

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
Yesterday's Receipts \$ 147.87
Total to Date \$3845.75
Press Run Yesterday 50,000

Vol. XI, No. 220

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

WEATHER: Fair

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

STRIKERS FORCE BACK TROOPS IN BATTLE; ALL HAZLETON OUT IN SOLIDARITY STRIKE

War Plans Shown By Arms Sales

Action of Roosevelt To Militarize Jobless Is Revealed

By Marguerite Young

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The sale of more than \$250,000,000 worth of powder and other war stuff by the DuPont munitions dynasty during the World War, imperialist holocaust that killed millions of workers and farmers, was noted today by the Senate arms investigation. The corporations net taxable income averaged around \$64,000,000 dollars during the years 1915-1918, while its total invested capital ranged from \$128,000,000 to \$200,000,000 millions.

From the brothers Lamont, Pierre, Irene, and their cousin, Felix, the Nye-Vandenberg Committee heard the beginning of the history of an imperialist family fortune—built by war—which now forms a vital part of the bedrock of American capitalism.

Direct evidence that the Roosevelt government stopped sales of war materials in order to devote all surpluses to militarizing the unemployed under the fascist Civilian Conservation Corps program was inserted in the committee's record when the following letter from Burdette S. Wright to C. W. Webster, both Curtiss-Wright officials, on April 11, 1933 was read:

"Due to the establishment of military training for the unemployed, the Secretary of War has suspended all sales of surplus material by the War Department. . . it is not known just when this ban will be lifted."

Hardly had this proof of the militaristic Roosevelt policies leading toward both Fascism and war been introduced—without benefit of emphasis by any investigating Senator—when the committee was informed that President Roosevelt last June held a conference with an armaments corporation president and therein discussed the latter's frankly jingoistic viewpoint. This was developed by A. L. Hiss, the committee's investigator, who submitted a memorandum which he said he was informed had been discussed by Roosevelt and Thomas A. Morgan, president of Curtiss-Wright Corp., president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and executive committee member of the St. Louis post of the Army Ordnance Association.

Witnesses on the stand, officials of a subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright, said they could not confirm Hiss' information but they did not deny it. The memorandum, addressed to Morgan and said to have been left at the White House by him, declared the United States aviation industry must be helped to build its exports for the sake of "national defense" because of the more pilots, etc., abroad, the more "knowledge" (foreign military secrets) they would bring home.

Evidence before the committee shows, conversely, that the more Americans sell abroad the more American secrets they sell. The Morgan memo also decried "Congressional investigations, embargoes, pacifist talk and propaganda."

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—An indication that the Senate investigating committee is ready to get from under the implications of their own official records came yesterday—before today's session opened with startlingly good evidence regarding the American Departments of State and Commerce's active participation in the war-making activities of the munitions makers.

The Senate Committee's nervousness was disclosed when chairman Nye (Rep., North Dakota) wrote to Secretary of State Hull, saying that "the Committee deeply regrets that a false impression may have been created, and that statements made by manufacturers' agents abroad, although believed by them, may be unfounded—and the Committee regrets that the opinions of these agents seem to have been construed as necessarily reflecting the opinion of the Committee," which is one way of casting doubt upon the Committee's own evidence. And one way, too, of saying that, true or not, the evidence at this time is not necessarily sponsored by the Committee.

Follows Secret Confab
This unusual procedure followed a two-hour secret confab between Hull and Nye. The Senators' letter was handed out along with a statement by Hull that he believed in the "righteous nature" of the investigation, which he declared has

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Browder Answers Ship Fire Slander

Following the report that Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the Bureau of Navigation, would ask the Department of Justice to "investigate the activities of Communists here and abroad in connection with the Morro Castle fire," Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday issued the following statement to the press:

"The statement of Dickerson N. Hoover is a shameful slander designed to cover up the criminal negligence of the Bureau of Navigation, which is helping the Ward Line to hide its responsibility for the Morro Castle disaster.

"It is well known that the Communist Party in this and in every other country is unalterably opposed to all acts of individual terror, arson, sabotage, etc. Mr. Hoover is merely repeating the tactics of Hitler and Goering in the Reichstag fire. The Communists have the same role in both these arson cases. They are picked as convenient scapegoats for criminals high in the ranks of government and responsible capitalist society."

Nine Workers Reported Slain By Ariz. Police

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 12.—Nine workers are reported to have been murdered by police in their attack on demonstrating unemployed here last Thursday although only one, a Mexican worker named Cota, is known to have been killed. Fifty others, including Clay Naff, Communist candidate for Governor and unemployed leader, were seriously injured by tear gas and clubs.

National Guardsmen are mobilized in the army here about ten blocks from the E. R. A. offices with full "riot" equipment, including guns, gas bombs and clubs.

Meanwhile workers were preparing to hold a mass protest meeting against the terror today in front of the courthouse.

Governor Moerz, an ex-Klanman, is personally pushing the frame-up of 29 workers arrested at the demonstration and seized later when police raided the Workers' Center. The workers are held on bail ranging from \$500 to \$1,200 on charges of "rioting."

At the arraignment, workers jammed the court room to overflowing. County Attorney Renz L. Jennings refused to file a complaint against the workers. Without a complaint, the workers could not be held. Acting under the special orders of Governor B. B. Moerz, Attorney General A. T. LaPrade filed the complaints of "rioting." LaPrade stated that he would not do so but for the special orders of the governor.

Final Appeal To Listed Voters To Go to Polls Today Is Issued by C. P.

The New York Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a final appeal to all enrolled Communist voters in the State urging upon them the political necessity of voting for their Party candidates in the primaries today.

Candidates are to be chosen for City Controller, Judicial, Assembly, Senate and Board of Aldermen places on the Communist ticket. Only citizens who enrolled under the Communist Party emblem in the registration period preceding the elections last Fall are allowed to vote for the Party candidates.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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U.S. Acts to Blame C. P. In Ship Fire

Federal Official Orders Inquiry in an Effort To Aid 'Morro' Owners

NEW YORK—Co-operation between the Federal government officials and the shipowners of the Ward Ship Company to whitewash the real story of the Morro Castle fire and begin a nation-wide provocation against the Communist Party similar to the notorious Nazi Reichstag fire frame-up were revealed yesterday in the announcement by Dickerson N. Hoover, assistant director of the Bureau of Navigation, that he had requested the Department of Justice to "investigate the activities of the Communists here and at Havana in connection with the Morro Castle fire."

This action was taken yesterday by the Federal officials, despite the utter absence of the slightest evidence in the testimony to show any connection of Communists or "radicals" with the disaster which took the lives of 135 passengers and crew.

Whitewash Negligence
Also, further preparation to whitewash the criminal negligence of the ship's command, acting on orders of the company to avoid expenses, and to incite a campaign of provocation against Communists, was seen in the hurried attempt by Chief Radio Operator George W. Rogers to discredit in advance the testimony of First Assistant Radio Operator George I. Alagna, who is now being held incommunicado by the Federal authorities.

Alagna had earlier startled the investigating commission officials with the statement that the "true story of the Morro Castle remains to be told."

Yesterday, Rogers came to the aid of the Ward Company by denouncing Alagna as a "vengeful sort of agitator who tried to incite a riot on the ship because of the bad food."

Gives Safe Source
He had not heard Alagna say this personally, Rogers testified, but was told it by Captain Wilmont, Wilmont died about 12 hours before the fire broke out, and the statements attributed to him, can, naturally no longer be corroborated.

At the same time, the Ward Ship Company was revealed yesterday as making desperate attempts to disperse as many of the crew as possible to ports outside the jurisdiction of the present Federal inquiry. Members of the crew have been gagged by orders of the contract and shipped on outgoing boats wherever possible.

Meanwhile, the origin of the "Communist incendiary" charges is seen to have originated directly from the offices of the Ward Ship Line as Captain Harry Stephenson of the Grace Line Santo Rita emphatically denied all reports spread by the press that his ship had been ignited by an "international band of radicals" similar to that which the press alleges was responsible for arson on the Morro Castle.

No Evidence for Charges
As for the officers of the Ward company who started the "incendiary" charges, all questioning has failed to bring from them the

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Industry Ceases and Theatres Close As Workers Support the Textile Strike; Militia Dig Trenches, Murder Striker

70,000 Hosiery Workers Strike in Northern and Southern Mills

By Seymour Waldman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About 70,000 hosiery workers went out today, Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (A. F. of L.), announced this afternoon. "We are calling out on strike non-union seamless mills in the South and all full-fashioned mills, North or South, which are not paying the full union rates or where violations of Section 7a are taking place," Rieve stated.

"Because of the unexpectedly widespread and enthusiastic response of the Southern full-fashioned and seamless workers to the strike call of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers it has been decided to temporarily stay the call for a walk-out in the Northern full-fashioned mills where union rates are being paid. The original call covered all mills where no contractual relations between employer and employees are in existence."

Rieve's excuse for not abiding by the original strike call is that "we are short of trained organizing personnel and have found it necessary to concentrate on the Southern situation temporarily." "We wish to emphasize the fact that the strike call directed against all mills which have no contractual relations between employer and employees still stand and is merely held in abeyance until a more advantageous moment arrives to put it into effect." This sounds suspiciously like a word screen for a back door compromise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council (United Textile Workers) brought word today to strike headquarters here that the striking employees of Rayon Weavers, Inc., of this city were granted every one of the specified wage demands listed among the demands by the recent U. T. W. convention.

This partial victory was part of an agreement which provided for 36 looms per fixer, an arbitration board, the check-off, "no strikes or lockouts during the life of this agreement," and employers agree that membership in the U. T. W. shall be a condition of employment. This agreement, which runs until September 1, 1935, or until the contract shall be superseded by any contract entered into by the special strike committee and the employers' group, follows the "imperialist" U. T. W. convention demand only as far as wages and loomage are concerned.

Called By Winant
"This ought to be an effective lesson for those who said our demands are impossible," Batty, who was called to Washington by Governor Winant of New Hampshire, chairman of the textile "inquiry" board appointed a few days ago by President Roosevelt, told newspapermen. He spoke in the presence of Special Strike Committee Chairman Francis J. Gorman whose "strike demands" have consistently ignored the

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MINES, NEWSPAPERS SHUT, ALL TRANSIT TIED UP IN CITY

By Si Gerson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 12.—Twenty-five thousand workers paraded through the streets of this city today as a part of the first sympathy strike in the national textile walk-out. The city wide strike, called for 24 hours, has tied up every essential service. The heart and soul of the one-day sympathy strike movement were the hard-coal miners of District 7, United Mine Workers of America, who made up the bulk of the march.

Although originating within the rank and file of the United Mine Workers, the Central Labor Union of Hazleton quickly gave its assent to the parade and together with the officials of District 7, of the U. M. W. A., called the march.

Forty-one local unions closed practically every mine in this district and marched in the gigantic procession. Beside the miners paraded union bakers, bus drivers, printers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, milkmen, motion picture operators and workers in other trades. Not a single copy of the two daily Hazleton papers appeared on the streets as the men of the newspaper mechanical unions of the van, of course, were more than

Big Hazelton Strikers Flay U.T.W. Leader In Danville

By Charles Spencer

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALLEN TOWN, Pa., Sept. 12.—Silk workers in the Allentown area and throughout the State are fixing their eyes on the general strike action in Hazleton, where 20,000 workers of all industries have walked out in sympathy with the silk workers of the Duplan Corporation. Hazleton labor, harking to the glorious traditions associated with the battle of the miners during the Molly Maguire period, will take part in a mighty parade Thursday morning.

While U. T. W. leaders at Allentown tried to play down this militant mass action, silk workers ask the leadership embarrassing questions.

U. T. W. leaders like Maeri refuse to do anything to organize the strike. Nobody knows what mill is going to be picketed until ten minutes beforehand. No strike committee has been elected. The work-

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Scores Are Injured as Saylesville Strikers Battle Troops

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—William Blackwood of Pawtucket, a striker, died of gunshot wounds and Charles Corman, another striker is dying as the result of an attack by militiamen against the workers at the Sayles Finishing Company mill at Saylesville late this afternoon.

