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# Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY EDITION

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(Eight Pages)

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## F. D. R. PARLEY HEARS BENJAMIN

### Union City Police Fire on 500 Pickets at Dye Works

## ROOSEVELT BARS SCOTTSBORO MOTHERS

### DELEGATION SEES ONLY SECRETARY

'President Could Stop Executions,' Mrs. Norris Declares

By Seymour Waldman  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—With tears in her eyes but with a firm voice, Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of Clarence, one of the two Scottsboro boys sentenced to die on Dec. 7, told Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, that the President "could put a stop to the executions and all this lynching if he wanted to."

President Roosevelt refused to receive either part or the whole of a Negro and white Scottsboro delegation that came to the capital to ask him personally to stay the executions. His refusal to receive the delegation is the third in a year.

Answering the protests of a small delegation of six, including Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Viola Montgomery, mother of Olin; Professor Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins, the Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Maryland; and Richard B. Moore, of the International Labor Defense, McIntyre declared:

"You'll Never See President"  
"You've been here two times before and you didn't see the President."

"Does this mean we'll never see him?" Samuel Patterson, representing the National Scottsboro-Herdon action committee, asked McIntyre.

"It looks like it, doesn't it?" McIntyre shot back, smiling.

The seven spokesmen of the delegation of twenty-five gave McIntyre a letter addressed to President Roosevelt, declaring:

"We come to you again, mothers suffering the most terrible pain, to see our sons facing the electric chair for something they never did. Our hearts bleed as we watch December 7 come closer and closer. The courts of Alabama have set that day for the death of our innocent boys. . . Will you let our innocent boys be killed? We ask you to speak and to act quickly to free our innocent boys."

What Kind of President Is That?  
"My boy is in the death cell now," Mrs. Norris declared firmly to McIntyre, a crowd of newspapermen, secret service, "red squad" and uniformed police gathered in the White House lobby. "The President has the power to release them if he wants to. I know it. It's no reason past why they're Negro boys they should be framed. He could put a stop to the executions and all this lynching if he wanted to. What sort of a President is that? He's supposed to look out for the rights of the people. He has power to demand that cotton be plowed up. He could do something for the boys if he wanted to."

Mrs. Montgomery was just as determined as Mrs. Norris. "I've been waiting to hear and trust and pray that the boys will be freed. President Roosevelt has been talking about the forgotten man. These boys are forgotten. I got sense enough to know that he can't free the boys if he wants to. You tell him that I, Olin Montgomery's mother, said that."

McIntyre said he would "guarantee that the President sees the delegation's letter and petition today."

Mass rallies to protest the verdict of the Alabama Supreme Court decreasing legal lynching by Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, on Dec. 7, and to demand the unconditional freedom of the nine innocent Negro lads, will be held in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and other cities during the next few days.

At the same time, preparations were launched yesterday for tremendous nation-wide protest activities during the week of Nov. 26 to Dec. 2, designated as National Scottsboro Week by the International Labor Defense, the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee and other organizations supporting the mass fight for the lives and freedom of the boys and for the rights of the oppressed Negro people.

### Ford Urges Quick Aid In Scottsboro Fight

Funds Needed Immediately, Negro Communist Leader Points Out, Calling for Mass Mobilization to Back Actions in Court

By James W. Ford  
(Communist Party Organizer, Harlem Section)  
Today two of the Scottsboro mothers, Mrs. Ida Norris, mother of Clarence, and Mrs. Viola Montgomery, mother of Olin Montgomery, together with a broad representative committee brought together under the auspices of the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee, are in Washington to demand that President Roosevelt take action to prevent the legal lynching of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris on Dec. 7.

At the same time, the International Labor Defense is taking every legal step possible to bring about a reversal of the verdict in the U. S. Supreme Court.

These are necessary steps in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys, in the fight against the oppression and lynching of Negroes, in the fight for their national liberation.

But without the mass fight which must be conducted, these legal steps will not avail. Millions must be organized within the next few weeks, to raise a shout of protest that will stay the hand of the lynchers.

Every Negro worker, every white worker, must put his shoulder to this task. Meetings, demonstrations, parades, and every sort of demonstrative action must be organized.

This is our immediate task in the fight for Negro liberation. Let us immediately put our energies into this campaign to make it a success.

At the same time, we must defeat the attempts of the lynchers and their allies to cripple the defense financially. Six thousand dollars are needed immediately by



JAMES W. FORD

### OIL MONOPOLY RALLY TODAY IS AFFIRMED WILL PROTEST IN MANCHURIA CCNY OUSTER

HSINKING, Manchuria, Nov. 14.—Preparing to take charge of all Manchuria's oil sales, imports and exports, the Ministry of Finance unofficially stated today that Manchukuo's oil monopoly will become effective Dec. 1. The oil monopoly—actually owned and directed by Japan—is one of the basic preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Japanese monopoly of oil sales to Manchukuo, having cut heavily into the business of Standard Oil, Dutch Shell, and the British Asiatic Petroleum, Ltd., has evoked a new protest on the part of the three imperialist powers concerned, it was reported here today.

This action taken by the City College chapter of the National Student League will be conducted without cooperation of the Student League for Industrial Democracy chapter, which propose a petition and a conference of C. C. N. Y. clubs to be held next week as the method of mobilizing student support. With this, the National Student League, headed by Edwin Alexander, leader

of the I. L. D. to carry on the legal and mass campaign. Rush funds by airmail, telegraph, special delivery, for the Scottsboro-Herdon fund, to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

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### MACHINE GUN IS MOUNTED TO AID SCABS

Silk Weavers Call for Strike Vote Against Cuts Saturday

By George Morris  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Six workers were arrested and scores were brutally beaten as Union City police attacked a picket line of more than 500 dye strikers of Union City, Paterson, Lodi and Passaic at the Warren Piece Dye Works at Union City. Revolvers were fired wildly by police. Tear gas was thrown. One worker had to be taken to hospital for treatment.

The Warren Piece Dye Company's effort is the first major attempt to operate with scabs. Picketing started at about six o'clock this morning. When police saw strikers being reinforced with fresh truck loads, car loads of police were brought to the scene and a machine-gun was mounted in front of the plant.

After organizing themselves within the gates of the plant, without the slightest provocation, when the officers in charge shouted "Go to 'em!" police charged into the picket line, clubbing mercilessly and discharging their revolvers wildly. Cases are reported, such as three police pounding with their clubs on one old worker. The workers at first thought that the revolver shots were blanks, but upon returning to the cars, they even found tires shot into.

The police have now issued a statement claiming that someone in the crowd did the shooting. But a few moments prior to the attack, a mounted policeman said to a striker: "It's too bad for you fellows from Paterson. We got orders to shoot you down no matter how many of you there are."

Mass Protest Meeting  
When the pickets returned to Paterson, a large protest mass meeting took place at the Roseland Ballroom. Upon the proposal by John Lydig, a telegram was sent from the meeting to Governor Moore demanding the right to picket and protesting the outrageous action.

It was reported that policemen were already preparing to frame several of the arrested strikers, bringing stones into court, claiming that they found them in the pockets of the arrested workers.

The strikers unanimously agreed that not a single window was broken or brick was thrown prior to the attack. The workers merely marched around the plant peacefully. The only glass broken was that of workers' cars by police.

Wounded Worker Urges Militancy  
Anthony Ammirato, president of the Paterson local, surprised the workers when he admitted that this was a frame-up and this should be expected from the police. In earlier stages of the strike, he told the workers that the police were their friends, and would co-operate with

forces of reaction are not to slaughter hundreds more; if the Spanish proletariat is to be inspired by the unity of international solidarity in their behalf.

Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Second International met in Paris to discuss the proposal of the Communist International for United Action against Spanish Fascism, and in support of the Workers' Alliance, the united front of the Spanish workers. The united front of Socialists and Communists in France, Spain, the Saar, Italy and Austria, is being welded into a mighty weapon against fascism through increasing united struggles.

Now, especially on the question of the defense of the Spanish workers, there should be no more delay in realizing the united front everywhere.

Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader and outstanding figure in the present sessions of the Second International, speaking to the Socialist Parties of all countries declared: "If there is any section of the Second International still hostile to rapprochement with the Third International, these sections cannot neglect pacts already concluded or

### PARIS SESSION DISCUSSES UNITED FRONT

Second International Takes Up Appeal of Comintern

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Nov. 14 (By Wireless).—The Paris conference of the Executive Committee of the Second International met early today to discuss "conditions and guarantees of agreement with the Communist International."

With the eyes of workers throughout the world as well as of France set on this conference, Marcel Cachin, Chairman of the Communist Party of France, in today's Humanite, organ of the Party, emphasizes its singular importance and expresses the hope that no obstacles will be raised to the rallying of all proletarian forces.

"We are resolute partisans," he said, "for the extension to all countries of the united front, already realized by the proletariat of France, Spain, the Saar and Italy. The workers of all countries impatiently await the results of today's session."

Cachin quotes Vandervelde's statement that "if any section of the Second International still is hostile to a rapprochement with the Third International, these sections cannot neglect the pacts already concluded or to be concluded." This declaration of Vandervelde, Cachin pointed out, was in contradiction with the opinion of numerous Socialist and Democratic leaders in England, Sweden, Holland, and Czechoslovakia. Strictly abstaining from commenting on the internal affairs of the Second International, Cachin concluded the article expressing the conviction that all the workers of France desire the immediate extension of the united front.

### Large Communist Vote Polled in Shoe Town Despite Red Scare

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 14.—Alfred Porro, workers' candidate for Mayor here, received 686 votes in the primaries yesterday in the non-partisan elections.

This is over 200 per cent increase over last year's vote for a workers' candidate who ran for Alderman. The local press tried to omit anything Porro said or did in the campaign, refused his statements, proposals, and ignored his speeches, while keeping the other candidates on the front page.

The capitalist press and other servants of the local capitalists tried hard to stir up a "red scare" and had predicted that Porro would not get over a hundred votes. They were mistaken.

### Unemployed Leader Demands Real Insurance for Workers; Assails Fake Social Schemes

Overgaard Calls on Unions To Back 'Daily' Campaign

By Andrew Overgaard  
General Secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council

The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York, after discussing the role of the Daily Worker, and its support in strike struggles, sharply calls to the attention of our affiliated unions the need of some real financial assistance and urges them to finish their small quotas before December 1st. We wish to remind every trade unionist of the role of the Daily Worker on the side of the workers in strike struggles.

While the entire capitalist press either completely falsifies the news, or spreads deliberate lies, and in every action lines up behind the employers and the N. R. A. strike-breaking machinery, the Daily Worker is with the strikers every day, stimulating their morale, reporting the correct news to the rest of the working class, thus performing a real service for the winning of the strikes.

We are, therefore, especially directing our appeal to the Furriers, as well as other sections of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, to the locals of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, Food Workers, Furniture, and our other unions to take up in all seriousness the financial support of the "Daily."

We urge all our unions to participate in the Daily Worker banquet at St. Nicholas Arena on Thanksgiving Eve. We urge every union shop to bring in immediately substantial sums of money, and we urge every leading staff of our trade unions to take this question of preserving the Daily Worker in the utmost seriousness, not only in words, but in deeds.

### C. P. IN OHIO ALDERMANIC SHOWS GAINS BODY AVOIDS IN BALLOTS TRANSIT TAX

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Returns from various cities throughout Ohio record a Communist vote of 14,000, with important cities like Hamilton and Warren, and all the coal mining districts still to be heard from. In Akron the Communist vote this year was 1,445 as compared with 526 two years ago. Lorain County gave the Communist ticket 275 votes as compared with 139 two years ago.

In Mansfield there were 145 votes; in Newark, 62 and in Co-shooton, the home town of William Green, there were 42 Communist votes.

Wherever there were no Communist watchers many Communist votes were stolen. In Cleveland alone there is record of more than 300 invalidated Communist ballots.

Following the increases in the Communist vote, Mayor Davis of Cleveland has come out openly for smashing all Communist meetings. He has called upon the American Legion to join him in this Red-baiting campaign.

Reflecting the city-wide opposition to any new taxes affecting the masses of the city, the Local Laws Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday proposed a series of levies, not one of which included the much-discussed transit, sales or payroll imposts. This is considered by observers a direct expression of the universal hatred with which the proposals for the latter measures were received by workers in all five boroughs of the metropolis.

A new tax program is necessary if relief funds are to be forthcoming, bankers informed city officials last week.

Sentiment of the aldermen was it was announced at the close of the two-hour session of the committee, for the increase of the utility tax from 1 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent; a bond transfer tax; an inheritance tax; and a tax of 1 per cent on the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks.

The raising of the utility tax to 3 per cent would yield the city an additional \$7,000,000, it is estimated.

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### Insists That Bill Be Enacted By Congress at Next Session

By Marguerite Young  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Herbert Benjamin of the National Unemployment Council today tossed an unsolicited and emphatic call for "genuine unemployment insurance based upon the needs of all those now unemployed—and not a makeshift based on the convenience of those who will pay for it," into the Roosevelt conference on economic security.

Consternation and some applause from the more progressive of the 200 bourgeois "experts" greeted the working class declaration. Benjamin joined the general discussion with the remark: "It was quite consistent from the viewpoint of those running this conference that we were not invited—and equally consistent from our point of view that we are here." Then he outlined the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and insisted that its principles must be enacted by the new Congress.

Voices of reaction, emphasizing the need for "unemployment reserves"—instead of unemployment insurance—and bickering over details of such schemes, dominated the conference. This served to emphasize that the purpose of the assembling of so many "experts," as clearly indicated yesterday by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, is to lay a basis of scientific approval for the corporation-reserve-plan substitute for insurance. Such a plan probably will be recommended by the cabinet members composing the Roosevelt committee on economic security.

There was one striking exception. Grace Abbott, former head of the U. S. Children's Bureau, declared on behalf of "social workers": "We don't want any relentlessly drawn lines between unemployed on relief and others in need of public aid. We want decent self-respecting security for everyone. We want benefits for widows, the sick, the handicapped—benefits that will give everyone a decent, self-respecting security."

Pseudo-Insurance Schemes  
In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the invited guests proposed reactionary pseudo-insurance reserves schemes. Prof. Paul Douglas, prominent supporter of Socialist Party candidates, unflinchingly demanded a reserve plan which would not touch a penny to the millions now unemployed, restrict the benefits to 20 to 25 weeks per year, and exclude all agricultural and public service workers.

President to Meet Conferees  
The conferees members were to be received late today by President Roosevelt. Secretary Perkins and Secretary of Commerce Roper were to address them at dinner. Among them today was President William Green of the A. F. of L., Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company and others of the special advisory council, which, dominated by big business, will do the real work of selecting a corporation substitute for unemployment insurance, privately, in the next few weeks. This was signalled again today when the chairman met a demand for putting the conference on record by resolution with the pointed remark that he had no instructions that today's conference was "to do anything but talk."

Many speakers insisted that work-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Three Officials Leave German Marine Lines

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Sharp conflict with the fascist policies of the Hamburg-American North German Lloyd shipping combine today forced the resignation of three high officials of the lines, it was announced here. These and three other resignations published two weeks ago followed the use of the Hitler government of these companies as war and propaganda subsidiaries.

