

The Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense expenses continue to increase at a rate far more rapid than the contributions to the fund...

Daily Worker

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(Six Pages)

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TROOPS INCREASED TO BATTLE PICKETS AS JOHNSON PLEADS FOR MILL OWNERS

Socialist Conference In Illinois Endorses Anti-War Congress

Communists Take Part in S. P. Parley by Delegates' Vote

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—The conference on constitutional rights in Illinois called by the Socialist Party and its supporters, also endorsed by the Progressive Miners of America and the Illinois Workers' Alliance...

The conference was represented by 154 delegates from 70 organizations. Original sponsors of the conference decided to exclude from the conference delegates from the Communist Party, Unemployment Councils, I. L. D., etc.

By the action of the delegates, the conference seated a delegation from the Communist Party, I. L. D., Unemployment Councils, I. W. O., and from the Chicago arrangements committee for the anti-war congress.

The conference adjourned, electing a committee of 23, including one representative from every organization, which includes all the above-mentioned left-wing organizations. The purpose of the committee is to organize a local united front movement for the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law...

Dyers Demand Strike Today In Paterson

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Members of the Dyers Local 1733, A. F. of L., packed the Junior Order Hall here to overflowing Saturday. "We want to go on strike," could be heard from many workers.

Anthony Amintoro, president of the local, opened the meeting announcing that the agenda will include the general strike situation. Motions were made from the floor that a wire be sent to Francis Gorman demanding a dyers' strike order by Monday or that dyers will walk out on Tuesday without sanction. The membership demanded a vote on this motion but the chairman refused.

The rank and file then demanded the floor and forced Vigorito to let them speak. All speakers called for a strike on Monday. Earlier in the meeting the A. F. of L. union leaders tried to scare the workers with the bosses' injunction. The workers answered with shouts: "We will smash their injunction. There aren't enough jails for all the 15,000 dyers. If they arrest one they will have to arrest all of us."

The Daily Worker and a special appeal to the dyers, issued by the Communist Party and the Y.C.L., were distributed widely among the workers.

Rank and file committees are expected to spring up during the week and unite the dyers for their strike. The Communist Party and the Young Communist League are mobilizing all their forces for picket lines on Monday and all through the week.

The Communist Party sent a committee on Saturday to the local Socialist party for united action in support of the strike and against terror.

Local union leaders maneuvered against allowing the Communist Party Committee to have the floor, although many rank and file members voted for it. At the Friday meeting, called by the Communist Party, Jack Stachel, who spoke, was cheered by a packed hall, and a number of workers joined the Communist Party. On Saturday the Y.C.L. shock brigade from Newark, together with the Paterson Y.C.L. sold 350 issues of the Young Worker special textile issue.

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

Data on Aid To Nazis Held By Senators

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—How American arms makers secretly put into Adolf Hitler's hands part of the military wherewithal to maintain the Nazi terror reign—and did it with the approval of Roosevelt Government officials, probably in violation of the sacrosanct treaty of Versailles—is scheduled to be shown tomorrow in the Senate munitions inquiry.

Sources close to the Nye-Vandenberg committee informed your correspondent that this subject is slated to be a high point in the examination tomorrow of officials of United Aircraft Corporation, controlled by the National City Bank interests. It remains to be seen just how far this line of investigation will get, however, in view of the fact that high Roosevelt officials already have put great pressure on the committee to suppress certain documents which would make official proof of what anyone can deduce—that the open dictatorship of finance capital to stave off a victorious workers' revolution in Germany has long had the active support of imperialists here. In fact, British, French and other arms makers also are involved in this, but the Senate Committee has not yet even indicated whether it possesses the evidence to prove this, much less whether it will make it public.

Chairman Nye hastened to promise "sweeping and complete disclosures of the war-making devices of the arms monopolists."

Exhibits now in the committee's hands, letters and official documents taken from the field of the arms manufacturers and of the Roosevelt departments of Commerce and State, conclusively prove that tremendous orders of airplanes have been sold recently in Germany. Germany is prohibited from importing "military" supplies under the treaty of Versailles which was the allied imperialists' own mechanism for preserving the status-quo at the end of the World War.

Shed evidence of the imperialists' violation of their own instrument come out, the airplane companies no doubt will contend that the material sold was for "commercial" purposes. That, however, is an ancient dodge, particularly thin when evidence now before the committee demonstrates that the particular "commercial" supplies actually are in military use. Other evidence shows that American officials here and in Germany were in on these sales.

Another phase of the investigation, to be developed later, deals with how the Nationalist government in China, loaned millions by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, supposedly to buy American wheat to feed Chinese workers, actually used the money to buy military supplies (which most likely were used to shoot Chinese Red Army). Chairman Nye (Rep. N. Dak.) divulged this last week to the Associated Press. The Chinese Nationalist Government promptly

(Continued on Page 6)

CHARLOTTE WORKERS LED BY C.P. FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE; MORE MILITIA CALLED IN AREAS

Main Demands In the Strike

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

- (1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week with no exemptions.
(2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.

(3) Machine Load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.
(4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership.

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

Mill Strikers Are Assailed By Johnson

NEW YORK.—The position of the Roosevelt government in the textile strike has been made clear by Roosevelt's personal spokesman, General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. administrator.

Johnson publicly denounced the strike as a "breach of faith," as "unjustified," and as "releasing riot and rebellion."

Giving full support to the textile employers, Johnson said, "Whenever I think of George Sloan, my heart weeps."

This flaying of the textile strike and overflowing support for the textile employers was made public by Johnson at a meeting of 1,500 N.R.A. officials, at Carnegie Hall, on Friday evening.

Through Johnson the Roosevelt N.R.A. administration is thus publicly committed to an outspoken policy of strike-breaking in support of the textile employers.

Complaining that the U.T.W. officials were no longer able to hold back the workers in their union from militant struggle for better wages, Johnson revealed once again that the hated and tyrannous N.R.A. textile code against which the textile workers are now striking was secretly arranged and approved by Thomas McMahon, present president of the U.T.W., before the code was made public. "McMahon sat in on the discussions and agreed," Johnson stated.

Gorman Praises Roosevelt Board and Opposes Mass Picketing

By Seymour Waldman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—While rejecting last night's proposal of Peter Van Horn, head of the Employers' Silk Institute, that the "strike issue in that industry be taken to N.R.A. for public hearing," Strike Committee Chairman Francis J. Gorman, of the U. T. W., repeated yesterday's demand for the resignation of N.R.A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson. Gorman's demand on Johnson followed the latter's attack upon the textile strike, before N.R.A. Code Authorities (employers who formulated the codes), as representative of "the forces of riot and rebellion."

In his answer to Van Horn, however, Gorman continued to uphold before the determined textile strikers the Roosevelt big business, N.R.A. and textile inquiry board, headed by banker-Governor Winant of New Hampshire, which consists of a banker, a Southern lawyer—N.R.A. Regional official and a Fusion Party chief.

Despite Gorman's discouragement of mass marches, mass picketing and the effective flying squadrons, U.T.W. strike headquarters admitted yesterday that "more workers are out today, on Monday there will be a substantial additional shutting down of mills."

It is expected that the strike call to the rayon and carpet workers will be dispatched at the beginning of the week.

The A. F. of L. textile strike leadership indicates, with increasingly significant clarity, that it will intensify its plan to build up the prestige of the President on the picket lines. That is, that Johnson and other Roosevelt lieutenants don't speak for the President, that the workers should have faith in the Winant Board, and that the shooting, bayonetting and gassing serve as the manner chosen by "reactionary" governors and employers, in violation of the New Deal, to keep workers enslaved.

"We will not join in submitting any issue to N.R.A. as long as Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is administrator, or occupies a position of determining influence in the Recovery Administration," he said. "We said yesterday that he ought to resign and we mean it. Since that is our view, we could not join in any submission to N.R.A. while he has the power to make N.R.A. decisions."

Gorman explained today to Van Horn. He added: "The President has appointed a special board to deal exclusively with the textile strike in all its divisions.

"That board is competent. The President would have said so if he had wanted the strike to go before any division of N. R. A. Mr. Van Horn is not willing to follow the course desired by the President, which doesn't speak very well for his confidence in the President."

New Jersey Groups To Aid C.P. Campaign

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Representatives of mass organizations from Passaic and Bergen Counties met here last week to form a united front organization for support of the Communist candidates in the election campaign.

Intensified Terror Is Planned To Open New England Mills

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Twenty thousand workers attended the funeral today in Central Falls of Charles Gorczynski, 19-year-old textile striker, who was shot down in a recent attack by National Guard troops on strikers.

By Carl Reeve

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—An attempt to open key textile mills in New England with sharper terror by National Guard troops and a rapidly increasing army of armed guards is scheduled for tomorrow morning, the third week of the general textile strike.

The strike enters the third week strong and effective, with the spread of the strike advancing into such weak areas as Lewiston, Me., and mass picketing and flying squadrons of pickets closing down mills even in small communities.

The United Textile Workers' leaders are now setting the stage for their biggest effort so far to break up the strike front and send the strikers back to work without winning their demands. The newest efforts of these leaders to break up the ranks of the strikers is their attempt to secure individual settlements with individual mills, not on the basis of the national demands, but on the basis of separate deals.

Not only is this seen in the attempt of U.T.W. leaders to send the silk workers back on a 36-hour week basis, but it is also being prepared in New England. From Providence, where Thomas McMahon has been stationed as well as J. Sylvia, New England strike organizer, comes the report that the meeting of the U. T. W. council in Washington will decide on instructing all its locals to secure any settlement they can with individual mill-owners. The capitalist press of New England contains stories that the U.T.W. leaders are already secretly conferring with some mill owners regarding individual settlements.

C. P. for Mass Picketing
N. Sparks, New England district organizer of the Communist Party, in a statement, called on the textile strikers to answer these splitting tactics of the U. T. W. leaders by mass picket lines and marches which will close down those few mills not yet closed, and to spread and solidify the strike. "The strike is solid in spite of the daily increase in terror," Sparks said. "The workers should reject any attempt on the part of the U. T. W. leaders to negotiate individual settlements which give up the national demands. These demands include the rayon workers' demands for wage increases, against the stretch-out and for the rayon union recognition, as well as the demand for shorter hours. The workers should not allow themselves to be driven back to work until the demands are won. The strike is solid and strong and the workers, through their splendid mass picketing and solidarity, can win their demands. To do this, they must set up rank and file strike committees in every mill and the county government announces they will not," says the "News."

Threatening violence to the workers if they dare to exert their legal

Threatens Violence
"Communist agitation and Mecklenburgian conservatism will face each other for a showdown on the Court House steps Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when the Reds announce they will speak there and the county government announces they will not," says the "News."

Threatening violence to the workers if they dare to exert their legal

The N.Y. Relief Situation

NEW YORK.—Welfare Commissioner Hodson orders all relief checks stopped to the 390,000 families in work and home relief. National Unemployment Council in a letter to the Federal Relief Administration protests starvation plans and announces it is mobilizing workers throughout the country in support of New York's jobless. Home relief checks totaling 35,000, scheduled for issuance today and tomorrow, will not be paid. Hopkins refuses any relief funds to New York City "until the city's share is met." Vouchers "payable if and when money is available," to be issued, Hodson says. Admits vouchers are worthless. Workers' Emergency Conference on Relief to meet tonight at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. All organizations will mass at Union Square Saturday at 10 a.m. and march to the City Hall. United Action Committee calls for mass demonstrations at the homes of all aldermen and delegations and protests to LaGuardia.

Relief Groups Meet Tonight To Plan Action

NEW YORK.—Every working-class organization has been urged to send delegates to an Emergency Mass Conference on Relief to be held tonight at 8 o'clock at Webster Hall, 119 W. 11th St. (near 3rd Ave.) where plans will be made for immediate action to force payment of relief. In the absence of regularly elected delegates, every office in each organization has been urged to be present and all members of trade unions, employed groups, Council locals, veterans, Negro, women, youth, mass and fraternal organizations are asked to attend.

The United Action Committee of the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, especially appeals to the membership of the Workers Unemployed Union, to whose executive committee repeated united front appeals have been sent, to be represented at the conference.

Home Relief Bureau employees, workers on the jobs and relief projects were asked yesterday to elect delegates on the job today, and if not working, the action committees should constitute themselves as delegates.

The United Action Committee yesterday called upon the unemployed to mass at the relief bureaus today and refuse to leave until immediate relief is granted. Relief workers are urged to report on the job, check in, refuse to work, and hold immediate meetings to decide on local action at once, elect delegates to tonight's emergency conference, and march in a body to the nearest Relief Bureau and join with the other unemployed in demanding immediate payment of wages or emergency relief.

On the relief projects, 25,000 relief workers, who are scheduled to receive pay checks today, and another 26,000 tomorrow, will not be paid, according to an order issued Saturday by Work Relief Director W. J. Wilgus. All other relief workers have been told in the same statement that "they will be paid for the time so worked if and when funds become available."

The United Action Committee urged workers on all the projects to march to their local pay offices and demand immediate pay.

Mass demonstrations at the homes of all aldermen in support of the unemployed workers' program adopted by the fourth session of the United Action Conference have been called.

This relief program calls for: 1—Immediate appropriation of adequate funds for relief. 2—The \$23,000,000 now used to guarantee payment to the bankers shall be reserved as a guarantee of relief payments.

3—Against the LaGuardia and the Whalen relief tax programs which will place the burden of unemployment relief on the backs of the working population, the small business men and the professional workers. 4—An immediate moratorium on the payments on the debt service. This will immediately release \$16,000,000 monthly for relief.

New Militia Units Ordered To N. Carolina

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 16.—The calling of four additional National Guard units into the Gastonia, Belmont and Concord areas, the most militant centers of the textile strike in North Carolina, and the denial of a permit for the Communist Party to hold a mass meeting tomorrow in support of the strike on the Court House steps in Charlotte—these were the chief moves made over the week-end by the Southern mill owners against 250,000 textile strikers in these districts.