By Carl Reeve

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—I was at Saylesville this morning and found that 5,000 workers were massed in the vicinity of the mill expressing a militant and uncowed spirit in spite of an all-night battle with National Guard troops.

Later I went into Providence, only about five miles away, and went into the office of the Communist Party. I found that the Daily Worker remains undistributed in the Providence section. Bundles that came in for the last few days were not distributed. They are lying in the Party office untouched. If the bundle order for Providence was increased it was a fake order. The ironical thing is that the militant fighters at the Saylesville strike front were even deprived of reading the Daily Worker account of their own battle, because the Daily Worker containing the story of the fighting at Saylesville was lying unopened in the Party office with several thousand other Daily Workers.

There were two Party members in the office when I passed through. They said they can't find anyone to distribute the paper and complained that they must get a permit to sell, etc.

If they had taken the Daily Worker to Saylesville and set it down among the workers there, in five minutes the Saylesville fighters would have snatched it up.

I believe that any explanation that Comrade Weber, Party organizer, can make is insufficient. There is no excuse for Providence, with 50,000 on strike in the State, making not even an honest effort to distribute the paper. Such a state of affairs is inexcusable.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—After more than 12 hours of continuous battling against 500 National Guard troops, several thousand textile strikers are now still massed around the Sayles Mill at Saylesville, a few miles from Providence, pressing against the clubs and bayonets of the National Guards. The troops are digging up the streets with picks and erecting barbed wire entanglements across the streets several blocks from the mill.

It took the National Guard 12 hours to push the strikers these few blocks. There are now nearly 2,000 guardsmen in the vicinity of the mill. Scores have been injured in the fighting. After deputy sheriffs shot into the thick of the strikers last evening, seriously wounding a number of strikers, Governor Francis Green called out every National Guard unit in the State and 500 immediately went into the mill. Martial law now rules Saylesville. The order to shoot to kill has been given to the National Guardsmen this afternoon. Nine strikers are arrested and held under \$1,800 bail on charges of rioting and other accusations.

Strikers Repulse Guards
In the all-night fighting, the strikers, with well disciplined action, put out all lights around the mill, stopped autos in the area and forced them to put out all lights, opened fire hydrants and manholes in order to disconnect lighting. The strikers beat back an attack of the guards, who used not only tear gas but strong vomit or nausea gas, which makes the victim deathly sick. In the night fighting they pushed the National Guards back into the mill's gates. They broke down one gate of the filtration plant of the mill and surged inside the mill gates before the guardsmen arrived.

Following the arrival of the guardsmen in the evening, the strikers during the night again and again repulsed ferocious attacks by the troops.

Troops Fire Gas Bombs
Heavy fighting occurred in the Moshassuck Cemetery fronting on Lansdowne Avenue near the mill. It took the National Guards several

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HOW TO END BLOODSHED IN THE TEXTILE STRIKE

AN EDITORIAL

SHOULD the use of flying squadrons, mass picket lines and mass marches be stopped in the textile strike?
If they are stopped, what would be the effect on the strike; how would such a decision influence the chances of victory?
If they are to be continued, what must the workers do to protect themselves from the criminal violence of company thugs, local police, state troopers and state militiamen?
These are burning questions of strategy in the present nation-wide textile strike.
A few days ago Mr. Francis J. Gorman, the U.T.W. strike leader, answered the first question in the affirmative, that flying squadrons and mass marches be stopped, when he ordered the New England workers not to march on Lawrence. He gave as the justification for his order "a desire to avoid violence."

On Tuesday, John Peel, Southern U.T.W. strike director, following the lead of Mr. Gorman, ordered the flying squadrons "to disperse and not resume activity." As his reason, he gave out the following: "I knew if they did not disperse it meant slaughter. I issued the order because I had every reason to believe that the flying squadrons would be practically annihilated."
It is clear, both from Gorman's action against

a march on Lawrence and from Peel's statement to the press, that the U.T.W. strike leadership has definitely decided to abandon flying squadrons, mass marches and, naturally following, mass picket lines also.

WHAT would be the effect of such a decision if accepted by the striking workers?

Clearly, it would stop the spread of the strike immediately. It would be a step backward. It would be just what the mill owners, waiting to reopen their mills, want at this time.

Moreover, under the conditions of terror growing in the mill towns, coupled with the growing need for strike relief, and the growth of passivity which such a policy would stimulate among the strikers, it would lead to a break in the strikers' ranks in many places, with the newly or weakly organized sectors returning to work.

It would lead to a gradual wearing down of the workers' strength and to the defeat of the strike.

Particularly in a strike like the present textile strike, where the strike front reaches through a dozen States from Maine to Alabama, when 4,000 or more mills are involved, it is necessary to maintain the spreading, sweeping character of the strike. The militancy and determination of the workers

must be kept at a high level. No scabs must be permitted to enter the struck mills; neighboring mills now operating or which attempt to operate must be closed down. This is necessary, not only to maintain the effectiveness of the strike, but also to maintain the morale of the strikers.

The fighting spirit of the workers can only be kept up when they are confident that their strike is spreading, that it is gaining strength, that victory is assured.

The strike involving 500,000 workers, which no longer spreads, which suffers breaks in the strike front, which loses its militancy, which permits itself to be transformed into an endurance contest with the bosses, is certain to end in defeat for the workers.

The Communist Party, therefore, emphasizes the need of spreading the strike until it becomes 100 per cent effective, until every mill in every branch of the industry (cotton, wool, silk, rayon, hosiery, carpets, etc.) is shut down tight.

And the only way by which the strike can be spread, the militancy and determination of the strikers maintained, and victory assured, is by continuing and further extending the work of flying squadrons, mass marches, and mass picket lines. The counter policy of Gorman, Peel & Co. is a policy which would lead to the defeat of the strike, to still further speed-up, and to still greater slavery.

BUT the question still remains: How can the workers meet the violence of the mill owners, of their hired thugs, police and militia?

The first point is this: The responsibility for the violence rests squarely on the mill owners and on the local, state and federal authorities. The workers, in not one instance, have attacked police, troopers or militia.

In every case, in both the Northern and Southern textile areas, provocative attacks have been made by hired company thugs, riff raff from the under-world pressed into service by the bosses, and then, to maintain "law and order," the police, troopers and militia are called out to disperse the strikers, who are charged with responsibility for the rioting and the violence started by company agents. This has become the recognized strike-breaking technique.

The workers from the outset were entirely within their rights. They have the recognized right (in words) to strike, to assemble, to picket. They have the right to persuade other workers to join their strike, to aid them in the fight for improved conditions.

Flying squadrons, mass marches and mass picket lines are merely the most effective methods of exercising the rights of the workers. They are the

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Steel Union Urges Locals to Prepare for Anti-War Parley

SHOP DELEGATES STRESSED IN CALL BY N.Y. ORGANIZER

Discussion of Danger of War and Fascism Is Needed at All Meetings, Declares Union Executive—Two Shops Contribute

By James Lustig
(District Organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union)

As a result of the antagonisms existing between the capitalist countries on the one hand, and between the capitalist world and the Soviet Union on the other, there is an acute and immediate danger of war. In spite of this there are many workers who underestimate this danger. This

underestimation exists to a great degree among the workers of the trade unions in general and members of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in particular. This is so because the members of our union had until recently no connection whatsoever with the radical labor movement. Ninety-nine per cent of them were either members of the A. F. of L. or entirely unorganized. Consequently their ideology was formed by the capitalist press, the radio, church, movies and other means of propaganda controlled by the capitalists.

where our members were conspicuous by their absence. Such a situation has to be remedied without delay by systematically keeping this question alive, and by explaining and convincing our membership of the necessity of fighting against war and fascism in order to maintain and improve our working conditions and in order to make it possible to build our unions.

Urges More Committees
We are to see to it that functioning anti-war committees are set up on a local and shop basis, directing by a responsible leading member.

The New York District of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, as a result of an intensified campaign that has been carried on for the past few weeks in connection with the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, will send from eight to ten delegates from its local and shops.

All the other unions should do their utmost to send similar delegations in proportion to their membership, so that the preparations for this congress shall be used to convince the workers of the necessity of fighting against war and fascism, and that the congress itself shall give new inspiration and stimulus to the delegates to carry on the work after the congress and bring about an increasing mass movement, rooted in the shops and factories, that will be a stumbling block to both fascism and war.

When the appeal of the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism was read at the Silver and Holloware local of our union, some of the workers asked the following questions:

Three Questions Asked

(1) Why should not the United States arm itself when all other countries are doing the same thing?

(2) Why do we raise the question of war and fascism at union meetings, where we are supposed to speak only about wages and hours?

(3) Which country is the one which fights for peace?

Several workers declared that they were in the last war and that they were ready to go to war again and send their children too. Others expressed the opinion that the United States will not enter into another war.

These statements show the dangerous effects of the agitation carried on by the bourgeoisie which systematically has fed the minds of the workers and which, if not counteracted soon and in a proper way will be paid for dearly by the workers. In the discussion which followed the reading of the appeal, all these questions were answered with the result that the anti-war congress was endorsed by a great majority.

Workers Raise Money

Workers in two shops, members of the Silver and Holloware local who during the past few days received a wage increase as a result of their organized efforts aided by the union, decided to give half of their first week's wage increase towards financing the sending of delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism. The local elected two delegates.

No doubt there are similar underestimation and confusion in the minds of workers of other unions. No doubt there is conscious opposition in other unions too against raising such questions at meetings. Some workers might draw the conclusion from this that in order to maintain unity and avoid friction at union meetings the best thing is not to raise the question. This is a pure and simple opportunist attitude that will prove fatal to the trade union movement. The proof of the danger of not raising the question of war and fascism in our trade unions was manifested at the recent anti-war demonstrations

How To End Bloodshed in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

methods that really make a strike effective, that close the mills tight, that force the bosses to grant the workers' demands.

The bosses, knowing the effectiveness of these methods, resort to terror and violence in an effort to break the strike, in an effort to drive the workers back into the mills under the same old starvation.

The first job of the textile workers, and of the working class as a whole, therefore, is to expose the criminal violence of the bosses, to show up their vicious, strikebreaking hirelings in local, state and Federal offices, and to arouse the broad masses of the people against them and their murderous acts.

In other words, instead of following the vacillating, belly-crawling policies of Mr. Gorman, retreating in the face of the terror, the workers must arouse greater masses against the terror. Workers, farmers, intellectuals, middle class people, must all be drawn in to defend the workers' rights.

At this moment all efforts should be devoted to arousing mass support for the spreading of the word, for the defense of the strikers. All workers' organizations should react to every instance of boss class terror, sending resolutions and telegrams to the responsible authorities, holding meetings of protest, carrying through gigantic protest demonstrations, and organizing sympathetic strikes, including

Strikers Battle Troops at Mill

By CARL REEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

hours to clear the Cemetery. Hundreds of gas bombs were set off during the night. Seven known National Guardsmen are in the hospital and at least 30 more suffered enough injury to go off duty.

The strikers tore up cobblestones from the streets, used bricks and stones and sticks.

Strikers hurled the vomit gas bombs time after time back into the ranks of the guardsmen. The troops clubbed viciously. They soon attached bayonets and advanced on the strikers with bayonets ready to strike.

The hands of a number of strikers were severely burned from the gas bombs which they hurled back at the troops.

Many Strikers Wounded

James Dolan, a striker, received a fractured skull from a trooper's club. Included among those shot were a 73-year old woman, Mrs. Leonie Gussart, shot in both legs. Deputy sheriffs used both shot guns and riot guns in the early evening firing, wounding many.

The guardsmen rode into the strike area on their artillery cars. This morning trucks brought them rifle ammunition. They used barbed wire for entanglements around the mill and last night sent up many illuminating flares trying to search out the strikers in the darkness. They also used anti-aircraft searchlights. This afternoon an airplane was hovering over the pickets.

The published list of injured, set at 50, is undoubtedly far too low, as many injured were not treated at hospitals. Although it is reported in the press that the troops were told not to fire, it is a confirmed fact that the troopers fired several volleys from their rifles in the heavy fighting in the cemetery.

Strikers Taunt Troopers

This afternoon the strikers were standing several thousand strong at the deadline set by the troopers and taunting the National Guards for their attack on the workers.