## A CALL TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR JOINT ACTION IN DEFENSE OF OUR CLASS BROTHERS IN SPAIN

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P., U. S. A.

DESPITE brutal and frightful slaughters of workers in Oviedo, and executions throughout Spain, the Spanish proletariat, embraced in the united front—the Workers' Alliance—including Communists, Socialists, Syndicalists, is continuing its heroic struggle against the Lerroux-Robles fascist regime.

The recent general strike in Sargossa, the continuous resistance of the brave Asturias miners, shows that the fascist rulers have not been able to cap the volcano of revolt. The proletariat has retreated but has not been defeated. The masses are preparing for greater revolutionary onslaughts against the butchers who now rule Spain.

The toll of the fighting in Spain has been extremely high. Over 3,000 workers were killed. More than 60,000 are in prison. Hundreds are threatened with executions.

The armed struggle of the Spanish proletariat against the advance of fascism was crystallized in the united front of the Workers' Alliance. This united front is now being cemented more solidly. Now in their bitter struggle against the reaction of the fiendish, inquisitorial Spanish landlord-

capitalists, the Spanish workers must receive the international support, the solidarity of action of the workers throughout the world, regardless of political affiliation.

Especially in view of the fact that on the barricades in Spain, Socialists and Communists heroically shed their blood in their efforts to stem the murderous fascist regime, the Communist International has repeatedly appealed to the Socialist International for joint action in defense of the heroic Spanish proletariat. Due to failure of the Socialist International to take immediate action to realize united support for the Spanish workers, there has been costly delay.

The Communist Party of the United States has appealed to the Socialist Party for joint action, for joint demonstrations, meetings in support of the Spanish workers; for the defense of the arrested, for the freedom of their leaders, Socialists and Communists, against the executions of revolutionists. To date there has been the gravest silence.

Action of Socialists and Communists in support of the Spanish workers is imperative now, if the

forces of reaction are not to slaughter hundreds more; if the Spanish proletariat is to be inspired by the unity of international solidarity in their behalf.

Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Second International met in Paris to discuss the proposal of the Communist International for United Action against Spanish Fascism, and in support of the Workers' Alliance, the united front of the Spanish workers. The united front of Socialists and Communists in France, Spain, the Saar, Italy and Austria, is being welded into a mighty weapon against fascism through increasing united struggles.

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# Unemployment Relief Crisis Spreads Rapidly in Michigan

## 1,295 TO BE CUT OFF ROLLS TODAY; BUDGETS SLASHED

### Lists of Families Needing Relief Are Far Beyond All Previous Records—Workers Organizing to Fight Against Slashes

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Three new post election developments indicate the onward march of the relief crisis throughout Michigan under the New Deal.

1. Following the firing of two thousand heads of families from work relief rolls, budgets for the remaining eighteen thousand relief workers in Wayne County are being drastically cut.

2. The number of families on relief in Wayne County, which embraces Detroit, Dearborn, Hamtramck, Highland Park and other communities, has surpassed the all-time record. In Flint, kingdom of General Motors, the welfare case lists have also gone beyond the all-time peak.

3. Twelve hundred and ninety-five welfare families in Shiawassee County will be completely cut off from relief by tomorrow night, according to announcements in today's press. Work relief budgets will be reduced to the level of direct relief, John F. Ballenger, Wayne County Welfare Administrator, has announced.

4. This means that no longer men on work relief will have to put up a fight to compel the Welfare Department to pay for these necessities and in many cases will face eviction, shutting off of light and gas and lack of warm clothing for the winter.

5. In Flint more than 8,000 families are on welfare, surpassing the peak of 7,400 last December. Following the failure of the Shiawassee Board of Supervisors to provide one-third of the relief funds as demanded by Dr. William C. Haber, State Welfare Director, all state and federal aid will be halted tomorrow night. The officials of the cities in this county declare they are unable to raise any funds and are evidently prepared to let the unemployed starve unless the jobless themselves take action to win relief.

6. Steps Taken in Wayne County. The workers of Wayne County, of Flint and other cities are taking steps to beat back these attacks on their already low living standards. The movement that was organized at a conference in Detroit last Sunday, called by the rank and file A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, is rallying all workers and their organizations in the fight against the cuts. In this activity the Unemployment Councils are playing a leading role.

7. The committee of 25 that was set up at the conference is demanding a hearing before the County Welfare Commission. This committee is also acting as an arrangements committee for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, to be held in Wayne county, January 5 to 7, and for the Michigan State Conference in February.

### McKinney and Republic Steel Groups Merged

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Further concentration of the nation's steel industry into the hands of a few bankers was effected here today when it was announced that the merger of the Corriegan, McKinney Steel Company with the Republic Steel Corporation has been virtually effected.

The merger will create "one of the largest steel empires in the United States," it is expected only by the Bethlehem and the United States Steel Corporations. The Truston Steel Company will also be absorbed by the merger.

### Leathers and Young Freed in \$1,000 Bail

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—Annie Mae Leathers and Leah Young, two strikers arrested during the recent textile strike on charges of "inciting to insurrection," were freed under \$1,000 bail each posted by the International Labor Defense.

"The defendants face twenty-year terms if convicted.

Loud speakers are a great aid in raising money for the Daily Worker \$50,000 fund. In New York City, during the election campaign, the Red Builders Shock Troop secured a loud speaker and held a series of meetings on Union Square. The first day \$38.85 was collected. During these meetings, also, 500 copies of the Daily Worker were sold.

Even though you have contributed before, contribute again to the Daily Worker drive. The existence of the "Daily" depends upon YOU!

## Biggest Textile Plant To Close In Fall River

### Workers Say Plan Is to Open With Non-Union Men at Low Pay

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 14.—Complete closing of the American Printing Company, the largest textile plant here, is to be effected as soon as present orders are completed, was announced last week by Nathan Durfee, vice-president and plant executive. The cotton division will close down within six weeks, and the printing division within two months, the order stated.

Workers in the plant, which is completely organized into the United Textile Workers' Union (A. F. of L.), declare that this is a move to wipe out the union and to re-open at a later date with non-union employees at lower wages. About 3,000 workers are affected. These are the workers who led the re-strike movement here when 100 militant strikers, part of the flying squadron, were fired at the close of the first strike.

### One Is Expelled, Three Are Disciplined for Stand on Negroes

Last Summer the Communist Party Committee in Detroit took stringent disciplinary steps against a number of South Slav members who were found guilty of white chauvinism or who had taken a conciliatory attitude toward this poison which the capitalist class spreads among the workers to divide their ranks.

The influence of white chauvinism within the South Slav workers' movement manifested itself in the refusal to admit a Negro woman to a South Slav affair, as well as in the resistance toward engaging a Negro worker in the workers' restaurant.

The District Committee found Rimac and Orish guilty of acts of white chauvinism and confirmed the decision of the Section to expel Rimac from the Party and to place Orish on probation for six months. The Party showed leniency toward Orish, because he admitted his mistakes and promised to correct himself.

### Roosevelt Parley Hears Benjamin

(Continued from Page 1)

ers contribute to any reserves system adopted, that the application be restricted, that everything be left to the states to accomplish, and similar reactionary features be applied. The pressure of the mass movement for unemployment insurance, however, was evident again when Mayor La Guardia, of New York City, pleading for immediate action by Congress, declared that the day's discussion "would have been interesting in 1920, but this is 1934; we can't work on an actuarial basis. . . . We must have immediate action because we can't carry the [relief] load any longer."

Workers Will Write Bill  
The truth of the matter is that unemployment insurance will be written not by these people," Benjamin commented later, "but by the workers in the streets. We can expect no action from these people for genuine unemployment insurance, and we of the Unemployment Council and the forthcoming National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance will continue to work for real unemployment insurance, regardless of what the Roosevelt Government brings forth to confuse the issue."