Unemployment Body Acts to Rally Support In N.Y. Relief Struggle

Federal Administrator Firm in Refusal of Funds to Jobless

NEW YORK.—Following Welfare Commissioner Hodson's starvelike order to stop all relief payments to the 300,000 families on the city's home and work relief, Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins yesterday announced that the Federal government would advance no more funds to New York until the city met its share.

Demanding that the Federal Relief Administrator make immediate and adequate provision for the New York jobless, the National Unemployment Council yesterday telegraphed Harry Hopkins.

"The present suffering of these jobless," the telegram read, "reflects the suffering of the workers in every part of the country as a result of the failure of the Federal government to make adequate unemployment insurance."

After citing that this will serve to intensify the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, the telegram pledges that all the unemployed will be mobilized to support the New York jobless.

No Checks to Be Issued
Welfare Commissioner Hodson said that his order to stop all relief payments would halt the distribution of at least 50,000 checks daily. Each check represents the two-week allowance for each family on relief for food, light, gas and rents, the last of which are paid in vouchers. About \$700,000 is held up daily in home and work relief payments, he said.

Meanwhile, W. J. Wilgus, relief works director, in a letter to all project supervisors, department heads and borough engineers, said that until further notice no checks will be issued for wages. His statement said that "if the men continue to work on the jobs they will be paid for the time so worked if and when the funds become available." No promise that wages would be paid was made.

The order to stop all relief payments was made by Hodson on Saturday after a conference with Mayor LaGuardia following the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to pass the LaGuardia relief tax scheme.

Adults Vouchers Are Worthless
Hodson, who has supported the LaGuardia relief tax scheme to tax the working population, yesterday attacked the aldermen for failure to pass the tax plan. While ordering all cash relief in every form stopped, Hodson announced plans were under way to issue food vouchers. "These vouchers," Hodson announced, "will be stamped 'void when and if relief funds are available.' Whether the unemployed will be able to use them will depend upon the willingness of the grocers to accept them," he added. LaGuardia admitted that they were worthless, saying, "the grocers would probably discount them immediately."

Just as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has refused to advance funds to the city for relief, the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration has announced that it will not provide funds for the present period "unless the city meets its share." Under the present set-up the city pays 25 per cent, the state an equal amount and the federal government pays the balance, 50 per cent.

Money "For Other Purposes"
City comptroller McGoldrick, who indicated that the city has no money with which to meet present relief obligations, later admitted that the money was on hand, "but is earmarked for other purposes." Still later, he said that "if it becomes absolutely necessary, and there is no

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FUNCTIONARIES TO MEET
NEW YORK.—Charles Krumbelt, district organizer of the Communist Party, will report on the election campaign at a meeting of all trade union functionaries and active, Party and non-Party, tonight at 7 o'clock in the Main Hall of the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. Full attendance at the meeting has been urged by Carl Brodsky, election campaign manager.

ELECTION BOXES WANTED
NEW YORK.—Carl Brodsky, Communist Party election campaign manager, issued a call yesterday to Communist Party sections and mass organizations urging them to turn in their tag day collection boxes immediately to campaign headquarters, 79 Broadway, Room 541.

GRANT STRIKERS' DEMANDS AND STOP KILLINGS!

AN EDITORIAL

THAT the textile barons are becoming hysterical in the face of the militant solidarity of the textile workers, and of the effectiveness of their strike, is evident from the statements of Governor Green, of Rhode Island, and the speeches made on Thursday in the State Legislature.

The Democratic Governor declared: "The State is confronted by a Communist insurrection and not a textile strike."

THIS is how the textile bosses and their hirelings in the State office feel when the workers asked for only slightly improved conditions. Just look at what the workers are demanding:

- (1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week.
(2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.
(3) Machine Load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and common sense.
(4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union activities or membership.

Yet, in the eyes of the bosses, the fight for these elementary demands constitutes "insurrection"! All the armed forces of the State are mobilized. Workers are killed and seriously wounded. Federal troops are asked. The bosses shout about "the safety of our homes, or of our property, or our lives." What hysterical nonsense!

If THE situation is so serious, if "the very pillars of established society are threatened by flares of Communism," why don't the mill owners do a very simple thing?

Let them grant the demands of the textile workers. Give the workers the 30-hour week, the minimum wages they ask for, slow down the vicious speed-up, and recognize their union. The workers would then return to the mills, "the pillars of established society" would remain, the bosses' "homes," "property" and "lives" would be saved—for the present, at least.

And the mill owners could well afford to do this. Their profits during the past year under Roosevelt's N. R. A. have grown rapidly. Their position at this moment is such that they could well afford to give greatly improved conditions to the workers—even much more than the workers ask.

The Communist Party, against which these bosses rave, seriously proposes that the workers' demands be granted. That is what the Communists are fighting for, together with the textile workers, in this strike.

We have stated repeatedly, from the very outset of the strike: Grant the demands of the textile workers as formulated by these workers themselves. We have further stated that when these demands are unconditionally granted we would

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100,000 Sales Quota Set for First 8-Page N.Y. Daily Worker

Chicago Workers Speed Plans for Congress Against War

COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS TO DOUBLE SALES BY JAN. 1

Importance of Raising \$60,000 Fund at Rapid Pace Stressed by District Secretariat of C. P. in Announcing Program

NEW YORK.—One hundred thousand sales in this city was the quota set yesterday by the District Secretariat of the Communist Party for the first issue of the eight-page New York Daily Worker.

The paper will be dated Monday, Oct. 8, and its first edition will be out on the streets the night before.

This resolution is a major step in the plan of the District to double, at least, the New York circulation of the Daily Worker, before Jan. 1. At present the city circulation is 15,754 copies daily.

Stress Added News Value

In making its decision, the Secretariat stressed the added news value the enlarged paper would have for members of trade unions, the unemployed and members of fraternal and cultural organizations. Not only will the added pages afford a more adequate treatment of the activities of these working class groups, but with two New York editions, one on the streets early in the evening and the other shortly before midnight, the paper will be able to provide its readers with up to the minute news.

The success of the eight-page paper, the Secretariat pointed out, is based upon its widest circulation among the masses—particularly among members of A. F. of L. unions, among the revolutionary and independent unions, among the unemployed and the Negro people. These must be reached with the New York Daily Worker.

\$60,000 Fund Needed

The drive for \$60,000, the Secretariat further pointed out, is inextricably wound up with the campaign for circulation. The \$60,000 is necessary for the increased size and editions. With the improved paper it will be considerably easier to carry out the resolution of the eighth convention for a minimum of 75,000 readers by Jan. 1.

All sections of the Party, mass organizations and trade unions are urged by the Secretariat to immediately make plans for large orders and distribution. The New York Daily Worker should receive wide and continual publicity throughout the city, and canvassers and speakers should make the paper and its \$60,000 drive a special point on every occasion. The influence of the Daily Worker is growing steadily and rapidly and, as our two-month intensified circulation campaign showed, it is an easy seller, when pushed.

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More Troops Called In North Carolina

By HARRY RAYMOND
(Continued from Page 1)

rights to hold the meeting, the "News" article continues: "Perhaps the rural police squad will turn the crowd back at the sidewalk, and in that case, of course, however much speaking there will be elsewhere, it will not be on the Court House steps."

Permit for Meeting Denied

The permit to hold the meeting was denied by Henry B. Fowler, chairman of the County Commission. Paul Crouch, Communist Party organizer, in denouncing this flagrant refusal of the right of free speech and assembly to the Communist Party, issued an appeal to workers through the county to wire protests to Commissioner Fowler in Charlotte and demand that the right to meet be granted to the workers of Charlotte.

Determined to Meet

"The Communist Party will hold the meeting and will introduce a resolution against the use of National Guardsmen, and the reinforcements ordered out yesterday, which are being sent on the National Guard to be used for relief of the striking textile workers."

Troops Attack Pickets

During the week-end I made a tour of the strike front from Concord, N. C., to Greenville, S. C. I arrived in Concord shortly after the troops attacked a mass picket line in front of the Gibson Mill on Friday and arrested four strikers and held them on charges of inciting to riot.

Tells How Women Fought

Another striker told how the women fought. "We've got women in this town with more guts than the men," he asserted proudly. "You ought to see them grabbin' those bombs and throwin' them back."

All Gaffney Mills Shut

Down at the southern end of the strike front, in Gaffney, S. C., where the once swanky Chamber of Commerce sign of "Welcome to Gaffney" has given up the ghost and collapsed at the southern en-

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Negro Defends White Women In Atlanta Case

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—When John H. Geer, Negro lawyer of Atlanta, who together with Ben Davis defended Angelo Herndon, appeared yesterday as defense counsel for Leah Young and Annie Mae Leathers, arrested textile pickets, Southern history was made. For the first time a Negro was defending native-born white Southern women in the courts.

Prosecutor Hudson yesterday offered to reduce their bail from \$5,000 each if the two women would promise to stop their activity among the strikers. Both refused. Mrs. Leah Young, the mother of five children, issued the following statement from the Fulton County Jail in refusing Hudson's strike-breaking offer: "We Southern white women are waking up. We have been enslaved by the bosses long enough and have stood all the pressure we can bear. If I have to lose my life, children and all, I am going to remain in the struggle for the liberation of the white and Negro workers."

Alarmed by the spreading of the textile strike, Governor Talmadge yesterday ordered two companies of the National Guard to Carversville, although martial law has not been proclaimed. The Griffin Mill at Griffin, Ga., closed down on Thursday. A flying squadron of textile strikers from Trion and striking stove workers from Rome, Ga., closed down the mill at Aragon, bringing to 35 the number of mills closed by flying squadrons.

The calling out of the National Guard followed a conference between the Governor and a group of mill operators and T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of the State.

South Union St. said that the attack started when workers marched from the hall to the Gibson mill, which was surrounded by guards. A picket line was formed to allow a picket line to be formed.

Threw Bombs Back

"Soldiers led by Sergeant Flemmings put their gas masks and rushed at us with their bayonets stuck in. Another one of the yellow dogs got down behind a machine gun and turned it toward us. Just then the yellow dogs began throwing gas bombs, but we got right smart ball players in our union and we caught the bombs and threw them back."

Peel Balks at Unity

Yesterday Peel announced that he had refused an offer of the local Communist Party for united front action to strengthen the strike. Peel's statement to the press said: "In keeping with the policy defined by the National Strike Committee, this office has today declined an offer of assistance from a representative of the Communist Party."

400 Workers Cheer Speech by Hathaway At Campaign Banquet

NEW YORK.—More than 400 workers assembled at a banquet in the Royal Palace, 16-18 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, gave a rousing welcome to Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and Congressional candidate, who was guest of honor.

Renounces Proposal to Repeal Sales Tax On the Masses

By Harry Gannes
Some of the great secrets about which President Roosevelt spoke to Upton Sinclair, Democratic candidate for governor of California, in their recent Hyde Park conference, are now coming to light. It all concerned Sinclair's plans to "End Poverty in California."

Retains His Demagogic Campaign Publicity to Fool Voters

promises, and gave him the nomination, have a great deal to think about. Sinclair shed these promises just as easily as he shed his Socialist shirt. Whatever promises he makes will meet the same fate. Sinclair's main object is to help the Roosevelt regime save capitalism, and to stave off the revolutionary maturity and development of the exploited masses of California.

Small Farmers in South And Share Croppers' Union Support the Textile Strike

Deal that has ruined thousands of cotton farmers, especially Negroes, deprived them of their farms, which through the Bankhead bill will tax their cotton away from them, which pays rental and allotment checks to the landlords. The same New Deal that has tried every way to clamp disastrous tax production and marketing codes upon the milk farmers, that ties up the truck growers with ruinous marketing regulations.

Intensified Terror In New England

By CARL REEVE
(Continued from Page 1)
The U. T. W. leaders. No agreement or negotiation should be considered which is not handled by the workers' elected united front mill committees and ratified by all the strikers themselves.

Small Farmers in South And Share Croppers' Union Support the Textile Strike

The small farmers of the South who opened their meagre farm supplies to the striking textile workers in the famous Gastonia strike knew that this was a common fight. These farmers' own sons, brothers and daughters were striking against unbearable stretchout and starvation wages, against having their very flesh and blood woven into cloth.

Farmers Fight Same Line-up

These textile workers fight against the same landlord-banker-mill owners, who ruin the farmers by paying next to nothing for cotton, sweat blood from the textile workers to make the clothes, which are then sold back to the farmers and workers at high monopoly prices. The same terror gangs are used against the workers and farmers. The Ku Klux Klan in being revived to bust up the union and bring terror to the countryside. The textile strikers are leading, are in the front lines fighting the financial interests that wring profits from the suffering on the farm and in the factory. They need behind them united action of workers and farmers, Negro and white.

Will Aid Mill Strikers

In this magnificent struggle of the textile workers, the exploited farmers all over the south will respond again in splendid support, in giving relief and other forms of help. So will the farmers in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas. The call of the strikers for the support from the Share Croppers' Union has had a big response among them. They also are striking, throwing their strength into the battle for better conditions.

These textile strikers are leading a heroic struggle for the right to live. Against whom? Against the New Deal slave codes, the same New

thru to the town, every mill is shut down. Pickets working in six-hour shifts patrol every entrance to the plants both day and night.

"Not even a louse can get through these lines," an overalled picket explained.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16—

Having collected over \$800 for the Daily Worker financial drive, more than 200 shock troopers those most active in building and spreading the Daily Worker among the textile strikers in Philadelphia, gathered at a Robert Minor banquet Saturday night at Broad Street Mansions.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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U. T. W. Continues Splitting

The U. T. W. leaders continue to pursue a policy of splitting. They have conferred with Governor Green of Rhode Island (MacMahon and Sylvia) and in towns such as Lawrence, New Bedford and Lowell, have conferred with the city and police officials. In these conferences they have acted as informers against militant workers (as in Lowell) pointing out "Reds" to the police. They have throughout the entire New England field entered voluntarily into agreements with the police and the authorities to limit pickets to a few and have agreed to abandon mass picketing.

