in these countries.

He shows how in Czechoslovakia, France and England, certain sections of the socialist leadership impatiently swung into the very path of the fascist advance, as Mosley in England and the Neo-Socialists in France. We may add that the outright Fascist Shartz is still a member of the Socialist Party of the United States as are Cahan and the other archers of "Hear the Other Side," which ranks with Leipart and Weis' support to Hindenburg and Hitler.

Delving into the so-called "theory" of fascism, Dutt shows that fascism in reality has no theory, the "theory" of fascism in Italy being ordered by Mussolini two months before the holding of a national congress in 1921. Hitler deliberately cooked up what he called a theory of fascism. "The reality of fascism is the violent attempt of decaying capitalism to defeat the proletarian revolution and forcibly arrest the growing contradictions of its whole development. All the rest is decoration and stage-play, whether conscious or unconscious."

Behind the ranting megalomaniacs, bullies, drug fiends, and broken down bohemians, stands the hard-headed finance-capitalists who pull the strings coolly.

THE real aims and objectives of fascism are not to be found in Hitler's, Mussolini's or Goebbels' speeches or other rantings, but in the wishes and needs of the Krupps, Thyssens, Deterdings, Fords, Morgans, which rarely gets written expression.

To cover these objectives fascism

has raised democracy to a fine art. It has written it into its program as bait to hook the petty-bourgeoisie discontented masses. Even the New York Times publication, Current History, prints articles now showing how everyone in the program has been ditched for the real objective of fascism, the program of Messrs. Krupp and Thyssen.

Dutt tells of the two earnest students and devotees of the Nazis asking Goebbels to explain fascism point by point in the Nazi program which calls for the "Breaking of Interest-Slavery." The only breaking likely to take place, Goebbels advised his interrogators, would be the heads of those who tried to understand it.

The section of the book headed: "The capitalist view of Social Democracy and Fascism," is worth the price of the book to every student of fascism, to every worker who can possibly buy the book. Here Dutt quotes from the Deutsche Arbeiterbriefe, "Letters to Leaders" of German industry, written in the critical year of 1932 for confidential circulation to the heads of finance capital, organized in the German Federation of Industries. Space prevents us from quoting fully.

Dutt's book shows his encyclopedic knowledge of world events, gives the cream of his omnivorous reading, probably not exceeded by any living man. I remember the most unbelievable extent of his reading in my only contact with the man. It was in the critical days of the summer of 1923 in Germany. We were on our way from Moscow to Stettin. I occupied a cabin with Dutt. When I went to bed he would be reading, with books stacked up on his berth. Should I wake in the dead of night, he still read. Early in the morning, there he was reading in a deck-chair he read, though white with sea-sickness.

He takes only a few moments to lean over the rail, and then goes on with his book.

In the fight against fascism Dutt clearly shows the decisive factor of the united front. To the socialist leaders who reject the united front, claiming they are carrying on the fight against fascism, declaring that they will countenance an armed uprising when "democracy" is endangered, Dutt declares: "The present policy determines the future action. The present policy of the American socialist leaders is to reject the actual establishment of the united front with the Communists while actually establishing it with such open fascist forces as Green and Wolf."

WE HAVE one criticism to make of the book with regard to the analysis of the Roosevelt regime. "The signal marks of the Roosevelt policy are: 1) State capitalism," writes Dutt. In the August, 1933, issue of the Laborer, Dutt made the same designation, only a little fuller: "Four essential characteristics may be singled out as marking Roosevelt's policy. The first is State Capitalism, carried out with a completeness only previously approached in war-time." This is erroneous. The Socialists in the United States, like Norman Thomas, on the advent of the N.R.A. argued that it was State Capitalism, opening the way to a peaceful development to socialism. This tune was quickly dropped when it clearly developed that Roosevelt's aim was not State Capitalism, but a strengthening of individual monopolies, and the utilization of the state, not to take over industry, but to prevent monopolies from going bankrupt, to maintain their profits and prices at the expense of more intensive exploitation of the workers. The first signal mark of Roosevelt's policy, as so clearly expressed in Dutt's book, is towards fascism.