Benjamin told the conference, "There is just one bill which meets the needs of the unemployed, and it has not been mentioned here, it is the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

"Its principles must be included in any genuine unemployment system. That is, we must have the following principles:

"Compensation in amounts equal to average wages; uniform payments throughout the country, rather than the present haphazard methods and suggestions, so as to bring about a transformation of surplus wealth into purchasing power, because you can't make purchasing power by asking workers to take money out of one pocket and put it into another pocket labeled 'unemployment reserves.'"

"Especially, you must cover all workers without discrimination, particularly without discrimination against Negro workers, and you must provide benefits for the full time of unemployment. For workers, Professor Douglas, must eat every week and not just 20 to 28 weeks a year. Finally, we must have administration by the workers themselves."

### Hopkins Skirts Subject

Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, a member of the President's committee, skirted the subject vaguely at a luncheon meeting, attempting to show that very little is known about unemployment insurance. He also stressed the fact that today's unprecedented unemployment totals must be considered in the light of the fact that many who wouldn't work in "normal" times are now seeking work. He hinted at housing-plan and more reactionary "work-bench" proposals, saying one of the greatest problems today is workers who will never get back into their trades and must be given some substitute.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt revealed his readiness to shield bankers and bosses from taxation for unemployment and social insurance today in a speech before the Economic Security

## Communist Party of Spain Appeals to Workers

MADRID.—During the whole revolutionary movement the Communist Party has not ceased for a moment to issue slogans to the masses, and to direct their struggle by means of leaflets and appeals. From October 4 to 15 leaflets were issued daily to the workers, peasants, soldiers, women, etc. These leaflets contained news from the fighting districts, since no newspapers were appearing except a few fascist publications; they also contained the most necessary fighting slogans. At the present time an appeal of the Communist Party is being distributed all over Spain, emphasizing the lessons to be learnt from the recent struggle.

This appeal formulates as follows the reasons why the revolutionary struggle did not lead to victory:

"Because, as our Party has always and unceasingly declared, the political and organizational preparations for the revolution were insufficient, because its program was not made known to the whole of the working masses, because not enough was done to popularize what the revolution will give to the workers and peasants, the soldiers, and all the exploited. The fact was ignored that revolution is not made but organized. And that the organization of revolution cannot be confined only to groups of people 'prepared to do anything,' but that 'the whole of the forces of the working class, and the immediate allies of the revolution, the peasants, must be drawn into the struggle.'"

The appeal refers to the resolution adopted by the C.C. of the Communist Party, which pointed out as early as September that without the enlistment of the peasantry for the Workers' Alliance the victory of the revolution could not be assured. This, too, is the reason why the army, consisting mainly of peasants, did not go over to the side of the revolution. . . .

"The problem of power, the fundamental question of every revolution, was not placed clearly before the masses of workers and peasants. The great majority of these did not know to whom, to what organs, they had to give the power, or what this power signified for them. In order that the great masses should play their part in the struggle, they must be thoroughly permeated beforehand with the program which calls them to fight, which forms their banner. Since this was not done, the gigantic powers of the united proletariat in every factory, every mine, every farm, remained latent. And therefore neither factory committees, nor committees of the peasantry, nor alliances formed at the places of work—none of the organs for the preparation of the armed insurrection, the embryonic organs of the power of the triumphant revolution (Soviets)—were set up. That all this was lacking was no accident. It accorded with the unclear conceptions and tactics. The theory and practice of revolution were absent.

"The unity and discipline required by the Party of the revolution were absent. In the very heart of the Socialist Party, side by side with revolutionaries ready for any sacrifice, there are elements who do not seek to conceal their hostility against all revolutionary action. This was bound to be reflected in vacillations in instructions, in confused and contradictory directions. Therefore the frightful error was committed that the general strike was not carried out before the formation of the government. This meant leaving the initiative in the hands of the enemy. Another frightful error was the leaving of the issue of the struggle in the hands of such vacillating persons as Companys. . . .

"If the revolution is to be victorious, it must remain in all its forms in the hands of the exploited. This has been once more demonstrated by our heroic comrades in Asturias and Biskaya."

The manifesto further deals with the monstrous betrayal of the revolution by the anarchist leaders, points out the necessity of continuing the struggle as untidily in the future as during the last few days, and concludes by stressing that there can be only one Party of the revolution—the Party which bases its activities on the experience gained in two victorious revolutions, the Russian and the Chinese.

## State Officials Sanction Strikebreaking Agencies

License division officials of the State of New York yesterday frankly admitted that, although the Peter Bergoff Service Bureau is licensed as a detective agency, its chief activities consist of strikebreaking.

At the office of the Secretary of State, 80 Centre Street, Bergoff's strong-arm activities were justified on the ground that it is not in violation of Article 7 of the General Business Law, which permits detective agencies to hire men for "patrol duty." This applies to the Pinkerton, O'Toole and other detective agencies active in the impending elevator strike.

Bergoff is among the various scab-herding agencies of the city which are mobilizing an army of armed thugs in preparation for the elevator strike which union officials have thus far succeeded in deferring.

Bergoff admitted to a reporter for the Daily Worker that he had gun permits to arm his "guards" in preparation for the strike Tuesday. Police authorities yesterday declined to state categorically whether or not the Police Department had granted Bergoff permission to arm his men. However, it was learned by the Daily Worker yesterday that gun-toting permits have increased recently, judging by reports from police precincts, and there is no doubt that a large ma-

Confidence when he declared that all insurance plans must be financed not by taxes but by "contributions." In his statement that insurance must be set up with the purpose of decreasing unemployment was seen the intention of making any insurance benefits so small that "forced labor" projects would be considered preferable by the workers.

He disclosed more of the true nature of his economic security plans by declaring:

"Unemployment insurance must be set up with the purpose of decreasing rather than increasing unemployment." In this statement he supported the slander against workers common among those who oppose any form of unemployment re-

lief on the grounds that it encourages workers to be idle. Roosevelt's speech also indicated that the new Deal government favors a spreading of the responsibility for unemployment to the States as a means of making it easier to shift the burden of payments for insurance to employed and part time workers.

"For the administration of insurance benefits," the President said, "the States are the most logical units. . . . Not only will there have to be a Federal law but State laws will also be needed," thus implying his complete opposition to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which has been endorsed by 2,500 American Federation of Labor locals and other organizations comprising millions of individual mem-

## More Delay In Elevator Men's Strike

### Army of Thugs and Police Increased in Garment Area

In spite of reports to the contrary, published by some newspapers, all indications point to the improbability of any action being taken by the Building Service Employees International Union in connection with the expected strike in the garment center this week.

No changes can be reported other than that the real estate interests maintaining their army of 10,000 thugs and strikebreakers and an increased police mobilization could be seen yesterday in the garment center.

A mass meeting of building employees has been called by the union for Friday night at 205 East 67th Street.

### Strikebreakers Riot

Numerous instances of hired strikebreakers rioting at the offices of various scab-herding agencies took place yesterday. In some cases they demanded their pay that was not forthcoming, in others they displayed impatience over delays in hiring, etc.

In a statement issued yesterday by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, 1 Union Square, the New York Real Estate Board is severely condemned for its strikebreaking activities and an appeal to the strikers is made. The statement follows:

"The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief thoroughly condemns the vicious strikebreaking activity of the New York Real Estate Board, which has mobilized 10,000 strong-arm men and strikebreakers in an effort to break the strike of the elevator operators and other building service workers led by the Building Service Employees International Union Local 32B.

"While the Real Estate Board refuses the just demands of the union for wage increases and for union recognition, these same people have already spent close to \$200,000 in less than two weeks in order to maintain the strikebreaking army of ten thousand.