Plan Individual Settlements

Now these U. T. W. leaders have gone a step further. They now are planning to break up the strikers by individual settlements not based on united action of the sections of the strike and not based on the national demands. The so-called attack of the U. T. W. leaders on General Johnson is merely a smoke-screen to hide the attempted splitting of the strike which is nearing. The attack on Johnson is an attempt to hide the fact that Gorman and MacMahon and the entire U. T. W. national leadership are again preparing to accept arbitration, that is, to send the workers back before their demands are won and agreeing in advance to accept as final decisions of Roosevelt's mill-owners' arbitration boards.

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MORE DELEGATES FROM TRADE UNIONS AND SHOPS URGED

250,000 Leaflets Announcing Opening of Anti-War Parley on Sept. 28 Are Circulated Among Workers Throughout City

By Bill Gebert
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The working class here its organizations, trade unions, unemployed, Negro, youth, women and professionals, are mobilizing their forces for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism. Until now, 18 locals of the A. F. of L. have officially elected dele-

gates. The important ex-service-men's organizations elected delegates. Delegates have been elected by the National Guard, the German Reichs Banner Schwartz, a number of churches and many language organizations. Two locals of the Socialist Party have reported that they will send delegates.

Thälmann Film To Show Hitler Terror Scenes

NEW YORK.—The great masses of Red Front fighters and anti-fascists of Germany appear before your eyes under the leadership of Ernst Thälmann, imprisoned Communist whose liberty the whole world of workers is now fighting for, in an historical motion picture which will be presented at the Twenty-eighth Street Theatre this week.

This statement was issued yesterday by the Thälmann Liberation Committee, which is now co-ordinating the work of all anti-fascist organizations in spreading this film. This film was taken out of Germany with great danger and will be shown together with films of the Hitler terror, the burning of the books, the Reichstag fire trial, Dimitroff speaking in court, Dimitroff in Moscow, and scenes of the mass struggle to liberate Thälmann throughout the major countries of the world.

The sponsors of the film frankly admit that the picture does not have any dramatic story acted out by professional actors imitating the various individuals, like Thälmann, Clara Zetkin, Sen Katayama, Dimitroff, Torgler, Van Der Lubbe, Barbusse, Roland and others, but that instead this historical document is made up of actual news-reel films of all these individuals in action, as well as genuine films of the struggles of the German proletariat covering the period from 1924 to 1933.

The sponsors point out that no artificial dramatization is necessary. The story of Thälmann and Dimitroff, of the Hitler terror and the struggle against it, is one of the most dramatic stories in all history, and this film document of that story will undoubtedly arouse great masses to join in the fight against Fascism.

The film will be shown at popular prices next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday in continuous performance from 9:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. at the Twenty-eighth Street Theatre on Broadway.

shot down by National Guard troops called out by Governor Theodore Green of Rhode Island. In Woonsocket thousands marched and practically the entire town looked on while 19-year-old Jude Courtemanche was borne to his grave.

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SQUARE RADIO CO.
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WE GO ANYWHERE

Votes for Democratic and Republican Parties Are Votes for Murder of Workers in Strikes

COMMUNIST PARTY SPURS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN CLEVELAND

Police Arrest C.P. Candidate For State Body

Jailed for Distributing C.P. Bulletins at Railroad Shops

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—In an effort to check the election campaign of the Communist Party which has been penetrating shops and factories, police recently arrested Peter Margatch, candidate for State Representative, as he was distributing bulletins issued by the Communist Party nucleus in the Collinwood shops of the New York Central Railroad here.

The bulletin carried articles exposing Charles Ely, mayor of Euclid Village, who was recently revealed as the tool of beer and slot machine racketeers. One article in particular revealed his role in breaking the Chase Brass Co. strike last April.

Small Election Meetings
The Communist campaign committee here has developed a unique method of carrying its message to working class neighborhoods. It consists of arranging meetings, through small neighborhood committees in the homes of workers or on their porches and in back yards when possible. Five such meetings have been held with signal success for Yetta Land, candidate for State Attorney-General.

The workers present at one such meeting decided to take on themselves the arrangement of a large-scale election rally which will be held in the Alta Hall on Friday evening.

Distribute Literature
In addition to 200,000 copies of the Congressional platform, the following will be spread among workers and farmers in every part of the state:

One million stickers and sample ballots, carrying the state platform; 100,000 picture post cards of leading candidates with the chief demands of the campaign; 25,000 copies of the keynote speech of John Williamson, district organizer of the Communist Party at the Ohio ratification conference, and thousands of leaflet-size posters in color with drawings illustrating the chief demands in the platform.

Special Issues of Papers
To carry the election fight to the small home owners, a special election issue is planned by the "Home Defender," organ of the Small Home Owners Federation. The Unemployment Councils are considering a similar special issue of the "Hunger Fighter."

The language bureaus will issue the Party platform in abbreviated form and will take steps for the wide distribution of every language paper printing election news.

Jobless Plan Demonstration in Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Unemployment Councils here have called a mass demonstration to be held Friday, Sept. 21, at 2 P.M., at the Wick and Rayen School Grounds, where a delegation will be elected to present the jobless workers' demands to the County Relief Commission.

"Bonds and interest must be paid" was the answer the Mahoning County Board of Commissioners gave to the delegates from the Unemployment Council when they presented the unemployed demands at the open hearing last week. Immediately that the Council delegation entered, a member of the board made a motion to adjourn the meeting.

Ben Gray, spokesman for the delegation, took the floor at once and showed how not one cent is provided for relief while money is appropriated for police and the bankers.

Gray presented the Council demands for an immediate 25 per cent increase in relief, clothing for the jobless, and the abolition of forced labor on the relief jobs.

To their answer that the bankers must be paid, Gray demanded that they go on record favoring the relief increase and to put pressure on the State and Federal relief administration.

Philadelphia Workers to Hold Celebration

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Pat Touhey, editor of Labor Unity, will be the main speaker at the Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration of the Communist Party to be held Sept. 28 at Turngemund Hall, Broad Street and Columbus Avenue.

A film, "Scenes from Party History," which will include short talks by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be shown. Entertainment by the Artel Theatre and the Freiheit Gesangs Verein will follow.

Furniture Union Forms 3 New England Locals

NEW YORK—Organization work in the large furniture centers of New England is proceeding rapidly. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union announced at its offices at 799 Broadway here yesterday. New locals have been formed in Manchester, New Hampshire and Springfield, Mass. On Friday the New Haven local

From the 53rd to the 54th Annual A. F. of L. Convention; A Bankrupt Policy, Program---2 Factors Officials Overlooked

Akron Jobless Plan City-Wide Mass Meeting

Unemployed Will Hold Rally to Demand Increase in Relief

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Unemployed and relief workers here will demonstrate Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 1 p. m. at the Court House, demanding an immediate 25 per cent increase in relief, an end to all evictions, shoes and winter clothing for the unemployed and payment of coal, gas and electricity, and endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by the City Council.

The Unemployment Councils point out that of the 48,000 unemployed workers and their dependents in Akron, only 12,000 are given direct relief, and 2,000 are on work relief. Direct relief to a family of four is given at the rate of \$3.75 a week—thirteen cents a person a day.

Negro workers are discriminated against, hundreds of workers in the rubber plants have been laid off in the recent period, and no clothing is provided for those now on relief. The councils call on all employed and unemployed workers to mass at the Court House Sept. 25, to support the demands adopted by the Aug. 17 unemployment conference.

Negro Jobless Demonstrate in Pittsburgh

Rescue Unemployed Leader from Police; Win Demands

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16.—One thousand workers marched and demonstrated in the Hill District of Pittsburgh at the local welfare unit located at Van Brann and Locust Streets here last Tuesday. The unemployed demanded increased relief, clothes for children and adults, stopping of all evictions, and support of the mass delegation to Harrisburg.

Police were called and several hundred police gathered to disperse the demonstration. About 20 policemen proceeded to arrest Fred Kerns, leader of the veterans rank and file committee and active in unemployed struggles. Hundreds of workers, led by Negro and white women rushed their way through the police lines to defend Kerns. They forced his release.

The workers forced Miss Nell Scott at the central office, as well as the supervisor, to listen to the demands and grievances of the unemployed. Promises were made for improving the situation at that welfare unit.

Following the demonstration, a meeting took place at the Central headquarters. The delegates were elected to represent the unemployed in the Hill District. Especially prominent in the strike at the Van Brann unit were the Negro workers, who played the most militant and leading part.

HAZELWOOD, Pa., Sept. 16.—Two hundred unemployed workers here demonstrated for increased relief and in support of the mass delegation to Harrisburg. The delegation was headed by Bill Doyle, Jack Thomas and Bill Mitchell.

Brooklyn Machinists Win Three-Week Strike in Gun-Trainer Shop

NEW YORK—The machinists and production workers of the Quantiproducts Machine Corporation, 341 39th St., Brooklyn, producing gun trainers, returned to work after a successful strike of three weeks' duration, under the leadership of the Machine Shop Local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. The demands won are a five-cent increase per hour and the recognition of the shop committee and the union representative.

Neither the strike-breaking stunts of the Regional Labor Board, nor the efforts of the bosses to get the workers to quit the S. M. W. I. U., and join the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.), claiming that the War Department would refuse them further orders because the S. M. W. I. U. is a "red" union, helped. The workers struck solid and remained behind their union 100 per cent.

In order to intimidate the strikers, U. S. Army trucks took the gun trainers on which strikers had been working to the army base to be completed there by scabs. Even though the strikers' protests to the base authorities were ignored, the strikers appealed to the base workers to oust the scabs.

received a charter of the union. M. Pizer, national organizer, spoke at the presentation ceremony.

Officialdom Tried to Prevent Coast and Textile Strikes

By Bill Dunne

Officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, and the Roosevelt administration, in the midst of the greatest textile strike in American labor history, and on the eve of the 54th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. (meeting in San Francisco, Oct. 1) are following the same policy developed and applied in the West Coast strike of maritime unions and in the general strike in the Bay Counties (Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond, Alameda, San Francisco, etc.).

President Roosevelt has appointed a board for investigation and mediation as a gesture of "impartiality"—as he did in the historic West Coast struggle. The board does nothing—as it did in the West Coast strike. It does not investigate because any kind of an investigation will reveal the slave and starvation conditions in the industry—and put the mill owners in a morally untenable position.

Fight for Elementary Issues
The board cannot mediate because the textile workers are fighting for the right to work and live, for the right to organize and determine to a minimum extent under what conditions they are to work. Such elementary issues cannot be arbitrated or mediated. One might as well try to arbitrate the class struggle—which develops out of just these elementary issues.

Roosevelt's textile board stands today, just as his longshoremen's board, headed by Archbishop Hanna, stood in the West Coast strike, as an instrument intended to maintain the shrinking illusion of government impartiality in labor struggles, as a second line reserve upon which to fall back if the half-million textile workers are not crushed by military force and divided by a leadership engaged in lauding the same Roosevelt who encourages and condones the murderous attacks of massed military and semi-military forces upon the strikers, their families and sympathizers.

Forced to Give Verbal Support
The A. F. of L. officialdom, headed by Green and Woll, has been compelled to give verbal support to the courageous struggle of the half-starved textile workers—after moving heaven and earth to prevent strike action against the continuous drive of the employers on wages, working conditions and living standards. As for Gorman, McMahon and the rest of the official clique of the United Textile Workers Union, the last thing they wanted was a general strike in the industry. Twice they flirted with the question of a general strike—but only to bring pressure on the administration for a rank and file delegate—speaking for the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee—Sunny from Philadelphia, who introduced a resolution calling for support of the coal miners' strike against them. The resolution was promptly tabled on a motion by President Howard of the Typographical Union—who later added more lustre to his name by keeping the San Francisco printers at work spilling press poison on their fellow workers while every other union in the Bay Counties struck in sympathy with the maritime unions.

This incident alone would be enough to gauge the official spirit of the Washington convention. But for the sake of the record it is necessary to state that the 53rd convention occupied itself solely in listening approvingly to the spokesmen of the government of monopoly capitalism in decline—to President Roosevelt, General Johnson, Senator Wagner, James Farley, Frances Perkins etc., the A. F. of L. officialdom snuggled closer to the

Ranks Demanded Strike
At the U.T.W. convention held last month in New York City, the rank and file delegates came instructed to demand a general strike. The rank and file pressure was irresistible. The officials had to go along or lose their leadership. They went along—just as the San Francisco labor officialdom went along with the general strike. They had tried to strangle the strike and they had failed. They went along apologetically. Gorman aped Green in raising the "Red Scare." He

expressed the utmost faith in the good intentions of President Roosevelt—the president who fished from a battleship while West Coast workers were shot down in the strike for the right to work and live like human beings, the president who viewed off Newport, R. I., from the private yacht of the multimillionaire Vincent Astor, the millionaire British and American yacht, while Rhode Island textile strikers were murdered and maimed by Governor Green's state troops; armed forces ordered out, and for whose assistance federal troops were called to arms on Governor's Island, after a telephone conversation between Governor Green and former head of the J. P. Coates Thread Co., and President Roosevelt, praised by all the A. F. of L. officialdom as "the friend of labor."

President Roosevelt and his N. R. A. hailed by the 53rd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. meeting a year ago in Washington, D. C., as the person of the president and the program which would at last free labor from company unionism and strikebreaking by armed forces of the great corporations, now climaxes a year of strikebreaking and the unprecedented use of armed forces against strikers and unemployed by the organization of a military battle line against textile workers from the state of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

Troops Out in Five States
In the West Coast strikes troops were actually called out against workers only in California. In the textile strike they have been called out in five states. In the maritime workers' strike four workers were murdered by troops and police. In the textile strike the list of murdered workers totals twelve as this is written. Thousands have been clubbed, gassed and wounded by gunfire. The usual "Red Scare" has been raised to cover up wanton massacre of workers (this time in Rhode Island) and has failed of its purpose—just as it failed on the West Coast.