Throughout the book has the incisive, jewel-like style for which Dutt has become famous in his Notes of the Month in the Labour Monthly. It is an arsenal of facts and theory against fascism and against the splitters of the proletarian fighting front that every reader of the Daily Worker who wishes to make an intensive study of fascism must read to understand the most important political task before the whole working class.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 F. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- 7:05—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- 7:10—Swamp Club—Capt. Tim Healy
- 7:15—WABC—Jerry Cooper, Songs
- 7:20—WEAF—Glen and Glenn—Sketch
- 7:25—WABC—Oesmy, Music
- 7:30—WABC—Jack Parker, Tenor
- 7:35—WABC—Dorothy Collins—Sketch
- 7:40—WEAF—Danny Malone, Tenor
- 7:45—WABC—Toby Hershey
- 7:50—WABC—Tommy Horn, Radio Professor
- 7:55—WABC—G. W. Spicer, Chairman, Virginia Commission on County Government
- 8:00—WABC—Jack Smith, Songs
- 8:05—WEAF—Sisters of the Skillet
- 8:10—WABC—Studio Music
- 8:15—WABC—Frank Buck's Adventure
- 8:20—WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:25—WEAF—Raimon Orchestra; Phil Duse, Baritone
- 8:30—WABC—Plain Clothes Girl—Sketch
- 8:35—WABC—Concert Orchestra; Frank Munn, Tenor; Hazel Glenn, Soprano
- 8:40—WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- 8:45—WABC—Dave Vine, Comedian
- 8:50—WABC—Zim and Irene, Comedy
- 8:55—WABC—Lymen Orchestra; Vivienne Regal, Soprano; Oliver Smith, Tenor
- 9:00—WEAF—Dr. Irvin Stewart, Federal Communications Commissioner, Introduction
- 9:05—WABC—Dance Orchestra
- 9:10—WABC—Eddie Gabel, Post Concert
- 9:15—WABC—Charles Estlin, Tenor
- 9:20—WABC—Ray and Braggiotti, Piano
- 9:25—WABC—Russian Symphonic Choir
- 9:30—WABC—Rhythm Club
- 9:35—WEAF—Barum and Jenny Lind—Sketch
- 9:40—WABC—Eddy Brown, Violin
- 9:45—WABC—Current Events—Mrs. Frankie D. Roosevelt; Robinson Orchestra
- 9:50—WABC—Hinner Orchestra
- 9:55—WABC—George Ginet, Comedian; Rich O'Neil; Edith Murray; Song
- 10:00—WABC—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 10:05—WABC—That's Life—Sketches
- 10:10—WABC—Melodic Strings
- 10:15—WEAF—Berger Orchestra
- 10:20—WABC—Whiteman Orchestra



GOING EAST

A Novel of Proletarian Life
by DANIEL HORWITZ

(Synopsis: Cliff Mungin, 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. There is a lay-off and wage-cut, causing dissatisfaction among the workers. Max Harris, union organizer, comes to town. Cliff and another worker are fired after heading a committee demanding the rescinding of the cut. A strike is called. The local paper raises the "red scare," which Harris explodes. The men decide to picket the plant.)

WITH CLIFF and Nelson at the head of the line, one man carrying a large American flag, they started out for the Macs. They climbed up a small hill that led to the shop and began to circle around the gates. They tramped around the large, red brick structure beneath the tall smokestacks shooting up into the dark cloudy sky. The men were silent. Everything in the shop was silent. Only a train could be heard rattling far away.

Cliff was happy. Nobody was going into the shop. However,



a couple of chimneys began to smoke, and men in small groups began to drift through the gates. The line moved closer. Someone yelled, "Scabs!" The rest of the men caught it up, yelling, "Scabs! Dirty scabs!" They shouted and yelled in an increasing, threatening cry. They raised clenched fists. Police and troopers grasped their clubs, ready to charge.

"Let's not go too near," Nelson said, fearfully.

"Hell, we got to stop them scabs from going in," Cliff cried, excitedly.

"But the troopers are wild."

"Don't be yellow, Nelson. They wouldn't hit. They're only tryin' to scare us."

"I ain't yellow, but they'll break up the line."

"They have no right. We got the flag ahead of us."

"Come on, get back," the troopers yelled, charging. They swooped down from two sides, swinging their clubs, hitting with the butts of the guns. The line broke up. The men fled for safety. Cliff wrestled with a trooper, holding on to his club. But soon two more husky troopers jumped upon him and he went down. They kicked him in the face and stomach as he was lying motionless.

Nelson was beaten and knocked down, too. He managed to get up. He saw Cliff lying with his face in mud, blood streaming out of his mouth and head. He lifted him up.

Cliff was unconscious. Nelson looked around for something with which to bandage Cliff's head to stop the blood from flowing. His eyes fell on the flag that they had carried in front of them. It was dirty and spotted with blood. There was nothing else. Nelson tore off a piece and wrapped Cliff's head up

with it. Then he carried him down the hill. Nelson himself was weak and dizzy. Near the hill, he slipped and fell, dropping Cliff to the ground. Down below, the troopers were still wildly chasing the strikers far away from the Macs.

WHEN they went back to the gates the strikers came to pick up the wounded. Cliff was rushed to the hospital.

The short squat doctor yelled when he saw the flag around Cliff's head.

"What's that, haven't you any respect for the flag?"

Cliff was slowly regaining consciousness. The doctor raged. He tore off the dirty rag that was stuck to the wounds.

"Damn you, go easy," Cliff cursed. "There was no room in the hospital, and Cliff's landlady wouldn't have him. They took him to Weber's house."

Toward evening, Cliff came to sufficiently to be aware of what had happened to him. When he recognized Harris, tears beamed his eyes.

"What's the use, Cliff, don't let yourself feel down. You'll be all right."

"I'll get even with them bastards," Cliff muttered. "Them lousy gorillas."

"It's not only with them that we got to get even, Cliff. It's Barnes and the sheriff and the Sentinel that we'll have to tackle some day. Don't worry. Just get well."

"Did many fellows get into the shop?"

"No, just a few. As soon as the cops began to break up the line all that were about to go in turned back."

"How do the men feel about the strike?"

"Fine, Cliff. The way things stand now I believe that the company will have to give in."

Cliff felt more cheerful. The thought of having the strike won made him forget the pain a bit. But at night he groaned. Once he jumped out of bed and began to fight with Weber, thinking he was attacked by the troops. Weber was sick too, he had been hit on the shoulder, but he managed to put Cliff back into the bed. The kids woke up and began to bawl. It was a tough night for everyone.