"Do you want us to work for two dollars a week?" I heard one striker ask the guardsmen, who stood club in hand, in a heavy line across Lonsdale Ave. Another declared, "You wouldn't shoot that gun at us, would you?" "When are they going to call out the Boy Scouts?" was a frequent slogan.

Undoubtedly many of the young guardsmen, who are themselves mill workers, do not relish their job and look anything but proud. They are very young boys from Providence, from the homes. The strikers were appealing to them not to do the work of the mill owners. "You have to come out here and shoot us down so that Sayles can make more money," one striker told the guardsmen.

Town Supports Strike

The population of the town is solidly behind the strikers, and there is great indignation at the use of the troops to break the strike and keep the mill running. The Sayles Company claimed 700 inside the mill yesterday. They claim 500 inside today. The Sayles mill workers are virtual prisoners in the mill.

At 10 o'clock last night the strikers counter-attacked from three different sides, as tombstones were scattered in the cemetery. The troops were beaten back.

At midnight the guardsmen again charged down Lonsdale Avenue. A rain of rocks halted them. It was not until 7 o'clock this morning that the strikers were finally forced back and the deadlines set up.

U. T. W. Heads Aid Terror

Joseph Sylvia, U. T. W. leader, arrived on the scene at ten last night. He went inside the guardsmen's lines and conferred with the head of the troops, General Dean, for an hour. Sylvia refused to state what had been said. The guardsmen all had steel helmets, riot guns, rifles, gas bombs, grenades, and clubs. Their headquarters are inside the mill gates.

Horace Riviere, in a statement to Governor Green, blamed the trouble on "a gang of hoodlums." This is the U. T. W. leader's characterization of heroic strikers. Riviere said there was no objection to militia.

More Mills Closed

New mills which were shut down today include Three Rivers and Bondsville, Mass., which employed 900 workers; Chicopee Manufacturing Co., Mass., with 1,000 workers closed yesterday when only a dozen reported for work; nine Rhode Island Mills employing a total of 1,100 workers, the biggest being the Lebanon Mills. The strike definitely continues to spread, and remains solid and effective throughout New England.

Mass picketing throughout the whole textile area was good today. Mass picketing took place at many points.

Strikers Flay UTW Leader in Danville

(Continued from Page 1)

organization) trying to inject themselves into the affairs of the local group of the United Textile Workers and to dominate the situation."

There was not a vote taken on the calling off of the strike; the action was taken over the protests of the majority of the strike committee, a number of whom were former members of the National Textile Workers Union who joined in a united front with the U.T.W.

Dodson's Action Protested
Immediately after the edict was issued to call off the strike, Jim Cruze, secretary-treasurer of the strike committee, sent the following telegram to Francis J. Gorman, national strike chairman in Washington:

"This is to inform you that President Roxie Dodson, Local 2057, called off strike here today without vote of local strike committee. President Dodson advises that this was done with sanction of national headquarters. We protest this illegal action of local president in making serious breach in national strike front. Request that steps be taken at once authorizing continuation of strike at Danville."

Workers Call Flying Squadrons
Rank and file members of the strike committee told the press today that they will take every step possible to restrict the Danville mills. They issued a call to other towns to send in flying squadrons and called on the workers to repudiate the betrayal and to set up mass picket lines.

Mrs. Dodson fought against the strike from the very beginning. And once the strike vote was taken over her protests, she fought against mass picketing and refused to unite forces with the Danville local of the National Textile Workers Union, which was the strongest local in the town.

Unity of the two unions was established. However, mass picketing was carried on. The strike was becoming a success.

But the strike was too successful for Mrs. Dodson and the mill owners. She called it off and received considerable praise for her action in the local mill owners' press, the "Danville Bee."

Strike Gains Elsewhere
Meanwhile the strike is gaining strength in other sections of the South. Flying squadrons visited High Point last night and this morning. It is estimated that more than 1,500 hosiery workers have joined the strike.

Additional troops took to the field today in the key North Carolina mill centers. In Gastonia, where there were no guardsmen until today, special U. S. A. companies, equipped and trained for strike duty, patrolled the property of the Danville-Jenks Mill, scene of the bitter struggle in 1929, but no strikers returned to the looms. Skeleton crews of strikebreakers were taken in closely-guarded cars into the Hanover, Pinckney and Rankin Mills.

More Troops in Burlington
Additional troops were also dispatched to the Burlington area where the strikers are active on the picket lines and in flying squads. A flying squad visited the hosiery mills at Alamo County today. Another squadron from Spindale rode through Asheville, where they were harassed by rural police and state patrolmen in front of the large plants in the Asheville-Black Mountain Highway.

In Winston Salem, N. C., heavy detachments of guards are in all sections of the city and workers must show passes in order to go in or out of the mill area.

Workers' homes in Concord were searched for Communist leaflets. Even the highway traffic in Reidsville, N. C., is under the direction of National Guardsmen.

The strike is stronger today than it was yesterday, despite the Danville betrayal and despite orders of John Peel, Southern U.T.W. leader, to call off all militant activities.

Strike in Hazelton Cheers Allentown

By CHARLES SPENCER

(Continued from Page 1)

ers are kept in the dark as to all developments.

To question from the workers on what to do despite this attempt to demoralize the strike the rank and file militants are beginning to call shop meetings and are electing mill committees.

This "do nothing" policy of the U. T. W. leaders was exposed at a mass meeting last night at the Labor Temple by A. W. Mills, district organizer of the Communist Party.

In Bethlehem, although the Twentieth Century mill is closed tight Mayor Pfeiffer asserts that "there is no strike in Bethlehem." Conrad Reinder and Irving Jennings were arrested after speaking to a strike meeting. They were charged with inciting to riot and a ventriloquist dummy which was seized from Reinder's car is being held as evidence. The terror in this steel town is growing hourly.

Today the main activity will be to close the ribbon mills in Allentown and the silk mills of Emaus. A mass meeting is being called by the Communist Party for Friday evening at Center Square with Israel Amber as the main speaker.

70,000 Hosiery Workers Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

enumerated wage and lousage differential minimums formulated by the U.T.W. convention.

Generalized, Gorman's reshuffle of the U. T. W. convention demands called for abolition of the stretch-out, recognition of the U.T.W., the six-hour day and the 30-hour week. "With the same earning power that the workers received under the 40-hour week; establishment of a maximum work load for operations in various divisions of the textile industry; and the establishment of an arbitration tribunal mutually agreeable to both parties to settle all disputes that the parties are unable to adjust themselves. The decision of said arbitration board to be final and binding upon both parties." Later, Gorman chuckled this reshuffle overboard and proposed that both sides pledge acceptance of whatever decision the Winant board should hand down.

Will Approve Agreement

For the first time since the September 1 strike call was flashed from Washington, Gorman admitted today that the wage demands of yesterday's New Bedford agreement are the same as those announced in the U.T.W. convention.

"Undoubtedly from the sentiment I've heard expressed by the members of the strike committee, this New Bedford agreement will be approved," Gorman told the press after Betty had concluded his report. However, though he volunteered that the New Bedford rayon agreement "meets with all our demands," he declared that "it has no effect on our dealing with the industry as a whole."

The minimum wage demands won in New Bedford, as read off by Betty, are:

Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; and highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.

New Strike Developments

Other strike developments today were:

1. The employer-dominated Winant board announced that Peter Horn, president of the Owners' Silk Institute and head of the N. R. T. W. Code Authority, is expected for a conference called this afternoon.

George Sloan and Arthur Besse, Cotton and Wool Institute and NRA Code Authority heads, respectively, are also expected to confer with the three members of the board.

Denies Calling Off Strike

When asked about the confirmed report that about the Communist local U. T. W. leader, had called off the strike in Danville, Virginia, with the consent of national headquarters, Gorman declared: "That's wrong. We've wired her about that. The strike applies to Danville and every other textile mill." The Riverside and Dan River Mills, of Danville, are key plants employing between 6,000 and 8,000 workers. Mrs. Dodson, it is understood, called off the strike to stop the growth of militancy among the strikers.

Gorman Telegraphed Roosevelt

at Hyde Park asking the President to send "a word of advice . . . urging fairness" to the various governors who have called out the familiar strike-breaking National Guard. "The use of troops where used at all in a strictly impartial manner would be helpful," Gorman wired Roosevelt, despite his added reminder to Roosevelt that "there is no need whatever in any case for State troops and we protest most vigorously their use as aids to strike-breakers."

"Proposals for settlement now must come from the employers. They must come from each division of the industry as a whole. I expect they will come and I expect that we shall have peace proposals from some divisions of the industry long before a month has expired," Gorman declared early today.

Use Negroes Against Whites

A U.T.W. telegram from the town of Ninety-Six, S. C., revealed that the southern mill owners are trying to play their well-known anti-working class game of playing of Negro against white worker. The wire declared: "Management putting in Negro help in picket room. Over 100 deputies who will not let pickets within 100 feet of gates. Turn hose on them to drive back. Non-union workers brought in from other mills."

FOOD PRICES RISE TO HIGHEST POINT IN LAST 3 YEARS

Every Basic Food Rose Sharply, Department of Labor Reveals—3.2 Per Cent Increase Shown in Two Weeks Ending Aug. 28

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The prices of all foods continued their sharp upward rise during the two weeks ending Aug. 28 to a point 27.5 per cent above the average prices of April 15, 1933, the Department of Labor announced yesterday.

Every important foodstuff listed in the Labor Department survey increased in price. With meats, especially pork leading the lists, such basic foods as the working class diets as all dairy products, bread, macaroni, rice, butter, cheese, bacon, lard, potatoes, coffee, tea and canned goods, rose sharply. Meats, for instance, were 21 per cent higher than a year ago.

Although the reports issued in the past by the Department of Labor have stated that prices on a certain date were highest since a comparable past date, the present report does not do so. However, a comparison with the last report, issued Aug. 30, shows how prices have sky-rocketed. On Aug. 30 the report said: "During the two weeks ending Aug. 14, retail food prices took the largest leap upward of the present year—3.2 per cent."

While the Midwest drought has been an important factor in raising the prices of food to the consumers, the criminal A. A. A. crop reduction program, the slaughter of millions of hogs and cattle by the A. A. A., and the Roosevelt's monetary policy in pegging the price of gold and silver are among the most important contributing factors in the price rises.

U. S. Acts To Blame C. P. in Ship Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

slightest evidence for their charges. It is highly significant that the two officers making the "incendiary" charges did so only after private conferences with the Ward officials and lawyers, and their stories have a highly suspicious similarity.

Former Oiler Testifies
Highly significant is the statement made yesterday to the Daily Worker by a former oiler on the Morro Castle, who asked that his name be withheld unless needed in an official investigation.

"The Ward Liner, Morro Castle," he said, "that burned last Saturday, eight miles off Asbury Park, with a total of 130 dead and missing, recalls to my mind a trip that I made on the Morro Castle as an oiler. The engine was badly in need of repair, in fact we had to tie it down with rope to keep it from vibrating to pieces.

With the exception of the passenger's quarters, the ship was generally dirty. The wood work was dry, one of the boys remarked at that time that the ship was a tinder box.

The shipping master, at that time was a short stocky man of Spanish descent by the name of Angello. If he is still living and with the company, a good drilling on the witness stand would be interesting, he knows plenty."

The Marine Workers Industrial Union, from its headquarters at 130 Broad St., yesterday announced the preparations for a public inquiry Commission in the attempt to get at the real story of the Morro Castle disaster.

The Commission will hold a mass meeting on Monday night, 8 p. m. at Irving Hall, where members of the Morro Castle crew will speak.

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Mt. Beacon Countryside Is Loveliest Now!
Leaves Are Turning Red and Gold!

Register at Union Office, 131 W. 28th St., for lowered rates: \$18 a week; \$8 for four days; \$6.50 for three; \$4.50 for two, and \$2.50 for one full day. Special Busses.

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More Mills Closed

New mills which were shut down today include Three Rivers and Bondsville, Mass., which employed 900 workers; Chicopee Manufacturing Co., Mass., with 1,000 workers closed yesterday when only a dozen reported for work; nine Rhode Island Mills employing a total of 1,100 workers, the biggest being the Lebanon Mills. The strike definitely continues to spread, and remains solid and effective throughout New England.

