

Only \$25 was contributed yesterday to the Herndon-Scottsboro Defense Fund, bringing the total to \$8,059. Almost \$7,000 is still needed. Send your contributions immediately to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

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

Needed—\$625 a Day
Yesterday's Receipts ..... \$162.70
Total to Date ..... \$5,426.26
Press Run Yesterday—49,500

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TROOPS FAIL TO OPEN MILLS; 120,000 DUE TO STRIKE TODAY

Arms Sales Rise During Mill Strike

Machine Gun and Gas Shipments Approved By Authorities

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—John W. Young, American munitions man who is supplying arms for use against textile strikers, acted as consultant to the Cuban Government last February in organizing the national police force which has murdered many striking and demonstrating Cuban workers—it was disclosed officially at the Senate Committee investigation hearing late today. Young was offered \$12,000 for the job. He took a New York State police officer to Havana to help him in planning, organizing, training and equipping the Cuban police.

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Since the start of the great general textile strike, one manufacturer of submachine guns, tear and sickening gas, has increased sales to industrialists, police and National Guard by 75 to 100 per cent. It was shown at the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee hearing here today, and these shipments are approved by police and sheriffs in the territory involved.

John W. Young, president of the General Laboratories Company, Pittsburgh, testified that "you bet your life" he doesn't sell to labor unions, and that he demands permits for purchases by police and sheriffs in the territory involved. "In other words, if there's going to be a strike and the police are on the side of the industrialists, the employers can get ammunition but the workers can't," Senator Clark (Dem., Mo.) commented. "Is that right?" Young replied it is.

Introduction of the startling proof that big corporations making munitions gang with the owners of textiles and other industries and with state officials to crush workers' struggles by murder and terrorism on the heels of the testimony and evidence showing that the U. S. Departments of State, Commerce, War and Navy helped and still are helping American arms makers to sell Adolf Hitler's Germany enormous quantities of arms to further Imperialist war as well as to hold back the German workers' revolution.

An official State Department document declared that this government "is not legally empowered to prevent" military exports to Germany, although the same document admitted that this "would constitute a violation of the treaty rights of this government." Sales of one American company totaled \$1,145,000 during the first eight months of this year. The testimony recorded, and investigating Senators estimated that Nazi Germany within a year will have "in excess of 2,000 planes" capable of military service, something needed only for imperialist war plans.

Senator Bone, the Washington Democrat, who introduced the subject of the use of arms against the textile strikers, declined to comment upon this matter afterward, saying he didn't want to give away the contents of the committee's report. The committee will not report for many months. Asked by your correspondent whether they

(Continued on Page 6)

Chartered Train Plan For Chicago Congress Endangered by Delays

NEW YORK—The arrangements for the special train chartered by the League Against War and Fascism, to take delegates to the Second Anti-War Congress taking place in Chicago next week, are in danger of falling through.

Every shop delegate, every delegate from mass organizations must make arrangements at the New York offices of the League, 213 Fourth Ave., on or before next Monday, Sept. 24, the League has announced. Otherwise it will be impossible to secure the train and hundreds of delegates who are relying on this means of transportation to the Congress will be kept from attending.

N. Y. Mass March For Relief Is Set By 1,000 Delegates

Webster Hall Meeting Spurs Action Against Mayor's Tax Plans

NEW YORK—Nearly 1,000 delegates and members of unemployed and relief workers' organizations filled Webster Hall Monday night to plan action against the LaGuardia relief tax schemes and to prepare the mobilization of their members for a mass march to City Hall Saturday to demand adequate appropriations for winter relief.

Emanuel Levin, organizer of the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, in the main report outlined the present plans for Saturday's march and exposed the LaGuardia tax program as one which prepares the way for future relief cuts by the very inadequacy of its scope, and at the same time lays the basis for further taxation of the masses.

While Levin was concluding his report, nearly a hundred members of the Thirteenth Street Unemployment Council, just returned from a demonstration of more than a thousand workers at the home of Alderman Fassler, filed in amid tumultuous applause. Julia Miller, member of the local, reported on the demonstration and outlined the plans for a torchlight parade and mass meeting for tomorrow night. The march will assemble at Seventh Street and Avenue A at 8 o'clock, and march to Avenue D.

Representatives of the Recreational Leaders Association, whose members had already voted to participate in the Saturday march to City Hall, reported that at the Henry Street Settlement House, members of the Association who are also members of the Fourth Assembly District Fusion Club, Mayor LaGuardia's own political machine, would assemble in a body Saturday and join the march to City Hall.

Delegates elected at an earlier meeting of the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees pledged the support of their membership in the march to City Hall and announced plans for a stoppage on all organized projects.

One of the high points of the conference was reached when a twelve-year old boy, from the Grand Street Settlement House, speaking to the assembled delegates said: "We boys and girls in my neighborhood will form in line at Rutgers Square Saturday and join the parade with your boys and girls."

Plan Torchlight Parade Another torchlight parade for tomorrow night, to assemble at Sixth Avenue and Bleeker Street at 6:30 o'clock and march to Assemblyman Pellegrino's home to demand adequate relief was announced. The parade will demand that he bring all possible pressure to bear for providing adequate winter relief, and will mobilize the workers in the neighborhood for Saturday's march.

Plans for the march to City Hall Saturday call for the mobilization of all working class organizations and unorganized workers in the

(Continued on Page 2)

Browder in Wire Denounces Murder Of Manila Workers

NEW YORK—A telegram of protest was sent yesterday by Earl Browder in the name of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to the Governor General Murphy of the Philippine Islands, denouncing the shooting of cigar strikers by government troops.

The telegram follows: "Governor General Murphy, Manila, P. I. 'Indignantly protest murder three strikers wounding dozens more by armed forces under your direction stop miserable starvation wages 23 cents per day forced upon Filipino workers by rule U. S. imperialism equally strikes at conditions American workers stop we are calling upon workers to denounce your criminal oppressions and support heroic fight of Filipino workers for better wages conditions comma a fight which must finally lead to independence under leadership working class as only guarantee against such crimes of which you are guilty."

"EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A."

Peace Policy Wins in USSR League Entry (Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—Regarding the League of Nations invitation to the Soviet Union, Bela Kun, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, today published an article in which he states that the U.S.S.R.'s entry into the League will "strengthen the struggle against imperialist war."

"The Soviet Union has accepted the invitation of 34 states who hold membership in the League of Nations. The world's first Socialist state, against which 18 states under the leadership of the chief imperialist powers in the League of Nations carried on interventionist war to drown socialism in blood, has now entered the League as a victorious Socialist state of great power," Kun declares.

"The proletariat of the Soviet Union is the vanguard of the world proletariat. Owing possession of the power of government, the proletariat has become a factor in world policy, the strength of which must be reckoned with, although with the deepest hate by world imperialism," Kun adds.

U. S. S. R. Is Greatest Nation "World imperialism must reckon with the Soviet Union because it possesses resources and power such as have never been possessed by a single capitalist state. The workers and peasant's Red Army, under the guidance of the Soviet Govern-

ment, is the most powerful force in the world today. It is the only force capable of crushing imperialism and establishing a new world order based on peace and justice."

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Ward Line Guilt Shown At Inquiry

1,200 Hear Indictment In N. Y.—Browder Speaks for C. P.

NEW YORK—An inquiry commission, selected from organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed groups of seamen and radio operators, meeting at Irving Plaza Hall, Monday night, placed full responsibility for the Morro Castle disaster, which cost 134 lives, upon the Ward Line. They charged that the life-saving equipment on the line was defective, that there was no constant night watch, and that Acting Captain Warns did not send out an S. O. S. call until the fire was beyond control.

More than 1,200 workers, at least 75 per cent of whom were seamen, crowded the auditorium to hear members of the crews of the Morro Castle and the Andrea F. Luckenbach which went to her rescue, give testimony at the open hearing conducted under the auspices of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was heartily applauded when he charged the official government inquiry with trying to cover up the guilt of the Ward Line and making an unwarranted attack upon Communists.

Boat Carried Explosives The testimony upon which the commission based its decision included the charge that the Morro Castle frequently carried explosives in storerooms near the crew's quarters where smoking was permitted.

William O'Sullivan, deck storekeeper on the liner, charged that on a previous trip to Havana the ship carried 3,500 pounds of gunpowder in fifty-pound canisters in the storeroom. This was a direct violation of the law passed in 1915 which permitted the shipment of munitions only in specially constructed compartments. At the time of the disaster combustible paints were carried in a storeroom which was in the middle of the crew's quarters.

The decision of the commission indicted the Ward Line on ten counts, charging that:

1.—The life-saving equipment on the Morro Castle, including firehoses and lifeboats, were defective. The buoyancy tanks on the boats were rusty to the point of being unseaworthy. The releasing gear on the lifeboats was broken with rust. They were merely painted over to hide the corrosion.

2.—The liner was so undermanned that there was no constant fire patrol at night.

3.—The U. S. Shipping Commission permitted men to sign on as seamen who didn't have the required A. B. tickets.

4.—The seamen were not assigned to fire stations, and the fire and boat drills were never carried out.

5.—The passengers were never given instructions on what to do in case of accident or fire.

6.—The captain did not send out an S.O.S. call until the fire was beyond control. This was a major

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Mass Picket Lines Defy Machine Guns; Strikers Cow Lynchers at C. P. Rally; New England Officials Press 'Red Scare'

Gorman To Ask Labor Board To Supervise Textile Election

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—U. T. W. strike headquarters intimated strongly this afternoon that the strike call to about 120,000 dye workers, synthetic yarn makers, carpet and rug, and allied trades workers, will not be issued until sometime tomorrow. The Executive Council of the U. T. W. is expected to close today's meeting with a general announcement on the extent of the general textile strike.

Strike Chairman Francis J. Gorman will soon ask for the Garrison National Labor Relations Board to supervise a general election of the textile workers on a whole industry basis rather than by individual mills, U. T. W. headquarters announced here this afternoon. Reporters were surprised to hear the U. T. W. leadership wanted an election when it has been demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of the workers have closed the mills. The A. F. of L. leadership with such a proposal is offering the employer group an opportunity to save their faces, as a step to arbitration by President Roosevelt.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Finally responding to the catarrh of strike demands made by more than 100,000 textile workers who are impatient to leave the mills for the picket lines, Francis J. Gorman, Special Strike Committee chairman and first vice-president of the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.), declared here this morning that the dyers the rayon synthetic yarn makers, the carpet and rug makers, and others in allied textile trades, will be called out either late today or tomorrow.

This victory of a determined and desperate rank and file over the hesitant and conciliatory A. F. of L. strike leadership recalls earlier strike calls. It means that about 120,000 additional workers will stream into the picket lines.

The dyers, who will strengthen the strike lines enormously because of their vitally strategic position in the industry, total, according to Gorman's estimates, about 20,000. The rayon synthetic yarn workers about 50,000, and the carpet, rug and allied trades approximately 50,000.

Will Draft Strike Call Gorman's announcement of his capitulation to the general strike-minded membership preceded the noon meeting of the U. T. W. Executive Committee, which is to draft the formal strike call to most of those workers still chained to their machines. In addition, said Gorman, the council will "hear reports of the National Strike Committee and make plans for the further extension of the strike."

Meanwhile, despite an intensifying government-employer fascist terror that continues to shoot holes

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TEXTILE WORKERS ANSWER CHALLENGE OF MILL OWNERS

By Harry Raymond (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 18.—The "big push" of the Southern textile mill owners, which included the establishment of martial law in Georgia, the internment of 128 strikers in a military camp, near East Point, the setting up of a drumhead court's martial and an officially organized attempt to lynch Paul Crouch, Communist Party organizer in the Southern area and his subsequent arrest in Charlotte last night, turned out to be a big flop.

The strikers in the Southland held their own today and all along the strike front they scoffed at the employers' claim that "nine mills reopened" in the Gaston sector. Picket lines held forth in face of fixed bayonets and machine guns in the Gastonia region, key strike center of the South.

The nine mills which were reported to have opened today were all small ones—the Parkdale, Gas-

tonia Weaving, Trenton Ratan, Threads, the Dorothy, Belmont Hosiery and Osage. It was admitted by the manufacturers that these mills were "operating with skeleton crews" and "with one shift."

Down in Belmont the Hatch Hosiery Mill, which is located on the broad highway between Charlotte and Gastonia, was picketed by the usual full force of 1,000 strikers. The presence of a specially trained strike-duty company of National Guard, equipped with machine guns, automatic rifles and the latest type of gas bombs was no more effective today than it was yesterday when pickets surrounded and isolated two squads of charging troops and compelled them to return to their position across the road. The Hatch mill is still struck 100 per cent and will stay struck until the union demands are won.

While skeleton crews were put to work behind National Guard lines

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Police, Thugs 51 Knitgoods Attack Pickets Shops Closed At Passaic Mill in Philadelphia

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Several hundred striking silk workers, including many women, were brutally attacked by Botany thugs and Passaic police when they began to picket at the Botany Worsted Plant in Passaic today. Silk workers who at their mass meeting earlier in the morning had demanded that the Paterson dye shops be picketed were ordered to Passaic by Eli Keller and other officials.

Responsibility for what happened in Passaic was placed by workers on Eli Keller, manager of the A. F. of S. W. and leaders who, after calling on workers to picket the Botany plant in Passaic, provided only one truck and several small cars for transportation. Hundreds of Paterson silk strikers were unable to join the picketing because of this and the size of the line made it possible for police to attack the workers and break up the picketing. After mobilizing the few hundred workers when they arrived in Passaic, they marched to the Botany plant, where they were met by a number of armed deputies and local police.