Mr. Barnes couldn't get the shop operating with scabs nor could he break the strike. The men stood solidly behind their leaders. The company made a retreat. Word reached the strikers to return to work on the old scale. The cut had been rescinded. The men rejoiced. But the strike committee said that no one must go back to work until all the demands had been granted.

The company refused. Barnes stated in the Sentinel that there would be no negotiations and no agreements signed.

The men were confused. They were fighting against the cut and they had won. They didn't expect to win anything else. They were penniless by now and had no food. The relief that Harris promised hadn't come.

"We won, let's go back," they said. There was no use holding them back. The strike committee decided to call off the strike.

(To Be Continued)

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Soviets Greet New Turkey" In Last Week; "Mass Struggle" Coming To Acme Sat.

"Soviets Greet New Turkey," a Soviet talkie, will be held over this week at the Acme Theatre. The picture is a product of Leningrad Cinema Trust, produced in cooperation with the Turkish government. It was made on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Turkish republic, when the delegates of the Soviet Union, headed by Budenny and Voroshilov, visited Turkey.

"Soviets Greet New Turkey" presents an intimate close-up of the picturesque and primitive life in Anatolia. The contrast between the old and the new—including scenes of old and ancient ruins—some of these dating back to old Roman days—is very interesting. The chief cities, Angora, Stamboul and Smyrna, are presented here with clearness and understanding. The film has a special musical score by noted Turkish and Russian musicians.

"Mass Struggle," a new Soviet production, a five language talking film, will have its American premiere on Saturday at the Acme. The picture, which was produced by Ukrainfilm of Odessa, is a historical revolutionary film with the characters speaking Russian, Jewish, Polish, Ukrainian, etc. A special music score in the main Ukrainian folk melodies, is a feature of the Soyuzkino talkie. The picture was released in the Soviet Union under the title "By Water and Smoke."

What's On

- Tuesday
- KFEP September 22 open! Send-Off Dance at 10:00 for delegates to Rank and File A. F. of L. Conference in San Francisco. Get tickets at 1 Union Square or from local rank and file Secretaries. FAN Wm. Green's "Red Scare" by supporting Rank and File.
 - REGISTRATION for Fall Term now going on at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., Room 201. Register now. Ask for descriptive catalogue.
 - JUST OUT! "United Action for Social Security" formerly The Hunger Fighter. Agents wanted to sell the paper and get up a Bi-weekly, 3c per copy. Literary commission. See Lou Douglas, 11 W. 18th St., 2nd floor, immediately.
 - INSTALLATION of Branch—Edgemoor Branch Workers Center, Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 29, 8 p.m. A. O. Keep date open. Drama, Symphonic Quintet, Dance Band, Max Sedwick speaker.
 - Philadelphia, Pa. RED PRESSES Opening at Nature Benefits Camp weekend, Sept. 22 and 23. Benefits Daily Worker and Arbeiter.

Amusements

- RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL, 90 St. & 4 Ave.—Show Faces of the Nation Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
- GRACE MOORE in "One Night of Love" with Tullio Carminati—A Columbia Picture also Walt Disney's "Penguin Penguins" plus a Music Hall Revue
- 2nd BIG WEEK! "SOVIETS GREET NEW TURKEY" Fred. by the Leningrad Cinema Trust in cooperation with the Turkish Govt. Soviet Talkie with English Title. Also—MOSCOW DERBY DAY ACME THEATRE, 11th St. & Union Sq.
- AMIKINO'S AMERICAN PREMIERE! DOJTOYEVSKI'S "PETERSBURG NIGHTS" SOVIET Super-Talking Film (English) Union A.F.L. Local 305 Crew 42 ST. EAST OF B'WAY TILL 1 P.M. EXC. SAT. SUNDAY. NEW MANAGEMENT. CAMEO. 25

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1934

Boston Replies!

COMRADE Sparks, the Boston District organizer, has replied to our editorials on the failure of his District to take up seriously the circulation of the Daily Worker in the textile strike area.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Meeting yesterday Buro and leading strike forces, all agreed splendid job of Daily Worker strike news and especially editorials and directives stop heartily approved Saturday editorial all report Daily eagerly received by strikers stop Task consists mainly organizing distribution apparatus stop Lowell increasing from one hundred fifty to seven hundred New Bedford increasing next few days from five hundred to one thousand stop Additional forces Lawrence Providence Pawtucket Fall River will increase orders next few days stop Bloomfield going today Worcester mobilize membership on Daily Worker stop District Bureau utilizes this opportunity appeal all members sympathizers in district all forces take initiative multiply many times circulation Daily in non textile towns also as best means helping strike and fighting red scare.

The comrades in the Carolinas are also much more sensitive than the leading comrades of some of the other Districts. They realized that in speaking directly to Boston, the weakest district, we were really talking to all textile Districts, to the Carolinas, to Connecticut, to New Jersey, to Pennsylvania. The Carolina comrades, unlike the comrades from each of these other textile centers, responded with increased orders.

Following yesterday's editorial we received the following telegram:

"Increase N. C. bundles to following figures: Charlotte, Burlington, Concord, 300 each; Danville, Va., 400, and Clover, S. C., 500"

It should not be necessary to urge old established districts to learn from the young Party organization in the South. But all districts must learn to move in critical strike situations like the present!