This alone is striking proof of the new high level of consciousness which has developed among the class battles, following one another in rapid succession, develops. At the time of the 53rd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., between three and four hundred thousand workers were on strike—coal miners, steel and metal workers, textile workers, etc. These great struggles, beginning months before the enactment of the N. R. A. and its Section 7A, and which Section 7A was designed to stop, were the result of wage cuts, speed-up, worsened working conditions, lowered living standards through mass unemployment and part time work had become unbearable.

These struggles awoke no echoes in the hearts of A. F. of L. officialdom. The records of the convention show that the only reference to them came from a rank and file delegate—speaking for the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee—Sunny from Philadelphia, who introduced a resolution calling for support of the coal miners' strike against them. The resolution was promptly tabled on a motion by President Howard of the Typographical Union—who later added more lustre to his name by keeping the San Francisco printers at work spilling press poison on their fellow workers while every other union in the Bay Counties struck in sympathy with the maritime unions.

Telegraphers of Ward Line Affiliate Strike, Demand Shorter Hours

NEW YORK—Radio operators of the Ponce, passenger ship owned by the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, walked out on strike Saturday afternoon, demanding shorter hours and the hiring of another operator. Two radio men are forced to work 12 hours a day, 84 hours a week. The long hours necessarily impede the competence of the operators, endangering the safety of passengers, the American Telegraphers' Union, under whose leadership the men are striking, stated yesterday.

The New York and Puerto Rico Company is a subsidiary of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Company, which owns the Ward Lines, whose ship, Morro Castle, was destroyed by fire, resulting in the death of more than 135 persons.

Mass Action Frees Negro

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—After a campaign of mass pressure through resolutions, protests and delegations, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, George Johnson, militant Negro leader of the unemployed workers club in North Philadelphia, was released from Moyamensing Prison last Saturday.

Two Negro Workers Named on State Ticket by Massachusetts C.P.

BOSTON, Mass.—A Negro woman will run for office in the Massachusetts State Legislature for the first time this Fall, when Mrs. Mary E. Moore opens her campaign for a seat in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Moore has been nominated by the Communist Party.

Horace Riley, another Negro, has been named by the Communist Party as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mrs. Moore organized the first neighborhood Scottsboro defense club in Boston. She was a delegate of the Boston workers to the Scottsboro defense march to Washington in 1932. In February of this year she was arrested for her part in the picketing of Boston chain stores—a struggle which resulted in three Negro men being placed in various chain stores to train as managers.

County Conference Held of Buffalo Unemployed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Delegates representing 24 organizations met here Sunday at the Erie County Unemployment Conference, drew up demands of the unemployed and formulated a plan of action. The demands adopted at the conference call for \$10 weekly cash relief for each unemployed worker plus \$3 for each dependent; rent, fuel, gas and electric current to be supplied; and for union wages

Communists Call Rally To Aid Textile Strike

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—A mass meeting to support the textile strike will be held tomorrow evening at 8 P. M., at the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon St., under the auspices of the Communist Party. Plans for raising relief for textile strikers will be discussed. Organizations are being urged to mobilize their membership for the meeting.

Attention Workers of Williamsburg, Flatbush and Crown Heights

The Crown Heights Branch of the Workers School at 35 Chaucery Street, Brooklyn, is now registering for courses: Principles of Class Struggle, Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People, Spanish Current Problems of Negro Liberation Movement, Public Speaking, Political Economy, Trade Unionism, Youth Problems, English-Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced, Voice and Speech Direction, History of American Workingclass, Massism-Leninism, Historical Materialism. Location easily reached by all elevated trains and street cars.—Tom Truesdale, Director.

Gala Opening Performance of the Eastern Theatre Festival and Conference

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE—14th St., near Sixth Ave. See the Workers Laboratory Theatre, Artel, Cooney Island Jewish Theatre, Jack London Club of Newark, Daily Workers Chorus, New Dance Group and others IN ACTION! Tickets 25c to 89c. Auspices: League of Workers Theatres, 114 W. 14th St., Offices 2-9232.

53rd Parley Heard Only Spokesmen of U. S. Capitalism

tion, the labor-management co-operation theory brought up to date to serve the needs of capitalism in crisis. **Forgot Two Factors**
They dreamed bright dreams—but not for long. They had forgotten two factors: the millions of hungry, angry and determined workers in the big basic industries and the Communist Party of the United States.

In the year that has elapsed since the Washington convention, mass strikes have swept from the Canadian line to the Gulf Coast, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and back again. Strike waves have swept through practically every industry. These struggles have developed into actual general strikes, and in still more of these struggles the labor movement has teetered on the verge of a general strike.

Anti-Strike Record
The grip of the Roosevelt administration, of N. R. A. and its labor arm—A. F. of L. officialdom—upon the American working class has slipped. Some time ago A. F. of L. officialdom started out to "clean up" all the strike spots so the 54th Convention could assemble in a "peaceful atmosphere." They gypped the strikers in Mellon's aluminum plants—a general strike in an industry. They sent Paul Smith to Minneapolis, where Farmer-Labor Governor Olson and his martial law, his henchmen in the Trades and Labor Assembly, and the political leaders of the union, enabled them to prevent a city-wide general strike and spy the strike of truck drivers and helpers. They sent John P. Frey and a squad of twelve union officials and organizers to Butte to try to split the craft unions away from the general strike of miners, smelter workers, engineers and mechanics in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls. Here they failed.

Then the general strike in the textile industry, in spite of all these worthy efforts toward "cooperation of capital, management and labor" under "government supervision," hit the A. F. of L. officialdom and the N. R. A. right between the eyes.

A. F. of L. Leadership Bankrupt
The 54th Annual Convention must now meet on the scene of the San Francisco general strike, in the midst of a labor movement stronger and more militant than ever before, in an atmosphere not of class peace but of class war.

The A. F. of L. leadership is bankrupt. It is in a crisis. This has happened before, but this time millions of workers, engaged in mighty struggles for elementary rights, fresh from these struggles or about to plunge into new battles, know this leadership is bankrupt.

This is the main difference between the 53rd and the 54th Annual A. F. of L. Convention.

(The next article will deal with the part played in various decisive strike situations by the A. F. of L. officialdom in the past year—with its policies and tactics and the struggle against them, which has brought forward numbers of new leaders directly from the ranks of the huge new contingents of workers in the basic industries formerly entirely unorganized.)

A.F. of L. Locals Condemn Gang Rule in Unions

Demand Inner Democracy in Resolutions to AFL Convention

NEW YORK—Many local unions of the American Federation of Labor have passed resolutions condemning gangsterism and racketeering in the Federation, the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee announced here yesterday. This resolution, drafted by the rank and file body and sent to many locals, has been endorsed along with another one urging solidarity actions with strikers, regardless of union affiliation. All of the resolutions will be brought up on the floor of the national convention of the A. F. of L. in October at San Francisco.

Resolution on Democracy in the Federation
WHEREAS: The practice is widespread in our unions of officials perpetuating themselves in power as bureaucrats, building around them a machine and terrorizing those members who are in disagreement with the policies and actions of the clique rule of the top,
WHEREAS: At all conventions of the A. F. of L. state and national, there is a complete absence of democracy and a marked domination of a well oiled machine which railroads through the decisions of the bureaucracy, and
WHEREAS: All decisions concerning the interests of the rank and file, as for example, the calling and settling of strikes, the signing of trade union agreements and negotiations with the employers is carried on without consultation with the membership and contrary to their wishes and interests, and votes,
WHEREAS: The autocratic rule of these union bureaucrats was instrumental in leading to widespread corruption among these officials and to the development of gangsterism and racketeering in our A. F. of L. unions, and has terrorized and demoralized the ranks of the workers and weakened the organized labor movement, and
WHEREAS: Trade union democracy will enable differences of opinion to be expressed and give the rank and file full participation in the activities, developing their fighting spirit to the end that better conditions may be secured, be it therefore
RESOLVED: That the rank and file go on all international officials to establish this principle on the basis of the following procedure:
That: 1—All officials shall be elected by popular vote in secret ballot and elected rank and file committees shall be in charge of counting the votes.
That: 2—The practice of not seating delegates to central bodies must stop.
That: 3—The membership have the right to recall officials and representatives by majority vote before the expiration of the term.
That: 4—No member of the union except those who were found guilty as strike-breakers or as working in the interests of the employer shall be deprived of the right to be nominated and elected to office and act as an official or representative of the union when elected.
That: 5—All trade union agreements, all amendments to the Constitution, and all other questions affecting the interests of the membership, shall be submitted to the members for a vote.
That: 6—The right of local unions to start a referendum, the right of individual free speech, and the right of members to initiate proposals and tactics, the right of a local union to declare a strike and to lead its members on strike, and the right of a member to belong to any political party, all these shall be considered rights which cannot be violated.
That: 7—No member of the union shall be expelled or expelled from office and convicted a member or an official except by a trial board elected by a popular vote of the members and give the accused one all the unrestricted privileges of counsel, witnesses, his or her own stenographic record and full publicity to the proceedings.
That: 8—International officials call conventions as stipulated in the constitutions of the respective international organizations but under any circumstances such conventions shall be called at least every two years.

Company Unions Grew
Company unionism grew like a mushroom—embracing some 5,000,000 industrial workers, as against something like 1,000,000 before the N. R. A. Early in 1934 it had forced some 45 per cent of industrial workers into its strangling folds, while other unions included only some 9 or 10 per cent. In the steel industry it was estimated that 85 per cent of the workers had been forced into the company unions.

The A. F. of L. officialdom continued to be the loudest boosters of the N. R. A. and Section 7-a, in the face of the ravages it was bringing to workers' living standards and their efforts to organize in unions of their choice and to better their conditions.

Against Jobless Insurance
The A. F. of L. officialdom once more set its face against compulsory federal unemployment insurance for all workers. It continued to fight the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (House Bill 7598).

The A. F. of L. officialdom, headed by Green and Woll, continued its slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union. It tried to prevent recognition of the U. S. S. R. Since recognition, it tried continually, co-operating with the National Civic Federation, with Woll as its acting president, to bring about a rupture of relations and working with the Reverend Edmund J. Walsh, head of the Foreign Department of Georgetown University, is actually aiding Japanese imperialist propaganda in this country directed against the Soviet Union.

President Green and his colleagues, concerned first of all with the preservation of American capitalism, staked their all on the ability of N. R. A. and the Roosevelt administration to pull capitalism out of the five-year crisis and stage a real recovery in industry and agriculture. Under Section 7-a they dreamed of an organized labor movement with all "reds" and other militant workers eliminated by the strong arm of their protector—the government of a new and vigorous monopoly capitalism. They visualized themselves as the hierarchs of an enlarged but cowed and docile labor movement, tied so closely to the employers and their state machinery that it never could extricate itself. They drugged themselves with the old soporific of class collabora-

Union Locals To Hail C. P. On 15th Year

I. W. O., Other Groups to Attend Friday Rally in Bronx Coliseum

NEW YORK—The members of more than a score of locals affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, independent unions and the American Federation of Labor will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Communist Party. Entire branches of the International Workers Order, bearing banners and placards greeting the Communist Party and hailing its accomplishments, will go in a body to the Bronx Coliseum next Friday where this event will take place.

The Communist Party fraction inside the I. W. O. fraternal working class organization, pledges to recruit a thousand of the best and most active workers as their part in celebrating the anniversary. They challenge fractions in other mass organizations to do recruiting in relative proportions to the number of members in their organizations. An elaborate program has been prepared for the celebration. Clarence A. Hathaway, Israel Amter, Charles Krumboltz and Steve Kingston will speak. Music will be supplied by the I. W. O. Symphony orchestra and the Workers International Relief Band.

Unemployed Meetings In Los Angeles Will Elect State Delegates

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—In preparation for the state unemployed convention to be held in Fresno, Cal., on Oct. 15, four sectional unemployed conferences will be held in the Los Angeles area during September. These conferences are scheduled as follows:
Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 7:30 p. m., at 224 South Spring St., Room 202.
Friday, Sept. 21, at 7:30 p. m., at 270 E. Broadway Ave.
Friday, Sept. 21, at 7:30 p. m., at Southern and Truba Sts., South Gate.
Friday, Sept. 28, at 7:30 p. m., at 3015 South San Pedro St.

At each of these conferences, to which all trade unions, fraternal and social groups have been urged to send representatives, worker delegates will be elected to the State unemployed convention.

With Workers On Strike for Their Rights and Conditions Regardless of Union Affiliation
WHEREAS: At the present time out of 40 million wage earners in the U. S. A. the organized labor movement is composed of 2 1/2 million workers in the A. F. of L., less than a million in the Independent Union and the unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, and 5 million under the yoke of the company unions, and that all these unions, even the membership which only serves to strengthen in strike struggles, to win improvements in their conditions and to defend the organized labor movement is composed of 2 1/2 million workers in the A. F. of L. and deliberately divides the ranks of the workers, and the practice of sending A. F. of L. members to take the place of workers on strike who are organized outside of the A. F. of L. unions is disgraceful scabbery which only serves to strengthen the employers in their attacks on the workers, be it therefore
RESOLVED: That this goes on record as condemning the hostile, strike breaking practices against workers on strike outside the A. F. of L. unions, and be it further
RESOLVED: That the goes on record for joint solidarity actions with all workers regardless of union affiliation in struggles against employers, against terror, injunctions, for higher wages, shorter hours, etc.

Resolution Calling for Solidarity Actions
That: 1—All officials shall be elected by popular vote in secret ballot and elected rank and file committees shall be in charge of counting the votes.
That: 2—The practice of not seating delegates to central bodies must stop.
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Attention Workers of Williamsburg, Flatbush and Crown Heights
The Crown Heights Branch of the Workers School at 35 Chaucery Street, Brooklyn, is now registering for courses: Principles of Class Struggle, Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People, Spanish Current Problems of Negro Liberation Movement, Public Speaking, Political Economy, Trade Unionism, Youth Problems, English-Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced, Voice and Speech Direction, History of American Workingclass, Massism-Leninism, Historical Materialism. Location easily reached by all elevated trains and street cars.—Tom Truesdale, Director.