Police and Thugs Attack The picketing in front of the plant had been going on for about ten minutes when police, together with many thugs who had been

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—Five thousand knitgoods workers were called out on strike here this morning, and picket lines, augmented by textile strikers, were thrown about 51 mills. Bernard Gurnson, spokesman for the strike committee, said most of the shops would be closed by Thursday. At the Superior Mill, a riot squad appeared, allegedly responding to a call from scabs. No pickets were arrested.

Last night police arrested two workers near the Parker Wylie Carpet Mill, charging them with attempts to injure the plant. A statement by Colonel Millard Brown, president of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association, indicated this morning that this was but the beginning of a reign of terror.

"From now on we will assume aggressive tactics," Brown said after a meeting of manufacturers in the striking divisions of the textile industry.

With the strike in its third week, and no relief received from national strike headquarters, local strikers will face a serious problem shortly. Unemployment Councils, after forcing Governor Pinchot to promise full relief to strikers without discrimination, yesterday issued a leaflet pledging support in forcing the county relief board to live up to that promise.

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Delegation Demands Ely Remove Troops from Strike Area

By Carl Reeve (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The right to strike and picket and to organize, the freedom of the press and the withdrawal of armed guards from Massachusetts, was urged upon Governor Ely today by a large delegation of writers, professors, ministers, actors, and leading intellectuals.

The delegation, which insisted that Ely guarantee not to call out the guard in the textile strike, included Alfred E. Bliss, Congressional Minister; Professor of Psychology G. W. Allport of Harvard; Allen Taub and Jessica Henderson of the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which organized the delegation; Charles O'Flaherty, writer; William Matons, actor in As Thousands Cheer; Bob Clarke, journalist; Zara du Pont, sister of former U. S. Senator Coleman du Pont of Delaware; Arthur Baker Lewis, leading New England Socialist, also representing the American Civil Liberties Union; Paul Burns, American League Against War and Fascism; John Wheelwright, poet and Socialist; Edward Stevens, Communist candidate for Governor; Powers Haggood, Socialist, now active in the strike as U. T. W. organizer; Mary Donovan, active strike organizer; Donald Burke, International Labor Defense; Fritz Rydstrom, writer for the Scandinavian press; Mrs. H. J. Keane of the Irish Workers Club; Sidney Bloomfield of the Communist Party; Paul Shepard, physicist and graduate of M.I.T., and Carl Reeve, of the Daily Worker.

The statement of the delegation as a whole, read to the Governor in the same office where Governor Fuller had ruled death for Sacco and Vanzetti, declared: "The Boston Herald of Sept. 7 states that about 150 armed guards—New Yorkers—have been imported to guard roads leading to the Mount Hope Mill. The Boston Daily Record reported 'professional barricades outside the Mount Hope Mill.' The Boston Post of the same date reports 300 imported armed guards protecting the mill at North Dighton. The Boston American of the same date said: 'Union officials declared mill owners in Massachusetts are breaking the law by hiring private detectives and professional guards' in violation of the law."

"You have allowed mill owners of Massachusetts to import armed guards from New York and New Jersey. It is reported in the press that armed guards are now holding power in Dighton and Walpole. In Lawrence textile strikers have been restrained from persuading their fellow workers, by peaceful and orderly means, to join the strike. Recently a permit for a public meeting in Worcester was arbitrarily re-

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Office Workers Strike at Macaulay, Charging Breach of Agreement

NEW YORK—Breach of contract by the Macaulay Company, publishers, of 351 Fourth Avenue, caused the calling yesterday of the second strike in three months, by the Office Workers Union. The union charges that by discharging of Clara Kittas, Minna Kaufman, Frances Ellis and Susan Jenkins without consulting the shop committee, as specified in the agreement with the union signed by L. F. Furman, president-treasurer of the company, Macaulay Company broke the contract.

The strike took effect yesterday morning when a picket line of more than 50 workers, students and authors was on duty through the day. In addition to the workers of the Macaulay Company, employees of the Viking Press, Vanguard Press, Covici and Friede, Modern Library, McMillan Company, Scribners, publishing houses, and Dauber and Pine and other bookstores were on the picket line.

AN APPEAL TO DYE WORKERS: JOIN TEXTILE STRIKE!

AN EDITORIAL

THE Daily Worker endorses the appeal of the Dye Workers' Club of Local 1733, U. T. W., Paterson, calling upon all dye workers to join the textile strike.

The New Jersey dye house bosses have secured an injunction in the courts prohibiting the dye workers from striking or picketing.

The leaders of the U. T. W. dye workers' locals are delaying action, advising the workers to await orders from Washington, where action is being systematically sabotaged.

Such policies contribute toward the defeat of the textile workers as a whole. Certainly they prevent action by the dye workers at a moment when, together with the other workers in the textile industry, they have the greatest chance to force the granting of improved conditions.

tant rank and file dye workers, organized in the Dye Workers' Club:

AT OUR last membership meeting on Saturday we were set for strike action. We were all set to become a part of the General Strike and to carry out the decision of the last U.T.W. convention. At this convention 17 delegates from our local voted for the strike. The General Strike started September 1. But we are still working.

Who is violating the convention decisions? Who is holding back the dyers from joining the General Strike?

The meeting held on Saturday showed very clearly that our officials are against the strike. Our officials made four trips to Washington—for what? To stand-by and wait until the general strike is over?

Are we ready to strike? The last meeting proved

it. Every time mention of immediate strike was made it was greeted with big applause. Why was the motion for strike not put to a vote immediately?

The three National Silk Dye Shops in Paterson are on strike. The dyers in Pennsylvania and in New England are out on strike. The silk workers in Paterson are on strike; they are calling upon us to join the strike and help fight for one agreement for silk and dye workers to expire at the same time.

NOW we are working on scab goods while our brothers are killed on the picket lines fighting for better working conditions. The newspapers say that the bosses have refused our demands at our last conference.

What chance have we to win our demands in the New Agreement in October when the General Strike is over? Injunction? We are still free men and not slaves to be ordered to work or threatened

with jail! The bosses use injunctions to scare us, from striking for better conditions. We can defeat the injunction by a picket line of all the dye workers.

The Dye Workers Club, members of Local 1733, urge you to act now. Demand immediate strike action from our officials to force a New Agreement. Shop Chairman and Delegates: Turn the Chairman's meeting into a meeting for strike action!

Fellow members: Instruct your delegates and shop chairman to vote that our local join the General Strike!

While the National Silk Dye Workers are on strike, many of us workers are working on scab orders. We are all organized into one Industrial Union. A defeat to the National Dye Strikers will be an injury to all of us.

Let us join the General Strike. Issued by the Dye Workers' Club of Paterson.



# Chicago Committee Prepares to Greet Anti-War Delegates

## Ford, Urging Aid in 'Daily' Drive, Stresses Action in Harlem

### Trade Union Heads And Other Figures Aid Congress Plans

#### 109 Delegates to Ohio Youth Congress Against War and Fascism Greet Herndon, Prepare Demonstration Against Hitler Agent

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—A broad arrangements committee for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism has been set up here, consisting of many prominent local and national figures.

The committee includes:

- Daniel Hart, president of Lodge 915, Mechanics (railroad); A. F. of L.; George Koop, Typographers' Union, A. F. of L.; Socialist; Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, and lecturer on international affairs; Devey Jones, city editor, Chicago Defender, Negro newspaper; Florence Curtis Ganson, secretary-treasurer, American Federation of Teachers; B. K. Gebert, district organizer of the Communist Party; Frank G. Spencer, Professor of History, Central Y.M.C.A. College; Rev. R. Lester Mondale, Unitarian minister, Evanston, Ill.; Mabel Byrd, social worker, Negro leader, former N.R.A. executive in Washington; Harry Shaw, editor, Railroad Unity News; Rev. William B. Wainwright, Socialist, Methodist, secretary of Socialist Ministers' Association; James M. Yard, former director of religious education at Northwestern University, executive secretary, Committee for Defense of Human Rights Against Nazism; Dr. H. M. Richter, prominent surgeon; Susan Scully, president, Chicago Division of Illinois State Teachers' Association, largest single teachers' organization in any city in U.S.A., and others.

An increasing number of Chicago locals of the A. F. of L. have elected delegates to the Anti-War Congress to be held here Sept. 28-30. Locals 637 and 275 of the Painters' Union, and Carpenters Locals 1,784 and 504 are among those who will be represented.

Florence Hanson, national secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, has just been added to the Chicago arrangements committee for the congress.

Housing accommodations for about 300 delegates have already been secured. However, arrangements committee members pointed out today that this is a small beginning for the job of securing sleeping places for three or four thousand out-of-town delegates.

At the arrangements committee office in the Medical and Dental Arts Building, 185 N. Wabash Ave., activity on housing, finance, organization, etc., is being intensified. Every effort is being made to insure the success of the congress.

#### Herndon Speaks in Cleveland

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—One hundred and nine delegates to the Youth Conference Against War and Fascism last Saturday, representing trade union, Negro, college and sport organizations, enthusiastically adopted a resolution against war and fascism and voted to affiliate with the League.

Angelo Herndon received an ovation when he opened the conference and called for support of the demonstration against Fritz Gissib, Hitler agent in Cleveland, under the auspices of the American League.

A send-off banquet for delegates will be held at Congress Moose Hall on Sunday. All delegates have been asked to report.

#### WANTED, girl comrades

WANTED, girl comrades want room. Unfurnished. Not more than \$13. Downtown. Tel. Gramercy 5-9680.

WANTED to own week starting Saturday—use of auto for motion picture camera-man and assistant going to New England to take newsreels of textile strike. See D. P., Daily Worker, all day Wednesday.

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**OCTOBER 7th**

### Gorman To Ask Labor Board Aid

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN  
(Continued from Page 1)

through the backs of the workers as well as the formal guarantees of the Constitution, reports from every textile section of the country to U.T.W. headquarters in the Carpenters Building, describe the unity and cementing of the militant picket-line spirit.

### N. Y. Mass March For Relief Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

streets fronting Union Square at 10 a. m.

Members of the Unemployment Council will assemble in East 15th and East 16th Sts. Immediately behind them will be the members of the Relief Workers League and the Workers' Unemployed Union. On East 17th Street members of the white collar groups, the A. O. P. E. E., the Emergency Home Relief Bureau Employees, the Recreational Leaders Association, the Unemployed Teachers Association, the Emergency Workers in Adult Education and the Actors' Emergency Association will form.

Unions will assemble on the West Side of the Square. On West 16th St. the Steel and Metal Workers, the United Shoe and Leather Workers and the Furniture Workers Industrial Union will form ranks. The Marine Workers and the Food Workers Industrial Unions will assemble on West 17th St. On West 18th St. the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the A. F. of L. unions and opposition groups and the independent unions will be grouped. On West 19th St. the Needle Trades and other T.U.U.L. unions will form ranks.

#### Fraternal Groups Included

The International Workers Order, the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance, the Ibor and other fraternal groups will mass in West 15th St. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, the International Labor Defense, the Labor Sports Union and Friends of the Soviet Union will form on East 18th St. On 18th St. between Broadway and Fourth Ave., the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Social Workers Group, Social Workers Discussion Club, English Workers Clubs, the Workers International Relief, and nurses and hospital groups will form.

The Young Communist League, C.C.C. Protective Association, National Student League and other youth groups will form on East 19th St.

On East 19th Street between Broadway and Fourth Avenue the John Reed Club, Pen and Hammer, Dance Groups, Theatre Union, Film and Photo League, Artief, Workers Laboratory Theatre, Artists Union, Pierre Degeyter Club, Workers Music League and United Front Supporters will form.

The anti-war and fascism groups and the Anti-Imperialist League will mass on East 20th St. The Women's Councils will form ranks on East 20th Street between Broadway and Fourth Ave. On West 20th St. the language groups and foreign-born Workers Clubs will assemble. Children, Young Pioneers, I. W. O. schools, etc., will assemble at Rutgers Square.

In the order named the various groups will fall in line, circle the streets above Union Square, march down Broadway, parade East on Fourteenth St. to Second Ave. Then turning East on 12th St. the line of march will go to Avenue C and parade to Fourth St. Turning east, the line will march to Avenue D, and parade to Henry St., down Gouverneur St. After being joined by the children, the parade will file down Madison St., through New Chambers into Park Row, and a mass meeting will be held on the City Hall Green.

Acting on the decision of Monday night's meeting of the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, all the workers in the Social Welfare Department walked off the job yesterday to protest at City Hall against the LaGuardia relief tax schemes.

At the Port Authority Building, central office of the Works Department, the 350 members of the A. O. P. E. E. distributed leaflets calling for a complete walk-out. Col. Wilgus, city work relief administrator, ordered that all workers who left the job would not be paid and would be fired. The A. O. P. E. E. immediately lodged a protest with Mayor LaGuardia and demanded the firing of Wilgus.

The A. O. P. E. E. yesterday declared that a mass picket line would be thrown around the Port Authority Building today.

At the call of the Harlem Unemployment Council, 300 workers massed at the Harlem Relief Bureau at 181 West 135th Street demanding immediate payment of relief checks. A mass delegation of twenty-one workers was elected to place their demand before Mayor LaGuardia.

Two thousand leaflets were distributed by the American League Against War and Fascism, calling for a mass meeting in support of the unemployed. The meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at St. Phillips Church, 215 West 133rd Street.

### Delegation Urges Removal of Troops

By CARL REEVE  
(Continued from Page 1)

voiced by the police and this resulted in unwarranted physical assaults by the officers upon the workers gathered at the meeting in that city.

#### Urges End of Troop Rule

"We urge you to restrain the mill owners from employing local or imported guards. We urge you to state that the National Guard will not be called out in Massachusetts.