We again inform all comrades: The Central Committee expects you to double the present Daily Worker circulation in the textile areas by Wednesday (tomorrow) and to triple it by Saturday of this week.

Every reader of the Daily Worker now awaits the answer from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

A Significant Victory

THE speedy and complete victory of the united front struggle around the Empire Cafeteria in Harlem for jobs for Negroes has dealt a tremendous blow against the ruling class policy of excluding Negroes from the better paid jobs.

The victory is a direct result of the bold application of the correct revolutionary tactic of the fighting alliance of Negro and white workers for their mutual interests against the common enemy. It is a smashing refutation of the lies of the Negro reformist leaders that the white workers cannot be won for the struggle for Negro rights. It provides a brilliant example of how properly to conduct the fight against job discrimination.

In sharp contrast to the reformist-controlled boycott movement, the struggle around the Empire Cafeteria was carried out on the basis of uniting the working class in a relentless fight for Negro rights, against firing or other victimization of the white employees, and by linking the demands of the white employees for shorter hours, better conditions, etc., with the demand for jobs for Negroes. As a result, the fight for the hiring of Negroes was actively supported by the white employees of the cafeteria and by the white workers patronizing the place.

The fight must now be carried further, cementing the unity of Negro and white workers, and drawing into the united front movement all organizations willing to struggle for Negro rights.

Gorman's Advance Notice

MR. FRANCES J. GORMAN, head of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers, has declared that he is in favor of arbitration providing the mills are all closed down, while the arbitration is going on.

With closing the mills down effectively we Communists have no quarrel. We have pointed out the need for this day after day. But what does Mr. Gorman's proposal actually mean?

Just this. First you textile workers by your mass power will close the mill gates and, then, after the machines are silenced, when the employers are compelled to deal directly with you, to meet your demands—then Mr. Gorman will hand over the

Students Hit Usury Of Tuition Fee System At N. Y. University

NEW YORK.—Demands that the administration institute a new system for tuition payments have been made by the Student Council of Washington Square College, New York University, Evening Organization, backed by the student body of the school. The council proposes that:

1. All matriculated evening students shall be permitted to register whether or not they are paid up.

2. Evening students, because they

are largely self-supporting and are paid weekly wages, shall be permitted to pay their tuition in weekly installments instead of in lump sums.

3. The extortionate and usurious extension fees, ranging from 24 per cent to 40 per cent on a yearly basis, shall be abolished.

4. An interest rate of no more than six per cent per annum may be levied on tuition balances extending beyond the close of the year for which they are owed.

A bulletin urging students to delay their registration until the administration has acted on the proposals, and calling on the student clubs of both day and evening sessions to support the proposals has been issued by the Evening Council.

power of settlement to a third body, the Roosevelt board of three!

Every textile worker can see clearly that once the mills are shut, the owners, if they wish to reopen their plants, must deal with you and you alone. Why hand over that power of settlement to a board once the mills are shut?

This plan is Mr. Gorman's advance notice of his plans to send the workers back without winning their demands.

This plan must be rejected by the textile workers.

Shut the mills tight! Keep them shut until the employers meet directly with you and concede your just demands, signing on the dotted line the agreements embodying the demands you yourselves voted for at the U.T.W. convention!

This way—and this way alone—can you be sure of victory!

Richberg's Blarney

DONALD RICHBERG, executive director of Roosevelt's "Executive Council," in a final report to President Roosevelt yesterday, claims that 4,000,000 jobless have found jobs in industry, a like amount have been given jobs in "temporary public employment," and 675,000 have found jobs on permanent public works after one year of the Roosevelt "New Deal."

As in his past reports, Richberg is content to merely cite these "advances"; authoritative facts are not a part of his reports. Even the most superficial examination shows up these "advances" as hallyhood reminiscent of that which the Hoover regime splashed over the front pages of the capitalist sheets to bolster up its blarney.

Thus, to take the employment figures of the A. F. of L., not only have no gains been made in industrial employment during the past year, but a period of recession has actually set in. This is amply borne out by the figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, which cites a job decline in July through which 675,000 workers lost their jobs.

Yet, the figures of both these groups do not take into account the 250,000 youth who each year become of working age, the farmers who have been ruined by the drought and A.A.A. "crop reduction," and the tenant farmers who have been driven off the land where the large land owners have found it more profitable to take land out of production.

As the figures of the Labor Research Association prove, no appreciable gains have been made in employment by the Roosevelt administration.

Richberg's figures on Public Works, modeled after those of Secretary of the Interior Ickes, include 375,000 young workers in the C.C.C. camps.

On relief work, which he euphemistically calls temporary public employment," Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, on the day before Richberg's report, issued statements that at most, 1,600,000 were on work relief throughout the country—these, it must be remembered, are working for their barest "budgetary needs," anywhere from \$2 to \$12 a week.

Were Richberg not being trifling with human misery, one would be inclined to scoff at his report. Instead, one must characterize it as the worst sort of deception intended to bolster up the Roosevelt regime. In the blunt language of millions of ruined farmers—it is what is spread over the ground to make the roses grow.

Calling U.S. Troops

AS preparations are being made by the employers to reopen the Southern mills, spokesmen for the Government are already speaking quite openly of the "menace of new outbreaks."