### Shows Role of Section 7-A

"This attack of the Real Estate Board is the most flagrant and audacious action of a group of employers yet taken against labor fighting for the right to organize and the betterment of their conditions.

"This is but one more example which proves that Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act does not give the workers the right to organize, a fact about which the employers now, as many times before, have been fully aware and of which they have taken advantage with the result of wrecking labor organizations.

"The only answer that is to be given is a mighty protest of the entire labor movement of New York against the strikebreaking activities of the Real Estate Board, and to give full support to the building service employees' strike. The entire labor movement should flood City Hall with thousands of telegrams, telephone calls and letters demanding that Mayor La Guardia compel the Real Estate Board to immediately dismiss their 'guards' and strikebreakers."

### Protests Rise Over Shooting Of Negro

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—A young Negro worker by the name of Allen was shot in the back last Sunday morning by Policeman William Smith, one of the worst Negro-haters on the local police force. Allen is now in the hospital, in a critical condition, and is not expected to live.

The young Negro worker, a resident of Hartford, had just returned from a C. C. camp and was eating in the Windsor lunch room, Windsor Street section of Hartford, when Smith entered and started questioning him. Allen pointed out that he lived in Hartford and had just returned from a C. C. camp. Smith then ordered him to leave the restaurant, and as Allen was walking down the street, the policeman drew his revolver and shot him in the back. The police department has taken no action against Smith, although many witnesses report that Allen was shot down without the slightest provocation.

Three protest mass meetings were held Monday night and a broad united front protest movement is developing.

The L. S. N. R. and the I. L. D. are calling a conference for this Sunday to plan action around the Allen case and the struggle for Negro rights in Hartford, as well as the fight for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys. The Communist Party is issuing a call to all organizations to support the action.

Branches of mass organizations who are doing their part in the "Daily" drive should demand of lagging branches in their district that they make every effort to finish their quotas by Dec. 1.

## 12 CHICAGO GROUPS FILE PERMIT NOTICE FOR NOV. 24 MARCH

### Mass Conference Saturday to Make Final Plans for March and Demonstration Against Relief Cuts, for Social Insurance

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—The twelve organizations which have already entered into united front arrangements for a mass march and demonstration on Saturday, Nov. 24, against the sweeping relief cut recently ordered here, yesterday filed formal notice with Mayor Edward J. Kelly and the members of the City Council for a parade permit.

### Nazi 'Peasants' At Fete Are City Workers

### Great Resistance Shown to Scheme to Create Festival Crowd

HANOVER, Germany, Nov. 14.—A large proportion of the "peasants" whose "enthusiastic and voluntary" participation in the Harvest Thanksgiving Festival on the Buckeberg is commented on by the Nazi press were industrial workers from the Hanover works and factories, ordered there to swell the crowd. This device was resorted to last year as well, but this year the resistance offered to the farce has been much greater than last year.

The disinclination to attend the Thanksgiving was evidenced long before the event in the jokes circulating in the works and factories: "Well, are you farmers from the Conti Works going to the Festival again this year?" Or a factory worker gardening on his allotment would be chaffed: "Your potatoes are looking fine. You will certainly have to go to Buckeberg."

In spite of all pressure from above, participation in the march was sabotaged to a wide extent by the workers. A few figures suffice to show this. Of the 6,000 workers employed in the Conti works, only 800 took part; in the rubber goods factory, Excelsior, 200 out of 2,100; in the metal works of Wellenberg 24 out of 550.

### Aldermanic Group Avoids Transit Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

while the charging of a fee of 60 cents on the transfer of each \$1,000 bond would net about \$5,000,000. Through the inheritance levy and the tax on savings banks surplus, \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, will be raised, the aldermen state.

Laws embodying these proposals will be drafted for the next meeting of the Local Laws Committee, which will meet next Monday, it was announced.

### Union City Police Fire on Dye Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

them if they picket peacefully. Among those to call upon the workers for more determination and militancy, was the worker from the hospital with his head bandaged.

Vice-President, Charles Vigorito, who was leader of the picket line, aroused the greatest cheer when he stated that the next time a picket line goes to Union City, it will be better prepared.

The attack in Union City followed the arrest of six and clubbings yesterday at the same plant, and opens a new stage in the fight of the 25,000 dye strikers, which, from all indications, will be marked by bitter struggles.

### Dye Bosses in Session

A special meeting of the dye bosses is now in session, where it is believed that a decision will be made to attempt to open plants with imported scabs. The newspapers are being harnessed into the strike-breaking machinery and are carrying stories of the dye plants moving out of the Paterson area. The International Piece Dye Works made a definite announcement, but these are quite commonly regarded as meaningless by the workers and likened to the deliberately false alarms issued in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Stores in Cleveland.

The dye house owners are openly stating that they will expect the local government to protect scabs which they import.

### Broad Silk Strike Vote Saturday

A very important development is expected in the broad silk situation, as a membership meeting is called for Saturday at Carpenters Hall to take a strike vote, which will likely go into effect very soon. Notices for the meeting entitled, "Strike Against Wage Cuts" were posted at all mills this morning.

The silk manufacturers were sent a letter by the union demanding a renewal of the contract, and many are given until Saturday to answer. The contract the union had is called void by the manufacturers because workers came out during the recent general strike. The only statement coming from the manufacturers is likewise the false alarm that shops will move out.

Action of the Paterson silk weavers, it is expected, will force the issue of a general silk strike and for a uniform wage scale at the convention of the Silk Workers Federation to begin in New York on Nov. 24. Furthermore, a strike, jointly with the dyers, will paralyze the entire industry and will bring quick victory. In Passaic county it will bring the bulk of the organized labor movement on strike.

# Weinstock Tells How A.F.L. Chiefs Spiked Mooney Fight

## MOULDERS' LEADERS WORK WITH GREEN TO KILL RESOLUTION

Dubinsky, Scharrenberg, Woll All Take Part in Steamroller Which Blocked All Rank and File Action at Convention

By Sender Garlin

How the ruling clique at the recent American Federation of Labor convention again betrayed the fight for Tom Mooney was described by Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployed Insurance, in an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday.

In their betrayal of Mooney, Weinstock stated, the bureaucrats were aided by the officials of the International Molders Union, of which Mooney has been a member in good standing for more than 30 years.

### Ignore Instructions

At the Molders' convention in Chicago in September, Weinstock related, resolutions on Mooney's behalf were received from 35 different local unions. One resolution worked out by Mooney himself in his cell in San Quentin Prison, was unanimously adopted by the Molders' convention.

This resolution instructed the molders' delegates to the recent 54th convention of the A. F. of L. to reintroduce the same resolution in San Francisco. Ignoring the demands of the Molders' Convention, the delegates not only failed to introduce the Mooney resolution, but not one word was spoken on his behalf by the instructed delegates.

### Mooney Writes to Green

When Mooney heard of this betrayal he was indignant and asked Weinstock—when the latter visited him in prison—to instruct the Molders' Defense Office to send a letter in his name to President Green, asking unanimous consent to introduce the resolution. The letter to Green was sent by registered mail, and at the same time 400 delegates to the convention received copies of Mooney's letter. Green, however, never read Mooney's communication, and when Di Capio, the rank and file delegate, asked unanimous consent to introduce the resolution, he was blocked by Green and his henchmen.

Instead, Woll's committee recommended that:

"In lieu of the resolution, your committee recommends the reaffirmation of last year's declaration, and the declaration of all previous conventions of the A. F. of L. with reference to the Mooney and Billings case, and further recommends the continuance of the efforts under the direction of the A. F. of L. to secure their unconditional pardon and their early release."