Mass picketing throughout the whole textile area was good today. Mass picketing took place at many points.

ers are kept in the dark as to all developments.

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Lynn Relief Union Wins Right of Workers to Run for Office

New Decision Halts Ousting Of Communist

Union Meeting Is Called for Friday To Fight Power Company

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 12.—The newly-formed E. R. A. Workers Protective Union of Lynn won its second decisive victory yesterday in forcing local, State and Federal relief administrators to restore the right of E. R. A. relief workers to keep their jobs and at the same time run for political office in the coming election campaign.

The decision was yesterday handed down from Washington after the local relief workers union and numerous workers' organizations had protested the attempted barring of Joseph Leedes, Communist organizer, relief worker and candidate of the union, from the political campaign. Aided by the local units of the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, the relief workers succeeded in arousing wide-spread protests.

Following closely on their first victory of forcing the E. R. A. to take back a \$4 weekly wage cut to the relief workers, the confidence of the workers is growing rapidly.

The next meeting of the union has been called for Friday, at 9 p.m., at the Mixed Locals' Hall, Sherry Building, 70 Monroe St., where plans will be made for a fight against the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, which has turned off gas and electric current at the homes of thousands of workers. As the first step, a committee will be elected to demand a public investigation into the exorbitant profits of the utility company.

Mass Fight Smashes Attempts To Frame Up Communist Candidate

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 12.—An attempt by Newport ship and dock owners and police to frame Alexander Wright, Negro Communist candidate for the U. S. Senate, collapsed last week as a result of mass pressure on the courts and the militant self-defense of Wright.

Judge Christian, who had undertaken the frame-up job after mass anger drove police Judge Locke out of the case, found himself faced with an audience of angry white and Negro workers, and a revolutionary leader who quickly and effectively put the ruling class and its court on the defensive. A pouring rain had not deterred the workers from attending the trial.

Police witnesses, who charged Wright with "inciting to riot," stated he had told the workers to petition the government for relief and to organize to defend their right to live against the starvation program of the ruling class and its government. The judge said that was "bad stuff." Wright demanded if he advocated that the workers should starve, whereupon the judge hastily dismissed the charges, declaring he did not want any more back talk from Wright.

The workers cheered the victory and held a celebration meeting in front of the courthouse, with Wright as the main speaker.

Frisco Judge Convicted Workers Without Trial, I.L.D. Attorney Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—How six workers were sentenced to 60 days each in jail without being given a hearing or any semblance of a trial was revealed here today when International Labor Defense Attorney George Anderson began a move to have the cases reopened. All six workers were active in the recent general strike here.

Anderson charged that the laboring Judge George J. Steiger had visited the men in prison and there imposed sentence without their having made a plea or had a hearing. Judge Steiger's animus against labor has been marked in numerous vicious sentences against militant workers arrested in the boss reign of terror and vigilante-police raids which followed the general strike. The defense attorney demanded that the records of the cases be produced in court. Superior Judge I. M. Golden has ordered their production, at the same professing he "could not believe such things could happen." Anderson's charges have caused a sensation here.

Eighteen Gain Freedom On Bail in Illinois Through Efforts of the I. L. D.

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Determined activity under the leadership of the International Labor Defense has forced the release on bail of all but two out of 20 militant workers who had been held in Illinois prisons as a result of their militant activities in Hillsboro, Ill., and on the South Side of Chicago.

Of 14 defendants charged with "conspiracy to overthrow the government" in Montgomery County, only one, Guerrilla, is still in jail. The others, including members of the town board of Taylor Springs, have been freed on bond raised by the I.L.D. and united front defense committees.

Five of the six workers sentenced to Joliet for leading a demonstration at the Oakwoods Relief Station in Chicago, are free on bond pending an appeal of their conviction. Both cases involve workers whose "crime" consisted in leading unemployed workers in struggle for better relief.

F.S.U. Calls for S. P. Delegates To Tour U.S.S.R. in November

Urges Socialists To Hail 17th Year of the Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—An invitation has been extended by the Friends of the Soviet Union, 80 E. 11th St., to the Socialist Party urging the election of Socialist delegates to the F.S.U. November 7th workers' delegation that will tour the Soviet Union and witness the 17th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Republic.

The letter of invitation follows: "To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, Socialist Party State organizations, Socialist Party locals and all Socialist Party members:

"The National Executive Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union invites the Socialist Party to send delegates to the Soviet Union as part of its November 7th celebration delegation.

"The long dreared hour of a new world war is drawing closer. Alarming news from the Far East indicates the rapid culmination of a situation fraught with danger to world peace. That Japan, through its press and provocations on the border and Chinese Eastern Railway is preparing to strike against the Soviet Union, is quite obvious. Japanese reactionaries, fascists and jingoists are urging the military dictatorship of Japan to proceed 'from words to deeds.' The Soviet Union, however, despite all provocation, sticks to its tried and proved policy of peaceful Socialist construction.

"A better understanding for the masses of American workers and farmers, of the Soviet Union and the advances being made through Socialist construction would be a tremendous force in favor of world peace and the holding back of the war-mad fascists of Europe and Japan. The Friends of the Soviet Union, in an effort to create such an understanding of the U. S. S. R., sends delegations of American workers and farmers to that country twice a year, for the May 1 and November 7 celebrations. The delegates are not picked by us, but elected directly by their fellow workers in factories, mines, etc., or by organizations to which they belong.

"Such delegations are received by the Soviet Trade Unions and tour the Soviet Union for approximately one month, in this way being able to see for themselves the progress being made in the various phases of Socialist construction. The delegates visit the factories, collective farms, electric power projects, schools, rest homes, creches, theatres—actually making a real comprehensive survey of the progress of Socialist construction. Upon the delegates' return to the United States we arrange various meetings at which such delegates report.

"We are planning to send an especially strong delegation for the November 7 celebration, which will leave during the third week in October, because of the extreme urgency of the international situation. The National Executive Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union is eager to include in its delegation several Socialist Party members, as it recognizes the role the Socialist Party members can play in maintaining world peace and staying an attack upon the Soviet Union.

"The Socialist Party has on a number of occasions declared its willingness to fight against imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union. The members of the Socialist Party generally, have proven their willingness, by participating in various actions against such intervention. We therefore expect that we may count upon you at this historic moment."

What the Communists Want in the Textile Strike

First Aim Is To Win Immediate Demands of the Workers

By Alex Bittelman

The Daily Worker has already had occasion to state the aims of the Communists in the textile strike. Here we wish to elaborate further on this important question.

It has already been demonstrated to all who wish to see that the Communist Party seeks first of all to help and lead the workers to victory in the textile strike. The first aim of the Communists, therefore, is to help the workers win their immediate demands in this strike. The brazen slanders of the reformist leaders of the A. F. of L. (Green, Gorman & Co.) and also the slanders by Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, that the Communist Party is not interested in the workers winning their economic demands—have been exploded once again.

Stress All Demands
The Communists differ from Gorman & Co. not only on the question of revolution, but also, and being the immediate demands of the workers in the strike. Gorman & Co. have become frightened of the strike. They seek to liquidate it as quickly as possible, using the N. R. A. trick of arbitration, and naturally, at the expense of the immediate demands of the workers. The Communists greet the militancy and determination of the workers. The Communists say: the more of this determination, the better, because only in this way can the strik-

5,785 New Readers Gained For 'Daily' in Two Months

As a result of the two-month intensified circulation campaign conducted by the Daily Worker, 5,785 readers were added to the "Daily's" lists.

Most of the readers were gained in New York, which finished with a mark of 2,931. But Houston came out the winner in the percentage of quota filled. It reached 237.3 per cent of its quota. Others whose percentages came out high were North Carolina, St. Louis and Boston.

New York, however, only got 20.3 per cent of its quota.

What the drive showed is that in some districts where the Daily

Worker is pushed energetically new readers can be had easily. In those districts, of course, where it is not pushed, it suffered losses.

The districts are now faced, therefore, with the task of tying up the present drive for \$60,000 with continued activity in behalf of circulation. A tremendous rise in circulation should go hand in hand with the financial drive.

The Daily Worker appeals to every reader to help in carrying out the decision of the 8th convention of the Party which set a minimum of 75,000 readers before the end of the year.

On to 75,000 readers and \$60,000!

DISTRICT	Today's Saturday Circulation	Today's Mon.-Fri. Circulation	Increase or Decrease Aug. 27 of Drive	Percent of Drive
1—Boston	2516	1707	436	138.6
2—New York City	18667	15574	418	20.3
3—Philadelphia	3691	2488	-119	44.9
4—Buffalo	810	635	-22	11.1
5—Pittsburgh	1079	615	-7	150.0
6—Cleveland	3468	1979	88	39.0
7—Detroit	2192	1735	152	15.2
8—Chicago	7819	4978	3	87.5
9—St. Louis	388	710	-28	96.7
10—Omaha	532	215	-16	—
11—North Dakota	1392	625	-49	-14.4
12—Seattle	1112	792	-2	-30.4
13—California	1816	1129	225	54.9
14—Newark	888	542	-68	21.0
15—Connecticut	288	315	69	177.0
16—North Carolina	296	129	4	106.0
17—Birmingham	882	513	-1	-1.7
18—Milwaukee	892	414	-71	113.0
19—Denver	813	246	92	237.3
20—Houston	481	48	141	260.0
21—St. Louis	354	111	-19	39.6
22—West Virginia	102	84	11	14.6
23—Kentucky	115	90	16	10
24—Louisiana	212	190	5	31
25—Florida	189	87	-10	58.7
26—South Dakota	611	351	-29	37
Canada and Foreign				
TOTAL	51296	39121	992	678.5

Mass Meetings A.F.L. Council Will Protest Jailing of Four Furniture Men

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 12.—A series of mass meetings are being arranged throughout the copper country in defense of four relief workers who have been sentenced here following a county-wide relief strike. The four workers, whose cases will be appealed in the Circuit Court at Houghton during the last week of September, were jailed when police attacked a picket line at the Laurium airport.

Of the eight workers arrested at that time, four cases were dropped at the trial, and of the others, Richard Hirvonen, Communist strike leader, was given a four-month jail sentence and the three others were given 30 days each.

In the copper country, the following schedule of meetings has been arranged: Sunday, Sept. 16, at 1 p.m., at Laurium Airport, Calumet; Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 7 p.m., at Hubbell, Mich.; Friday, Sept. 21, at 7 p.m., at Trimountain; Monday, Sept. 24, at 7 p.m., at Franklin and Ravine Streets, Hancock.

The mass meetings will also be made the preparatory steps in organizing a county-wide unemployment conference to be held Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 8 p.m., at Lincoln Hall, Hancock.

COUNCIL PICNIC SUNDAY EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The Unemployment Councils of Columbiana County will hold a picnic Sunday, Sept. 16, at George's Grove, seven miles from East Liverpool on Route 30. The proceeds will be used to finance the Councils and the Communist election campaign here.

Politicalization Means Speeding of Struggle for Soviet Power

fascists seize upon to make the workers believe that the Communists are interested only in revolution, but not in fighting for the immediate interests of the workers. We have shown already that this is nonsense, sheer slanders to cover up their own betrayals.

The Communists frankly tell the workers that as long as the capitalist class is in power, and as long as the capitalist system prevails, there can be no end to exploitation, hunger, fascism and war. Only the overthrow of capitalist rule can put an end to the inequities and brutality of capitalist rule. The Communists frankly tell the working class to organize and prepare for the overthrow of this rule, for a Soviet America. But, and this is important, the Communists also never tire of telling the workers that the road to the working class revolution lies through the daily mobilization of the working class in the struggle for its daily immediate demands.

By raising these daily struggles to higher political levels, by making the workers more conscious of their class interests and of their revolutionary aims, the Communists prepare the working class for the revolutionary struggle for power. The more the textile strikers will become conscious of their revolutionary tasks, the better will they fight for their daily needs and the closer will they come to the decisive hour of struggle for power.

Chicago Lawyers Move To Combat Communists, Stifle Militant Action

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A drive against militant workers, aimed against the Communist Party and calling for the concentration of "attention on mines and other industries which employ foreign labor largely," was called for at a meeting of the Americanization section of the Illinois Bar Association Friday.