"We feel that this matter is of such public concern at the moment that the Governor of Massachusetts should issue a statement to the effect that armed guards will not be tolerated and that the National Guard will not be used in the strike."

#### Ely Evades Issues

Gorman tried to evade the issues raised by the members of the delegation by switching to a discussion of socialism and of the personal political beliefs of the delegates regarding the profit system. But he was not successful in this maneuver because many of the delegates had had personal contact with the textile strike and exposed his statements that he "has no knowledge of imported armed guards" with definite proof.

Throughout the two-hour interview Ely attacked picketers, repeatedly declaring that "picketing is not peaceful." Ely claimed "intimidations" by strikers and his key-note was his duty to "protect the right of workers to work."

In dismissing the delegation Ely said he "will not call out the guard unless convinced that the majority of workers in a mill want to work, and if so, they should be protected against intimidation, violence and disorder." Ely stated repeatedly that it is unlawful to picket where the workers are not yet on strike, and that the strikers should mind their own business and stay home. He thus attacked the flying squadrons. His whole line was opposed to pickets even talking to workers regarding striking or joining the union. He also told the delegation to mind their own business and stay away from strike lines.

The members of the delegation proved conclusively that armed guards, both local and imported, are doing the intimidating and causing the violence and disorder. P. W. Haggood and Mary Donovan gave personal examples of how pickets in South Barry and elsewhere were treated to fire hose and driven off public highways by numbers of police and armed guards.

Police, on behalf of the Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, stated: "We know that you are aware of the fact that armed guards have been imported into the State in violation of the law. You are conversant with all phases of the strike and we cannot accept your profession of ignorance of imported and armed guards in North Dighton and elsewhere."

Gorman, however, has steadily refused to support the workers' protests against troop violence by sparing President Roosevelt the embarrassment of an official union leadership protest against the strike-breaking use of Federal equipment by State militia. Also, Gorman is not anxious to ask Roosevelt for an explanation as to why the powerful Democratic machine in the South hasn't sent word to its vassal governors to discontinue the militia strike-breaking and stop the deputized thugs of gas and machine guns against unarmed strikers.

The U. T. W.-A. F. of L. policy of supporting the Roosevelt anti-strike arbitration program by attempting to drive the workers into the arbitration folds of the employer-dominated Winant textile "inquiry board" and by requesting the A. F. of L. chant of "have faith in the President," manifested itself concretely today when Gorman refused to reply to a reporter's question about the important problem of Federal relief to strikers and their families.

Observers and newspapermen here expect the textile strike to land shortly "on the President's doorstep" after the latter returns with Vincent Astor from the yacht races.

Few doubt that Roosevelt's open intervention is what Gorman is hoping for and that something Roosevelt would like to avoid as long as he can get his lieutenants to take the straw-man whipping from the N. R. A.-A. F. of L. top dogs. As phrased gingerly today by the United Press, the press association of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain (a strong Roosevelt backer), "tightening of textile strike lines suggested today that personal intervention by President Roosevelt ultimately may be required to settle the deadlock. . . . The President is known to have been hopeful that he would not be required to undertake the type of personal arbitration which was requested to settle several previous major strike threats. The 'threats' referred to were the auto, steel and marine strikes, the 'tightening of strike lines' of which Roosevelt 'personally' broke.

Expect Winant Report  
The Winant Board is expected to turn over its recommendations in a few days to Secretary of Labor Perkins, who will transmit them to Roosevelt.

DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED  
NEW YORK.—The anti-fascist demonstration against the arrival of 350 Italian fascist students called by the National Student League, Student League for Industrial Democracy and other organizations has been postponed until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Workers and students are urged to rally at the foot of W. 57th St.

### Police and Thugs Attack Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

concealed in the plant, joined in a vicious attack against the workers, beating many men and women with their clubs and chasing them for five or six blocks until the line had been entirely dispersed. Eli Keller and Sam Friedman, Socialist Party leader, were arrested by police just before the attack began.

In a short meeting of workers who were on the Botany picket line, held after they had been dispersed, practically all of workers were of the opinion that the leaders who arranged the picketing were to blame for the attack against the workers. Dell, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who at earlier meeting in Paterson had promised that workers from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and I. L. G. W. U. in Passaic would join in the picketing, later denied that he had made any such promise when the workers asked him where the Amalgamated Workers were.

#### Dyers Strike Stressed

It was announced at this same meeting, however, that the Amalgamated and I. L. G. W. U. workers in Passaic would come out on strike either Wednesday or Thursday, 4,000 strong, to join with Paterson silk workers in closing down the Botany plant. Several militant workers pointed out to the picketers at the Passaic meeting that the most important problem before the Paterson silk workers was pulling out the dye shops in Paterson, which are still running because of the delays of local and national union officials in calling the strikes. Workers who went to Passaic learned from today's experience that pulling out the dyers is an absolute necessity. Earlier today Sam Friedman, S. P. leader, joined with Keller at the Paterson mass meeting in urging that the workers picket Passaic and not worry about the dyers.

#### Y. C. L. Meeting Called

There is rising sentiment among silk workers here for picketing the dye shops. Action on the part of many workers in demanding that a membership meeting of the silk union be called, resulted in hundreds of union members signing a petition demanding that the meeting be called.

The Young Communist League, which has taken an active part in all strike activities in both Paterson and Passaic, is calling a mass meeting for all textile workers in this area which will be held tomorrow night in Oakley Hall, Market St., Paterson. The speakers will be Gilbert Green, national secretary of the Y.C.L.; Martin Ruskak, Communist candidate for Congress, and Frank Carlson, district organizer of the Young Communist League.

#### Newark Workers Meet

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Workers in Newark joined in an enthusiastic meeting here Monday night to show their solidarity with striking textile workers. More than 500 workers almost half of whom were Negroes, listened to reports on the textile strike and particularly on the Paterson situation.

The meeting, which Shapiro, unemployed leader, presided over, heard Martin Ruskak, Communist candidate for Congress; Jack Rose, and the New Jersey district organizer, Sazer. The workers sent protest telegrams to the Governors of South Carolina and Rhode Island. A provisional committee made up of representatives of all working class organizations in Newark was elected to provide relief for the textile strikers. It was announced that by Monday a truck load of food would be sent to the striking silk workers in Paterson.

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### Cites Paper's Role In Spreading Unity Of Negro and White

By James W. Ford

In the present period it is not the question alone of maintaining the Daily Worker. Further growth and rapid expansion are absolutely necessary. If we are to go forward, the "Daily" must be spread far and wide. It must bring the message of unity of Negro and white to the millions of workers, impoverished farmers and members of the middle class, who need our leadership in their search for a way out of capitalist misery and imperialist war and oppression.

#### Textile Workers Answer Challenge

By HARRY RAYMOND  
(Continued from Page 1)

In Concord, Goldsboro, Bessemer City and Tarboro, the Fibreberg Hosiery Mill was 100 per cent out today in Rock Hill, S. C.

Last night a meeting organized by the Communist Party to protest against the use of troops against the strikers was broken up at the Charlotte courthouse steps by local police, deputy sheriffs and vigilantes, and Paul Crouch, district organizer of the Communist Party, was arrested and held in jail for two hours.

About a thousand workers gathered in front of the courthouse to hear Crouch, but on the steps leading up to the building there was massed rural police, deputies and hundreds of Ku-Kluxers, who openly admitted that they were out to lynch Crouch.

Only a Communist would do what Crouch did last night. Fearlessly, this tall, lean man from Wiles County, N. C., strode up the court house steps at 7:30 p. m. Lynchers stood awed as Crouch moved his hat, surveyed the audience, and said, "The Constitution of the United States says—"

Police and Ku-Kluxers seized him. They pushed him off the steps. They kicked this most outstanding citizen of North Carolina. Some spat at him. They called him a "son-of-a-bitch." They told him to go back from where he came. They yelled "Lynch him." But there were too many sympathetic workers on the court house lawn for the small band of lynchers to carry out their threat. So Chief of Police Vic. P. Fesperman ordered Crouch to be taken to jail "for safe keeping."

On the way to jail Fesperman flourished a piece of paper that he took from Crouch. "Here's the speech he was going to make," the chief said. I looked at the piece of paper and saw written there that section of the Constitution which is supposed to guarantee the citizens of this land the right of free speech and assembly.

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### Increase Raids On Militants In Alabama

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—A new wave of raids on Communists here is now being carried on by a police red squad under the leadership of Moser and Cole.

Adie Adkins, 66, a Negro working woman, was arrested Monday and charged with distributing literature advocating overthrow of the government by force. Police traced an express delivery package of leaflets to her home, and surrounded and searched it Sunday.

Twenty-five thousand printed C. P. leaflets were seized in this and other raids in an effort to break the textile strike. The leaflets were headed "To All Alabama and Georgia Textile Strikers, On To Victory with Flying Squadrons and Mass Picket Lines."

Raids continue as Scott Roberts, head of the Alabama Textile Manufacturers Association, announces he will confer with Governor Miller in an effort to drive Communists from the strike area.

### Soviet League Entry Shows Peace Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, relies on a population of a 170,000,000 Soviet citizens, among whom the last remnants of class differentiation have been liquidated," Kun adds further.

"This Soviet proletariat, which has allies in the entire revolutionary working-class and the toiling masses of capitalist countries and colonies, has already proved that the socialist system is not only superior to the capitalist system of chaos but also indicates the only path for the elimination of this chaos with all its calamities for the toilers," he says.

"The Soviet Union, the bulwark against imperialism, is the first state to use its economic power and might for the well-being of all toiling mankind, and not for the preservation of oppression and the exploitation of the toiling masses. The socialist Soviet Union, which, during the October Revolution first showed how imperialism war should be ended, has always used its growing might to strengthen the struggle for peace, not only for the peoples of its own country, but for all toiling mankind," emphasizes Kun.

#### Victory for Soviets

"The invitation of the Soviet Union to the League of Nations, where hitherto new imperialist wars were secretly prepared, where plans for new divisions of the world were discussed, is a victory for the peace policy of the Soviet Union, but not yet by any means a guarantee of peace. Two most militant fascist states—Germany and Japan—which previously deserted the League of Nations, are not included among the powers who signed the invitation of the Soviet Union. They left the League precisely because they supposed that, as imperialist contradictions sharpened, even the League might hinder the outbreak of imperialist war," he points out.

"They conducted attacks against the entrance of the Soviet Union into the League of Nations until the last moment because they looked on the Soviet Union as the only State which might really fight against war and fascism.

"Among the powers signing the invitation, however, not only fascist states were absent, but such classic examples of bourgeois democracy as Switzerland and Belgium. This merely shows that not only fascism or bourgeois democracy determines the attitude of capitalist countries to the Soviet Union, but also their temporary foreign political interests, and their temporary attitude to various leading imperialist powers or groups on questions of war or peace," Kun states.

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# UTW OFFICIALS BLOCK PICKETING IN LAWRENCE

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS On the Question of Milk

We have at hand a letter from a member of the Women's Councils of the Bronx. The central body of the Women's Councils is urging a boycott against high prices of the large monopolies, and she would be glad to participate, were she assured that Grade B milk from the smaller companies was just as healthful for her child.

The important factors for judging milk are its nutritiousness, and whether or not it contains entirely too many bacteria, or any disease-producing germs. All milk contains a certain number of bacteria. Milk is an excellent food for bacteria as well as for humans, so this is unavoidable. In fact, it is a certain kind of bacteria that turns milk sour, just as yeast causes wine to ferment. The chief diseases apt to be spread by milk are tuberculosis, undulant fever and septic sore throat; isolated instances of typhoid fever and other diseases may occur through contact in transit with infected carriers.

There are definite generally well-enforced laws for taking care of these matters: Laws regulating the testing of cows for tuberculosis and for the germ of undulant fever; for inspecting the udders for the streptococcus which produces sore throat; regulating the amount of cream fat; for refrigeration in transit; and for pasteurization (a process of slow heating which kills off most of the bacteria). To our knowledge, all milk on the market in any of the larger towns has had to conform to these fairly strict rules.

Therefore, any milk which is sold in dated bottles can be considered safe. "Loose milk," however, which

is sold to the individual consumer out of cans, does contain a certain amount of risk, since one cannot tell how long it may have stood around or who may have handled it in transit since pasteurization.

Grade A milk is, as a rule, no richer than Grade B, and, in fact, in no way preferable. The large companies on certain of their farms have instituted other measures, in addition to those required by law, such as, not allowing the cows in pasture, giving special feed, washing the cow down in a special way before milking, etc. These measures the small farmers and smaller companies cannot undertake. So the big companies thereby are enabled to sell this milk at a higher price, as well as spread the impression that their milk on the whole is much safer. We should say that except in the case of a specially-prescribed diet for an infant with sensitive digestion, any dated and bottled Grade B milk is fully as good for a child.

It is interesting to note that in some recent strikes where the poor farmers have offered aid to the strikers, the big companies have stepped in with the hue and cry of "impure milk" in the effort to break this unity. As a matter of fact, in these cases, if the milk was from tested cows, the milk was probably as good as could be obtained, because by cutting out the middlemen, the journey from cow to consumer was made particularly quick and direct.

In closing, one might add that most child specialists nowadays advocate as an extra precaution bringing the milk to a boil before feeding to infants under one year. The vitamins destroyed by boiling should be supplied by giving orange or tomato juice and cod liver oil.

## Fall River Misleader Hits Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The A. F. T. O. leadership (American Federation of Textile Operatives) is certainly playing a lousy part in this strike. Last Wednesday they asked for police protection for their own meeting. Thursday the Fall River paper printed that the secretary of the "Workers' Protective Association, Lerner, affiliated to the A. F. T. O., said that 85 per cent of the Fall River strikers desire to work and would do so if given adequate protection.