### For the Record Only

This mealy-mouthed resolution, adopted by the A. F. of L. years ago, serves the purpose of going on record formally for Mooney's release while the A. F. of L. officials continue their cynical policy of completely ignoring him. Not only have the Federation bureaucrats failed to spend one cent in Mooney's defense, but men like Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, have actually worked behind the scenes to keep Mooney in prison. It is interesting to note, Weinstock pointed out, that David Dubinsky, leading Socialist and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was a member of Woll's committee which barred the resolution on Mooney.

These were not Dubinsky's only "achievements" at the A. F. of L. convention, Weinstock says. On the industrial union question, Dubinsky voted with the Executive Council against the Brewery Workers in a move calculated to split the Brewery Workers' Union into craft unions.

Forced by rank and file pressure, Paul Scharrenberg, who himself helped head the General Strike, had introduced a mild resolution criticizing the American Legion officials for their strike-breaking activity during the maritime struggle on the coast. The A. F. of L. bureaucrats killed this resolution, too, on the unanimous recommendation of the Resolutions Committee, of which the same Mr. Dubinsky was a member.

### No Strikes Noted

As far as strikes during the past year are concerned, Weinstock says, they did not exist for the officials of the A. F. of L. and the report of the Executive Committee submitted

to the 54th Convention does not contain a single reference to any of the strikes that shook the country: the great West Coast strike, Toledo, Butte, Minneapolis, Alabama and scores of other struggles.

Although the Executive Council's report records the fact that \$133,615 was collected for strike funds, only \$1,084 was spent in aiding these struggles, and \$1,000 of this sum went to lawyers in Toledo.

### How the Machine Worked

All told, Weinstock reports, 62 rank and file resolutions were introduced at the A. F. of L. convention. They called for unemployment insurance, dues exemption for the unemployed, for the freedom of Mooney and Billings, for the right to strike, for sympathy strikes, for the right to belong to any political party, for the endorsement of the Washington Unemployed Congress, for the withdrawal of A. F. of L. officials from the N. R. A. boards and from the strike-breaking National Civic Federation, of which Matthew Woll is acting president, and many others.

All of these resolutions were ruthlessly squelched by the A. F. of L. machine, Weinstock reports. A report in the San Francisco Chronicle of Oct. 13 gives an unusually candid picture of the methods used by the ruling clique. The Chronicle reported:

"With the same impatience it has exhibited toward any Communist or radical voice since the convention started, the American Federation of Labor yesterday 'railroaded' a series of left wing resolutions into oblivion.

"While resolutions sponsors sought vainly to be heard on the convention floor, President William A. Green and Secretary John P. Frey of the resolutions committee formed a smooth-working team to block radical action.

"The system worked the same in each instance. Frey would report nonconcurrence of the committee and move adoption of the committee's report; President Green would ask if there were any remarks—and as the resolution sponsors rose to argue, the convention would cry—'Question,' and it would be put to a vote.

"Several times when only a dozen or so hands responded to the vote on the question, President Green remarked dryly: 'It's practically unanimous.'"

### Did Not Act for Labor

Summarizing his impressions of the A. F. of L. convention, Weinstock said that it "did not solve any of the problems facing the workers of the country. The A. F. of L. officialdom gave lip service to the organization of workers in the basic industries, but at the same time they have taken all measures to safeguard the interests of the existing craft international who hate to give up either their jurisdictional rights or the per capita taxes which fill the A. F. of L. treasury and pay huge salaries to the Federation officials. The fight in the building trades is going to continue; the decision regarding the brewery workers will be rejected by the membership because their vote—24,800 against 170 of the Executive Council—shows that they are not willing to surrender their organization to the control of the Executive Council."

The real convention of the A. F. of L. Weinstock concluded, was held in Pittsburgh late in October, when 190 rank and file delegates unanimously endorsed the program for the continuation of the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, for the building of rank and file groups in all local unions, and to unite all workers—irrespective of political affiliations—to fight for trade union democracy, for rank and file control, with the aim of hiding the American labor movement of the Greens and Wolls, and their kind.

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## MWIU Warns Against Fake Aid Schemes

So-Called 'Unemployed Union' Is Not Part of the M.W.I.U.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Councils yesterday issued a warning to all workers and others who are sympathetic with their fight for sufficient relief to the seamen and for unemployment insurance to beware of spurious groups who are soliciting for funds. Principally they warned against the activities of an organization which, while definitely hostile to the question of unemployment insurance and relief, collects money to maintain a "self-help stew pot" on the waterfront, the so-called "Marine Workers' Unemployed Union," organized by the I.W.O.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Councils also warned against the activities of this group, pointing out the similarity in name, and stated that it has absolutely no connection with it. The group organized by the I.W.O. is now going through districts which are sympathetic to the workers' fight for relief and unemployment insurance, and soliciting funds with boxes and lists.

The M.W.I.U. statement pointed out that this group preys especially upon Chinese laundries, where the fights of the M.W.I.U. for the rights of Chinese seamen are well known, and upon small business men. On one occasion, they appeared before the Theatre Union in showing "Slevedore" until they were exposed by members of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

It was especially pointed out that money collected by these "Marine Workers Unemployed Union" groups is not used to organize the seamen around the fight for relief needs, but is used to maintain a self-help food house and to supply liquor for a group of men whose chief activity on the waterfront is to attack the whole idea of the fight for relief and unemployment insurance. This group, instead of agitating for "raiding the warehouses."

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Councils, which have forced the granting of relief to seamen, and written brilliant pages in the history of the relief struggles, are the only organizations on the waterfront that fight for better relief, unemployment insurance, and better wages and work conditions for the employed seamen.

Has your branch of the I. W. O. completed its quota in the \$60,000 drive? If not, why is it lagging? Bring up the question at your next meeting! The Daily Worker must be safeguarded!

## Mass Organizations And Trade Unions Lag in 'Daily' Drive

Immediate Action Urged to Raise Quotas Within Two Weeks, Time Set for Completion of the Campaign

The trade unions and mass organizations in New York do not seem to be alive to the danger facing the Daily Worker.

Little more than \$1,000 came in from them last week, and there has been virtually no response this week.

Not one trade union has yet raised \$100 for the Daily Worker! Twelve mass organizations are still below 50 per cent of their quotas!

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union pledged itself last Thursday to raise \$1,000 for the Daily Worker. But it has sent in no money since that date.

The I. W. O. remains at 6 per cent of its quota! After almost three months of inactivity—and although they have pledged to raise more than \$1,100 to fill their quota—the Jewish Workers' Clubs sent in only \$116 this week.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union has not yet sent in any funds. The same holds true for the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. The Amalgamated Rank and File has sent in only \$2. The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, only \$13.

With the paper in constant danger, the Daily Worker is compelled to ask: What are the plans of the trade unions and mass organizations? The Daily Worker does not believe that they wish to stand idly

## Fur Meeting Today To Reveal Corruption Of N.R.A. Code Officers

Revelations of corruption and unscrupulous activities by chief inspectors of the N. R. A. Fur Code Authority, will be made at the mass meeting at 5 o'clock today at Cooper Union, according to an announcement made by the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

Charges will be made at the meeting that these inspectors have used their government offices and power to advance their own interests and that they have operated hand in hand with the bosses, contractors and jobbers in out-of-town open shops and assisted them in robbing and plundering the workers.

In a leaflet issued by the union, "all workers in the cloak and dress

trades, tailors, millinery, knitgoods and white goods workers" regardless of union affiliation, color or creed, have been invited to come to the meeting.

The Daily Worker calls upon every mass organization to fill its quota within the next two weeks! It calls upon the I. W. O., the Jewish Workers' Clubs, the Associated Workers' Clubs, the Women's Councils, the I. W. O. Schools, the cultural and language groups!

It calls for a substantial contribution from every trade union and mass organization before this week is over!