While the meeting discussed methods of facilitating naturalization of foreign born, and similar activities, the real keynote of the meeting was made of General John V. Clininn, chairman of the section.

"The prime purpose of this movement," he stated, "is to combat Communism in every form and to safeguard and promote the Constitution to the end that those who seek to change it or avoid the present set-up in government be suppressed."

The mobilization of the lawyers of the State of Illinois behind the general policy of the bosses of Illinois has been carrying on for months, organizing group after group in preparation for the most vicious attacks against the working class.

DETROIT EMPLOYMENT DROPS

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Employment in Detroit dropped almost 11 per cent in the last two weeks of August, according to the Detroit Chamber of Commerce.

Points Revolutionary Way Out This is not the only purpose the Communists have in politicalizing the strike in raising it to higher levels. The Communists also seek that the workers should learn in this strike, as in all strikes, that the way out of their misery and suffering is the working class revolution, the overthrow of the capitalist government and the establishment of a working class government, a Soviet government in the United States. It is this that the social-

N.Y. Jobless Set for Rally At City Hall

Unemployment Councils Demand Appropriation for Winter Relief

NEW YORK.—All workers' groups, employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized, have been urged to mobilize for a mass demonstration at City Hall tomorrow at 12 noon, when the Board of Aldermen will meet to vote on the LaGuardia relief tax program.

Demanding immediate appropriations for financing adequate winter relief, the Unemployment Councils will present a tax program to Mayor LaGuardia. The Council tax program calls for an end to the debt service payments to the bankers, taxes on big business and public utilities, and a tax graduated upwards on large incomes and inheritances, in addition to taxation of large realty holdings and present tax-exempt properties.

The Councils point out that the present proposed schemes of LaGuardia call for taxes on the employed workers and future drastic cuts in city relief. Absolutely no provision is made in the LaGuardia schemes to take care of the additional unemployed who will be thrown on the relief lists this coming winter, and the amounts to be provided for relief are actually less than the present amounts expended.

The Chelsea and West Fifty-Third Street locals of the Council will mobilize today at 418 W. 53rd St. at 12 noon and march to the 18th precinct Home Relief Bureau at 519 W. 54th St.

The New York County Council yesterday urged all locals of the Council which are themselves not demonstrating today to support these locals. They demand the immediate removal of the Supervisor, Miss Burt, who in the past, they point out, has discriminated against Negro and Jewish workers and all forms of unemployed organizations.

Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment will meet at Rutgers Sq. today at 10 a.m. and march to the relief bureau at Sheriff and Broome Sts.

French Group Cites Thaelmann Torture

Delegation Arrives at Paris After 10-Day Attempt To Visit Imprisoned German Workers' Leader—Nazis Ban Interview

NEW YORK.—Moving pictures of Ernst Thaelmann, recently smuggled out of fascist Germany, will be shown here on four successive days—Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22—at the Twenty-Eighth Street Theatre, 28th St. and Broadway.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The delegation of intellectuals and workers from the South of France who have been attempting, as a part of the campaign of the World Committee Against War and Fascism and the World Committee for the Freeing of Ernst Thaelmann, to see Thaelmann, have returned to Paris. They spent ten days in Berlin, in the course of which they found all ears deaf and all doors closed against them. The delegation was headed by Madame Crozet, a professor of mathematics, and by M. Cristofol, Secretary of the Independent Guild. Their report contains the following statements:

"We spent entire days waiting about in the attempt to obtain permission to see Ernst Thaelmann. We were shuttled from office to office. We therefore had ample opportunity to learn that Herr Goebbels has seized on the idea of demanding that the different envoys and consulates of patent legality be diverted from their attempts to see anti-fascist prisoners, and especially Ernst Thaelmann. The refusal came on the grounds that it was not possible to enter into the interior politics of Germany.

"We then asked Herr Bade if he knew that the French newspapers had made public the fact that Thaelmann was being mistreated in prison, and that we were now doubly sure of this. We got no answer to this statement. His silence told us that our information was correct.

"While we were waiting to see Thaelmann, and also the concentration camps and the women's prisons, this high official revealed to us that neither Goebbels nor the government, nor Hitler, has power to grant us this privilege, which can be granted to us only by the highest court.

Union Clique Suspends 19 for Opposition

Millinery Officials Order Suspensions To Stop Fight for Elections

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new chapter of reactionary clique rule and "terror" has been opened in the blockers' local of the millinery trade with the suspension of 19 blockers from all rights in the union on the charge that they have violated the Constitution of the International by being at the head of the fight for a constitutional election, in opposition to Zartsky's bureaucratic appointments.

When the blockers began their struggle for democracy in the local, for an election, etc., almost the entire membership of the local was involved. Zartsky was made to get out of a meeting of the local he himself called. They would not stand for appointed administration. Possibilities for a victory of the membership, under the leadership of the Millinery United Front Committee, were good, in spite of the efforts of the few Lovestonites and Trotskyites to knife the struggle in the back.

Unaware of the fact that Golden, who led the fight to a defeat, was no more representing their interests than Zartsky does, since he has only personal and clique interests at heart, they accepted his proposal to give up the fight and turn the matter over to the courts for decision. The result was logically fatal to the blockers.

This, although costly experience, opened the eyes of the blockers to the role played by Golden, the Lovestonites, the Trotskyites as well as those of Zartsky, who brought these miserable conditions upon the blockers by working hand-in-glove with the bosses. The rank and file of the blockers are emerging from this defeat, strengthened by this experience, more fit than ever before to pursue the policy of mass action and to defeat the terror of the Zartsky regime, in unity with the rest of the workers in the trade.

CP Leadership to Be Urged at Irish Congress

15th Year of C.P. Is Hailed By Bittelman

Commenting on the 15th Anniversary of the Communist Party, which will be celebrated at the Bronx Coliseum Friday evening, Sept. 21, Alexander Bittelman, charter member and one of the leaders of the Party since its birth, said: "Our Party was born in the period of the first round of war and revolution. We celebrate our 15th anniversary in the period of the second round of war and revolution. In between these two periods lie 15 years of devoted, courageous, self-sacrificing struggle to establish the Communist Party of the United States among the masses.

"Today we appear before the workers of this country as their only dependable leader. The Red leaders of the historic San Francisco General Strike, the Red leaders of the unemployed struggle of which New York has seen so many outstanding examples; the Red leaders of Negro liberation and of the exploited farmers; the comrades in arms of the glorious Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Party of Germany; the

Building Workers' Rally Will Be Held Tonight

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of superintendents, janitors, firemen, porters and elevator operators will be held tonight at 8:30 at 1172 Boston Road, near Stebbins Avenue.

The meeting, called by the Independent Building Service Employees Union, Local 3, Bronx, will discuss the N.R.A. licensing of superintendents and elevator operators and the low wages and long hours in the trades involved.

All workers in these trades have been invited to attend.

MICH. JOBLESS WIN RELIEF!

GREENVILLE, Mich., Sept. 12.—One hundred unemployed workers and their wives staged a demonstration here Friday and demanded that Welfare Director Emulous Smith issue orders for clothing for their children by 1:30 p.m. Smith, seeing that the crowd meant business, promptly issued the orders.

fighting and growing section of the World Front of Communism.

Outstanding leaders of the Communist Party will speak at the celebration, and an elaborate program is being arranged. Working class organizations have been invited to come in a body to help celebrate this milestone in the Communist Party's growth.

MASS CONFERENCE

for the
DAILY WORKER MORNING FREIHEIT
YOUNG WORKER

BAZAAR

TONIGHT (Thurs.), 7:30 P.M., Sept. 13
at the WORKERS CENTER
50 East 13th Street—Second Floor

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

—Philadelphia—

Leading Members of the
Daily Worker Staff

JACOB BURCK, Cartoonist, and
HARRY GANNES
Associate 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

FROM the newspaper reports on the Morro Castle tragedy and the investigations which have followed it one gets a distinct impression of contradictory statements which are calculated to serve one chief purpose. That purpose, no one can deny, is to shield the Ward Steamship Line.

The New York Herald Tribune report of the Conboy investigation provides us with conclusive evidence on this point. "Proof that the fire was of incendiary origin," says the Tribune, "would relieve the Ward Line, it was said, of unlimited liability in the matter of damages."

Thus it is clear that, aside from the general political purpose which it serves, the crude attempt to fasten responsibility for the Morro Castle disaster on unnamed Communists seems to be the direct inspiration of the Ward Line officials. Of this there can be no doubt.

Reflecting Mass Resentment

WHILE the Ward Line is in the first instance interested in blaming the Reds from the viewpoint of preventing damage suits, the bourgeoisie and their agents—the press, the police, etc.—are in the main interested in utilizing such disasters as a means of destroying the growing prestige of the Communist Party.

It is easy to understand that there is sorrow and bitterness in the face of the Morro Castle tragedy. By its hue and cry about "red incendiaries" the capitalist press seeks to shift this bitterness from the Ward Line, at the same time deflecting the bitterness in the direction of the Communists, and particularly the heroic workers who are leading the struggle against American imperialism in Cuba.

It must be admitted that in this connection the capitalist press of New York City is doing a faithful bit of work for the Ward Line and at the same time boosting its street sales with lurid tales of "Red incendiaries." It is instructive, in this connection, to examine some of the samples of capitalist press "reporting!"

Tuesday's "Daily Mirror" emerged with one of the most dastardly pieces of provocation in the history of American capitalist journalism. In type an inch and a quarter deep, the "Mirror" blared forth the news: MORRO FIRE SET BY REDS. Directly underneath in type that was almost completely lost by contrast were the words, "Captain Testifies at Horror Inquiry."

It is almost certain that a majority of the Mirror readers read only the main line and paid little or no attention to the secondary line.

A Police Chief Comes to the Rescue

THE simple fact is that nowhere in the testimony of Acting Captain W. J. W. of the Morro Castle did he make the statement implied by the "Mirror" headline. The palpable cock-and-bull story about "Communist incendiaries" came, not from Captain W. J. W., but from Oscar Hernandez, chief of the Havana port police who came forward with not a single scrap of evidence to back up his monstrous charge.

Since proof that the Morro Castle fire was caused by incendiaries would relieve the Ward Line of unlimited liability in the matter of damages, it is easy to understand why the ship's officers offered this theory at the investigation. But to the Daily Mirror and others of the New York capitalist press this flimsy defense by the Ward Line provided an excellent opportunity for wild and sensational scare-heads about "revolutionary plotters."

OFFICERS VOICE RED SUSPICION is one of the numerous headlines in the Mirror. This gutter sheet goes on to say: "Carrying out his own crazy plan for a 'world revolution' or, perhaps, the viciously sane one of the militant Third International of Moscow, a provoking fire deliberately set the blaze which destroyed the luxurious liner Morro Castle, and 172 human beings."

"Following each other to the stand at the Federal inquiry launched yesterday by the Department of Commerce here, three officers of the ship swore this, their unanimous beliefs."

They swore nothing of the kind. The Daily Mirror lies, and it knows that it lies!

A reading of the verbatim report of the witnesses at the investigation reveals unashamed distortion by the "Mirror."

To cite one instance, Acting First Mate Freeman took the stand and was asked:

Q. What motive do you think any one would have had for setting the fire deliberately? A. God knows what the motive was. (Report in the New York Times).

Here is the testimony as given in the Mirror:

Q. What motive could there be? Had you had any labor trouble in Havana? A. There's always trouble there.

Notice the answer to the first question is omitted in the Mirror report!

Of Course They're Not Proven!

AN editorial in the Daily News declares categorically that "The swift-ness with which the fire swept the ship suggests arson. There are rumors of time bombs placed in the ship at points calculated to turn the inside of the ship into a flaming hell in a few minutes."

The Daily News knows that it accomplished its purpose by publishing these fantastic yarns with an air of certainty. With characteristic cunning, therefore, it proceeds to say:

"We repeat, these reports are not proven up to the time of this writing."

Obviously, the capitalist press is not concerned with determining the responsibility for the Morro Castle disaster. The "Mirror" doesn't care which "theory" it puts forward as the "real" one, as long as it takes advantage of the opportunity to join in the wild brayings against "the Reds."