Only a strikebreaker and a labor faker could issue such a statement. The workers in Fall River know too well what "adequate protection" means.

About the first part of his statement—"85 per cent of the workers don't want to strike: Everybody here in town knows that before the strike the U. T. W. was very weak. Everybody in town knows that the A. F. T. O. leaders voted against the strike. And in spite of that, the second day of the strike, the mills were shut 100 per cent. And only one attempt to open has been made and that will have to close again pretty quick. Yet Lerner has the nerve to say that the workers didn't want to go on strike. The Fall River paper, of course, grabbed that lie and printed it on the front page.

The Fall River Herald News also prints an editorial today about "minorities" ruining the community. The paper is using every trick such as that schools will close if the strike continues, and municipal services curtailed. But they got enough money to increase the police force and get more dicks. There are rumors through the town that the National Guards are practicing, and they've got money for that.

The workers of Fall River are 100 per cent behind the strike. They didn't need the union leaders to tell them to strike. The stretch-out system and low pay made conditions unbearable.

And the strike will be won if we prevent any monkey business with arbitration boards and settle the strike ourselves.

## Line Up Dues While Workers Talk Strike

Tactics of Discouragement Cause Lines in Front Of Duck Mill to Dwindle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Even the slightest pretenses for strike action have been discarded by the U. T. W. misleaders in Lawrence in their anxiety to cooperate with the mill owners and keep the textile workers handcuffed to their looms. Conspicuous in these efforts to sabotage the national textile strike in general, and the local strike situation in particular, are Cottell, a faker of the rankest order from Fall River, and his hireling, Joe Salerno, Socialist demagogue, who is posing as a friend of labor, but whose real motive is to recruit members into the U. T. W., which



has only about a dozen members in Lawrence, collect dues, and break down any militancy on the part of the strike-anxious workers.

A typical illustration of these methods is seen in the following speech by Cottell before a gathering of workers waiting to picket the Duck Mill on the morning of Sept. 13.

"If a strike call would be issued, it would be a complete washout. We propose to organize the U. T. W. here and we have appointed Brother Salerno as organizer. We know he has worked very, very hard without wages, etc. We are going to build the U. T. W., but we will have to be careful who we get in. Some people have different ideas. Some

believe in the overthrow of the government. I have no disagreement with their principles, but we have to think about paying rent, etc. You can't do that by advocating overthrow of the government. . . .

"If we would have a strong U. T. W. we would not have to picket but could stay in bed or stay at home till the employers had to have us. . . .

"We must start now to build an organization, whether it takes three days a week or six months, but we must have an organization. It doesn't matter if Lawrence workers don't go on strike now. . . .

"Seventy-five per cent of the textile industry is closed. National Guards are being used against U. T. W. strikers. We must have peaceful picketing if we go on strike. The law says peaceful picketing is O. K. We must not allow. . . .

F. O'Flaherty: "Aren't we going to picket this morning. It is getting late, and. . . ."

Cottell: "How many here from the Duck Mill?"

(No one raises hand.)

Cottell: "We appealed to the Commission to have peaceful picketing, but if the Duck Mill workers aren't here and don't want to strike then we cannot force them. We must first build the U. T. W., and I have some application cards here."

Steve: "I think we should have a vote on picketing the D.M. right now."

Salerno: "If there is any doubt as to whether we should picket or not, then there should be no picketing."

Steve: "Let's take a vote."

Salerno: (finally) How many in favor? (All stand up.) All right, we will picket."

Cottell: "After picketing we will come back to this hall and have a meeting to start the organization. Those who won't join the U. T. W. will not be allowed to picket or participate in any of these meetings."

Voice: "How about the unorganized workers from the D. M. itself?" (Interruptions from the floor, but Salerno adjourns the meeting.)

Thirty-four pickets go. Fourteen from Lowell and twenty from Lawrence.

These tactics of discouragement continued, the lines dwindled daily, until on Friday afternoon no picketing was held. Some pickets were present, but Cottell and Salerno stalled and then announced "no picketing."

Note: This letter gives a good picture of the way the U. T. W. officials attempt to block militant strike action in the textile strike. Against these attempts there should take place actions over the heads of these officials toward forming united front of all textile workers for mass picketing.

A rank and file committee of the best fighters in the union should be elected to take charge of the strike activities and the mass picketing. The method of flying squadrons to pull out the slower mills should be employed as it is being employed throughout the strike area. The workers in the mill are anxious for militant leadership. They should be drawn into the active work of organizing the picket lines, regardless of the actions of the U. T. W. officials.

il was carried. This motion states "that the Joint Council and Executive Boards and the G.E.B. go on record to strike every shop where a wage cut is threatened directly or through regrading, and that mass meetings be called immediately in every shoe locality to expose the attempt of the manufacturers to cut wages, and smash our union. That the G.E.B. be empowered to enforce this decision."

While Mackassey and G.E.B. members accept a motion which passed unanimously to notify the manufacturers that the union will stand pat and not accept reductions, up to date no such notification was sent to the manufacturers.

## Cheer C. P. Program in Fall River

By a Worker Correspondent

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Friday Fred Biedenapp spoke at Liberty Lot. About 1,000 to 1,500 people attended. Everyone there enthusiastically listened while the speaker exposed the Hearst newspaper lies about the Communists. When Biedenapp told of the untiring efforts of the Communists in the great textile strike, how the Communists seek unity and are trying to prevent a sell-out, there was a great deal of applause. The whole meeting passed a resolution protesting the terror in Rhode Island.

The local newspaper is continuing its strikebreaking attitude and is yelling for arbitration.

The cops go around trying to intimidate everyone. They walk into workers' clubs without warrants, try to scare workers selling the Daily Worker, snoop around workers' homes where they think militant workers live. There are dicks everywhere.

Today we opened our Workers' Center at 222 Spring St. The cops tried to intimidate the owner all day with the rents. The owner refused to be intimidated. So every few minutes cops and dicks walk in and out of the place, trying to scare people away.

Tuesday at Liberty Lot at 3 p. m. Mark Libby and Sidney Boomfield spoke on the role of the Young Communist League in the great textile strike.

## Bosses Jittery In Connecticut Strike Section

By a Worker Correspondent

DANIELSON, Conn.—Danielson is known as the curtain center of the United States. This sleepy little town is now transformed into a volcano of hatred, the class lines are drawn, the petty shopkeepers are lined up with the masters, but you find real militancy in the workers.

Putnam, 8 miles north, is now the center of attack by the flying squadrons. Trouble was expected there this morning. Troops are still concentrated and being strengthened in Danielson and Putnam. The workers' spirit is not demoralized but very high, the same feeling pervades here as in R. I. and Woonsocket.

The U. T. W. leadership is not spreading the strike effectively here. The mills are working in Baltic and other points. Mystic is still working along with Wellington Cotton mill.

National Guards in plain or civilian dress are being used in secret service work here, and in other centers, to spy out the activity of workers. I was approached for some information about the strike and in a restaurant here and found out this information. The bosses are sure jittery.

## MILLS SHUT IN MIDDLETOWN

By a Worker Correspondent

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Most of the mills here and around here are closed. There are one or two mills that are not closed, but they will be before long.

The workers at the Dundee mill here in Middletown went on strike a week ago, because four men of the local union had been dismissed for union activities.

NOTE: We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in those industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

The Boston Joint Council, under the pressure of the militant rank and file, has so far refused the demand of the manufacturers for cuts. In the next few days the membership will be mobilized for a fight against the attempt of the manufacturers to smash the union.

## PARTY LIFE Organization of Election Committees Aids Campaign

Defeatist Attitude Toward Having Communists Elected Scored by Ohio Election Manager

By ALEX VOROS WROUGHT (Ohio Election Campaign Manager)

The filing of our petitions with signatures from thirty-two counties and placing the Communist Party on the ballot in nine counties completed, we are entering the second and more difficult phase of our campaign—the drive for having our candidates elected.

We emphasize that it is a drive for election and not a drive for votes only. This emphasis is necessary if we want to break down the defeatist attitude, even in our own ranks, towards having our candidates elected.

This defeatist attitude is mainly responsible for the manifest underestimation of our election campaign in a great many of our units, sections, and in many high leading committees. The failure to realize the possibility of electing some of our candidates leads to the neglect of the election campaign activity.

To broaden our influence among those strata of the working class we were unable to reach till now it was decided to build a broad committee of non-Party members around each and every candidate, making the candidates responsible to build up this committee. Even the first results were surprising.

To illustrate how the election campaign can help broaden our contacts and fulfill our control tasks it will be worth while to recount some of the experiences of our election campaign in the City of Cleveland.

To broaden our influence among those strata of the working class we were unable to reach till now it was decided to build a broad committee of non-Party members around each and every candidate, making the candidates responsible to build up this committee. Even the first results were surprising.

These candidates who took this task seriously found such a ready response from the workers that it is as the plan called for, good possibilities exist to have even committees of fifty, a hundred, or even several hundred around them to serve as their campaign machinery.

To be specific, around Comrade Yetta Land, candidate for Attorney General a committee of thirty-five was set up in the Mayfield territory, a committee of twenty-two on the South Side, a committee of about twenty-five in the Scoville area, with more committees in the offing.

More than a hundred active members were organized in her committees already, and an comrade Land remarked, she is only beginning to scratch the surface now. Similar committees are now forming around Comrades E. C. Greenfield, Edith Meffin, Alex Voros Wrought, Mary Lindsey, N. D. Davis, candidate for county prosecutor and others.

Comrade Meffin in organizing her committee secured the support of the Star Social Club (which, until now has never participated in politics), Comrade Lindsey received the wholehearted endorsement of the Ypsilon Club—an organization of Negro youth, promising her active support in every respect. Negro preachers are being drawn in on some of the committees organized around our Negro candidates.

In the organization of these committees great care is taken to recruit only active and capable workers, those who will be able to draw others around them and reach sections of the working class we weren't able to reach before. Some of these committees have former Democratic, Republican ward and precinct men on them.

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In organizing these committees the greatest use is made of the personal following of the candidate to draw in active persons who are willing to support and work for that particular candidate even if they do not accept the full program of the Communist Party but have confidence in the honesty and sincerity of that particular candidate towards the working class. These committees are building broad groups around them in various territories, drawing in more active people into the committee, building our machinery.

New Paths to the Shops In organizing these committees we found that we were able to draw workers from concentration shops, from the A. F. of L. and other unions where we were long trying to get contact but were unable to secure them and who, properly utilized, can become instrumental in building our revolutionary unions and the opposition in the A. F. of L. and reformist unions.

To explain the organization of these committees, let us take the example of Comrade Yetta Land again.

A week ago Friday, a number of Italian workers whom she knew personally on a list, were approached by Comrade Land and called to a meeting. Ten of them responded, (eight of them non-Party), two from the South Side, eight from the Mayfield Territory. These ten organized a committee of 35 in less than a week in Mayfield and about twenty-two on the South Side.

House meetings were called by these committees, reaching over two hundred workers who enthusiastically responded to support Comrade Yetta Land and the Communist Party in the coming election. In these house meetings the committees were further enlarged from the most active elements who pledged to carry on active mobilization, raise finances, organize additional house-meetings and arrange a big mass meeting for Sept. 21 and 22.

To some of these house meetings so many people came from the neighborhoods that not only the house, but even the yard was jammed mostly with people who now for the first time heard the Communist program.

The organization of other groups is familiarly done. Although this was started little over two weeks ago, some of our candidates are already reporting committees as high as fifty or more around them.

The Role and Utilization of House Meetings House meetings to be successful should be organized two, three or four for the same evening in blocks neighboring each other so the candidate can attend and address all of them in one evening. The neighbors have to be visited and invited over by explaining to them that such and such a candidate is visiting that particular family at such and such a time and everybody is welcome.

At this house meeting the candidate has a chance to deliver an informal talk of about ten minutes and answer all questions. It was found that the intimate relationship thus set up between the candidates and the workers brings the workers far closer to us than the traditional method of formal speeches is familiarly done. In these house meetings the candidates also attempt these house meetings to sell literature and recruit for the Party, or other mass organizations.

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## Letters from Our Readers

(Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticism are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.)

### JUSTICE FOR FASCISTS

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor: To those familiar with the collaboration of the authorities of the state with the attacks of fascist groups against the workers in Italy and Germany prior to the official ascension of fascist rule, an item in the World Telegram offers a striking parallel in the march of events in this country:

"HAMMONTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—Forty-six members of what the police described as the 'Khaki Shirts,' an asserted fascist organization, were arrested when the authorities invaded a meeting here yesterday.

"Police charged many here were armed with knives and clubs. The officers broke up the meeting, it is believed, just in time to avert serious trouble, as a crowd of anti-fascists had assembled outside the meeting hall and was hurling abuse at the khaki-shirted faction.

"All except four of those arrested were given \$10 suspended fines. The others were held in \$50 bail for investigation."

It is particularly important to note that of 46 avowed fascists, armed with knives and clubs, 42 of those arrested on this charge were given \$10 fines—which fines were suspended.

Contrast this with the \$1,000 bail on simple vagrancy charges (cooked up in the absence of any legal proceedings under which they could be held) in California. Contrast this further with the terror against militant workers in the recent Seabrook strike in the same section of the State of New Jersey.

This is an evidence of the assistance of the "constituted authorities" to the rise of fascism in America.

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

## IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

On the New York state of the Communist ticket, for Justice of the Supreme Court, from the first Judicial District, along with Harry Raymond, Herman Macawain, Leo Hofbauer, and James Steele, is Grace Hutchins.