Anti-Nazi Group Backs United Front Concert

The United Front Supporters, sponsoring a concert recital by Etrom Zimbalist, famous violinist at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, yesterday called on all friends of the anti-fascist struggle to attend the affair.

The event is of the utmost importance in raising funds to enable the victims of Nazi cruelty in the Saar to live and to continue their fight against the Brown terror. The Anti-Nazi Federation yesterday gave its official endorsement to the event. Tickets may be obtained at the Carnegie Hall box office or at the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

## Ella Bloor to Be Guest At Lecture by Spivak

Mother Ella Reeves Bloor, veteran workingclass leader, will be the guest speaker at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday evening when John L. Spivak lectures on "America Faces Pogroms." Spivak will reveal hitherto unpublished secrets of the politicians and business men who are spreading anti-semitic propaganda and paving the way for persecution of Jews.

William Browder will be chairman. Part of proceeds will be given to the Daily Worker drive fund.

## Jewish Dailies To Face Mass Trial Sunday

Reasons for Failure to Aid Anti-Fascists Will Be Exposed

The Jewish Daily Forward, the Morning Journal and The Day will be placed on trial for their studied silence on the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism before a mass of workers at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Avenue on Sunday at 130 p.m.

The reasons for the refusal of the Jewish papers to support the congress, which is one of the most powerful moves made to fight the growing wave of anti-Semitism in this country, will be fully exposed.

Among those who will give testimony at the trial are John L. Spivak, Professor Charles Kuntz, national chairman of the I. W. O.; Moishe Katz, co-editor of the Morning Freiheit; Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein of the American League Against War and Fascism; and R. Yekelson of the Freiheit.

Max Levin, vice-chairman of the I. W. O., and S. Almazov, national secretary of the organization, will be the prosecutors. The trial is being arranged under the auspices of the I. W. O., which is the society for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union.

## Section Daily Worker Agents Meeting Tonight

Section agents of the Daily Worker will meet this Thursday evening, Nov. 15, at 116 University Place, cor. 13th St. at the Amalgamated Center.

The order of business will be: 1) Report from Sections 2, 4, 8, 9, 18; 2) Discussion; 3) The Daily Worker Banquet; 4) Report by C. Greenspan on the organization of friends of the Daily Worker.

All agents are to attend without fail.

## Textile Union Head Beaten as He Leaves Session With Bosses

Workers Talk New Strike as Owners Violate Agreement and Stember Is Knocked Out Returning from Grievance Meeting

Following the successful four weeks' strike led by the Textile Trimming Workers Union, independent, threats of violence against the union and numerous attempts to violate the agreements made with the Upholstery and Drapery Trimming Manufacturers Association and individual manufacturers, have been made by manufacturers.

The latest manifestation of these attempts to smash the union was an attack made on Samuel J. Stember, organizer of the union, Monday night after a meeting of the Manufacturers Association, to which he was invited for settlement of some claims and grievances. Stember was beaten until unconscious and was confined to his bed till yesterday.

The indignation of the workers against this outrageous act, which they lay at the doors of the manufacturers, is growing to the point that the union has difficulty in controlling them. Threats of paying the manufacturers in kind and to strike all shops in protest were expressed by numerous workers.

A mass protest meeting called by the union for one o'clock Saturday afternoon at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, will, according to Stember, give the men a chance to place the responsibility for these practices where it belongs, will serve an ultimatum to the manufacturers to live up to the agreements and will take the necessary steps to put a stop to the acts of terror.

The Association meeting took place at the offices of Samuel Tushman, attorney for the Association, at 141 Broadway. In addition to Stember, Isidore Tuman, chairman of the union, and David Rosen, member of the Executive Board, represented the union at the meeting, which lasted until midnight.

The policy of the union in the conduct of the strike, which involved 2,000 workers, about 70 per cent of all employed in the industry here, brought contractual relations with 50 shops, both in and outside of the Association, and gained for the workers the 37 1/2-hour week and the 35-hour week effective Feb. 1, 1935, wage increases of between \$4 and \$10 a week for all workers and recognition of the union.

The attempts of the manufacturers to break the union by violating the agreements through failing to pay time and a half for overtime and working the men longer hours, and the introduction of violence have, Stember stated, had the adverse effect. These actions, he said, have strengthened the union and solidified the ranks of the membership.

The union, he concluded, is not going to be stopped by such outrages. On the contrary, "we are going into an intensive drive to unionize the remaining 30 per cent of the industry."

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# 14,000 FAMILIES REMOVED FROM RELIEF ROLLS IN MONTH

## Relief Bureau 'Snoop' Squad Is Increased

### Hodson Plays Up Old Snow Shovelling Hoax As Relief Measure

Fourteen thousand families were cut off the relief lists last month, Welfare Commissioner William Hodson announced Tuesday night, as a direct result of the re-organization standards recently instituted on a more intensive scale than heretofore. Hodson, who spoke at a luncheon at the City Club, stated that while slightly less than 14,000 had been added to the relief lists during October, the dropping of a like number brought about an almost complete balance, the first time this has been effected during any month in the recent period.

"Whether this means that we have reached the peak of the relief load still remains to be seen," he said. "I am inclined to believe that this is due not so much to an improvement in business conditions as to the cumulative effect of our increasing the staff of the home relief investigators, our training of this staff to conduct more thorough-going investigations, and the cooperation of employers, banks and insurance companies."

Staffs increased  
The "increasing of the staff of the relief bureau" to which Hodson refers, can only mean the assigning of 500 special investigators to snoop into every possible resource of the jobs. On the basis of these investigations, the Daily Worker charged last month, 500 jobless families were being dropped daily. Hodson's statement fully bears this out. In addition to this, drastic curtailment has been effected by slashing individual budgets to the extent of any income, however small it may be, from the relief checks. Even the few pennies picked up by selling newspapers on the streets have been cut off the checks.

"Cooperation with banks, employers and insurance companies," by which Hodson boasted of making other cuts, is the intensive drive to ferret out all "resources." Thus, all insurance policies are absolutely obtained by surrender of these policies have been applied to the relief checks. Relief workers are not permitted to save any of their meagre earnings under new home relief bureau rules.

"Case Loads" Grow  
Meanwhile, an ever increasing number of "case loads" have been placed on the already over-worked investigators. In some instances they have been definitely told to close at least one case a day.

Hodson emphasized three "reforms" in the relief set-up. Notable in these "reforms" was his call for increased work relief, which as he understands the term, is his drive to slash relief costs, is a definite forced labor drive for jobs at mere subsistence wages. Home relief, he added, should be given only as a measure of last resort. "How would you ladies and gentlemen feel," he asked the assemblage at the luncheon, "if you had been idle for four years and were forced to get only subsistence from the government?"

"We are substituting a relief economy for our normal industrial economy," he said. "We must realize that the depression is not temporary, nor an emergency. We must face, for at least a decade, the fact that many will not be employed again."

Hodson referred to the drive to place the unemployed now on the relief lists at snow-shovelling jobs this winter. He also made passing mention to the re-organization of the jobs to accept these temporary jobs due to inability of getting back on the relief lists. While he did not clearly outline in what manner this "transfer" is being undertaken, he promised a statement on the matter soon.

## Navy Workers Were Victims Of Kick-Back

### Officer Says the P.W.A. Men Were Cheated by Contractors

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The kick-back and other forms of trickery were systematically practiced on the workers of five P. W. A. projects at the Philadelphia Navy Yard by the contractors, Captain Ernest R. Gayler, U. S. N., announced yesterday, in making public an investigation into the claims of workers that they had been underpaid and cheated.