We find, for example, that the same issue of the "Mirror," which screams so hysterically about Red plots, carries an illustrated feature entitled, "Don't Toss Lighted Cigarettes Away." The writer says:

"KILL YOUR CIGARETTE!"

"This should be the first law of every smoker, and so impressed upon his mind that drunk or sober he never tosses aside a still burning cigarette or cigar."

"From accounts of survivors from the ship Morro Castle, the tragic fire that cost so many lives may have started from a lighted cigarette discarded by one of the late drinking parties observed in the ship's beautiful library, etc."

All the lying alibis about incendiarism will not explain away the fact that some drunken passengers on the Morro Castle were seen busily engaged in a game of throwing lighted cigarettes into the waste-paper baskets of the writing room of the ship. It will not explain away the fact that the S.O.S. call was sent more than an hour after the fire was discovered.

The Case of the "Vestris"

OF COURSE, there may have been valid reasons for this delay, but it is interesting to point out that in the case of the S. S. Vestris, which sunk with 149 passengers and crew on Nov. 11, 1928, it was alleged that the master "deferred the distress call under compulsion of company rules designed to save salvage fees charged by vessels called to a rescue." (World-Telegram).

Translated this means that ships who respond to S.O.S. calls have to be paid salvage fees by the company owning the ship in distress. This sounds like a sinister thing. But it's up to the officials of the Ward Line to explain the criminal delay in sending out the S.O.S. call, as well as a number of other things.

Pamphlet by Clarence A. Hathaway Analyzes Forces in the Textile Strike

Alexander Bittelman writes the introduction to "Communists in the Textile Strike—An Answer to Gorman, Green & Co.," a new pamphlet by C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

The pamphlet is a vigorous and clear-cut analysis of the present struggle of the textile workers, the maneuvers of the leaders of the United Textile Workers Union and the attempts of the Roosevelt government to kill the strike by arbitration.

A limited edition of this important pamphlet is being published. It is urgent that copies be placed in the hands of textile workers throughout the strike zone.

The price of the pamphlet is two cents a copy; \$1.50 for 100 copies; \$5.00 for 250 copies; \$6.50 for 500 copies, and \$12 for 1,000 copies. Rush your orders at once to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Lively Handling of Vital Problems in 'Working Woman'

THE WORKING WOMAN, September issue, published at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, 5c.

Reviewed by ESTHER LOWELL

WHAT gets the women? That's the problem of every magazine that sets out to capture women readers. Look through the run of women's magazines, from the dime-store's "Home" to the glossy "Ladies Home Journal," to the fimsy to hit the woman's heart with love stories, offering some sort of escape entertainment from the bread-and-butter problems that fill a household. Each tries to touch the vanity of women, suggesting beauty hints and fashion frills. Each tells new trick with food for women to appeal to many appetites. These are the magazines that try to win the dollars of middle-class housewives for their advertisers.

Workers' and farmers' wives read these magazines, too, when they can get hold of them. They copy patterns in the cheap materials they can afford or adapt recipes to their meager budgets. But a great many working class and farm women cannot pay 10 cents to 25 cents a month for these journals.

Many working girls are caught by the journals, but probably even more read "True Story," "Screenland" and "Love Story" magazines. They dream of themselves as Greta Garbo or Janet Gaynor and long for a John Gilbert to be their fairy prince.

Now of course the modest little 16-page five-cent Working Woman magazine cannot set itself up against these fat, picture-studded rivals in variety and attractiveness. And yet there is no reason why this paper cannot be made into a lively go-getter that will make working women and farmers' wives eager to see it.

We understand that this is the intention of the reorganized staff, with the aid of a fairly large and representative advisory council. While never losing its clear revolutionary direction, the Working Woman will aim to win the masses of women by brightly written working class fiction, fashion flutters, household hints. It will aim to develop militant action among working women, workers' and farmers' wives by printing inspiring heroic true stories from their own ranks.

The September issue is a small beginning toward making the Working Woman hit the nail on the head. Such fine stories as "No More Helling" of a successful strike by woman paper sorters, who cannot read or write—and Myra Page's "Leave Them Meters Be!" are far more interesting than pages of generalizations on the struggle for higher wages and the fight of the unemployed. Sasha Small's "Love Bows to the Dollar" tackles the movie interests, debunking the decency campaign.

The caricature of Fanny Perkins, queen of the New Deal phoney deck, is good. However, we prefer pieces finished on the page, not chopped unnecessarily and carried over. Make-up elsewhere in the issue is uneven. We find two-column pages, especially the uncrowded and sprightly written "You're Telling Me!" feature of Grace Hutchins, easier to read than the very narrow three columns.

For the Working Woman to become truly a mass paper, however, many more workers, farmers' and workers' wives will have to be included with stories of their lives, their struggles, and how the magazine can help them make their organizations and fight more effectively.

Expose of DePriest Featured in 'Workers Reference Bulletin'

CHICAGO, Ill.—The most complete examination to date of the words and deeds of Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is a feature of the August issue of the Workers' Reference Bulletin, published by the Labor Research Bureau of Chicago Pen & Hammer. In a well documented four-page article, it is shown that DePriest, who aspires to leadership of the Negro people, had made profitable his contempt for "vain notions of social equality." Himself a wealthy landlord, the only Negro Congressman has raised rents from \$18 a month for whites to \$30 and more when Negroes moved in.

Another high spot of the latest Workers' Reference Bulletin is a two-page exposure of certain Hearst newspapers and the "Chicago Tribune" by getting their anti-labor utterances in the San Francisco general strike. Speakers, writers and organizers, to whom the publication is addressed will make good use of this material on the capitalist press.

Articles on the Illinois coal miners' cuts in work relief standards pieces, Illinois unemployed and their consequent reduction to starvation levels, serve to round out the issue. The Workers' Reference Bulletin sells for 5 cents a copy and is published at 20 East Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE LOS ANGELES.—Workers' organizations throughout Los Angeles County are called to an educational conference at 2 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 15, by the Los Angeles Workers School at the Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St.

Each organization is asked to send two delegates, bringing reports on their educational activities, including bulletins, leaflets on past and future educational work. These bulletins and leaflets are to be sent in advance to the Workers School to constitute an exhibition, one of the features of the conference. Delegates are asked to come prepared to discuss general educational policies in the light of their particular problems.

Discussion at the conference is expected to play an important part in the conduct of classes during the fall term of the Workers School, which will open Sept. 24.

Paterson Strikers Break Thru Renegades' Gag-Rule

By ORRICK JOHNS

STRIKERS who try to get the floor in a mass meeting are acting the role of strikebreakers.

This in effect is the statement made by Jay Lovestone to this reporter, after a mass meeting of silk strikers, which Lovestone addressed in Paterson last Friday, had closed without permitting discussion from the floor. His full statement is quoted verbatim further on in the article.

Amid a chorus of boos, the following questions were fired at the chair by angry silk strikers at the same meeting, when Eli Keller, general manager of the Associated Silk Workers Local, spoke from the platform greeted by Lovestone:

"Why is no strike committee elected?"

"Who's the strike organizer?"

"Why aren't the dye workers out?"

"What are you doing about Passaic?"

Thousands of workers were packed into two halls and overflowed into Washington street. All morning they had gathered in heated knots criticizing the conduct of the strike, and waiting for Keller and his little group of dictators to come out of a canned press conference. The whole atmosphere of the office was one of mockery and underhand maneuvering. This writer, while circulating in the union club, and asking questions of rank and file union members before the meeting, was stopped by one of the many "watchmen," and told that all questions from the men were forbidden.

"The office is the place to ask questions," said the monitor. "These workers will only tell you hoosey." This is the theory of the present leaders in Paterson—that democratic rank-and-file grievances are "hokey," Keller says, "we don't need to make any motions or hold any discussions. You're to take instructions, and that's all."

But workers in the streets wanted to know why their demands were not granted by the Executive Board of the U.T.W. They wanted to know why a former member of the National Textile Workers Union, elected as representative on the Broad Silk Board, Moe Brown, was not setted. The demands they reiterated in hundreds of open conversations all over town, were the following:

Spread the strike to the dyers. Elect shop strike committees, give us representation on the general strike committee.

Organize militant mass picketing around all mills. Demand relief for all strikers and unemployed—unite the unemployed and the striking workers.

No splitting of strike by individual settlements. No settlement by arbitration or otherwise until all demands are granted and mass of strikers has voted to accept the settlement.

The "red scare" issue was raised locally in the beginning by United Textile officials, in spite of the agreement under which the Executive Board of the U.T.W. was set up by Keller and company. When Keller was met by subdued boos, which grew in volume as the meeting went from one set speech to another. He had to drown out opposition by roaring into the loudspeakers.

Keller began by saying, "At the meeting of the Joint Executive Board last night we decided that we will not need a mass meeting until the strike is over." That is, when it will be too late. This membership meeting has been put off for weeks. This was Keller's answer to the demand of 500 workers who signed a petition asking for the meeting. Keller stammered something about "facing difficulties

Executive Board of the U.T.W. was to negotiate with the National Textile Workers. When Moe Brown, Communist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and Valgo, were elected members of the Broad Silk Executive Board, Keller announced that he would defend Brown's right to be seated. In the actual sessions of the board, however, he refused to admit him.

Keller further emphasized the anti-red drive of union officials by referring sarcastically to all energetic proposals, as "super-radical, super-militant," etc. A group calling themselves the Vanguard Workers Club, organized by Albert Weisbord, also joined in the attack on old and trusted Communist leaders. The spokesman from this debating society, who was distributing leaflets for a Weisbord meeting, proudly boasted to this reporter that he had been "expelled from six Communist-led organizations."

But the "Printer's Voice," organ of the Typographical Local, now on strike against the scab newspapers, the Paterson Call and News, took a strong stand against the red scare and for just treatment of the Communists. It printed in full the statement of the Communist Party, containing the demands I have already quoted.

"This strike is being carried on without elementary measures of a successful strike, to organize mass picket lines to bring out the adjournment, Moe Brown and a group of strikers went to the platform and demanded that the telegram to Roosevelt be read; or if it had not been drawn up, that a committee be elected from the floor to write one and take it from the meeting to the telegraph office. Brown was thrown off the platform and slugged."

Asked Jay Lovestone what he thought of that proceeding. It was then that he gave vent to his statement at the head of this article. When he learned that this piece was to be for the Daily Worker, he said, "Write this down, will you?" So I give his verbatim statement as follows:

"The meeting was handled perfectly. The moaning and those people who tried to get the floor were getting a strike-breaking role. The strike is being handled properly. This meeting voted unanimously to authorize the Joint Executive Board to send the resolution."

But there had been no unanimous vote for a proposal worded in such terms.

"Mass misery" is the story to be heard from one end of Paterson to another. Workers on the four-loom stretch-out are threatened with an increase in looms per worker. These workers cannot make \$10 a week, and some workers get no more than four hours' work a week. In the family sweatshops, no regulation exists, and these weavers are forced to submit to slavery or go under. Unemployed relief in Paterson is \$1.20 a week for a family, with half rent and a few groceries. No steps have been taken by the U. T. W. officials to fight for strike relief.

The mills in Paterson spread widely over the surrounding country. It is a sprawling big town, its residence districts following the mills and the Passaic river. For miles along the river are the dye works, still operating, and alongside of them the silent weaving mills. The situation arouses indignation among the big picket lines that go from mill to mill. The basic need for a successful strike is the conscious solidarity of the dyers and weavers.

George Balaban, president of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, and Anthony Ammirato, president of the Dyers' Local 1738, have gone to Washington to confer with the high hats of the U.T.W. Thus at a critical time more delay is caused by eternal "conferences." The strike management promises to call out the dyers this week.

In spite of the two-timing tactics of strike leaders, Paterson workers are putting up the fight of their lives in the day-to-day conduct of their own strike. The history of militancy in the "Silk City" will be topped by the greatest chapter of all. Workers realize that they have the chance of their lives to win. With a general textile strike on the bosses cannot defeat the strike as they have in the past, by moving the big mills out of town. So powerful is the solidarity among the masses of workers that not one mill owner has dared to import strikebreakers to Paterson.