By this they mean the renewed menace of more killings of strikers by Government troops.

Now Gorman and his fellow officials of the U. T. W. are calling for Federal troops to "protect" the strikers from the National Guard!

As if it makes the slightest difference whether the troops are State or Federal! Government troops, whether State or Federal, have but one function in a strike—to break the strike by attacking picket lines, permitting scabs to work, and crushing all resistance by open violence.

Was not the Minneapolis strike crushed by a similar trick, the trick of calling in the State troops to "protect" the strikers against the Minneapolis police? And did not the "protecting" State troopers protect, not the strikers, but the scabs?

Federal troops, like State troops, are part of the strike-breaking machinery of the government, of the real dictatorship which the employers wield over the workers through the forms of their "democratic" government.

THE Southern ruling class, which is the backbone of the Roosevelt Democratic Party, is already mobilizing its Governors, courts, police and State troops to open the mills-force.

In the South it is Roosevelt's Democratic Party which murders workers to protect the profits of the bosses. In California, it is the Republican Party which sheds the blood of the working class in defense of capitalist interests.

Differing from these two openly strike-breaking parties, the Socialist Party, under the cover of a mild "criticism" of the government, actually supports the strike-breaking policies of William Green, Gorman and company. The Socialist, Emil Rieve, in the U. T. W. acts, by his failure to expose the Gormans, as the fig-leaf for strike-breaking policies. Of all the political parties, the Communist Party alone has boldly and unequivocally come out in action to help the strikers win their demands expressed in the U. T. W. Convention for better wages and an end of the speed-up.

The Communist Party alone has placed itself on the side of the strikers against all the terrorism, and the "arbitration" trickery of the government and the Gormans.

And through its fight for better wages, and against the Roosevelt terrorism, the Communist Party alone fights to end altogether the whole system of capitalist wage slavery.

Slavic Groups Will Meet in Los Angeles Sept. 19 on Job Insurance Bill

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 10.—All Slavic workers' organizations here are being urged to elect delegates to a conference on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which will be held Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m., at the Polish Auditorium, Avalon Boulevard and Fortieth Street.

The conference will be a continuation of the federation formed when delegates from several Slavic organizations met here on Aug. 22, endorsed the workers' bill.

Imperialist Plot Shown at Inquiry

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Continued from Page 1)

sources close to the Senate Committee, that it will be "impossible" to go far into the business of the steel trust—the keystone both of the munitions business and of American capitalism. It was learned also that the committee has no intention at this time of inquiring in the manner in which a high official of the War Department is involved in contracts of the war department with American firms.

The whole emphasis of the committee thus far has been upon the fiction that European, particularly British, munitions makers are even more venal than American imperialists in the same business. This correspondent also has information that there is a definite chauvinist determination upon the part of certain of the committee to concentrate upon showing up the corruption in South American munitions dealings—and thereby to tend to whitewash American imperialists by contrast.

Have To Soft-Pedal Inquiry

The fact is that the Nye-and-burg investigators cannot touch the depths of their subject for the simple reason that to really investigate munitions, particularly steel, is to probe the scandal of basic American capitalism—in which the line between "honest" and "dishonest" graft is mythical.

Bothering the committee, too, is the question of what they can recommend to remedy the situation. Once they pry the lid, however cautiously, they are in for dangerous exposure, as demonstrated today. One member of the committee has remarked already that the evidence now in the record makes a paradox of Government efforts to establish national or international control of the armaments business.

Today's record is replete with factual material which, no doubt, will be explained and analyzed by the Second American Congress Against War, at the end of this month in Chicago. There, anti-imperialists who don't have to worry about the effect of their conclusions upon business interests will adopt a program of action based upon conditions such as are now being disclosed.

The British firm in today's testimony was that of the Soley Armaments Co., Ltd., London, which controls one of the world's biggest stocks—that held by the British office. Their American agent, the American Arms Corp New York, was on the stand, the chief witness being A. J. Miranda, Jr.

It was to Miranda that the Soley's director, ironically named John Ball (almost John Bull) wrote the letter concerning China, Japan, the Chinese Soviets, and the U. S. This document read in part:

"As you are no doubt aware, China (the Nanking and Canton governments) consumes a vast quantity of small arms per year, and they have bought large quantities of rifles from us, mainly Mausers (over 100,000 in 1931-32) but have slacked off lately owing to the loss of Manchuria, and the shortage of ready money in the South, i.e., Canton and Nanking. In spite of all the dreams of idealists, who imagine that Homo Sapiens is filled with honor, justice, love and self-respect, Japan is going to take a still larger slice of China, and comparatively shortly, while the getting is good. To place herself in favorable position, Japan must either buy over the Soviet or fight them—and Japan will do one or the other before attending to some more of China."

"Such a move on Japan's part would seriously affect the United States interests in China and we think that the United States would under the above circumstances support the Chinese (Nanking) supply them with arms, etc. . . . We think it might be very advisable for you to approach the U. S. Department for Foreign Affairs and the War Department and hand them a list of what stocks there are over here, informing the departments at the same time that you are the sole representative for the U. S. A."

"This is only our suggestion to you, and you may possibly have other ideas . . . It might be better to bring the stocks and the notice of some of the 'big business' gentlemen . . ."