She is of New England ancestry, of immigrants who came to America in 1830 (same year as the Coolidges landed). Her great-grandfather fought at Bunker Hill and another relative fought in the War of 1812. Her grandfather was very active in the abolition movement along with William Lloyd Garrison in the 1850's.

Grace was born in Boston in 1885. Was educated at Bryn Mawr, graduating in 1907. She joined the Socialist Party during the World War—in 1917.

In 1924 she was active in the Party in the Boston strike. In 1927 she went to the Soviet Union as a correspondent for the Federated Press. While there she made application to join the Communist Party of the United States of America. On her return to America she was admitted to the Party.

She is a research worker and journalist of exceptional ability. At present she is on the staff of the Labor Research Association. Grace Hutchins is author of the following invaluable books: Labor and Silk, Youth in Industry, Children Under Capitalism, Women and War, and Women Who Work. She is a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party for 1933-1934. Supremely well qualified to represent the interests of the workers generally and women workers particularly, she should have every vote we can possibly win for her.

### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2031 is available in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16. Size 12 takes 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch fabric and 1/2 yard 36-inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Are the shoe workers any better off than the textile workers? No, not by a long shot. When you take in consideration the long slack periods, with only about 3-4 months work during the year, we see that a shoe worker does not make more than from \$6 to \$8 a week on the average.

It is true that the Joint Council took a stand at this time, and flatly refused to give wage cuts, and some of the members went even so far as making "militant" speeches to the crews against cuts. But we must not forget that only a few weeks ago this same Joint Council granted a 7 1/2 per cent cut to the Harvard and Prospect, thus laying the ground for this widespread wage cut movement.

The Resident Committee of the General Executive Board of the United offered no proposal to meet the situation. After a two-hour discussion a motion offered by a member of the Boston Joint Council

he read a letter from the Unemployed Union, the Rank and File members had brought up many subjects on a proposal for a voluntary united front with the Unemployed Council and that the leadership found many excuses for refusing to picket and present the various cases which, from time to time, when the executive was approached on the basis of forming a united front with the Unemployed Council, they would tell the Rank and File members that they could do nothing without the sanction and approval of the Rank and File; and when the Rank and File voted, their locals in favor of any important question concerning the United Front, they

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# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

MY HAT is in the ring. I don't mean as a candidate in the present election campaign. For some reason that I cannot fathom I have not been nominated for any office on the Communist ticket, although I should like nothing better except, of course, being elected.

Perhaps the comrades of District 2 feel that I would not make a vigorous campaign, but then they probably do not know that as far back as 1918 I was nominated for District Attorney on the Socialist ticket in an upstate county. I didn't make much of a campaign, it is true, largely because I had very little free time left after my school homework was finished, with the result that the Republican nominee won hands down.

### Accept the Challenge

HAVING been barred from appearing before the electorate as a candidate for office, I will nevertheless make my contribution to the Communist election campaign anyway. That is to say, as soon as the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board arrives at some decision regarding my appendix. Which brings me to the subject at hand.

The aggregation of doctors which is conducting the "Workers' Health" column has announced that, in a spirit of Socialist competition, they undertake to raise the neat little sum of \$1,500 in the Daily Worker's \$60,000 financial drive. And with that air of belligerence characteristic of professional men, they challenge the artists and column conductors of the "Daily" to shake up a similar sum. I'll bet Burck, Gannes, Del, Ramsey and Luke talk up for themselves, but as far as this department is concerned, I pledge to raise \$500 as my share in the campaign.

And if I don't raise the full sum, I'll count on Mike Gold to finish the job, since unconfirmed rumors persist in revolutionary literary circles that Mike is about ready to return to the job of carrying on this column.

### A Lurking Danger

IN ACCEPTING the challenge of the medicos I am not unmindful of a number of handicaps. In their announcement last Saturday they asserted that they are now in the process of repairing 14 of my cylinders. It is therefore obvious to me that if financial returns to this column become menacing, the doctors might not be averse to a little sabotage which might put me out of the running for a few weeks.

This is a minor worry, however, in view of the fact that the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board consists of doctors who are at the same time comrades. Whether this is a guarantee of fair dealing one cannot be entirely certain, since there are certain hazards involved in a too great political consciousness on the part of the doctors.

However, I will confess that I am a little disturbed about something else. I encountered one of the more politically active medicos the other day on my way to work. I grew faint as he assured me that an appendix operation "is not merely a medical question; it is also a political question."

The full import of his solemn declaration is still not entirely clear to me, but I hope it doesn't prevent me from obtaining an airtight and fool-proof diagnosis. And if the Medical Advisory Board can work out some method which will rid me of a pestiferous appendix by means of a thorough discussion, I pledge to put all my efforts behind the Daily Worker's \$60,000 drive with results that are predictable with almost scientific accuracy.

### Thirty Against One

IN FACT, no sooner did the 30 doctors make their challenge than two readers of this column came through with contributions for the "Daily" fund. One was a dollar donation from a reader up in Blue Mountain Lake, and the other was 25 cents from a comrade in Indianapolis who suggested that I take a potshot at Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Du Ponts. This comrade, after paying his respects to Gov. Green of Rhode Island, ends with this plea:

"May these fakery run up against a stone wall with nice red bricks all around them. Enclosed is 25 cents. Use it where it is needed most."

The Indianapolis comrade didn't specify where he wanted the quarters to go, but I don't know a single place in the entire world where it is needed more than in the Daily Worker.

### Those Yacht Races

SUCH conspicuous waste, these yachts, whether the pleasure cruise variety or racers," writes El. "Worse if they're racers. Take all the bright work, for instance, which means brass and varnish work. It all has to be polished and mopped up scrupulously at a certain time each morning, too late for more dew to mar it and early enough that the sun won't dry the drops in spots on the precious decks and rails. There's always lots of bright work on yachts.

"Bright work helps keep the crew busy, of course, when the master's aboard. The crew may be only two, or between 80 and 90, as on Mr. Pirate Morgan's 'Corsair.' Often the crew stands by the year round, waiting for several voyages a year, whether crossing the Atlantic for the Scottish grouse season or a conference with Sir Montague Norman. The 'Corsair' can almost equal a big liner in a quick crossing.

"Many a master may spend only a week or two aboard his yacht each year, although some spend most of the summer cruising. The longer he stays, the worse for the crew. There are always parties to cook and shake cocktails for and clean up after. And there are all sorts of flags and pennants to run up and down: 'Master Not Aboard,' 'Master Dining,' his yacht club insignia, his private signal, etc. Morgan used to let a skull and cross-bones pennant be his personal flag, but changed to a slightly more discreet star and crescent.

"Yachts cost a darn sight to buy or build and more to maintain. To build a really good racer runs up into the fancy thousands, of course. Harold Vanderbilt has an unusual racer boarded up with tarpaper on the ways at Greenport, L. I.—there for two years. He built the half-million dollar racing 'Rainbow' to meet the new British challenger, 'Endeavor,' in a game of rich men's toys. It's a race of Vanderbilt's railroad, shipping and real estate millions against the war-time and post-war British aircraft millions of T. O. M. Sopwith.

"The workers will have a lot of fun with the yachts in Soviet America and Soviet Britain, but what will we do with the bright work?" We'll keep that, too, El.

### Justice to Poets

JOHN ADAMS, Chicago marine organizer, who was recently released on bail from the Hillsboro jail, has had something on his conscience for months judging from a note I received from him today.

"I just got out of the Hillsboro jail," Adams writes, "and I want to take the opportunity to extend, through your column, my apologies to an unknown poet.

"Sometime ago you published a poem on the West Coast Strike by John Adams. Having a lively news sense, you carried an editorial note stating that the author was now in the hoosegow in Hillsboro. Fact is, it was a swell poem (judging by the innumerable compliments I have received), but unfortunately I was not the author.

"In all fairness to the real author of the poem, I should like you to publish this correction."

## TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Baseball Resume
- WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- WJZ—Ann's in Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Mountaineers Music
- 7:30-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- WOR—Vagelin de Leath, Songs
- WJZ—Johnson Orch.
- WABC—Vera Van, Songs
- 7:30-WAF—The Business Man and the New Deal—Malcolm Muir, President McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
- WJZ—Jewels of Enchantment—Sketch, with Irene Rich
- WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone
- 7:45-WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
- WOR—Studio Music
- WJZ—Shirley Howard, Songs
- WABC—Boake Carter, Comedian
- 8:00-WEAF—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Van Rensselaer Orch.
- WOR—Dance Orch.
- WJZ—The Freshman Murders—Sketch
- WABC—Mastine, Songs; Spitalny Ensemble
- 8:15-WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
- WOR—The Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Isor Gorin, Baritone
- WABC—Everett Marshall, Baritone;
- Elizabeth Lenox, Contralto; Arden Orch.; Liked Orch.
- 8:45-WJZ—On the Record—Thornton Fisher
- 9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Song-smiths Quartet; Hayton Orch.
- WOR—Footlight Echoes
- WJZ—20,000 Year in Sing Sing; A Phantom Reform—Sketch, with Allen, Comedians
- WABC—Baseball—Mickey Cochrane, Manager; Detroit Tigers
- 9:15-WABC—Dennis King, Songs
- WOR—Historical History—Sketch
- WJZ—John McCormack, Tenor
- WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
- 10:00-WEAF—Lombardo Orch.
- WOR—Larry Taylor, Baritone
- WJZ—Dennis King, Songs
- WABC—Broadcast to and From Byrd Expedition; Warnow Orch.
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- WJZ—A Message from President Roosevelt on the Federal Housing Situation—James A. Moffet, Federal Housing Administrator
- 10:30-WEAF—The Other Americas—Edward Tomlinson
- WOR—Variety Musicals

# Peonage Conditions of F.E.R.A. Jobs Revealed in Savannah, Ga. Survey

## Sharecroppers Driven Off the Land by Owners

By HOWARD BOLDT

ACTUAL peonage exists on the F.E.R.A. projects in Savannah, Ga., according to authoritative information received here. In the month of August, many of the relief workers were handed two cuts, one of 25 per cent, and another of 10 per cent. Out of the starvation relief budgets to each family is taken the price of each truck. In the past Spring, the unemployed were urged to plant backyard gardens—and the price of seed and fertilizer was taken from the work relief pay. Most of the unemployed on the relief lists are forced to work on the F.E.R.A. projects for their relief budgets, which on the average are \$7.20 a week. In the case of smaller families, work is staggered every other week. An average family here usually numbers about seven.

The relief workers are packed into trucks, anywhere from twenty-five to fifty in a truck, are charged fifteen to twenty cents each for the ride, and driven from five to fifteen miles to work. If he hasn't the cost of the truck ride, the worker loses the day's work, since the project is too far to walk.

**Farmers Driven off Land**  
A SURVEY made of hundreds of relief workers here tells one story... large families, many of them driven off the land by the owners who found it more profitable to reduce acreage under the A.A.A. "crop-reduction" program. Driven from their shacks and cabins, the sharecroppers were forced to come to the city and apply for relief.

Under the present relief administration, Ross Marie Smith, a former Minnesota school teacher, many unemployed white workers are being denied relief which is being given to the unemployed Negro workers. Against this direct act of provocation many of the backward elements are openly talking of arming against the Negro workers. The more class-conscious Negro and white workers are secretly meeting together, laying the basis for closer fraternization and for joint struggle of Negro and white workers in the fight for increased relief.

The survey made among the relief workers and the unemployed listed eighteen questions on work conditions on the F.E.R.A. jobs—wages paid, how long a period of investigation before relief is granted, number of persons in the individual families, cost of transportation to the jobs, the number who are unemployed in each truck, supplementary relief, medical aid, etc. In all, the principal problems raised by unemployment and the work conditions on the F.E.R.A. projects were listed.

In all the returns, identical answers were given. Two skilled workers listed higher pay than the others. Workers disabled while working on the relief jobs were getting two to



A typical southwestern farm family—hard hit by the drought and the Roosevelt crop-destruction program.

four dollars weekly relief. Most of the workers answered the questions and added remarks on the back of the questionnaires showing their resentment to the relief standards. For obvious reasons, the names of the workers cannot be disclosed. However, case numbers and names given by all the workers testify to the unquestionable accuracy of the survey.

One worker writes: "I have two in my family. I was crippled on the job in four months. No clothing, no flour at all, only four dollars a week relief plus two pounds of meat." Another, a Negro worker, who has been denied relief, writes: "I have been out of work since April, when I was cut off C.W.A. I need help. I need winter clothing, shoes, socks, shirts, underwear and food."

**Family of Four Gets \$1 Weekly**  
Another worker writes: "In the month of... I was taken sick on the job with fever and needed a doctor. It took my wife three days to get a doctor. Although the F.E.R.A. is the only means we have of getting anything to eat, we got a check for only two dollars for relief during the two weeks that I was sick. We are a family of four and are badly in need of food."

Another... "My wife was sick and we couldn't get any medical aid at all. At the clinic there was no help... too many he said, and the other doctor never came." "I am disabled," writes another. "Blind. I was taken off relief in—

with the promise of being put back on. They never did."

One unemployed worker who has a wife and child is employed thirty-six hours a month at 30 cents an hour—\$10.80 a month work relief. "Out of this," he writes, "I must pay rent and buy food and clothing."

For some reason which he does not state, this worker adds: "The back rents must be paid before the citrus fruit season starts in the Winter." "When we apply for work," one writes, "we have to carry a letter of reference. They then say, 'We'll see about it; come back in about a week.' After a while I was given work for which I receive \$7.20 a week. There are seven in my family. One of my check I must pay rent and \$2 a week for fuel. We got no government flour, meat or butter. No clothing is given. We tried to get government cloth from the Red Cross; but they said 'no' because I was working on the relief. I tried to get them to pay my school fee for three children, but they refused."