DAILY WORKER MORNING FREIHEIT YOUNG WORKER

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19, 20, 21

At the Newly Completed Rebuilt ST. NICHOLAS PALACE

69 West 66th Street Near Broadway
Admission Friday and Sunday, 35 Cents — Saturday 50 Cents
Combination Ticket for All Three Days, 75 Cents
With Organization Tickets 10 Cents Less at the Door
Greetings for the Bazaar Journal and articles are expected at the Bazaar Headquarters, 50 E. 13th St., 6th Floor—Tel. Algonquin 4-9481

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

Women's Section
HOUSING BLANKS
For Delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism
SEPTEMBER 28, 29, 30
5 North Wabash Room 1500

NAME
ADDRESS
HOW MANY DELEGATES CAN BE HOUSED
MEN
WOMEN
TELEPHONE
TOW FAR—NORTH SOUTH EAST WEST
Please Turn Blanks in at Headquarters as Soon as Filled Out

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Police Break Up Strike Solidarity Meeting of Boston Workers

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Patent Medicines and Reformists

C. B. Brooklyn.—"Syrup of Red Clover" has no value as a medicine. The only good in it is the sugar it contains. "Iodide of Lime," to have any effect, must be given in large doses—eight to ten grains. However, in such doses it is sometimes poisonous. Its value is questionable. "Cystex" is a patent medicine, and like most such medicines, is sold under false claims. It is supposed to be good for kidney and bladder trouble, but it does not contain enough acid or alkali to be effective. The important reason for objecting to the use of "Cystex," or in fact, to most patent medicines advertised to the public, is that self-treatment is dangerous, and valuable time may be lost by the patient before going to physician for a correct diagnosis.

Your question brings up an interesting aspect of the position of reformists and other class collaborators. Recently, the Tugwell-Copeland Bill was up before Congress. This bill, in its original form, was an attempt to compel manufacturers of patent medicines to tell the truth about their products, so that people should not be deceived and led to believe that miracles could be performed. Even after the deed was taken out of the bill, it did not pass. This is typical of all reformist activities. They try to fool the working class into believing that they are bringing about reforms. When any attempt is made to change existing laws, or to make new laws, which in their enactment

threaten to diminish the profits of corporations, all the big shots get together at Washington, begin pulling strings in Congress, and the bill is not passed. It is only under correct leadership and militant mass action that Congress will be forced to pass laws beneficial to the entire toiling population.

Citrus Fruits
C. O. N. Y. C.—The value of orange juice, other citrus fruits, tomato juice, etc., is in the possession of large amounts of vitamin C; if this vitamin is not given in sufficient amount, over a period of time, the disease scurvy develops. Its frequency is greatest in infancy, but it also occurs in adult life. Even if the disease proper does not occur, the absence of the vitamin gives rise to symptoms (chiefly reduction of vitality, sore gums, even bleeding gums, loosening of teeth, poor digestion and muscular weakness).

Orange juice, lemon juice and tomato juice, are the most important foods for their vitamin C content. Grapefruit is less valuable. The value of orange juice is not affected by standing over night in the ice box. As to canned juice, various brands have different amounts, although they all are fairly good. It is hard to say exactly, since the value of any particular type depends on: (1) How long it has been in the can; (2) the amount of time it was boiled before canning; (3) content of alkali, as a preservative; (4) presence of any oxidizing agent for the same purpose.

Guards Called In No. Carolina Mill Center

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
CONCORD, N. C.—The workers of Concord are giving the mill owners a real fight. After the sheriff of the county promised not to call out the state troops, we have the Guards in Concord today. This shows to the workers of Concord that the Cannon Mfg. Co. runs this city, and the city and county officers are on the side of the mill owners. The Governor of North Carolina said he was for the worker, but the workers say, just like the C. P. says: He is a rubber stamp of the mill-owning class. The C. P. is learning the workers how to fight the mill owners and the capitalist class. Workers of the South have learned their lessons from the Gastonia strike of 1929, that if they get anything we will have to fight. Despite of the top leadership of the A. F. of L., the workers are putting up a very stiff fight and hope to close the Kannapolis Mill this week, as this is a very strong hold of the Cannon Mills.

Me. Governor Calls Troops After Election

By a Worker Correspondent
LEWISTON, Maine.—Monday night 2,000 workers (men and women) gathered around the entrance of the Androscooggin Bates, Hill & Continental mill gates—when truckloads of workers (strikers from other sections (Waterville, etc.) came here to Lewiston to induce the

S. P. Speaker Calls For Workers' Unity

Two Parties Share Same Platform When Communists Are Denied Permit

By a Worker Correspondent
BOSTON.—When the Socialists and Communists tried to hold a joint solidarity meeting on the textile strike on the corner of F and Broadway, South Boston, the stronghold of the State Democratic machine and the home of workers in the basic industries of longshore and railway, the cops broke up the meeting.

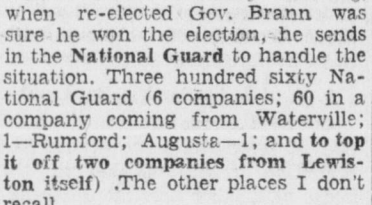
Jack Wheelwright, Boston organizer of the Socialist Party, secured the permit in the name of the Socialist Party. The Communist Party had been refused a permit, so their speakers were invited to share the platform with the Socialist speakers.

Behind the refusal of the police to allow Communist speakers, the fear of the ruling class of the solidarity of the working class, the fear of exposure of local conditions in industry and politics. The marine worker had too much to tell the workers on the docks. The Socialist pointed out that on that very night a Democrat was sharing the soapbox with the Socialists in Hyde Park; that was democracy; but the legal Communist Party was denied the right of free speech and discriminated against.

A member of the Irish Workers' Club was not allowed to speak. It was when he took the box that the cops really did break up the meeting. An attorney present came up to the cops and stated that they were disobeying the law in discriminating against a legal political party. It was obvious to all of the workers present that the cops and the bosses were already using fascist discrimination against workers' interests. They refused to be dispersed and followed the speakers for three blocks, eagerly listening to their conversation and laughing at the police who escorted the Socialist and Communist speakers until they got on the street car.

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mill workers here to support the strike.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, when re-elected Gov. Brann was sure he won the election, he sends in the National Guard to handle the situation. Three hundred thirty National Guard (6 companies; 60 in a company coming from Waterville; 1—Rumford; August—1; and to top it off two companies from Lewiston itself). (The other places I don't recall.

The local National Guard are rather sore about the whole thing; here they are staying up all night and day (no food or sleep and only getting a couple of dollars for it all, while at the same time they have or had jobs in the mill with at least a bit better wages and not such hours—and now the company hiring scabs on the strikers' jobs and on their soldiers' jobs—the National Guard are rather peeved about it.

Only a few workers are on strike—the "Flying Squadrons" are expected to arrive here this afternoon by the hundreds (the strikers say) from different parts of the state.

Biddeford & Saco, Maine, have two large mills—the Pepperel and "York" mills; both are working—and while going through there I stopped and spoke to a few workers at the mill-gate and they said that most of the mill is willing to come out on strike—but the loomfixers refuse to budge. This keeps the rest in.

YCL Song Leaflet Wins Enthusiasm of Pickets

Songs Help Break Down "Red Scare"

By a Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—The Young Communist League here has done a swell job to bolster up the spirits of the strikers. Besides being active on the picket lines distributing leaflets and selling the National League of the Protective Union, (this happened at the regular morning strike meeting of the Protective Monday, Sept. 10), Charette, got up and said, "I've been authorized by the president to tell you to destroy those Communist sheets, and those union members who are distributing those sheets, should stop it, or else we know they are Communists." Despite this statement the strikers did not destroy the song sheets, and held on to them.

To show how well the songs were accepted, another union official who was acting as temporary chairman towards the end of the meeting called upon the workers present to sing our songs. The latest information is that the union wants to reprint the songs but leave out the Communist League of Lowell with their compliments, 339 Central St.

Tuesday morning the pickets paraded around the mills and in the surrounding neighborhoods, singing our songs. The latest information is that the union wants to reprint the songs but leave out the Communist League of Lowell with their compliments, 339 Central St.

what extent these officials will go to split the ranks of the strikers. These song sheets were distributed in leaflet form to the pickets Monday morning and were enthusiastically accepted. At the strike meeting one of the reactionary officials of the Protective Union, (this happened at the regular morning strike meeting of the Protective Monday, Sept. 10), Charette, got up and said, "I've been authorized by the president to tell you to destroy those Communist sheets, and those union members who are distributing those sheets, should stop it, or else we know they are Communists." Despite this statement the strikers did not destroy the song sheets, and held on to them.

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Strikers Grab Daily Worker In Fall River

(By a Worker Correspondent)
FALL RIVER, Mass.—There have been reports through the town that the National Guard are in training. We heard that all National Guards are reporting at the armories. We are going to verify the reports.

The strike situation was the same on Wednesday. The A. F. T. O. leaders still speak of the strike as a lockout, even though all the A. F. T. O. workers are on strike.

The Daily Worker is being grabbed every place. We figured out that yesterday and today we sold and distributed 1,200 Daily Workers.

We were distributing the Daily Worker at the meeting in the Broadway Theatre. Some vigilantes chased one worker away (but after he had gotten rid of the Daily Worker), but when they tried to chase another one away, the other workers came to his defense, yelled at the guys, and cheered the young striker when he said: "Don't fight among ourselves, fight the bosses!"

At the meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism, the members protested the use of National Guards in Saylesville, R. I., the members protested the use of armed thugs in Dighton, the breaking up of the Ann Burlak meeting, the framed arrest of two young workers announcing the Ann Burlak meeting, and the chasing out of town of two young workers from Boston for selling the Daily Worker.

The youth of today are suffering from the economic crisis. Some of them have never had the opportunity to work for any length of time. Those who are working are speeded up and given the lowest wages. Physically they are weakened; mentally they are demoralized. American youth need the benefits of our fraternal order, they need our sick benefits, medical care, insurance. They need us because we are a workingclass youth organization fighting for their needs; fighting to have the government take care of them when they are unemployed, or ill; fighting for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 7598; fighting against fascism and the war danger that is fast approaching.

While we seek to solve some of these problems, we also carry on all of those activities desired and

I.W.O. Prepares for Drive To Add to Membership

Youth and Adult Sections Hope to Recruit 25,000 Members in Fall Campaign

The week-end outing at Camp Kinderland, arranged by the Sanatorium Committee, was a great success. While the check-up is not yet complete, the indications are that a substantial sum was raised to assist those of our comrades who, falling victim to tuberculosis, have used up all their constitutional benefits but are still in need of further help.

As opening day for the membership drive (October 1) draws near, our Sections and Branches are completing preparations to assure the success of the campaign. Statements issued by the Youth and Junior Sections evidence the seriousness with which these sections of our Order are facing their tasks in the drive.

Statement of Youth Section
Shoulder to shoulder, youth and adult members of the I.W.O. are beginning the march towards 25,000 new recruits. Together they seek to build the Order into a firm working class fraternal organization.

The Youth Section is a vital section of the order, breathing its future, for the youth will take the place of our adult comrades in continuing to build it. The Youth Section has pledged to bring 1,500 new youth members into our ranks by January 1st, and to use every mile of their energy in accomplishing this goal.

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While we seek to solve some of these problems, we also carry on all of those activities desired and

demanding by the youth—sports, education and social life. Steady, concentrated effort to bring this program to the youth in the factories, in the schools, and to the children of our adult comrades, will enable us to reach our goal of 1,500 new members with ease. The ground has been prepared by detailed directives, training our best members at our I.W.O. training schools, and by offering prizes as stimuli; a complete gymnasium, three complete libraries, banners, etc.

On October 1st the "GO" signal will sound. On October 1st the Youth Section will move forward as one body towards 1,500 new recruits. Although the Junior Section of our Order has increased its membership somewhat, its growth during the past few months has not kept pace with the growth of the membership drive, which starts October 1, the entire Order must regard the building of the Junior Section as one of our primary tasks.

The Junior Section has a quota of 3,000 new members, which will raise our membership to 10,000 children. It is not a hard job to recruit that number of children, if the City Committees and the adult branches will pay attention to this work.

The plan of the Junior Section includes a number of valuable prizes to be given to the districts doing best children's work. These prizes include a bugle and drum corps outfit, sports materials, books, as well as individual prizes.

The Chicago District of the I.W.O. is trying to win these prizes for building the Junior Section. Originally assigned a quota of 800 new members, they have taken upon themselves to increase their quota to 1,550 new juniors. The leading Chicago committees are confident of reaching this goal.

The training schools in the east and middle west will be a great aid in building the sections. The students of the western school have already returned to their cities, ready to organize the campaign and put their districts over the top. Many Junior Branches in the districts have issued challenges to each other for Socialist competition in the drive. The children in the branches, where they have learned about the drive and the prizes offered, are very enthusiastic.

Letters from Our Readers

RED BUILDER SEES AN OPENING
Niles, Ohio.

Dear Editor: This is the first time I ever wrote to you, but I have read the Daily Worker and I like your paper very much. I would like to become a Red Builder for the "Daily." I would like to see what I can do with them. Money is pretty scarce here, as nothing is working. There were five sheet mills here but they tore two of them down. And it won't be long before they tear the others down.

Please send me information on how to become a good Red Builder.
A. G.

A COMING EVENT
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor: When James Casey resigned from the New York Times to join the Daily Worker, it was announced that he would write a series of articles exposing the policy of the Times as regard working class news. Upon hearing this, I immediately told it to many of my friends, who, like most people, believe the Times to be an impartial paper.

I know that I am not the only "Daily" reader who hopes you have not changed your mind about running these articles. Congratulations on the forthcoming third edition which will be a big step towards becoming a mass paper.
B. B.

DAILY WORKER UNITES AND ORGANIZES
New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor: I landed a job in the Grant lunch chain. Immediately I took steps

to become friendly with the dishwasher, who was a Negro. After gaining his confidence, I gave him a Daily Worker.