How intimately this British firm was associated with the official British government was indicated by Ball's notes to Miranda in discussing making the latter the American agent. Ball said that due to the size of the stocks involved (\$30,000,000 worth) that "the sale of a big block of them could alter the political balance of power of the small countries. Therefore," said Ball, "We are to a very great extent controlled by the varying policy of the government." He added, "Arms for other destinations (besides Latin-America) such as China or European states could not be offered by you without our previous consent."

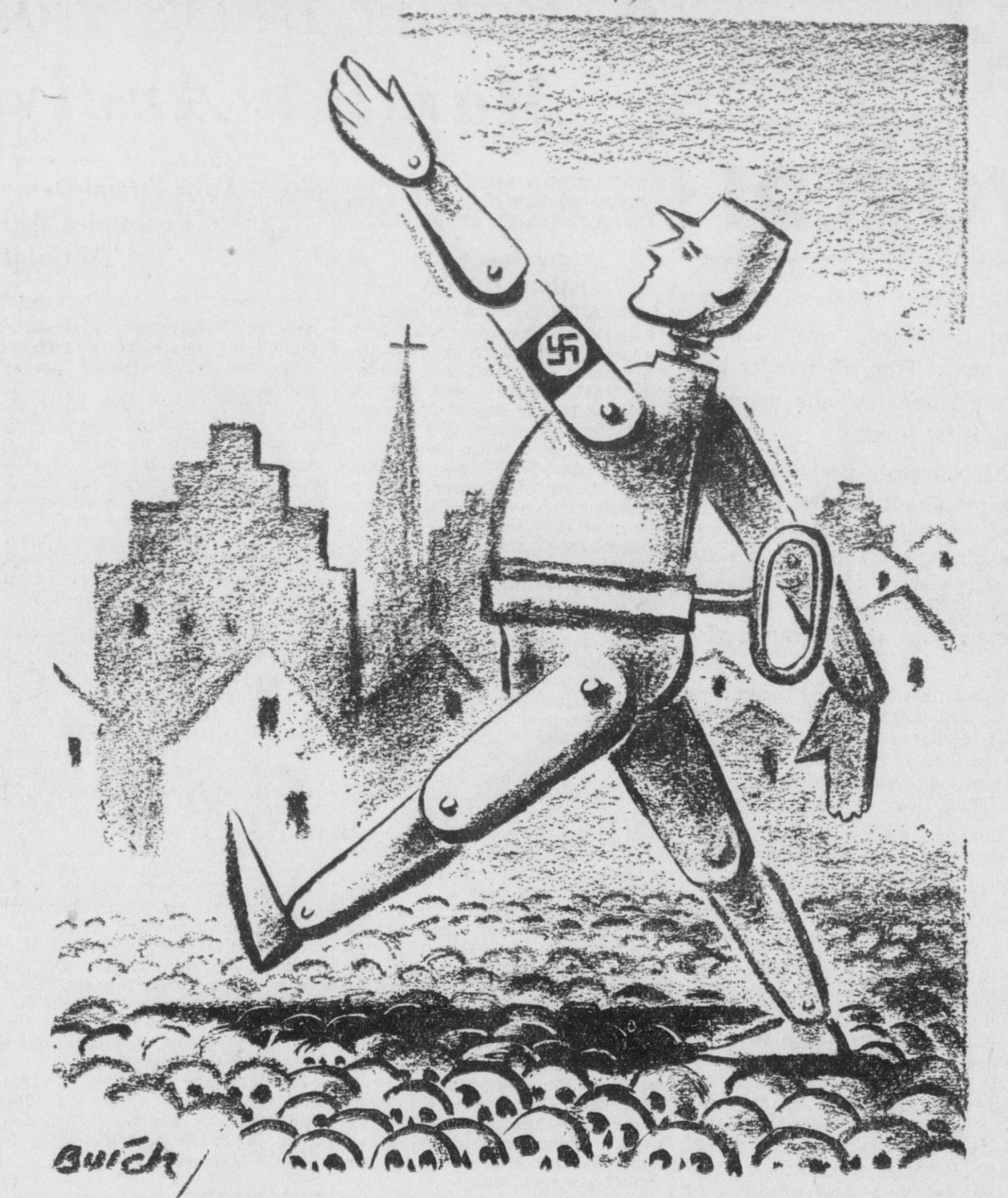
Otto Popovich Freed on Bail Following Militant Mass Action

OTTO Popovich, militant New York anti-fascist, who was sentenced to six months and ten days in jail for the distribution of anti-Nazi leaflets, was released yesterday from Welfare Island on \$1,000 bail as a result of the mass action carried on by the Popovich Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense.

Popovich, candidate for Alderman on the Communist Party ticket in Queens, was given this vicious sentence by Magistrate Alfred Hoffman, an appointee of Mayor LaGuardia, who attacked Popovich for his political beliefs and his militant stand.

Mass indignation over this decision resulted in the granting of a "Certificate of Reasonable Doubt," pending the appeal, and the fixing of bail at \$1,000.

"THE STORM TROOPS STILL MARCH ON!"—Adolph Hitler by Bureck



National Textile Union Position On Unity in the General Strike

By EDITH BERKMAN N. T. W. U. Organizer

The National Textile Workers Union, which was born in the great strike of 1928, today is playing a very important part in present textile strike.