Attached to each of the questionnaires are the same bitter remarks. Supplementary relief in all forms is refused. All get the miserable work relief checks out of which must come food, rent, fuel, clothing and transportation to and from work.

**Relief Slashed**  
WITH the increased demand for relief in Savannah, federal relief grants, which constitute the only relief in the state, have been cut month by month. Thus, for the state as a whole, average relief to

## Revival of Slavery Conditions on Plantations

each family in December, 1933 was \$12.26. The month of January saw this figure cut to \$11.95 average relief to each family. In February this was further slashed to \$11.12, and in March, the latest available F.E.R.A. complete report shows that average relief to a family was \$10.72. Included in these figures, of course, is the graft, inefficiency, and needless expenditures by relief officials. Because of this, the actual amounts received by each family is in no way represented by the above figures.

In this same period, the numbers on the relief lists in the state have increased month by month. Thus, in December, 1933, 141,043 persons in the state were on the relief lists. By January this had risen to 202,769; in February, 235,867, and in March, 1934, the F.E.R.A. reports show 293,738 persons in the state on the F.E.R.A. relief lists. Wholesale denial of any form of relief leaves other thousands absolutely destitute.

C.W.A., which was terminated in Georgia weeks before it was elsewhere as the large plantation owners brought pressure on the federal relief administration, offered little to the workers. Wage differentials were set up by the C.W.A. administration whereby C.W.A. workers received thirty cents an hour. The fat plums were plucked by the politicians for friends and relatives. The history of that brief interlude in Georgia when C.W.A. was being made the foothold of the large landowners and the politicians to the denial of work to the destitute will undoubtedly never be made available by the relief administration.

**Slave Conditions Revived**  
WITHIN a month after C. W. A. began, land-owners, eager to have a large army of unemployed for cheap labor on the plantations, and mill owners, fearing that the shop workers would demand increased wages, brought a storm of protest around the head of the relief administration. Thus C. W. A. workers, about 80 per cent of whom were paid less than ten dollars a week as compared with higher wages elsewhere, were cut off C.W.A.

At the end of March, not one person was employed on any form of work relief in the state. With the introduction of the slave conditions under which each unemployed family must work for the barest minimum relief needs, rapid strides were made in the state in introducing forced labor. Thus, on April 5, in the state which on the week previous had no workers employed at all, 4,214 were working for their barest needs. Within a week, on April 12, the figure had swollen to 11,274 workers for "budget needs." The relief administration's term for forced labor. Today, each family on the relief lists, if there is an "employable" person in the family, must work for its "needs," a need which the State relief officials have set at about thirty-five cents a family a day.

## Publisher Breaks Union Agreement, Fires 4 Workers

NEW YORK.—Office employees of the Macaulay Publishing Company are again on strike, following the breaking of the agreement wrested from the company following the first strike early this summer.

The company discharged four members of the Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union, completely ignoring the Shop Committee which had been recognized following the ending of the first strike.

The workers charge that in an attempt to forestall strike action, the company attempted to buy off the remaining employees by a promise of a \$3 a week wage increase.

Yesterday nearly 100 office workers and writers picketed before the Macaulay Company's office at 381 Fourth Ave.

## AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

- Wednesday**  
ANTI-RELIGIOUS Dinner at Navy Mir Club, 2709 Bronx Park East, Women's Council 23. Proceeds to "Daily" 2 p.m.
- ANTI-RELIGIOUS Banquet and Concert at East Side Workers Club, 25 Essex St. Good food served all day. Comrades asked to come and enjoy a good dinner. All proceeds to Daily Worker.
- Friday**  
DAILY WORKER Entertainment at Bush Ave. Hall, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island. Auspices, Sec. 19 Unit 1, 3:30 p.m.
- MEETING and Daily Worker Talk, 8 p.m. at Red Hook Club, 84 Second Ave.
- Saturday**  
MOVIE, entertainment and dance given by Sec. 2 Unit 9 C.P. for the benefit of the Daily Worker at the headquarters of the Film and Photo League, 12 E. 17th St. Adm. 25c. Fine time promised.

## New Haven, Conn.

- DAILY WORKER Affair at 222 Lafayette St., Saturday, Sept. 29 at Ukrainian Hall.
- Program: Banquet, Play by Unity Players Group, Dancing. Speaker, Bill Taylor, of Hartford. Auspices, New Haven C.P. and Daily Worker Committee.
- DAILY WORKER Affair given by Communist Party Unit 407, Friday, 8 p.m. at North Side Center, 545 Wisconsin St. (1900 N. Larrabee). Fine music, Dancing, Refreshments. Tickets 10c. Ad. door 15c.
- Superior, Wis.**  
DAILY WORKER Affair, Sunday, Sept. 23 at Vasa Hall, 11th and John Ave. Program: Musical selections, individual and group numbers, speakers, games, dancing, refreshments. Adm. 15c.
- WJZ—Denny Orch.; Harry Richmond, Songs
- WABC—True Crime Drama
- 11:00-WEAF—D'Orsey Orch.
- WJZ—Dance Orch.
- WJZ—Comedy Sketch
- WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 11:15-WJZ—Robert Royce, Songs
- WABC—Dance Orch.
- 11:30-WEAF—The New American Navy—Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
- WOR—Dance Orch.
- WJZ—Bester Orch.
- 11:45-WABC—Busse Orch.

## A Dull Day in Brooklyn

By HARRY KERMIT

SUNDAY, Sept. 16, was a dull day in Brooklyn. There were no bank hold-ups, no three-alarm fires, no kidnappings and no steamship disasters. In the next day's metropolitan newspapers you looked in vain for police news from Brooklyn. But for the sake of the record here is a chronological account of some of the things which happened in Brooklyn on Sunday.

At 2:30 a.m. a 15-year-old girl tried to end her life by drinking iodine in her tenement home on W. 29th St. in Coney Island. The police report listed the suicide attempt as due to unsatisfactory home conditions.

Five hours later, at 7:15 a.m., a destitute and shell-shocked war veteran, James J. Fitzgerald, 35, leaped to his death from his fourth floor furnished room at 148 Sixth Ave. Papers found in a trunk in his room disclosed he lived alone, had no family and was penniless. The city morgue claimed him.

The morgue claimed two more victims in the next six hours. A patriotic in a best at 11 o'clock found the body of an unknown white man floating at the foot of Division Ave., the East River. The other body was fished out of the waters at the foot of Bowne St., Atlantic Basin, shortly before 1 p.m. The body was that of a 35-year-old Chinese, clean-shaven and neatly dressed.

QUICIDES, however, did not monopolize the police blotter. At 3 o'clock a girl employed as a housemaid reported to the Crime Prevention Bureau that her sister, Helen Plosky, 16, had been missing for the past three weeks. Both girls and a third sister all worked as maids in New York City. Their home town was a mining community near Uniontown, Pa. At the time of her disappearance Helen worked in a Bronx home.

Minor hold-ups were reported during the day. In the early hours two taverns were held-up and robbed. A tailor had \$30 snatched from his cash register on Utica Ave. An armed bandit held up a dairy store owner on Prospect Park West and rifed \$40 from the register.

The newspapers dismissed these happenings as routine and lacking in news value. Routine they were and lacking in news value in a society which accepts plenty for the few and privation for the many as normal. But the stories behind these individual happenings have point and something else—a war veteran out of work, lost hopes dignifying a river gage for two men, a young girl weary of a household slavery existence, jobless men turning to small-time hold-ups to fill their stomachs. Routine events of a dull day—and an eloquent plea for a new kind of society.

## WHAT'S ON

- Wednesday**  
ATTENTION—"Ernst Thaelmann," film smuggled out of Germany, shows Hitler terror and fight against it; released for first time anywhere in New York City for four days—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday of this week at 28th St. Theatre, 28th and Broadway. Continuous 9:30 to 11 P.M.
- REGISTRATION for fall term now going on at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301. Register now. Ask for descriptive catalogue.
- REGISTRATION at Mosholu Progressive Club, 3230 Bainbridge Ave. (207th) for classes: Principles of Communism and Political Economy. Instructor: C. Eisenstein of Workers School. Registration nights—Sept. 13 to 28th. 9:30 to 10:00 p.m.
- SIXTH Year of Hunger—How We Will Fight It, lecture by Herbert Benjamin, at 11 W. 18th St., 8:30 p.m. Auspices Auxiliary Committee Co. Unemployment Council.
- "Great Marriage," Hollywood Goes Red—"Blue Eagle Quartet." Admission 25c in advance; 30c at door.
- SIXTH Year of Hunger—How We Will Fight It, lecture by Herbert Benjamin, at 11 W. 18th St., 8:30 p.m. Fine orchestra. First dance of season. Come and have a swell time.
- Thursday**  
CONCERT-DANCE given by Crown Heights Workers School, at Elks Hall, 1028 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 p.m., W.L.T. Red Dancers, Negro-Pianist, Del-Carrollian. Free Jazz band. Adm. 40c.
- LECTURE by Hansu Chan, 8:30 p.m. at Friends of Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St. Room 12. Subject: "The Chinese Eastern Railway Situation." Adm. 15c.
- Friday**  
GALA OPENING of Eastern Theatre Festival at Civic Repertory Theatre, Friday, Sept. 21st, 8:30 p.m. W.L.T. Arief, Jack London Club of Newark and others. Auspices League of Workers Theatres, 114 W. 14th St. Chelsea 2-9523. Admission 25c to 90c.
- "SNEAK" Soviet anti-war film, will be shown at mass meeting to elect delegates from Downtown Sec. of I.L.D. to Second U.S. Congress Against War and Fascism, at 115 University Place, 8:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m. Prominent speakers. Adm. 15c.
- ROUND table discussion at Fordham Prog. Club, 1993 Jerome Ave. (near Burnside). Current events including strikes, political developments, etc. Bridge, checkers, chess afterwards. Adm. free. All welcome.
- LECTURE by Theodore Bayer, political economist, who helped prepare the Second Five-Year Plan in Soviet Russia. Subject: History of Russian Revolution, 8:30 p.m. at 284 W. 52nd St. Adm. free.
- NEW MOVIE "Sentenced to Health" at Prospect Mansions, 722 Prospect Ave., 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Lower Bronx P.S.U. Satire on life of a Peasant in Soviet Union.
- DANCE at Hinsdale Workers Youth Club, 672 Hinsdale St., 8 p.m. Fine orchestra.
- First dance of season. Come and have a swell time.
- Thursday**  
CONCERT-DANCE given by Crown Heights Workers School, at Elks Hall, 1028 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 p.m., W.L.T. Red Dancers, Negro-Pianist, Del-Carrollian. Free Jazz band. Adm. 40c.
- LECTURE by Hansu Chan, 8:30 p.m. at Friends of Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd

# LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID RAMSEY

## Poison Ivy Toxic Isolated

Sufferers from poison ivy will be interested to learn that the toxic agent in the dreaded three-leaved scourge has been isolated and identified by Professor G. Albert Hall of Wesleyan University. He reported to the current meeting of the American Chemical Society that the harmful chemical in poison ivy which harrasses campers and picnickers is urushiol.

Many years ago the Japanese chemist Majima isolated the toxic agent from Japanese lac. It will be remembered that during the major long craze in the late twenties quite a number of persons were poisoned by the lac used on their imported sets.

## New Products Obtained from Petroleum

Drs. Gustav Eloff and L. A. Meklor of Chicago reported to the Fuel Division of the American Chemical Society meeting that by heating crude oil under pressure ranging from 360 to 600 pounds to the square inch they were able to "crack" the raw product and obtain higher yields of various liquid fuels. The latter, they declared, had from 5 to 12 per cent more heat units per gallon than the oil fuels obtained by the usual methods.

"Cracking" consists of breaking down complicated oil molecules into products like gasoline and kerosene. By cracking one barrel of crude oil you can obtain twice as much gasoline and kerosene as you can get from two barrels of crude oil if only the usual methods of distillation are used.

## Radio Therapy

Two young Frenchmen, Drs. A. Halphen and J. Auclair, recently demonstrated to the American Congress of Physical Therapy the use of radio apparatus to transmit heat in the treatment of certain diseases. Electrodes are placed under the patient's bed; at a distance, sometimes in an adjoining room, is the generator.

The French scientists explained that this method avoided the use of any wires or cable. If an artificial fever is needed, the temperature can be raised to the desired level by means of the radio waves. In certain cases of paresis which respond to heat treatments, the patient's temperature was raised to 104 or 105 degrees and kept at this level for 100 hours. A single treatment effected a cure although ordinarily this disease takes at least six weeks to cure.

## Animal Psychology

The scientific study of intelligence and personality owes a great deal to animal psychology. The latter field supplied many of the facts which were used by scientists to lay the foundations for a materialistic interpretation of the learning process and the quirks and kinks of the human mind.

At the meeting of the American Psychological Association evidence was presented of the chimpanzee's cleverness in solving problems. Mr. Kenneth Spence of Yale University maintained that chimpanzees in trying to solve a problem goes to work in a systematic manner. He doesn't go about the matter in any random, slipshod fashion.

## Record Registration in N.Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK.—The third week of enrollment already indicates a record registration for the fall term of the New York Workers School.

Among the courses given are: Problems of the Negro, a Generation Movement; Trade Union Strategy and Tactics; Marxism-Leninism; Political Economy; History of Science and Technology; Origin of Man and Civilization; Shop Paper and Leaflet Preparation; Revolutionary Interpretation of Modern Literature and many others.