STAGE AND SCREEN



Stirring scene from Dostoyevsk's "Petersburg Nights," a new Soviet talkie, now in its American premiere at the Cameo Theatre.

"Pinafore" And "Trial By Jury" At Beck Tonight

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will offer a double bill of Gilbert Sullivan, "Pinafore" and "Trial By Jury" at the Martin Beck Theatre beginning this evening. Both operas will run through Saturday night. Next week the London players will present "The Mikado" and "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Ernest Cosart and Solly Ward are the latest additions to the cast of "The Great Waltz," the European operetta, which Max Gordon will open at the Center Theatre on Sept. 22.

Ruth Gordon, last seen here in "They Shall Not Die," and Helen Westley will play important roles in the new Theatre Guild production, "A Sleeping Clergyman," a new play by James Bridgely which goes in rehearsal this week for presentation early next month.

"The Bride of Torokao," by Ruth Langer, adapted from the Hungarian of Otto Indig, will have its premiere on Thursday night at the Henry Miller Theatre, the players include Sam Jaffe, Jean Arthur, Van Heflin and Francis Pierlot.

"Strangers at Home," a new play by Charles Divine, is scheduled for Friday evening at the Longacre Theatre. Principals in the cast include Katherine Emery, Eleanor Hicks, William Post, Jr., Clyde Franklin and Joan Wheeler.

"The Red Cat," by Rudolph Lothar and Hans Adler, adapted from the continental play by

Jessie Ernst, will be presented by A. H. Woods on Saturday night at the Broadhurst Theatre. Francis Lister, Ruth Weston, Rex O'Malley and Florence Edney head the cast.

"First Episode," an English play by Terence Rattigan and Philip Heiman, will be presented by the Shubert's at the Ritz Theatre on Sept. 17. Patrick Waddington, Leona Maricle, Max Adrian and John Holloran head the cast.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama by Norman Krassan, will be presented by Courtney Burr on Sept. 27 at a Broadway playhouse. Joseph Spurrin-Calleia, Ilka Chase, Robert Midelmans and Myron McCormick head the cast.

"Stevodore" to Re-Open

"Stevodore," the stirring drama of struggle on the New Orleans docks which audiences of black and white workers cheered for fifteen weeks, will re-open for a month's engagement at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Monday, Oct. 1. The Theatre Union is planning to send the production to other cities during the late fall and winter.

Many organizations that were unable to secure seats for benefit theatre parties are arranging to attend "Stevodore" in a body. Arrangements may be made with Sylvia Rogan at the Civic Repertory Theatre, Watkins 3-2050.

All Theatre Union plays will be presented at the Civic Repertory Theatre this winter. Offices, formerly at 104 Fifth Avenue, have been moved into the theatre.



GOING EAST

A Novel of Proletarian Life by DANIEL HORWITZ

CLIFF was lost. He tried to find an answer. There was silence for a few minutes.

"Yes, you say that there was no relief. That's true, but what about them fellows who were the first ones to start organizing? They were sacked one by one, eh? I don't give a damn about myself working any more at the Macs, but look at Weber. He was working there for years. He was thrown out because he was the first one to start things going."

"No, brothers, that ain't fair, that ain't right. That ain't fair that the fellows that we sacked should get a dirty deal. I say let's stick it out an' we'll make Barnes take us back and give in to everything. Let's stick it out and we'll win."

There was a slight hand-clapping when he finished. Nelson helped him to sit down. Harris was again on his feet. He spoke about the disagreement with Cliff. He started out by praising the secretary for his earnestness and devotion to the strike.

"He has the interests of his fellow workers at heart," Harris said, "and will make a real working class leader, but brother Mulligan is not aware of the present difficulties in carrying on the fight. Let's all vote to go back to work and pledge ourselves to carry on the struggle by building a strong union to fight for better conditions."

CLIFF couldn't believe the men would vote to go back. When all the hands went up for calling off the strike, he fell back into the chair. His face became distorted. His lips stretched into a wide grimace and quivered. His heart beat violently. He closed his eyes and listened to the swelling noise of the men as they left the hall.

Max came over and tapped him on the shoulder. Cliff opened his eyes. The electric bulbs trembled.

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WHAT'S ON

Thursday
REGISTRATION for Fall Term now going on at Workers School, 50 E. 13th St., Room 301. 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 ads. \$1-weekly, 2c per copy. Liberal Commission. See Lou Douglas, 11 W. 18th St., 2nd floor, immediately.

OPEN Meeting Harry Sims Br. I. L. D. Boro Park Meeting Room, 1289 56th St. Boro Park, Queens, N. Y. 8:30 p. m. Speaker: Manning Johnson, Ella Riva, Editor, Chairman. Clarence Hathaway, John L. Spivak, Secretary. Refreshments. Free admission.

COMING: Hear Report International Workers' Congress Against War and Fascism at Christ Church House, 344 W. 36th St. 8:30 p. m. Adm. 10c. Bring shop mates and friends. Prominent speakers.

SYMPOSIUM on Textile Strike at Workers' School, 50 E. 13th St., 3rd floor, 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Clarence Hathaway, John L. Spivak, Manning Johnson, Ella Riva, Editor, Chairman. Paul Peters, noted playwright. Auspices, Southern Strike Relief Committee.

UNEMPLOYED Council, 234 E. 2nd St. General postponed from Sept. 10 to Sept. 15. All tickets good for the 15th.

Friday
FILM and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. will present first showing of three reel film, "Sheriff," made by a member of the League, based on struggles of American Farmer for equitable buying conditions and against mortgage foreclosures. Followed by dancing, refreshments, drinks, etc. 8:30 p. m.

SECOND Annual Banquet and Entertainment given by Resort Hotel Workers Union Br. 117 of Food Workers Ind. Union, 145 West 11th St., 2nd floor, Sept. 14, 8:30 p. m. Adm. 35c.

LECTURE on "American Literature 1934" at U. T. W. Center, 1745 Union St., Brooklyn, 8:45 p. m. Philip Rshy, editor Paterson Review and contributor to New Masses and other revolutionary publications, will be the speaker.

WOMEN'S Councils 11 and 22 holding joint lecture on Textile Strike. Speaker: Comrade Utkedon, 8:30 p. m. at Auditorium, 2709 Bronx Park East, Adm. 10c.

DANCE and Entertainment. Auspices, Waterfront War Committee at Irving Plaza, 18th St. and Irving Place, 8 p. m. Benefit Longshoremen Delegation to Anti-War Congress. Adm. 25c.

MEETING of representatives of all I. L. D., U. T. W. and other mass organizations, Section and Unit Daily Worker Agents, Friday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m. at Peoples' Auditorium.

Daily Worker... America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper... FOUNDED 1924... PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAIL PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 12th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Subscription Rates: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67c. Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00; 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00. By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

An Appeal to Troops

THE COMMUNIST PARTY and Young Communist League of District 16 have issued a joint appeal at Charlotte, S. C., to members of the National Guard stationed in the southern strike area to refuse to act as strikebreakers and to shoot down workers now on the picket line in the textile struggle. The appeal was made to the National Guardsmen as workers and farmers whose interests are the same as those of the underpaid and overworked textile strikers.

"NATIONAL GUARDSMEN 'REFUSE TO BE STRIKEBREAKERS!' 'DON'T SHOOT DOWN YOUR 'FELLOW WORKERS!'"

"Fellow Workers in Uniform: 'When you joined the National Guard you had no thought of becoming strikebreakers. You did not join to protect scabs, to shoot down striking working men and women. But that is what the officers of the National Guard want you to do. All of you are workers and farmers, many of whom have been called off the picket line in one city and sent to another in the uniform of a soldier to fight against your fellow workers. 'True, you may not be called upon to shoot down your own father, or your brother, but you may be ordered to fire on textile workers whose sons in the National Guard are in your home town under orders to fire on your father, brother, sister or friend.

More Murder Plans

JUST when the Senate arms inquiry brings out more proof of the wholesale graft in connection with military aviation in the United States and in Latin America, the Navy Department approves and submits to the Budget Bureau a construction program of 500 new murder planes. There is ceaseless, rapid preparations for war, financed by the Roosevelt government out of money that should be going to the unemployed and to the starving farmers. War talk, and proof of war preparations is shot through the whole capitalist press. Nobody can escape the fact that a new bloody, imperialist war is rushing on us.

50,000!

CIRCULATION of the Daily Worker yesterday reached 50,000! This represents a gain of about 10,000 papers this week, largely in the textile areas. But this is not yet enough! All districts, with the exception of Connecticut, have greatly increased their sales. There are still, however, weak points in every district which must be immediately strengthened.

It Will Not Work!

NO, IT will not work. The attempt to cloak the hideous truth about the Morro Castle disaster by trying to discredit in advance the testimony of the first assistant radio operator, George I. Alagna, with viciously hysterical innuendoes about him as a "vengeful agitator"—this will not work. Alagna knows the truth about the criminal negligence of the ship's officers sacrificing human life to save profits and expenses.

T.U.U.C. To Get Report on Strikes Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council will meet tomorrow at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, to hear a report by Irving Potash on the settlement of the furriers' strike with the Fur Trimmers' Manufacturers' Association and also a report by Edith Berkman on the textile strike situation.

to finally get the reluctant order to call for help! Three hours' delay to protect the stockholders of the Ward Company—to keep down possible salvage or towing expenses. Three hours' delay so as not to incur unnecessary expenses for the shipowners. And for this three hours' delay 135 human beings, crew and passengers, paid with their lives in a horrible death!

NO, IT will not work, this hastily manufactured "red scare," this American Reichstag frame-up, which the Federal officials and the shipowners have dug up to whitewash murder for profit. There are the grim, stark facts which tell the story of criminal negligence, of murder, resulting from the greed of a capitalist ship company: 1. Notice of the fire was not given until three hours after it started. 2. To save salvage expenses, S.O.S. signals were delayed by more than an hour after the blaze had reached the decks and the order was not given until three hours after the fire started.

IT IS the smell of capitalist profit that mingles with the smell of burning flesh in the story of the Morro Castle holocaust. The willingness, even the eagerness, of the Federal Government officials to co-operate with the shipowners in a criminal frame-up against the "Reds" in such a case indicates that the American government is fast reaching the point where it need not feel inferior to Hitler's specialists in perfury, Goering and Goebbels. Not only brutal murder for profit reeks through the Morro Castle case, but the sinister shadow of fascist reaction, which seizes on such spectacles to inflame passions against the revolutionary party of the working class.

Textiles and N. R. A.

WHAT Roosevelt and the N. R. A. have done to the workers' living standards can be no more graphically seen than in the conditions against which the textile workers are fighting today. As proof of what conditions were and what they are now we use only government and N. R. A. official figures. Just a little more than a year ago the textile code, the first N. R. A. code signed by Roosevelt, was put into force. Minimum wages in the code were set up at \$12 in the South and \$13 a week in the North.

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U.S. Departments Aided Arms Sales

Roosevelt's Aide Linked in Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

The "single objective of exposing vast and unimagined abuses in the munitions trade." However, the Secretary of State made no effort to refute the evidence itself—particularly the evidence involving his own department. Further correspondence to show that the American Department of State actively helped the American manufacturers to supply American pilots to fight in the Bolivian Army against Paraguay just last April in the Chaco, and that American arms makers were bargaining to send American pilots actually to participate with the reactionary armies of China only last February (presumably against the Chinese Red Army) piled into the record of the investigation today.

Senators Ask No Questions

Again the investigating Senators asked no questions, but sat mum and sometimes glum while a young investigator conducted the questioning. Senator Barbour of New Jersey (Rep.) who has openly attempted to aid the munitions men on the stand, was absent, possibly busy with some home work. But Senator "Puddler Jim" Davis, former Moose lottery "king" of the millionaires and steel barons Pennsylvania, exercised his Senatorial privilege of sitting in with the Committee, although he is not a member of it.