The N. T. W. U. was formed because the United Textile Workers Union (A. F. of L.) had not carried on any struggles of the workers, or workers in many vicinities in strikes were betrayed by the officials of the U. T. W. The whole program of the U. T. W. was to organize most skilled crafts. They carried on no campaign to organize the unorganized.

In its four years' existence the N. T. W. U. led some of the greatest struggles of the textile workers: Gastonia, New Bedford, Lawrence, Central Falls, Pawtucket, and in the last strike of the 70,000 textile silk workers in Paterson, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. It was through the efforts of the N. T. W. U. that the dyers joined the last strike. It was through the efforts of the N. T. W. U. that the Arbitration Board, through Mr. Wagner, was forced to state that the textile workers are entitled to a \$25 minimum. The N. T. W. U., in the last strike, was ready and willing to unite all the textile workers to help win the strike. The A. F. of L. officials were in the way of this unity.

In the last year, the growth of the U. T. W. has been tremendous, especially with the promises of the NRA and the forcing of many workers into the U. T. W. through agreements. The recent U. T. W. convention with its 560 delegates proved most convincingly that these workers will not stand for any sell-out actions of the highly-paid big officials. It was this convention that forced the issuance of the strike call.

Call For Unity

The National Board of the N. T. W. U. in preparation for this gigantic strike, and having the interest of the workers in mind, decided to issue a statement to the general strike committee, offering to unite all its forces and throw all of its organizers, to help win this strike. The National Board also decided to urge all locals of the N. T. W. U. to form a united front with locals of the U. T. W. in the various localities.

Many workers ask, what assurance have we that even though we are united in the strike, the U. T. W. officials will not sell out this strike as they did in the past? To this we can answer, that only by active participation in the strike committees, on the picket line, in the strike meetings, of all the members of the N. T. W. U., can we win over all the workers against any scheming and betrayals of the officials of the U. T. W. Only through this united effort can we improve our conditions in the mills in this greatest struggle in the history of the textile workers. It is the duty of the N. T. W. U. members, in this united front in Easton to guard against any arbitration schemes and to be prepared to win the majority of the workers to stay on strike until they win their demands.

Series by Bela Kun In Daily Tomorrow

The third installment of the series of articles by Bela Kun entitled "The Most Burning Question—Unity of Action," is omitted in today's issue of the Daily Worker due to other immediate material. The series will be continued tomorrow.

How is this working out? In Easton, Pa., our union, the N. T. W. U., has elected a committee of six, the U. T. W. elected a committee of six, this committee to be a Strategy Committee for the Easton strike.

Of whom does the Committee of six, representing the N. T. W. U., on this Strategy Committee, consist? Five workers from the mills of Easton and the organizer of the N. T. W. U., Walter Trumbull.

Why did we enter this united front? We entered this united front in Easton because we realized that it was the desire of all the textile workers in Easton not to be divided, but united in one solid body, against the mill bosses. We united because the policies of the N. T. W. U. can best be represented through a united front of all the workers and through an elected strike committee representing each and every mill in the strike.

Many workers ask, what assurance have we that even though we are united in the strike, the U. T. W. officials will not sell out this strike as they did in the past? To this we can answer, that only by active participation in the strike committees, on the picket line, in the strike meetings, of all the members of the N. T. W. U., can we win over all the workers against any scheming and betrayals of the officials of the U. T. W. Only through this united effort can we improve our conditions in the mills in this greatest struggle in the history of the textile workers. It is the duty of the N. T. W. U. members, in this united front in Easton to guard against any arbitration schemes and to be prepared to win the majority of the workers to stay on strike until they win their demands.

Unity Essential

It is true that the N.T.W.U. has prestige in Lodi: it is the union that organized the last strike and won demands for the workers. It is true that in Lodi the workers have no faith in the officials of the U.T.W., but the Lodi mill is a part of the United Piece Dye which has two mills in Paterson, whose workers belong to the U.T.W. And because of this, the decision to merge with the U.T.W. is an important decision for unity of all the workers.

This is the greatest strike in the history of the textile industry. United we can win the strike. The members of the National, or former members of the National, U.T.W., let no-one split this unity. Forward on the picket lines and to a successful strike.

Organize for Victory in the Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

rank and file mill committees in the neighboring mills; invite them to join with you in setting up local strike committees representing all the mills in the county with, say, two representatives or three from each mill committee. This committee should be in charge of the strike in the county, it should maintain closest contacts with the mill committees and regularly report on all activities and proposals to all the strikers.

5. These county or city strike committees should likewise quickly reach the strike committees in neighboring cities or counties and prepare for regional conferences, with representatives present if possible from every mill and at least from every locality where regional strike committees, say, one for New England, one for New Jersey, one for Pennsylvania, one for the Carolinas, and one for the lower South are established.

Such regional committees, truly representative of the rank and file, and made of honest, militant fighters, could, within a few days, set up a National Rank and File Strike Committee which could really lead the strike to victory.

COMRADE textile workers, this job can be done by you. You have shown your ability to organize mass picket lines, flying squadrons and mass picket lines. Through your efforts hundreds of mills have been closed.

In the same determined manner you can or-

ganize the leadership of your strike. You can take it in your own hands. You can set up a leadership that will lead to victory, and to a powerful organization capable of maintaining your gains.