## AMUSEMENTS

First Film Showing of  
**"ERNST THAELMANN"**  
Fighter Against Fascism  
— A Film Smuggled Out of Nazi Germany —  
AT 28th ST. THEATRE AT BROADWAY  
Only Four Days in New York — Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 19, 20, 21 and 22  
Continuous Performance from 9:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.

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The Birth of Internationalism!  
First American Showing  
**"MASS STRUGGLE"**  
A Soviet talkie in 4 languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish.  
Produced by First Odessa Cosmopolit Studios. Special musical score of Ukrainian folk melodies (English Titles).  
CAMEO THEATRE, 14th Street & Union St.



# Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1934

## Support the Workers of the Philippines

WALL STREET'S guns were unloosed against Filipino strikers, just as they are in the South and in New England against American textile strikers. Three striking cigar workers lie dead in Manila because they took part in a flying picket squadron attempting to close down the Minerva cigar factory, a scab plant. Twenty-two others were wounded.

Why were these strikers shot? They were fighting against hunger, against long, unbearable hours. Their wages averaged 23 cents a day. Yet in the Philippines prices of goods are almost as high as in the United States. They were demanding wage increases to the sum of 45 cents a day. For this they were brutally murdered.

Over 5,000 cigar makers are striking in the Philippines. Their fight is the fight of the whole American working class against the rotten, imperialist conditions of slavery imposed by the Roosevelt government and the native landlord-bourgeoisie.

Dominating the Filipino government is the skilled enemy of labor, Governor General Frank B. Murphy. Murphy is an old hand at countenancing the shooting down of workers. While Mayor of Detroit, dominated by the General Motors Corporation and the Ford Co., he countenanced the murder of four workers in the Dearborn Hunger March.

WHEN the three Filipino strikers were killed in cold blood, Murphy ordered the United States Army to be ready to shoot down still more Filipino workers. He called for the arrest of all the strike leaders, and eighteen men and four women were thrown into prison.

These are the conditions Wall Street brings to the Philippine Islands. This is the "independence" that Roosevelt grants.

The fight of the Filipino strikers is the fight of every American worker. The same New Deal is shooting them down for the same reasons that it shoots textile, steel, coal miners and auto workers. We must raise our voices now in protest, in sympathy and in fighting solidarity with our Filipino brothers.

Wire your protest to Roosevelt today. Demand withdrawal of the armed forces from the Manila strike. Demand the freedom of the strike leaders. Demand an end to the murder of Filipino strikers. All workers' and anti-imperialist organizations should cable Murphy, protesting against this murder reign and against the arrest of the Filipino strike leaders.

## Negroes in Textile Strike

THE striking textile workers would do well to consider seriously the proposals of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights for cementing the solidarity between the Negro and white workers.

Reports from the South show that in many places Negro workers are engaged actively both in spreading the strike and in solidarity actions against the terror. In addition in several places they have voted to give material relief to the textile strikers (Carolina tobacco workers, Alabama share-croppers, etc.).

To further strengthen such solidarity between the white and Negro workers it is necessary for the white workers to consider the persecution and brutal exploitation of the Negro masses and to give strong and direct support to the fight of the Negro masses for equality. It is with this aim that the textile strikers should adopt as their own the following demands of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights:

- 1) All jobs in the textile mills, without exception, to be open to white and Negro workers alike; the fight against the stretch-out, which carries with it the hiring of thousands more workers, should help to provide for the entrance of Negro workers into all jobs in the mills.
- 2) Abolition of the differential between wages in Northern and Southern mills.
- 3) The inclusion of outside workers, cleaners and helpers (now largely Negro workers) in the minimum wage schedules established in the strike settlement, with a maximum of 30 hours a week as for other textile workers.
- 4) Abolition of segregation and discrimination in housing, transportation, etc.
- 5) Abolish the so-called "colored" locals in the U.T.W.; admit the Negro workers to all locals of the union on the basis of full equality with the white workers, with the right to hold all offices.
- 6) The election of Negro workers into local, regional and national strike committees, and the placing of a Negro textile worker on the national executive committee of the union.

The Communist Party urges all textile workers, and in the first place the white textile workers, to fight for these demands as proposed by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Such a stand by the textile strikers would strengthen the bonds of solidarity in the workers' ranks and increase the chances for a 100 per cent victory in the strike.

## Support the Workers' Bill

WIDE-SPREAD unemployment in the textile industries, injuries and sickness sustained as the result of the stretch-out, total destitution at the moment of engaging in strikes and the refusal of the relief administration to grant them relief brings sharply and clearly to the textile workers the need for unemployment insurance as embodied in the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

With the constant increase in the speed-up, draining the workers' health, and increasing injury, the textile workers should join with the millions of other employed and unemployed workers in the

campaign for the enactment of the Workers' Bill, to obtain a measure of social security.

The Workers' Bill, again re-printed in full in yesterday's Daily Worker, provides that all workers, unemployed through no fault of their own, whether the term of unemployment is occasioned by sickness, old-age, strike, maternity, or any cause, shall receive weekly benefits not less than weekly average wages in their locality, in no case to be less than \$10 weekly plus \$3 for each dependent.

The National Convention of the Textile Workers' Union endorsed the Workers' Bill. Textile workers must actively support the Bill and demand that their union officials actively support it. Demand that Textile Union officials answer the call of the Arrangements Committee for a National Congress for Social Security, which will meet in Washington at the time the 74th Session of the United States Congress convenes.

Textile workers, the Communist Party is the initiator of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. It is the leader in the fight for the enactment of the bill. Join and support the Communist Party.

## Motta's Anti-Soviet Speech

G IUSSEPPE MOTTA of Switzerland, speaking the heart and mind of all the imperialist powers, opened a virulent attack against the Soviet Union on the question of its entry into the League of Nations. Yet, despite the fact that Motta expressed what all the capitalist bandits felt, they are forced to admit the U.S.S.R. into the League.

This still more emphasizes the great victory of the peace policy of the workers' fatherland. Against the hostility of the imperialists, because of their conflicts, they are impelled to recognize the power of the land of Socialism. They are forced to recognize it as a factor in the determination of world events.

Just as the United States, which recognized the Soviet Union but not for a moment relaxed its hostility, so the imperialist bandits, when approving of the Soviets entry into the Council of the League, do not for a moment forget their hatred of the workers' fatherland.

The United States, as the arms inquiry shows, helps to arm German fascism and Japanese imperialism for war against the Soviet Union. The Roosevelt regime, despite recognition, puts every obstacle in the way of economic relations and settlement of debts. The Roosevelt State Department aids the arms manufacturers supply the foremost anti-Soviet enemies with war supplies for attack on the U.S.S.R.

THE task of mobilizing for the defense of the Soviet Union is not weakened in any way, either by United States recognition or entry into the League of Nations.

The Soviet Union, as "Izvestia" in its leading article points out, is strengthening its own mighty arm of defense of Socialism through the Red Army, the armed victorious working class, ready to defend itself against any adventures of the imperialists no matter from what source. The greatest strength of the Soviet Union lies in the vigilance of the militant toiling masses throughout the world, who are ready to spring to the defense of the victorious proletarian revolution.

In this country we must redouble our efforts against Wall Street's arming of the outspoken enemies of the Soviet Union. We must demand a stop to be put to shipment of arms to Fascist Germany, to Japanese imperialism. We must rally the masses for the defense of the Soviet Union.

One of the chief questions before the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, to open in Chicago on September 28, will be this very point, brought out in the arms inquiry, of American bankers and munitions' manufacturers, now making huge fortunes out of arming Fascist Germany and the war mongers in Japan.

## After One Month

ONE month ago the Daily Worker-Party Anniversary drive for \$60,000 began. To date \$5,263.56 has been received.

At this pace the drive would have to continue for twelve months before the \$60,000 would be reached. This would compel the abandonment of all plans for the improvement and enlargement of the paper. More than that, the very existence of the paper would be placed in jeopardy.

Our plans, as our readers know, call for the beginning of a distinctly New York Daily Worker on October 8. We plan on continuing and improving the national edition, and on putting out two editions, one at 7 P. M., the other at midnight, of the New York paper.

These plans are now endangered by the slow response to the financial drive. No district has as yet shown real energy in the campaign. The New York district, the chief beneficiary in the extension plans, has fallen down woefully.

The entire Party must now give its immediate attention to the \$60,000 drive, rallying the sympathetic organizations and the broad mass of the workers for the trebling of the daily returns without further delay. Certainly it is not too much to ask that the New York comrades must lead the way.

We know that our comrades and our Party units have been deeply involved in the textile strike and in the other struggles of the workers. This has occupied the time of comrades, and has diverted the limited resources of our organizations.

The Daily Worker has also been in the forefront of the textile struggle as it was in the Toledo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, San Francisco and other struggles. Each of these has caused us greatly increased expense because always we placed the needs of the struggle ahead of any narrow financial consideration. We sent correspondents into the strike areas; we increased our telegraph bills; we distributed thousands of papers free. We always realized that our job, our reason for existence, was to aid the workers win their demands, striving at the same time to transform them into conscious revolutionary fighters against capitalism and for socialism.

The pressure of the struggle therefore can not cause us to weaken our efforts to guarantee the existence of the Daily Worker. On the contrary, the very development of the struggle makes the paper more necessary; it makes its enlargement and improvement more urgent.

Comrades, members of the Party and readers of the "Daily," we urge you to increase your efforts in the \$60,000 drive. Treble the daily returns! Bring them up to at least \$800 every day!

## Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

# Strike Killings Swell Arms Sales

## Arms Sales Rise During Mill Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

couldn't suggest some remedy in view of the fact that the weapons are now being used to murder workers—today—committee members took the attitude that they were being brave enough in centering public attention on the facts.

Young testified that his corporation ships munitions to National Guard units "all over the country," and he proudly reported that they served the owners and soldiers and police in the recent Pacific Coast general strike, and in the Auto-Lite strike in Toledo. The corporation is owned almost entirely by banks and trust companies and steel barons. One of its directors is an official of the infamous Weirton Steel Corporation.

With samples of the death-dealing machine guns, tear and sickening gas bombs, "incendiary bombs" and "demolition" bombs made of T. N. T. being passed around among the Nye-Vandenberg Committee, Stephen Rauchenbush, Committee investigator, introduced some of Young's literature, boasting of the use of his products in industrial "emergencies" or strikes.

"Has your business picked up since the textile strike started?" Senator Clark asked. Young replied confidently: "About five to ten per cent, I'd say."

"Was it your plane that dropped in the Alleghenies while carrying gas to Rhode Island?" The pilot was killed.

"Yes," said Young. "I'm sorry it didn't get there, because the National Guard had to use their rifles and kill two or three people."

The Senators failed to point out the lie in that statement—failed to point out that the workers killed were defenseless, in a cemetery.

"Do you sell to anybody?" Clark asked later.

"Not on your life," exclaimed Young, explaining that purchasers must have permits from police or sheriffs.

"What would be the effect of this gas (tear and sickening gas) upon men long underfed?" asked Senator Bone. "I mean on men who were suffering from malnutrition and physically weak—on strikers?"

"Far less than lead bullets," Young blandly replied. Then he launched his attack upon the working class in an effort to morally justify his business: "There comes a time when men like ourselves under the influence of mob psychology do things a sane man wouldn't, and the police have to bring them back...."

"Never mind that," Bone finally came back, but without naming Young's attack.

"Would this gas have more effect on a man not well fed, such as a striker, than on a well-fed mill owner?" asked Clark.

"If he weren't fed," retorted Young, still unabashed, "he'd have a hard time vomiting."

"We've witnessed a great many strikes lately—have your products been used in all of them?" Bone asked.

"We've shipped all over the country, to the National Guard," Young said.

He pointed out also that the government has absolutely no restrictions upon the shipment of these munitions to industrialists, police, etc., in interstate commerce.

## Ward Line Guilt Shown at Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

cause for the heavy loss of life. The passengers were herded in the fore of the boat while the crew was midship fighting the flame. If the captain had not delayed calling out the passengers and had immediately made the seamen lower the boats, many lives would have been saved.

8. The radio room was made of wood, and the operating room was not insulated from the battery room. When the batteries were exploded, the wireless operator was overcome by acid fumes.

9. The Jacob's ladder on the side of the Morro Castle which should have aided passengers getting into lifeboats was utterly unfit for service.

10. Acting Captain William F. Warmels delayed sending the S.O.S. because he feared salvage costs. He had to be actually told by the radio operator to send an appeal.

Browder Charges Company Guilt. Earl Browder, who was invited by the commission to answer the charge that Communists had set the ship on fire, pointed out that this was an attempt to cover up the guilt of the Ward Line. The Communist Party, he declared, does not believe in acts of individual terrorism. Communists fought for workers' demands through organizing them and leading them in mass actions.

The real criminals, he said, were the directors of the Ward Line who brought on the disaster because of their greed for profits. He concluded by saying:

"They say there were Communists aboard the Morro Castle. I don't know whether there were any Communists there or not; but I say it is a great compliment to the Communist Party that they bring forward before this official investigating committee as evidence that there were Communists on board, testimony that some members of the crew were not satisfied with the rotten conditions on the boat, and were trying to change them. That is some evidence, because while it is not always true that when workers fight for better conditions that they are Communists, it is always true that if there are any Communists there, they will always fight for better conditions."

"IT WON'T WORK, MR. GOVERNOR!"

By Burch

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

New Deal in Philippines  
Revolt in Indo-China  
China Red Army Reports

UNDER the reign of Governor-General Frank Murphy of the Philippines, formerly of the General Motors and Ford Empire of Detroit, the spirit of the New Deal moved into Manila with a vengeance.