The following day the Negro worker remarked that he would like to have it more often, that it was "damn good" and had "good stuff." I proceeded to give him the paper daily; within a short time the distrust he had had in white workers began to break down. Noticing the change in him I stopped giving him the "Daily," observing what his reaction would be. After a short time he approached me and asked, "Where is the Daily Worker? I miss it."

The next day I inserted a leaflet calling upon the food workers to organize into the Cafeteria Workers Union. He joined the union, became very active, and brought a few Negro workers into the union.

With the outbreak of the strike he was elected to the strike committee because of his activities. After the strike he was elected by the workers to be on the shop committee.
S. S.

LET'S LEARN HOW
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Editor: One simple yet highly effective bit of periodical selling technique that I learned back in kid days seems seldom to be used by "Daily" sellers. They should call attention of the people to whom they want to sell the Daily Worker to articles in it that would be of special interest to them.

There is always an article in the "Daily" about the particular trade to which the customer belongs, quite often a report of happenings in his factory or town. Unemployed workers should be shown the reports of the unemployed struggles. It's a disgrace when the babes selling capitalist magazines command a better technique than Daily Worker salesmen. This technique is especially effective in house-to-house selling, where you can get a short interview.
BALTIMORE SEAMAN.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."
Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kibby Prison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000
International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City

I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME

ADDRESS

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Another Reactionary Fable Bites the Dust

In a chapter devoted to the subject of women and labor, in the new pamphlet, "Women in the Soviet Union," by Nurina, some data are given which refute another old bourgeois fairy tale, that women are less efficient or less productive than men in industry. A paragraph or two:

"Experience has shown that with the female labor protection laws in the U. S. S. R. female labor is quite as efficient as male labor.

"A large number of investigations of female labor have been carried out in a number of factories, and these have shown that the productivity of skilled female labor is not inferior to that of its male counterpart. In the Krasny Putilovetz factory of Leningrad, men and women workers of the same category working on similar lathes and doing the same work produced in the ratio of: men, 100 per cent; women 120 per cent. In the Podolsk sewing machine factory the efficiency of women employed in the assembly and testing department was 101.5 per cent, and in the stands department, 112.3 per cent, in comparison with the productivity of the men employed. The women were better observers of labor discipline, and the quality of their work was in no way inferior to that of the men.

"All this applies to highly skilled working women . . .

"The labor departments of Leningrad, Moscow, the Urals, North Caucasus and Northern provinces have collected material on the employment of women in semi-skilled and skilled occupations, and on the advisability of the employment of women in a number of trades. The investigation revealed that the work of women in productivity is at least equal to that of men and in many cases exceeds it.

"The slowness with which women are appointed to skilled trades has been due to the fact that a tremendous struggle had to be conducted against the old prejudices from the past, that women are unfit for skilled work. . . . The number of women in skilled occupations is steadily growing. Another myth about the backwardness of women is thus being shattered. . . .

"Thousands of new working women are joining the factories, mills and offices.

"There are some wives of workers and office employees who have not as yet been affected by this general enthusiasm for socialist construction. They prefer to take care of their little home rather than work in a factory or office. They are in the minority, of course, and their

number is steadily declining, but some still remain, and nobody interferes with them. But even these women have an opportunity to take part in social work and to contribute to the general tasks of socialist construction."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1998 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

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

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

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

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT \$

Tear off and mail immediately to

DAILY WORKER

50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

Votes for Democrats and Republicans Are Votes for Cuts in Relief for Starving Families

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

THE scene is Columbus, Ga. The time was on a Sunday morning, long before the present textile strike.

Perhaps there were less than 1,200 workers, for it is doubtful if that number could find places in the kind of schoolhouses they have in mill towns in Georgia.

The mill owner had a message for his workers. A fine breakfast (southern-cooked) in his belly, freshly shaved, Mr. Anderson was in a mellow, optimistic mood.

The mill owner had a message for his workers. A fine breakfast (southern-cooked) in his belly, freshly shaved, Mr. Anderson was in a mellow, optimistic mood.

He Faces the Issue Squarely

WORST of all, Mr. Anderson, the president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, had been told by his foremen (they are also called stoopjungs) that there was talk of strike because the workers were unable to feed themselves and their families on the wages they were getting.

The president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company decided to face the issue squarely. He decided to have a heart-to-heart talk with his "hands."

Mr. Anderson was not like those "poor whites" who didn't know enough to get the advantages of a sound education. Most of them, poor devils, had never gone to school in their lives.

Science That Is Profitable

THE word "science" had even seeped down into the deep South in spite of the anti-evolution trial in Tennessee and the fact that hundreds of schools were shut down for lack of funds.

It was the notion of a "balanced diet" which seized Mr. Anderson's imagination on that fine Sunday morning in Columbus, Ga.

THE opening speech was made by Maxim Gorky, greatest and most popular of Soviet writers. He urged a greater knowledge of the literary heritage of the past and a reevaluation of cultural history.

24 pounds of flour 60 cents
4 pounds of lard 35 cents
8 pounds of potatoes 16 cents
1 peck of corn-meal 25 cents

TOTAL \$1.25

Now, there, no further cause for discontent! Of course, said Mr. Anderson, you always have chronic grumblers and bellyachers who wouldn't even be content in Paradise.

Some Concessions, Too

OF COURSE, the president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, conceded, if folks from to time hankered for a little luxury, he was prepared to be a reasonable and human man, ever guided by that fine human principal of "live and let live."

But it seems there was a rub somewhere. For in the "balanced diet" suggested by Mr. Anderson no salt is provided, no sweetening, no vegetables except potatoes.

It appears that some enterprising individual called up the United States Public Health Service and read the Anderson "balanced diet" to them.

"What do you think of it?" asked the inquirer, when he had finished.

"I don't think you could find a more perfect prescription for producing pellagra," was the answer.

They'd Rather Not Diet

PELLAGRA is a disease caused by malnutrition. It is a disease which rots away the bones and which ultimately kills the victim.

In view of this fact it is not surprising to learn that the workers in the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ga., have turned down Mr. Anderson's "balanced diet" ideas and have instead joined the hundreds of thousands of other textile workers in a fight which is now shaking the entire country.

Highlights of the Recent Congress Of Soviet Authors Held in Moscow

Greater Knowledge of Past Culture Urged by Maxim Gorky



Some of the delegates at the recent Soviet Congress of Writers held in Moscow—Left to right, Karim Zade, writer of Tajikistan; Maria-Theresa Leon, Spanish author of children's books; Raby, a peasant-poet of Tajikistan; Alberti, Spanish poet, and Djahli, poet from Tajikistan.

THE first All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers opened in the House of Trade Unions in Moscow on Aug. 17. The congress, which marks the consummation of two years' organizational work in creating the new Union of Soviet Writers, was preceded by local meetings to discuss the problems of literature in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Over 500 delegates attended the congress, from all parts of the Soviet Union and from its varied national groups. A large number of delegates also came from other fields of activity.

The presidium of 52 members included such well-known Soviet literary figures as Demyan, Bledny, Gladkov, Fedeyev, Panferov, Ehrenbourg, Marietta Shaginina, Koltsov, Ivanov, Novikov-Pribol, Leonov, Alexey Tolstoy, Ilysh, Paster-nak, Serafimovich, Lydia Seifulina, Sholokhov. Looking down on the congress from the columns all around the great hall were the pictures of Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Moliere, Cervantes, Balzac, Heine, Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Chekhov and other giants of world literature.

The idea of this gathering goes back to April 23, 1932, when the Central Committee of the Communist Party passed a resolution dissolving the RAPP (Association of Proletarian Writers) and providing for the foundation of a single Union of Soviet Writers to unite all the novelists, poets, dramatists and literary critics of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R., party and non-party members alike.

Opening Speech of Maxim Gorky

THE opening speech was made by Maxim Gorky, greatest and most popular of Soviet writers. He urged a greater knowledge of the literary heritage of the past and a reevaluation of cultural history.

"The state of the workers must train thousands of distinguished 'masters of culture,' 'engineers of the spirit.' This is necessary in order to return to the mass of the workers their right to develop their minds, abilities and gifts—a right

"Socialist realism interprets life as activity, as creation, the aim of which is the constant development of the richest, individual abilities of man, for the sake of his victory over the forces of nature, for the sake of health and long life, for the sake of the great joy of living on the earth—every bit of which he wants to cultivate, in accordance with the ceaseless growth of his needs—as a beautiful dwelling place for humanity, united into one family.

What's On

Monday
ATTENTION—"Hell on Earth," today at 10:00 p.m. at 26th St. Theatre, 28th and Broadway. Continuous from 9:30 to 11 P.M. Morning 15c; Afternoon 25c; After 3 P.M. 35 cents.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOP—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WJZ—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOP—Lillian Larkin, Tenor
WJZ—Martin Orchestra
WJZ—Nick Lucas, Songs
7:30-WEAF—Arline Jackson, Contralto
WOP—Mystery Sketch
WABC—Paul Kestel, Baritone;
Orchestra
7:45-WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
WOP—Dinner Music
WJZ—Mario Cozzi, Baritone
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Humber Orchestra
WOP—Senator Kean Campaign Talk
WJZ—Jan Garber Supper Club
WABC—Mountains Music
8:15-WOP—Wallerstein Sinfonietta
WJZ—Sdwin C. Hill, Commentator
8:30-WEAF—Symphony Orchestra
Gladys Swarthout, Soprano;
Margaret Copeaks, Soprano;
Frank Chapman, Tenor;
Fred Humfith, Tenor
WOP—Gordenaky Orchestra
WJZ—Borokindy Colby, Secretary of State in Wilson Cabinet, Speaking at Constitution Congress, Philadelphia
WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Nell Jr., Baritone; Dance
Orchestra
9:00-WEAF—Orchestra; Frank Zarker, Tenor
WOP—Dorothy Miller and Charles Mashing, Songs
WJZ—Mistral Show
WABC—Evan Evans, Baritone
9:15-WABC—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano
9:30-WEAF—Joe Cook, Comedian;
Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Gonzalez, Orchestra
WOP—To Be Announced
WJZ—Imperial Love—Sketch
WABC—Gluskin Orchestra;
Henrietta Schuman, Piano;
Georgia Price, Songs
9:45-WOP—Jane Froman, Songs
10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra;
Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
WOP—Frank and Flo, Songs
WJZ—Concert Orchestra
WABC—Warne Kinz Orchestra
10:15-WOP—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—Gothic Choristers
WOP—Variety Musicals
WABC—The Constitution and the Modern Trend in Politics—Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, From Chicago
11:00-WEAF—Medtrichers Orchestra
WJZ—Dance Orchestra
WOP—Beat Orchestra
WABC—Pat Waller, Songs
11:15-WABC—Gizz Orchestra
11:30-WEAF—Hot Orchestra
WOP—Lans Orchestra
WJZ—Fields Orchestra

denied them everywhere in the world. This plan, which is practically realizable, places on us writers the deepest responsibility for our work and social conduct.

Aims of the Writers' Union

WHY was this congress of writers organized and what is the aim which the future Writers' Union will set for itself? If only for the professional welfare of the literary workers it would hardly have been necessary to fence in such a huge garden. It seems to me that the Union should have as its aim not merely the professional interests of the writers, but the interests of literature as a whole.

"We do not know the history of our past. It has been proposed, and work has actually been begun on a history of cities. This work should illuminate for us in sketches and tales of life of feudal Russia, the colonial policy of the Muscovite princes and Tsars, the development of trade and industry, should give a picture of the exploitation of the peasantry by the princes, governors, merchants, petty bourgeois and clergy, and conclude all this with the organization of the collective—an act of real and complete liberation of the peasantry from the yoke of private ownership."

'Lodi Must Strike!' Stirs Workers at Jersey Meeting

By STEVE FOSTER
The meeting hall is crowded with dye workers from the nearby United Piece Dye plant in Lodi, New Jersey. Ann Burlak, National Textile Workers Union organizer, and the "Joan of Arc" of thousands of textile workers, addresses the dyers. Her speech is clear, simple and forceful.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Petersburg Nights" In Second Week at the Cameo
The Cameo Theatre, which is now under new management, is holding over the new Soviet talkie, "Petersburg Nights," for a second week.

"Errant Lady" Opens Tonight At The Fulton Theatre; "Alley Cat" At 48th Street
"Errant Lady," a new comedy by Nat N. Dorfman, will open this evening at the Fulton Theatre.

Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Floor of the Nation
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
GRACE MOORE
in "One Night of Love"
with Tallie Garminksi—A Columbia Picture
also Walt Disney's "Peculiar Penguins"
plus a Music Hall Revue

"Petersburg Nights"

"Petersburg Nights" is a magnificent performance by the entire cast.

"Errant Lady"

"Errant Lady," a new comedy by Nat N. Dorfman, will open this evening at the Fulton Theatre.

"Alley Cat"

"Alley Cat," by Alan Dinehart, Lawrence Pohle and Samuel Shipman, will have its premier this evening at the Forty-eight Street Theatre.

"Mass Struggle"

"Mass Struggle" is a Soviet talkie in four languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish.

Writers and Artists Are 'Engineers of the Spirit'

NEW THEATRE, organ of the League of Worker's Theatre, September issue, 10c.
Reviewed by ALBERT MALTZ

THE September issue of "New Theatre" is the first I have read in four months. Although I knew of the steady improvement in the magazine, I didn't know how tremendous that improvement has been.

The Soviet Press and the Writers' Congress

THE importance of the congress found its reflection in the amount of space devoted to it not only by the literary publications, like the "Moscow Literary Gazette," but also by the general press. Below are given extracts from an editorial devoted to the congress by the Moscow "Izvestia."

"Today the All-Union Writers' Congress opens after long preparations. Behind it trails a long string of congresses, conferences and meetings in the different national republics and regions of our country. From the West and East have come foreign writers, those who have felt most strongly the magnetic attraction of the new centers of world socialist culture. The enthusiasm of the response of the workers and collective members to the calling of the congress is a notable symptom of the tremendous growth of mass culture.