Don't wait for some one to come in to help you. If there are those there who agree with this policy so much the better. But at any rate follow out this method of organizing your strike and victory is sure.

You should also take up the organization of relief. The farmers, workers in other industries, large sections of the lower middle class are ready to help you. Organize relief committees. Recruit strikers to visit workers' organizations, trade unions, farmers, small storekeepers. Ask them for relief. They will help.

Keep up your spirits. Hold regular meetings. Develop sports. Take up singing and other such activities. Draw in the women and children. Make this a fight in which all strikers and their families are rallied for a fight to victory.

Finally, the Communist Party urges you to reach the other workers to aid you in the fight for your civil rights, for your right to hold meetings, to picket the mills, and for the freedom of the workers' press. The workers stand shoulder to shoulder with you. They will join with you in protests against the terror. They can be brought into sympathetic strikes and even into a general strike to aid you on to victory.

Stand firm for your demands. Organize your strike. Arouse the workers in other industries. The Communist Party pledges its aid. This is the road to victory.

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

A Friend of Mosley's What Happened in London Two News Reports

SIR Oswald Mosley, the British aspirant for the Hitlerian post in England, has a very good friend working for the New York Times.

When over 100,000 anti-Fascists in London on Sunday met in a counter-demonstration against the Fascist concentration, Mr. Charles A. Selden, London correspondent for the Times, came to the aid of Mosley by deliberately distorting news of the demonstration.

For weeks before the fascist meeting the Communist Party led the mobilization of a united front counter-demonstration to Fascism in Hyde Park. Mosley, who expected 10,000 black-shirted Fascists to march, could muster only 5,000 (that is, according to the count of his friend Selden). Whereas, according to other capitalist sources between 100,000 and 150,000 people massed to boo Mosley and to express their hatred of Fascism.

THE Times story reports 5,000 Fascists, well protected by 7,000 police, "and an equal number of anti-Fascists, mostly Communists." Selden cannot overlook the 150,000 people massed in Hyde Park, and, since he cannot attribute their presence to the support of the Fascists, he declares: "All, except a few thousand of these, were spectators who had no use for either Fascists or Communists."

To show his impartiality still further, he quotes Mosley's statements, and omits a single word of the anti-Fascist spokesmen.

Now we have not yet received cable reports from the London Daily Worker on what actually happened, but we have enough information to show that the Times story is a tissue of lies.

THE anti-Fascist mobilization, which was fought by the British Labor Party officials and the trade union leaders, was effective in preventing Mosley from speaking, and was a militant massing of anti-Fascists, who turned out 20 to 1 against the Fascists, despite huge provocative police organization to aid the Fascists.

The United Press is no more friendly to the anti-Fascists and Communists than is the Times. Yet we get the following details as published by the U. P. in the New York Herald Tribune. The headlines read: "Mob in London Hurls Mosley with Tomatoes. 11 Hurt in Riot of 100,000 Jamming Hyde Park To Boo Young Fascist Chief."

Which is quite a different story from Mr. Selden's. Selden makes the crowd of 100,000 appear as spectators who came to see the sport, a cricket crowd with the good old English spirit of "fair play," not concerned with whether Fascist forces advance or not. He stresses the imaginative peacefulness of the meeting, which, of course, is far from the facts. We quote the United Press:

"Sir Oswald Mosley was peppered this afternoon with very ripe tomatoes and fruits, hurled at him during rioting in which eleven persons were injured while he attempted to address a huge gathering of his Fascist followers in Hyde Park. Mounted police charged the milling throng . . . Thousands of police guarded Hyde Park, where 100,000 persons jammed a Fascist mass meeting, most of them present to boo Mosley."

MOST of the 100,000, it is clear from this report, came to express their hatred of Fascism, came in response to the united front appeal issued by the Communist Party leaders and other anti-Fascists; and they effectively kept the Fascist whelp from speaking, despite the 7,000 police and their auto-gyro.

The U. P. cable tells how the meeting was broken up:

"When Mosley attempted to speak, the anti-Fascists left their own meeting to join the crowd around the Fascist platform, and started the tomato barrage. They threw it to get the reformer, which was guarded by a square of black-shirted Fascists six deep. The demonstrations lasted one hour, after which the Fascists, headed by Mosley, and followed by a jeering crowd, marched to their headquarters in Chelsea and dispersed, while the police shooed the anti-Fascists in other directions."

This is a victory for the anti-Fascist concentration, no matter how the Times correspondent would like to pooh-pooh the whole affair.

MOSLEY, as R. Palme Dutt in his book, "Fascism and the Social Revolution," shows, was nurtured and trained by the British Labor Party. While it was one of the outstanding leaders of the British Labor Party, the Communist Party exposed his Fascist trends, while various Socialist leaders were claiming him as their very own.

Dutt quotes the New Leader, organ of the Independent Labor Party, who wrote of the Mosley Memorandum, just before he left the Party to organize his fascist bands: "In the main, as is known, his scheme followed Independent Labor Party lines." Fenner Brockway, another Labor Party leader, who admires Roosevelt so much, wrote "In the days of the I. L. P. Group and the smaller Mosley Group there is a good deal in common. . . ."

Today these people who claimed Mosley as of their flesh and blood do everything possible to keep the workers divided in their fight against Fascism.