Three cigar strikers were shot dead. Twenty-two were wounded. And scores are being arrested under direct orders of Governor Murphy.

According to the capitalist press, this is the first time in the history of the Philippines strikers were shot dead. Peasants have been slaughtered wholesale. Communists have been murdered. But it was left to the regime of Governor-General Murphy, under whose reign in Detroit, the Ford Motor Co. gunmen shot and slaughtered four workers in the Ford hunger march, to kill strikers also.

MURPHY, whom the American capitalist press calls a "friend of labor" called a special session of the Cabinet to deal with the strike. The proletariat of Manila are calling for a general protest strike. Murphy's answer is to order "intensive efforts be made to arrest radical leaders believed to be inciting the strikers."

What were these strikers guilty of? They used the same tactics the textile workers did in their flying squadrons to close down mills. Earning about 23 cents a day or less in American money the Filipino cigar makers went on strike demanding increased pay, lower hours, and union recognition—just what the majority of their American brothers are fighting for against the N.R.A.

THIS is the vaunted "independence" the Roosevelt regime is granting the Philippines. Every worker, every anti-imperialist, should immediately protest. Send your wires to President Roosevelt against the slaughter of Filipino strikers. Send your cable protests to Governor-General Frank Murphy, Manila, P. I., demanding a stop to the arrest of the strike leaders; a halt to the shooting down of workers fighting for bread against feudal-imperialist slave conditions. Detroit workers, especially, who know Murphy of old, should let him know from their home town—with the bitterest and sharpest protests.

YOU wouldn't expect an exposure of imperialist oppression and savagery from one of the chief organs of the Japanese trusts. But here we have one. The Japanese press which is silent on the slaughter of Manchurian workers and peasants, and on the oppression of the Korean masses (because all that goes on under the flag of the rising sun is above suspicion) does not hesitate to print an exposure of conditions in Indo China. The reason for this little indiscretion of the deeds of its fellow imperialist bandit arises from the French government's supporting the security pact with the Soviet government.

LIENCE we get the following from Noburu Ogata, staff correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi in Indo-China:

"Ever since two companies of native soldiers, with rifles in hand, rebelled against the French in Northern Annam in February, 1930, anti-French movements on the part of the natives in that district have never completely ceased.

"With the government employing the army to quell these insurrections, several thousand casualties have already occurred to date. However, with the situation giving birth to further turmoil, the government has had to dispatch foreign soldiers to the scenes of disturbance.

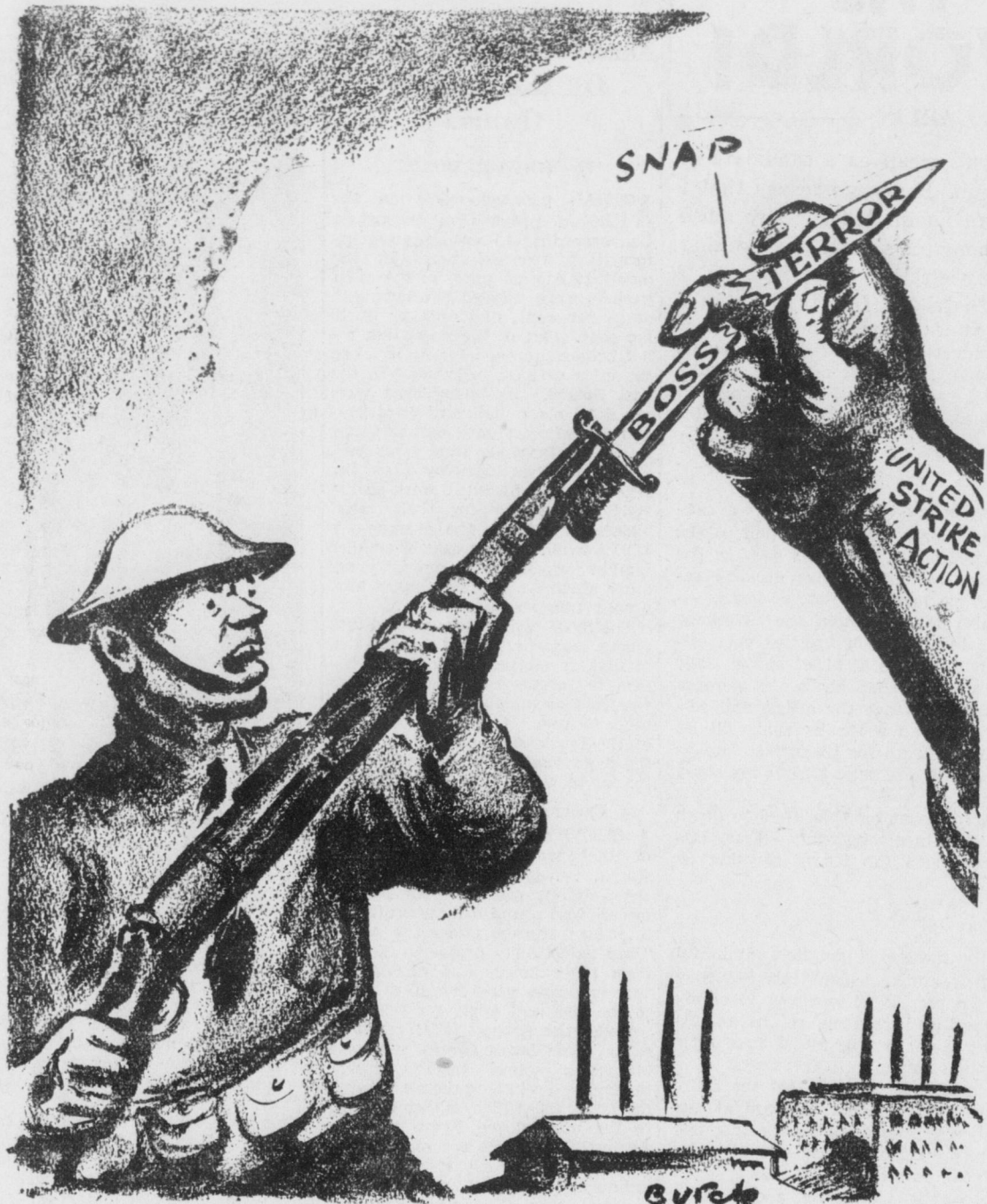
"Extremely cold-blooded are some of the methods used in subduing the insurgents, their ranks being swept by machine gun fire or bombs dropped on the populace from airplanes, leaving a record whereby, in spite of the many killed and injured among the insurgents, there is not a single casualty on the part of the government forces."

THE flood of news from China, from Chiang Kai-Shek sources, about the imminent destruction of the Central Soviet Government in China, seems to have dried up recently. The reason is that the glowing promises of Chiang Kai-Shek were effectively smashed by the Red Armies of China.

The Chinese Soviet Government recently mailed to the Shanghai press a release which stated that the Red Army is in a position to occupy both Poochow and Amoy at any time, the leading cities in Fukien provinces. But this step is not taken for strategic reasons at this time. Furthermore, the Red Army has armed forces, numbering 20,000 in that province.

A list of six Red Army victories over the Chiang Kai-Shek armies was given. Reuter, British-controlled news service, reported from Canton that a Communist army of over 3,000, led by the woman commander, Ho Lan-ying, sister of Ho Lung, penetrated the province of Kwichow. The Red forces captured the cities of Shihnan, Yinkiang and Tehkiang.

Another large force of the Red Army suddenly appeared six miles from the city of Yenhua in the extreme north of Kwangtung, near the Hunan-Kiangsi border.



## The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN

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(Ninth Installment)

WHAT is the peculiarity of the petty-bourgeois policy? Shortly expressed, it is: vacillation between labor and capital, vacillation between the struggle for the interests of the toilers against capital and the defense of capitalist private property against the proletariat! From this vacillation it follows that the petty-bourgeoisie would like to avoid the class struggle and wants to reconcile the interests of labor and capital. Such reconciliation, however, is impossible. This is shown not least by the so-called abolition of the class struggle by the National-Socialists in Germany, which has led only to a tremendous accentuation of class contradictions.

By striving to attain a reconciliation between capital and labor, the petty-bourgeoisie serves the capitalist class, which is interested in seeing that the workers do not wage a class struggle. It is just this which constitutes the reactionary element in the petty-bourgeoisie policy.

What was the result of the petty-bourgeois policy of Social-Democracy in Germany?

WHAT HAPPENED IN GERMANY?

It did not deal a death blow at monopoly capital, the banks, the factory owners, the Junkers; it showed that it desired peaceful collaboration between all classes and all social strata of the Weimar Republic. It therefore placed itself on the side of the bourgeoisie against the working class. This alone provided a basis for the policy of Noske, Ebert, Zoerigebel and Wels. Social-Democracy participated in the bourgeois governments; it "tolerated" the bourgeois government. Whom did the Social-Democratic Party of Germany tolerate? The governments which looked after the business of big capital and the Junkers and which also exploited the petty bourgeoisie and small peasants. This petty-bourgeois policy of Social-Democracy with the big capitalists and big agrarians thus denotes a collaboration not only with the class enemy of the proletariat, but also with the enemies of the urban petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry.

It is true that the Communists have said hard things about the Social-Democratic Party; they have said that it pursues a petty-bourgeois policy which is directed against the working class but also against the middle classes. The Communist Party has put forward and steadfastly upheld a proletarian policy against the common enemies of the working class and of the middle strata, against the trust magnates, against the big agrarians. It wanted united action on the part of all workers and all middle-class elements against capitalism. The German working class was not split on the question of whether it should join hands with the middle-class elements against capitalism, but on the question of whether it should collaborate with the big bourgeoisie in the interests of big capital, the enemy of the workers and of the middle classes. This collaboration of Social-Democracy with capital has not only split the working class, but has also driven the middle class to the side of capital.

CITIES EVENTS IN AUSTRIA

The effects of a petty-bourgeois policy on the relation between the proletariat and the middle classes in town and country may be seen still more clearly in the case of Austria.

Austrian Social-Democracy veiled its policy with revolutionary phrases. It declared that its main reason for rejecting the Bolshevik policy was that this policy repelled the petty-bourgeois masses from the workers. It even proclaimed that it would realize Socialism through its policy in Vienna. It boasted of the fact that by means of the taxation policy of the well-known Viennese City Councillor, Breitner, the costs of "socialist construction" would be covered without the expropriation of the capitalist enterprises. What actually took place? It was unable with its "democratic socialism" to destroy the sources of capitalist exploitation, of the unearned income of the capitalists. The famous progressive taxation, by means of which Breitner

tried to cover the costs of the Viennese municipal policy, did not touch one hair on the head of the Rothschilds; whereas the banking house of Rothschild, with the aid of Social-Democracy, was subsidized at the expense of the small taxpayer. This was also the reason why the small man—the innkeeper, the small shopkeeper, the small tradesman, the small pension-holder, the small and middle peasant—went over into the camp of the National-Socialists, or into that of the Heimwehr, of the "Patriotic Front." The Austrian Social-Democrats were also prone to regard the municipal enterprises of Vienna as "a piece of Socialism." But the great municipal enterprise did not compete with the great capitalists; the latter have even pocketed a fair portion of the profits of these concerns through their banks and through their business connections with the Arbeiterbank. "Democratic Socialism" was unable and unwilling to touch capitalist private property, and this petty-bourgeois policy was incapable of winning over the petty-bourgeoisie to the side of the working class.

AGRARIAN POLICY PETTY-BOURGEOIS

The agrarian policy of Austrian Social-Democracy was likewise a petty-bourgeois policy, since it protected the interests of the rich peasants, who formed a community of interests with the big landowners which was bound in practice to work out against the agricultural laborers, the poor and middle peasants. In order "not to repel" the rich peasants (the village bourgeoisie) the Austrian Social-Democrats, when they were in power, did not expropriate the big landowners for the benefit of the poor and middle peasants. They pursued a taxation and credit policy in the countryside which likewise spared the rich peasants and big landowners.

This petty-bourgeois policy, which left big capital and big landownership untouched, did not give the urban and rural middle classes what both wanted to attain. It could not give it, for this could only be won at the expense of big capital, of the big landowners, of the urban and rural bourgeoisie. This policy has driven large sections of the middle classes in Austria into the camp of fascism.

CLASS-COLLABORATION WITH ENEMIES

On top of all this in both countries came the splitting of the working class in consequence of the class collaboration of Social-Democracy with the enemies not only of the proletariat, but also of the middle classes. A split working class could not summon sufficient strength to make it clear to the middle classes that the latter, in alliance with the working class, could assert their interests against big capital, against the big agrarians. This was the main reason why it was possible for the big capitalists and big agrarians, through the fascist parties, to make use of the anti-capitalist sentiments of the small tradesmen, small shopkeepers, small pension-holders, poor and middle peasants, office employees, etc., in the interests of capitalist private property and of the bourgeois state.

The example of the joint demonstrations of Social-Democratic and Communist workers since February 6, 1934, in France shows that it is not the fascist organizations, but precisely the working class which gains influence among the middle classes as a result of united action by the two parties.

The proletarian revolutionary policy, resolute revolutionary action against capital by means of a firm united front of the working class paralyzes the vacillations of the middle strata and wins over sections of them for the struggle. The petty-bourgeois policy, on the other hand, the policy of reconciliation with capital drives the middle strata into the camp of fascism.

Every Social-Democratic worker or functionary can decide whether the unity of action of the Social-Democratic Parties with the Communist Parties against big capital, against the big agrarians repels the petty-bourgeois strata or draws them into the struggle.

(To Be Continued)