"Recent years have given an exceptional impetus to the development of culture. With the raising of the material levels of culture, with the tremendous growth of technical knowledge and practice, the spiritual horizons of the masses have widened in all directions. The natural sciences, art of all kinds, the products of the highest functions of the brain, which under exploiting forms of society have fallen to the share of the few, have recently become, with fabulous swiftness, the vital cultural requirement of the masses. This is the real cultural revolution, and its impetuous development means the placing of exceptional tasks on the shoulders of all cultural workers and more particularly, literary workers. Literature has come forward to the share of the few, have recently become, with fabulous swiftness, the vital cultural requirement of the masses. This is the real cultural revolution, and its impetuous development means the placing of exceptional tasks on the shoulders of all cultural workers and more particularly, literary workers.

Questions and Answers

This department will appear on this page twice a week. All questions should be addressed to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Question: What should our attitude be toward motion picture theatres which are being picketed by either A. F. of L. Local 306 Motion Picture Operators' Union or their competing Independent Union? Should we ignore these pickets, because they represent racketeering unions, which as we read in the newspapers, charge each operator \$1,000 to be permitted to work, or should we boycott these theatres because they employ scabs? What are the facts of the controversy? We are trying to be class conscious and to help working conditions.—E. S.

Answer: As a matter of principle, class-conscious workers should never patronize shops, stores, restaurants, or theatres in which the employers are on strike, irrespective of our attitude to the leadership of one or another union. This attitude must be basic.

In the specific situation at hand, there are two bona fide unions, Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators' Union (A. F. of L.), and the Empire State Operators Union. Both of these unions are fighting the employers, who are using a company union, the Allied, The Communist Party in Section 1 (downtown) has extended its aid to the two first-mentioned unions, Local 306 and the Empire, in picketing struck theatres and combating the company union.

As to the question of racketeering in the union. This does not change the situation insofar as the rank-and-file of the union is concerned. The rank-and-file is still striking, and to patronize a theatre where he is picketing injures the strike. Our problem is on the one hand to aid the rank-and-file by picketing with them; on the other hand to aid the militant opposition to fight the racketeering elements within the union.

Edwin Seaver Is New Editor of FSU Organ, 'Soviet Russia Today'

NEW YORK.—With the current issue, Edwin Seaver, novelist and critic, becomes editor of "Soviet Russia Today," Herbert Goldfrank, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union announces.

Seaver is the author of a novel dealing with officer workers called "The Company," and has written literary criticism ever since his graduation from Harvard in 1922. He was at one time literary editor of The New York Call.

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 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1934

General Johnson Weeps

GENERAL JOHNSON, in a speech delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York, tells us that he is sad at heart over the textile strike.

Mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and shop mates of the 12 dead textile strikers are mourning their loss.

In the hospitals there are hundreds of textile strikers bayoneted, clubbed, gassed, wounded. Hundreds of thousands of textile workers, suffering the pangs of hunger, are fighting against the terrible conditions in the textile mills.

But over whom is General Johnson shedding his crocodile tears? We have his own word for it that this hard-boiled general is actually weeping. "When I think of George Sloan," he declared, "my heart weeps." This Man Friday of the Roosevelt government is not in the least moved by the starving hundreds of thousands of textile workers. He weeps for Sloan. His heart melts into tears when he thinks of the millionaire textile boss.

TEXTILE workers, here is a man foremost in the councils of the Roosevelt government, the man who is charged with the most important task of the Roosevelt regime, putting over the N. R. A. When textile workers go out on strike, his only thought is tears for the profit-grabbing bosses.

That is the real sentiment of the Roosevelt government, which through its tears is ready to send Federal troops against you. Johnson and Roosevelt tell you to trust this government. They affirm that it is a neutral government.

But ask yourselves: How many textile workers have been killed? Then, how many textile bosses have been killed? How many of Mr. Sloan's pals, for whom General Johnson's tears flow so copiously, are hungry, or are facing the guns of the National Guard?

The militia, the armed thugs, the capitalist state is on the side of the class covered by General Johnson's tears. To console Mr. Sloan and the other textile mill owners, the government is using the militia to protect the strikebreakers.

One more point of General Johnson's tear-stained speech. He bemoans the fact that Tom MacMahon, and other "labor leaders" were unable to stop the strike. General Johnson declared that the N. R. A. code was put over with the help of MacMahon & Co., who "sat in on their arbitrations and agreed with the results."

YES, these men did agree to the code and bear the responsibility for the starvation results. General Johnson said: "We reached an agreement and on that agreement the strike was called off. The present strike is an absolute violation of that understanding."

The MacMahons, who sold out the workers, could not deliver the goods because the rank and file forced the strike against the rotten conditions.

The MacMahons are not "organized labor," as Johnson states. They are the organized fakery, working hand and glove with the bosses. They try to mislead organized labor, and as Johnson—now so bitterly bewails, they failed.

General Johnson will weep for Sloan and bemoan MacMahon's inability to stop the strike. The workers are pushing forward, and by continuing their actions to close the mills, to keep their ranks solid and united, carrying on their fighting spirit, the strike will be won, and Johnson and Sloan can have more cause to weep.

We Ask You, Mr. Gorman

FRANCIS J. GORMAN, chairman of the textile strike committee, taking his cue from General Johnson and Governor Green of Rhode Island, made another vicious attack against the Communists.

Every textile worker should inquire into the basis for these onslaughts. How does it come about that Gorman can be in full agreement with Governor Green, whose troops shoot textile strikers, and with General Johnson, who weeps for Mr. Sloan, when it comes to Communists?

The Communist Party with all its forces is bent on helping the textile workers win their strike demands. In order to achieve this, the strikebreakers must be driven from the mills.

Mr. Gorman, we ask, why do you attack the Communists for this when you know if the mills are not shut down, the strike will be lost? Do you want the strike to be lost? Don't you know that the attack on the Communists is the main weapon of the bosses in the attack against the textile strikers? That is because the Communists are the most militant fighters in the ranks of the entire working class.

Why do you attack us because we tell the workers to continue mass picketing, to keep up the flying picket squadrons, to force all the mills to close down; to safeguard every guarantee for the victory of the strike?

DO YOU think General Johnson, who "weeps for Sloan," or Governor Green, himself interested in textile mills, will close the mills for the workers? These men are using the armed forces of the capitalists, the militia, the state police, as well as private gunmen, to keep the mills open. The Communists are fighting to shut them down?

When you attack the Communists, whether consciously or unconsciously, you help the employers and their strikebreakers.

Mr. Gorman, you say the Communists want to destroy the unions. Is it destroying the unions when we fight in the ranks of the workers to close the mills so that the strike will be won? To win the strike means to build the union, to help the unions win recognition and better conditions. Do you know any better way of building the union, Mr. Gorman?

You say you don't like the philosophy of the Communists. That is exactly the opinion of every mill owner in the country.

But the first point in the philosophy of the

Communists is to win the textile strike. Do you dislike this, Mr. Gorman? To win the strike, the Communist philosophy says that labor must fight without hesitation against capital and its government, whose militia shoots down strikers.

DOES the philosophy of General Johnson appeal to you more? The general who weeps for Sloan, has a great liking for you too. He said in his Carnegie speech: "I know young Gorman. I doubt if there is a more conscientious patriot and sincere man in the country than he."

Are you sincere or "patriotic" to labor when, with your cry against the Communists you help organize the defeat of the textile workers, deliberately aiding the employers and their government? With this you do only damage to the strike, you help discourage and disunite labor.

If General Johnson can single you out as a conspicuous patriot of the bosses' government which shoots down textile strikers, which through the N. R. A. brought worse starvation to the textile workers, then we can understand your attack on the Communists, whose sole devotion, whose allegiance is on the side of the working class.

We, the Communists, are fighting with might and main to win the textile strike, and to win it in the shortest possible time. We are fighting for a real trade union movement, strengthened in these fires of struggle. That is why we fight such people as you, who through your taking up the mill cry against the Communists help to disunite the strikers, to disorganize their union and fighting ranks.

The U.S.S.R. and the League

ANOTHER victory for the peace policy of the Soviet Union is recorded by the League of Nations' invitation offering the workers' fatherland a seat on the Council of the League.

What is the situation which has brought about this change? In 1917 and 1923 the League of Nations tried to organize the united armed intervention of the capitalist powers against the Soviet Union. It failed. Today 30 nations sign the invitation to the Soviet Union to join the League of Nations.

The main reason for this changed relationship is the effectiveness of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which is winning victory after victory in a world torn by the strife and conflict of the imperialist powers.

The world economic crisis has heightened the antagonisms among the bourgeois states, has intensified the unevenness of their drive to war, is causing a constant reshuffling and upsetting of their war alliances.

The capitalist governments are forced to recognize the Soviet Union, which in the eyes of the world's toiling population has become the cornerstone of peace. The U. S. S. R., the land of the victorious proletarian revolution, the land that is rapidly building Socialism, has become such a powerful factor for peace that the leading imperialist powers are forced to treat and deal with it.

The bourgeois states were not able to utilize the League of Nations for their pet scheme of intervention. The growing imperialist conflicts created a rupture in the League, with Fascist Germany and imperialist Japan leaving the League in their conflicts with the other powers. This opened a wedge in the imperialist front which the Soviet Union is driving in still further in the cause of world peace, in the cause of the victorious proletarian revolution.

The Soviet Union will utilize its seat on the Council as a revolutionary power of the proletariat, as a proletarian dictatorship, working with might and main against every war move of the imperialists, to stave off the day of a new imperialist world slaughter. It will utilize the League of Nations as a great forum, as a sounding board, to speak to the toiling masses throughout the world, to stress and keep before them its revolutionary policy of peace and struggle against the war plans of the imperialist masters.

The Soviet Union enters the League of Nations without the slightest shred of illusions regarding the aims of the capitalist powers in the League. The toiling masses throughout the world will greet this step as a continuation of the successful peace policy of the Soviet Union, as a carrying still further the efforts to expose and to block as far as possible every maneuver of the capitalists in their attempts to explode the world into a new imperialist slaughter.

For Speedy United Action!

IN SATURDAY'S Daily Worker there was published the complete text of the reply of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the letter of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party postponing consideration of united action between the two parties.

"Despite our disappointment," says the letter of the C. C. of the C. P., "we are by no means prepared to slacken our efforts to achieve united action."

The letter, which goes on to explain in detail the position of the Communist Party on the united front, concludes with the hope that the workers of both parties will yet "fight unitedly and thus march forward to victory."

The Communist Party, which will never abandon the fight for unity, welcomes every effort at united action, no matter how small a scale it may be. The letter of the Central Committee emphasizes this, when it declares:

"The final paragraph in your letter opens up the possibilities of local united actions, particularly in defense of workers' rights. We will do everything possible to stimulate such local actions."

Today, in scores of textile towns there is the greatest need for such united actions to defend the right of the workers to organize, to strike and to picket. We urge the immediate formation of local united front bodies, local united actions, demonstrations, parades, without delay. The tremendous united front general one day strike in Hazleton, Pa., in support of the striking textile workers is a model in this respect.

Right in New York City there is the most burning necessity for immediate united action between Socialist and Communist workers and followers of both parties. Over one million jobless people will receive no further cash relief! Certainly, if ever there was need for unity on an immediate problem—the right of the New York jobless to live—it is now.

Cannot every Socialist worker see that on this issue the two parties can organize such a rousing movement, can get literally hundreds of thousands of New York workers into the streets in angry protest, that La Guardia and the bankers will be compelled without delay to rescind their infamous decision? Surely this is possible. Certainly this is necessary.

There is no time to lose! To delay on such a vital matter is to trifle with the life-and-death needs of the working masses!

Forward to speedy united action!

Data on U. S. Aid To Nazis Is Held

(Continued from Page 1)

denied it in Shanghai—which proves nothing.

At its last session the committee showed that the American du Ponts engaged a professional international spy who boasts of having served thirteen imperialist governments to sell du Pont powder to Hitler's "Reichswehr." The first contract signed with this fellow, a straightaway contract making no reference to the treaty it obviously violated, was destroyed, and the du Ponts negotiated another saying their powder was to be sold if and when Germany obtained "redress" from the treaty. In connection with this, an officer of Hitler's general staff recently visited one of the du Ponts. Later they destroyed the second contract—and paid the spy \$25,000 to be rid of it.

Also in the record is evidence that American machine guns and revolvers—the sale of which supposedly is carefully supervised to prevent gangsters from obtaining them in this country—are smuggled into Nazi hands in a big bootleg traffic.

Repercussions from the scandalous disclosures thus far are piling in upon Washington, and today's capitalist newspapers significantly showed the story way inside. This reflects the extent of pressure that is being exerted to channel the investigation into "safe" lines.

Jobless Body Acts for N. Y. Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

other way out but to borrow from the bankers; he can arrange a loan.

On Saturday, vigorous protests against the starvation and relief cutting plans of La Guardia began to pour into City Hall. The Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, in a telegram to La Guardia, demanded immediate provision of funds as provided in the tax plans which it has submitted. These plans demand an end to the payments to the banks, income and inheritance taxes on the higher brackets, utility, corporation taxes and taxation on large realty holdings and tax-exempt church property.

The Association of Office and Professional Emergency Employees, citing La Guardia's demagogic promises that "no one shall starve," demanded also an immediate end to the payments to the bankers and annulment of the order to stop relief payments.

Soviets Lead All Countries In Agriculture

Capitalist Nations Can't Follow USSR Method, Says U. S. Scientist

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (By Wireless).—Professor Meller of Texas, specialist in genetics, with two other outstanding specialists in agriculture, Dr. Oserman, of Argentina, and Dr. Kostov, of Bulgaria, have just returned to Moscow from a two-week journey through the Soviet Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia.

These scientists visited numerous collective farms and state farms to acquaint themselves with matters of organization, agriculture and scientific institutions. Professor Meller gave the following impressions of his observations:

"In the course of this journey I was able to become fully convinced of the power of the socialist form of agriculture. Even in its early transitional periods, socialist agriculture has succeeded in organizing tremendous and really scientific direction and development in its economy.