Pilots Fight in Colombia

One document divulged that an American naval officer, on active duty in the United States Navy, while assigned as "advisor" to the Government of Colombia last April had "the understanding that" (American) pilots were to be recruited who were willing to fight if necessary and instruct Colombian students otherwise. This letter to one of the Curtiss-Wright Export Corp. (N. Y.) officials, from their agent in Colombia, continued:

"Contracts were drawn up accordingly and every one was happy until the press got wind of it. The State Department then had to take official cognizance, to which they were forced to react negatively in order to maintain a strict neutrality in South America." So a new contract was negotiated, saying nothing about the pilots arrangement, the letter said, and still Commander Strong "wants to take immediate steps to get other pilots down here who are willing to fight—a high type of individual is necessary in order that Colombia may have the best impression possible off Americans, which impression will be in their use of American goods and equipment."

Letter from Agent in Chile

Next came a letter to this arms company from an agent in Chile, boasting he had induced Commander Arturo Marino, chief of the Chilean Air Corps, to come to the United States on an "inspection tour" to offset efforts of the Prince of Wales. The Royal British salesman had just been in Chile and invited the Chilean official to come to England, so that the American agent demanded that the Chilean visit all American Navy stations and meet "President Hoover, if possible."

Roosevelt Secretary Involved

A Roosevelt government official—Stephen Early, now one of the President's three secretaries—was linked to the imperialist munitions traffic when a letter from the Exports Washington representative dated July 1, 1929, told how Early was working with Jimmy Doolittle—famous former Army flyer recently appointed by President Roosevelt to the Newton D. Baker Board, which has just recommended more military "defense" building—toward making "news" movies which would (incidentally—most incidentally) advertise the "Curtiss Hawk" plane. At this time, 1929, Early was Washington representative of the Paramount News Reel Corporation.

The letter, showing how the news reels are controlled by imperialists both to spread powerful propaganda for war and to advertise American-made war engine parts. I saw Steve Early, Washington representative of the Paramount News people, and he is working on the procuring of a Curtiss Hawk from the Army for Doolittle to make some acrobatic pictures over New York City. Early has obtained authority for the Army to send a plane from Bolling Field to New York to be turned over to Doolittle there. In view of the fact that we may be able to get the caption, 'Curtiss Hawk' (to appear on the news reel) it would be well to have someone get in touch with Jimmie in this matter."

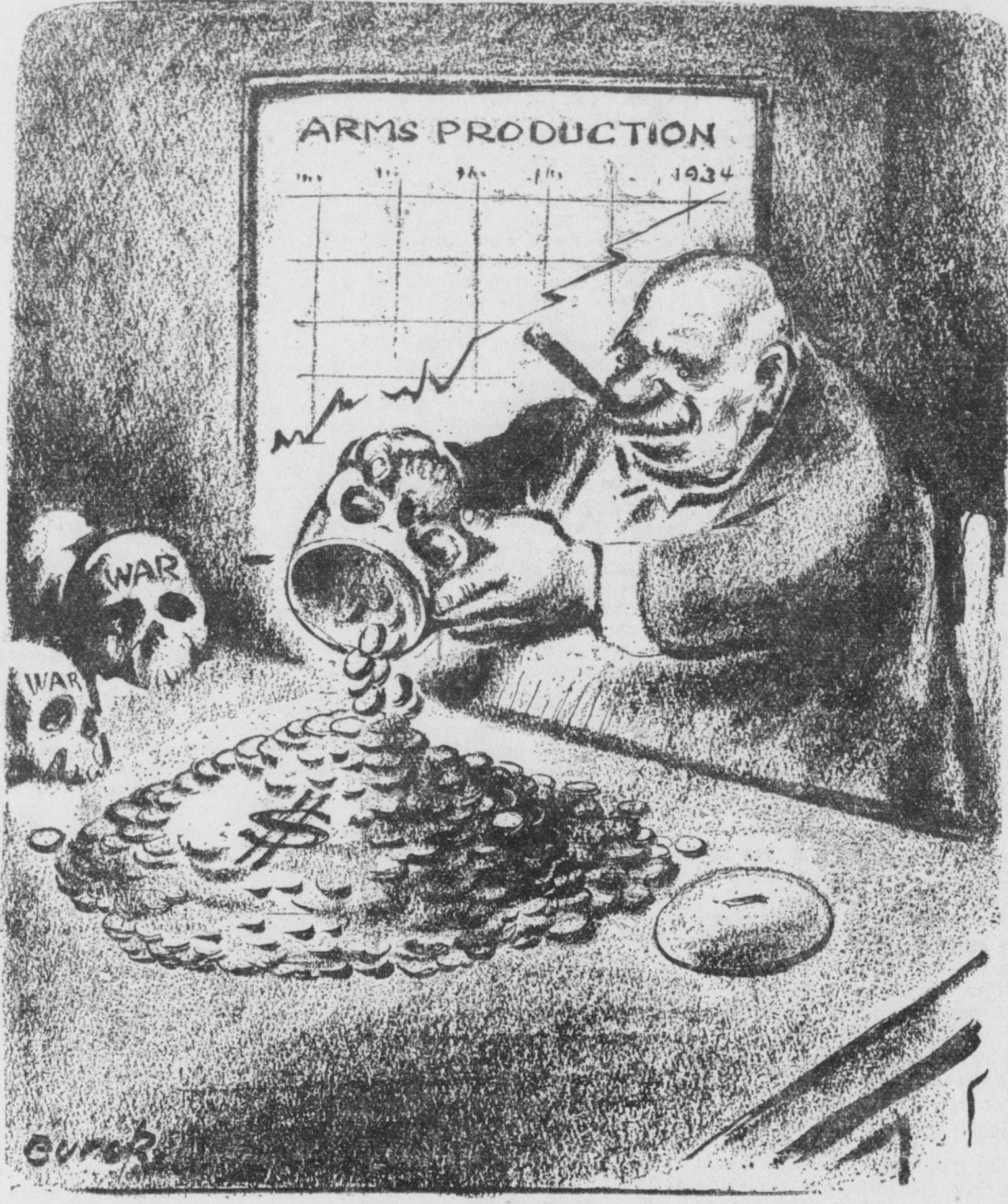
Private Arms Salesmen

Another letter, from an export agency in Turkey, told how Major General Douglas MacArthur, then still Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, obliged by visiting Turkey and "talked up American equipment to the sky."

Refuses to Evict—Is Jailed

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12.—Because he refused to evict a family of nine during a rain storm, Constable George Kelly here was jailed for a day on a contempt charge. "I refused to put a family with seven children out of the house when it was raining and when there was no available shelter or means of feeding them," Kelly said.

THE GREAT SHAKEDOWN



On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"One Hell of a Business" Wall St. and Armaments "All South America Will Be Involved"

IF A revolutionary novelist would have written the letters and evidence actually adduced from munitions manufacturers and salesmen at the Senate arms inquiry, in the form of fiction, the capitalist press would insist that his imagination was diseased. All of the charges of wholesale graft by the munitions manufacturers, the role of Morgan and Rockefeller in instigating war in order to make profits; the fact that the Bolivia-Paraguay war is only the prelude to a more gigantic slaughter throughout Latin America between American and British imperialism, are sustained to the hilt.

IF anything at all, the Daily Worker completely underestimated the extent of the imperialist deprivations. SECRETARY of State Hull and Senator Nye, chairman of the committee, directly apologized to all of the grafters and to J. P. Morgan, the du Ponts, and to John D. Rockefeller for the incontrovertible evidence of their bloody guilt brought out in the hearings. In his public letter of apology, addressed to Cordell Hull, Nye states: "The committee deeply regrets that a false impression may have been created, and that statements made by manufacturers' agents abroad, although believed by them, may be unfounded as far as those high personages are concerned."

NOW what are the facts? Curtiss-Wright's sales managers and executives in letters they never believed would see the light of day wrote that they personally handled bribes to presidents, generals, consuls and other government officials of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and almost every other Latin American country. They knew they were doing crooked, murderous business, and they knew the forces behind them; but brazenly admit the job must be done and they might as well get the money out of it.

The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN

Member of the Presidium of the Communist International

(Fifth Installment)

"The United Front is a Soviet Maneuver." "The United Front is in Contradiction to the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union."

Both of these arguments are everywhere current where people are trying to disseminate mistrust in unity of action or to fight against it. Reporting Leon Blum's speech at the National Conference of the Socialist Party of France, the Populaire of July 16, 1934, writes as follows:

"Leon Blum does not believe that the change in the attitude of the Communist Party is inspired by its internal position, nor by the internal policy of the Russian section of the Third International, but rather by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

The Paris correspondent of the Swiss Social-Democratic paper Volksrecht sent the following report regarding the struggle for unity of action in France (July 19, 1934):

"The Soviet Union, which is staking everything to incorporate itself in the commonwealth of nations and which, on account of its international relations, would thus have us forget the formerly so strongly emphasized antagonism both against Western capitalism and also against Western democracy, is interested in adapting the Communist Parties to these tendencies."

In direct contradiction to these assertions, the leaders of German Social-Democracy in Czechoslovakia produce the following arguments:

"You reproach us with the fact that we agree to the military budget. Quite apart from the fact that the Communist Party in the Soviet Union gives its consent to the expenditure of billions for armaments purposes, this reproach is altogether grotesque in the present situation and stands in complete contradiction to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, support for which you demand from us."

What, then, is the Social-Democratic worker to think? Is the struggle of the Communist Parties for unity of action against the bourgeoisie a Soviet plot or a counter-revolutionary subterfuge, perhaps even a maneuver of white guard Russian emigrants? And if he is to be clear about it all, he must first ask: What proposals have the Communist Parties made to the Social-Democratic Parties?

THE COMMUNIST ANSWER

The answer is clear: A united front, common action by both parties and their supporters against their own bourgeoisie, against fascism in Germany and in their own countries, against the danger of fascism, against the offensive of capital on the working class in all its forms.

He should also reflect on the question: Have the Communists anywhere or at any time opposed the actions of the working class against the bourgeoisie or the unity of these actions?

The answer can only be: No, the Communists were never opposed to such actions, never opposed to the unity of action of the whole proletariat against the bourgeoisie.

UNITED STALIN'S WRITINGS

He can find the answer to this question in the works of the most acknowledged leader of Bolshevism. Stalin writes as follows in his work Foundations of Leninism on the relation between the Soviet State and the proletariat of capitalist countries.

The THIRD STAGE [i.e., the third stage of the Russian Revolution—B.K.] commenced after the October Revolution. Aim: Consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one country. USING IT AS THE STRONGHOLD FOR THE OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM IN ALL COUN-

(To Be Continued)

Whether the individual salesmen pay out huge bribes, whether tens of thousands of Latin American peasants have their brains and guts splattered over the battle fields, cannot bother the conscience of Mr. Jones, because he knows the Wall Street bankers will pursue their war policies and push the arming of their puppet governments regardless.

Mr. Webster of the same Morgan-controlled Curtiss-Wright Corporation, writing to Mr. Travis in Peru (another agent of Curtiss-Wright), reveals that behind Paraguay and British imperialism and in back of Bolivia is Standard Oil; and furthermore, the Bolivia-Paraguay war is only the prelude to a greater slaughter in which they must work fast in order to reap a greater harvest of profits.

Mr. Webster's own words follow: "I am firmly convinced through personal conversation, while in Buenos Aires, that moral and financial support is coming and will continue from Argentina [where British imperialism is dominant—H. G.] on behalf of Paraguay, and Bolivia will be required to find similar support either through Standard Oil Company, or through wealthy nations such as Patino, whose business and financial interests are at stake. "I am of the opinion that before these two 'comic opera' wars are finished in the north and South that practically all South America will be involved—so watch your step and play your cards accordingly."

WHEN 40,000 Paraguayan and Bolivian workers and peasants are slaughtered for Standard Oil or British bankers, that's only a "comic opera war." The real thing is yet to come. Even while the hearings go on, American arms firms continue to pay graft, to supply their puppet wars with munitions, reap a golden harvest of profits out of the slaughter of the toiling masses. American munitions manufacturers continue to build explosive manufacturing plants for Japanese imperialism, load nearly every ship bound for the Orient with the latest murder machinery for war against the Soviet Union. It is only rarely that the workers can get even the faintest glimpses of what actually goes on in the matter of war preparations. Now the Senate Committee has opened a pinhole and the peek we get is frightful.