"Although I have read much about the U.S.S.R., nevertheless my eye was not prepared to see the tremendous and radical reconstruction in agriculture which has taken place since my last visit to the Soviet Union in 1932. In the extensive grain regions, numerous agricultural machines, working the wide spaces under cultivation, are giving a satisfactory and even a good harvest despite the unusually dry spring this year, all of which further proves the progress of the socialist system. My visit to the state farms leaves no doubt in my mind that their work is becoming ever more effective."

Emphasizing the exceptionally interesting work of agricultural and scientific research institutions in the Ukraine and the Caucasus, and their connections with collective farms and state farms, Professor Meller stated that:

"In the science of vegetation and allied spheres, the scientific research institutions of the U.S.S.R. already occupy first place, and lay down patterns for the other countries of the world. I may mention, moreover, that in the majority of cases, other countries are unable to follow the footsteps of the Soviet Union because they hold to an obsolete system of economy."

"The U.S.S.R. no longer feels the burden of the competition of private enterprises nor the spectre of crises, and has systematically organized the utilization of the world's resources and vegetations for the economic development of each separate region and the entire country as a whole.

"The combination of properties to obtain a variety, and most important, the systematic hybridization of various plants with the aid of physiological methods of acclimatizing individual plants, as widely used in this country, are the chief and characteristic features of the work which puts the Soviet Union in first place in the theory and the practice of scientific vegetation."

Grant Strikers' Demands and Stop Killings!

(Continued from Page 1)

urge the workers to return to work in an organized manner, prepared to hold the gains they have won.

The Hearst press repeatedly states that: "Communists want to keep the strike going; they don't want it settled on any terms." This we have branded as a lie. We repeat: Grant the workers' demands, and the Communists will advise them to return to the mills.

BUT the bosses will never willingly grant even these modest demands of the textile workers unless they are literally forced to do so by a determined working class, with ranks so solid that they cannot be broken by the bosses or their armed forces.

In the first place there is the greed of the textile bosses for ever greater profits for themselves at the expense of the workers. They will not agree to improved conditions. Their aim is worsened conditions, more misery, more poverty, more speed-up. Their aim is ever mounting profits, increased wealth and luxury.

An unnamed wealthy spokesman for the bosses gave out an interview to the Associated Press yesterday in Washington which shows their position on the present strike.

"We know," he said, "that there is more at stake than the welfare of the textile industry. If we give in there will be a wave of strikes in all industries; it is a case of determining here and now whether or not organized labor is all-powerful."

There the issue is put squarely. Can the organized workers determine the conditions under which they live and work? Or must the workers continue to bow before organized power of the bosses, a power used to force them into a position of greater and greater degradation and slavery?

From this state it is clear that the textile bosses are fighting with the solid backing of the capitalist class as a whole. This is why all the armed forces of the capitalist government, local, state, and national, are at their beck and call.

That is why the textile workers, while themselves fighting more determinedly than ever, must have

the support of the entire working class. That is why the strike must be spread; that is why there Real solidarity within the ranks of the textile workers, and real solidarity actions by the entire working class and the demands of the workers can be won. The Communist Party urges all workers to rally to the support of the textile workers. Demand a halt to the killing of strikers. Fight for the workers' right to strike and picket. Support the strike with substantial and immediate relief collections. In all ways rally to defense of the strike knowing, as the spokesman for the bosses admits, that the textile workers are in the front line trenches fighting a battle for the workers as a whole.

As for the question of "revolution," of "insurrection," the Communist Party has stated, and repeats, that that is not the issue in this strike. The issue is the workers' demands. That is what we are fighting for.

At the same time the Communist Party states to the workers: We are the Party of proletarian revolution; our aim is the winning of the working class for the seizure of power, for the establishment of a workers' government, a Soviet Government in the United States.

Don't you realize, fellow workers, as a result of your experiences in this strike that our revolutionary goal must be reached by the workers. We believe it is becoming clear to you, the workers of the country, that a capitalist class which murders workers in cold blood, which starves workers, their wives and children, which uses the military forces of the government to prevent you from winning even the smallest demands, must be driven out of power.

When the bosses become hysterical about the Communists, and against your strike, they know what they are doing. They see the workers beginning to fight. They know that today you fight for little things, but in these fights you gain understanding and a consciousness of power. They know that from these little demands will grow the demand for a workers' government, for a Soviet Government. We urge you to think of these problems. Join the Communist Party!

THE timid and limited investigation and disclosures of the methods and ramifications of the munitions industry by the Nye Committee have shaken the state and war offices of all imperialist nations and their puppet governments.

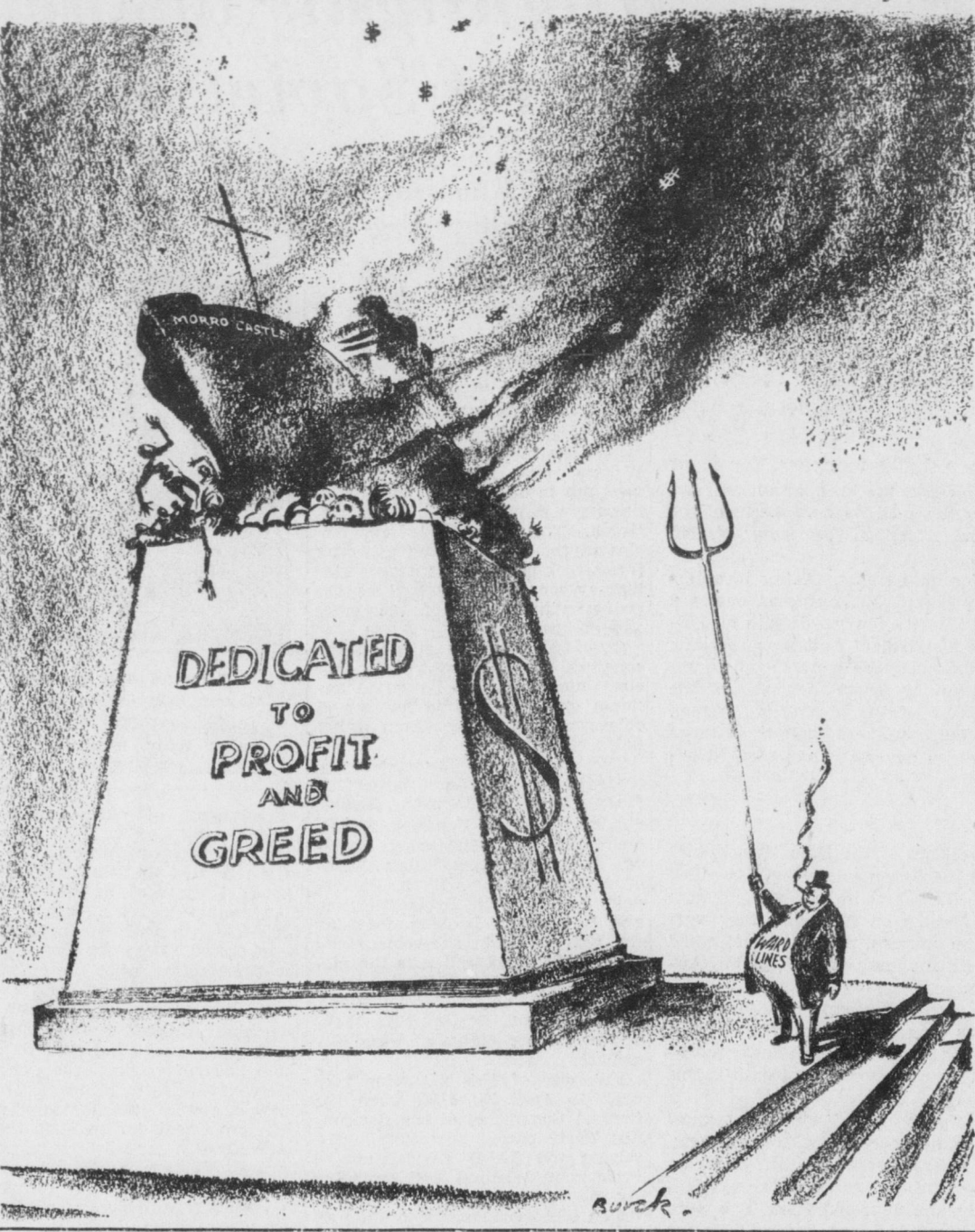
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Two tactical lines are to be observed in the procedure of the Nye committee: One is to put forward the chimera of "government control" of the munitions industry as the remedy for the murderous intrigue, debauching of "public servants," and "fomenting" of wars. The other approach—made by some of the important witnesses—is to identify frankly the munitions industry as an inseparable part of capitalist production and conclude, therefore, that nothing can be done about it.

Communists reject both these jesuitical conclusions. In most countries the munitions industries, because they are after all the heavy and decisive industries, are linked either officially or unofficially with the government—like the Comite des Forges in France, Metropolitan-Vickers in Great Britain—so closely that their interests transcend those of the big parties of capitalism. (Witness the strenuous efforts of Secretary of State Hull to conceal from newspaper correspondents all really damaging documents relating to the foreign and domestic intrigues of the Dupont de Nemours family and firm—a family and firm whose colossal fortune and gigantic business has been built by worldwide traffic

ON THE ALTAR OF CAPITALISM



Grant Strikers' Demands and Stop Killings!

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Trade Unions In USSR Given Vital Tasks

Vast Growth in Soviets Economy Brings New Work to Unions

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (By Wireless).—Commenting on the reorganization of Soviet trade unions, "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party, has stated that the gigantic growth of all branches of national economy in the U.S.S.R. has set the trade unions exceptionally responsible tasks.

In an article devoted to the recent decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the All-Union Trade Unions, Pravda says:

"New gigantic industrial enterprises have grown up, and old factories and works have been reconstructed. The U.S.S.R. has become a country foremost in technique, a country foremost in Socialist agriculture. Millions of young workingmen and working women have been surging into industry and Socialist farming.

"In the course of three years, from 1930 to 1933, the number of workers and office employees increased seven and a half million. In ferrous metallurgy, 32.4 percent of the total are young workers, ranging in ages from 18 to 23; in transport and machine building, the percentage is 30.6; in the electro-technical industry, 35.4, and so forth.

"The number of women engaged in all branches of national economy has increased since 1928 by 5,000,000. These figures suffice to point to the tremendous tasks set before the trade unions of the U.S.S.R. They have had to organize and educate millions of working men and women who for the first time entered industry without knowing capitalist hard labor.

"It is through the trade unions that millions of working men and women learn consciously to participate in Socialist construction and to master the high culture of advanced technique. Millions of shock workers of Socialist labor show examples of industrial enthusiasm and devotion to the cause of the workingclass."

Dwelling further on the factors which caused the re-organization of the trade unions, "Pravda" remarks that experience in the division of the trade unions into smaller units, which took place in 1931, gave positive results.

Since then the trade unions have grown, uniting the vast majority of all workers and office employees (22 percent of all workers and office employees are not yet members of the trade unions). To this fact must be added that the trade unions are scattered over the tremendous territory of the U.S.S.R. swelled the extremely variegated cultural and every-day life, with different conditions in different districts.

Emphasizing that the basic re-organization of the trade unions will make it possible for each trade union organization to pay more attention to serving the cultural and every-day life of all groups of workers and to the improvement of the work organs, social insurance, labor inspection, etc., "Pravda" says:

"The Soviet trade unions have unbounded prospects. In conditions of the victorious dictatorship of the proletariat the trade unions, led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, organize the activities, the initiative and the militant power of scores of millions of toilers around the task of Socialist construction.

"The successes of the trade unions in the U.S.S.R. are strikingly in contrast with the dislocation and degeneration of the trade unions in capitalist countries. Labor lieutenants of the capitalists, as Lenin called the leaders of the reformist trade union movement, do their utmost to weaken the militant power of the working class and facilitate the offensive of the bourgeoisie against the working class.

"They assisted in every way the advent of the Fascists to power, the destruction of the workingclass organizations which were created in the course of many decades by painstaking efforts of several generations.

"On the advent of Hitler in Germany and the destruction of the workers' organizations, the British trade union leaders, led by the reformist trade union official, Citrine, hypocritically exclaimed: 'I rely upon God that we shall never be placed in such a situation...'

"The prostituted leaders of the reformist trade unions are prepared for any baseness just to preserve the good-will of the cruelest Fascism hangmen off the workingclass.

"The endless, abominable treachery of the Leiparts, Citrins, and all the bankrupt reformist lackeys of the bourgeoisie is significant!

"The trade union movement in the U.S.S.R. by its whole history of progress stands as a towering historical example. The Soviet trade unions are an example for millions of revolutionary proletarians who are throwing off the chains of reformism. The successes of the Soviet trade unions inspire all honest, all revolutionary elements of the world proletariat, to struggle for the proletarian revolution.

"The bolshevist reconstruction of the trade unions will strengthen tenfold the forces of the most powerful, the foremost revolutionary detachment of the world proletariat!"

Sam Darcy to Speak Over KMTR Wednesday

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16.—Sam Darcy, Communist candidate for governor, will speak Wednesday night, Sept. 19, over Radio Station KMTR, from 8:30 to 8:45 p.m.

This will be the first of a series of weekly campaign broadcasts at which the leading state and local candidates will speak.

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It is a matter of gravest concern to the ruling class of the entire capitalist world in the fifth year of the crisis, with the class struggle—especially in the United States where it involves literally new contingents composed of millions of workers in basic industries—reaching new high levels, to have even a superficial exposure of the interlocking of governments, the peddlers of the machinery for mass murder, and the fabulous profits into which rivers of toilers' blood are converted by the black magic of capitalism.

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Communists reject both these jesuitical conclusions. In most countries the munitions industries, because they are after all the heavy and decisive industries, are linked either officially or unofficially with the government—like the Comite des Forges in France, Metropolitan-Vickers in Great Britain—so closely that their interests transcend those of the big parties of capitalism. (Witness the strenuous efforts of Secretary of State Hull to conceal from newspaper correspondents all really damaging documents relating to the foreign and domestic intrigues of the Dupont de Nemours family and firm—a family and firm whose colossal fortune and gigantic business has been built by worldwide traffic

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