## SCOTTSBORO DELEGATION OFF FOR WASHINGTON



Nine organizations were represented by the group which left yesterday for Washington to call on President Roosevelt and demand the immediate release of the nine innocent boys held in prison in Alabama, and two sentenced to be executed on December 7. In front center are seen Viola Montgomery and Ida Norris, two of the Scottsboro mothers.

## A. F. L. COUNCIL BARS UNION DELEGATE AS A COMMUNIST

### David Gordon, Elected by Paper and Bag Local, Refused Seat After Inquiry by Executive Committee of Central Labor Body

The Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and vicinity Tuesday night refused to seat a delegate of one of its affiliated unions on the grounds of his being a Communist.

In this action the Executive Board is following in the footsteps of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, notorious for his campaign to expel all Communists and other militant fighters for the raising of the standard of living of the American working class.

The worker excluded was David Gordon, one of three delegates sent to the Council meeting by Local 107 of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, A. F. of L.

Local 107 will take up the refusal to seat its delegate by the Central Trades Council at its next meeting.

Questioned by the Daily Worker, Gordon stated that he and the other delegates of his union had complied with all regulations, and that the action of the Council was exclusively on the basis of expulsion of Communists from the A. F. of L. as ordered by Green.

Called Before Executive  
"After my name, with that of two others of my local union," he said, "were sent to the Central Trades and Labor Council as the duly elected representatives to the latter body from the Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Union, Local 107, I and the two other delegates were called to the Executive Board meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council on Nov. 13."

"We appeared on that day as duly requested. The Executive Board transformed itself into an inquisition against Communism by directing a barrage of questions to me in reference to participation in demonstrations in behalf of the Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike and the recent general textile strike.

Bring Out Green Letter  
"The Executive Board members of the Central Trades and Labor Council (I do not know the names of those who were present, with the exception of the secretary, James Quinn) tied up my action in conjunction with the demonstration for the strikers in unity with the Communist Party, unions of the Trade Union Unity League as well as with other A. F. of L. locals, with support of and affiliation with the Communist Party of the United States.

"Asked if I was a member of or supported the Communist Party of the United States, I stated that I have the right both as an A. F. of L. member and as an American citizen to refuse to answer the question. It was obvious that the Executive Board aimed to keep me out of the Central Trades and Labor Council. They brought forward the letter sent to all locals by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he attacks Communists and Communist sympathizers. They openly stated that Communists are to be kept out of the American Federation of Labor."

"What did you answer?" he was asked.

Shows Service to Union  
"I pointed out that I have served faithfully as a special organizer for my International Union," said Gordon. "I am at present volunteering my services to the local union in trying to increase our membership in New York City and bringing these members into the International through our local, thus affiliating them with the American Federation of Labor. All this was disregarded and I was excluded on the grounds of being a Communist."

The top leaders of the American Federation of Labor are persistently carrying out the letter of Green against Communists, a letter with which these leaders agree completely. They are trying to slander Communists and weaken the position of the Communists in

## Removal of Official Demanded for Abuse of Negro House Maid

### Maxwell Lewis, City Dependents' Home Head, Called Servant 'Dirty Black Trash'

How a city official abused her, calling her "you dirty black trash," deprived her of two days' wages due her, attempted to frame her on a charge of theft and threatened her with dire results if she reported him, was told to a Daily Worker reporter yesterday by May Dell Maclin, a Negro houseworker of 580 St. Nicholas Ave.

The city official is Maxwell Lewis, Acting Lay Superintendent of the City Home for Dependents on Welfare Island, who in addition to his salary is furnished by the city government with an 8-room cottage and a cook.

Worked 16 Hours a Day  
Miss Maclin, dark brown, of neat and pleasant appearance, reported that she was engaged by Mrs. Lewis on Oct. 16 and started work the same day. On Oct. 16, she was forced to work for 16 hours on a stretch waiting on a party of 32 persons, without additional pay. On Armistice Day, Mrs. Lewis found fault with her uniforms, and demanded she change uniforms twice a day. She was also told on the same day that she would have to scrub the floors as well as do the cooking, wait on table, serve at the parties held by her employers, clean the house, etc.—all for \$65 a month. When Miss Maclin objected to these conditions and demanded her pay, she was told she was fired and paid two days' wages. When she insisted on the pay for the last two days she had worked, Mrs. Lewis became abusive and Mr. Lewis entered the kitchen and took a hand in the argument, threatening Miss Maclin with arrest and shouting at her, "you dirty black trash." In an attempt to frame her, he called in a Welfare Island policeman and had her belongings searched.

Threatened by Lewis  
"You will not dare to report me, for if you do I will fix you so you will never forget me," he told the worker when she continued to demand the balance of her pay and threatened to expose him.

Miss Maclin was not terrorized by the threats of the city official, but immediately visited the Harlem office of the International Labor Defense on her return from the Island. I. L. D. leaders to whom she told her story, suggested that she report her experience to the Daily Worker, which she did that same day.

Official Admits Chauvinist Remark  
In the office of the Home for Dependents on Welfare Island, Mr. Lewis, speaking on the telephone to the Daily Worker reporter, was plainly nervous and irritated. He called Miss Maclin "incompetent, impertinent and dishonest," and hinted at "missing silver." When asked if the policeman who searched

her bag had found any silver, he finally admitted that her bag contained only her personal belongings. Asked about her two days' pay, he declared she was paid by the city which issued checks twice a month and that she had not received her last check she left on the 12th and the next check would be issued on the 15th. Asked if he had given this information to Miss Maclin, he suffered a lapse of memory.

He further declared he had fired her as "incompetent," but when checked on this by Miss Maclin's report that she had given notice and demanded her pay, he lamely replied, "Well, when she refused to stay and work, I had to fire her, didn't I?" Mr. Lewis admitted that he had referred to the worker as "you dirty black trash," and offered the pretext that it was a "purely personal remark made to a person who was dirty and a thief," and not intended generally against the Negro masses.

The I. L. D. and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights are organizing a delegation to accompany Miss Maclin to Welfare Island to demand the balance of her pay. It is also planned to send a delegation to Mayor LaGuardia to protest the anti-Negro attitude of the city official and to demand his removal.

Ben Gold Will Speak in Harlem Tomorrow To Clothing Workers  
Ben Gold, national secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will be the main speaker at the meeting arranged by the Harlem Needle Trades Workers Club at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at its headquarters, 125 West 30th St.

Consuela Marcia, of the Spanish Needle League, and Tirz Holmes, president of the club, will also speak at the meeting. They will report on the Albany Hunger March.

Gold will speak on the developments in the struggle for the unification of all the dressmakers into the I. L. G. W. U. and on the problems of the Negro workers in the trade.

"All workers, whether in the needle trades or not," Holmes stated yesterday, "are invited to come to this most important and interesting meeting."

## STAGE AND SCREEN

### "The Gay Divorcee" at Radio City Music Hall

RKO's new musical, "The Gay Divorcee" with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, opens at the Radio City Music Hall today.

"I Am a Thief" is the title of a new Warner Brothers mystery thriller, with Mary Astor and Ricardo Cortez. It will be released nationally on November 24.

George Arliss has called for New York, having just completed work on "The Iron Duke" for Gaumont-British. This, the first of a series of three pictures which he will make for GB, concerns itself with the career of the Duke of Wellington. One of the outstanding scenes, the battle of Waterloo, was filmed outside of Edinburgh, with the Scots Greys taking part.

Pathe News, first of the world-wide movie newsreel organizations, is celebrating its 24th anniversary this week. Founded by Charles Pathe, Pathe News has been under the editorship of Charles Franconi, "father of the American newsreel."

Dumas' "The Three Musketeers" will again be adapted to celluloid, this time by RKO, with Francis Lederer in the role of d'Artagnan.

Daniel Hammett's "The Woman in the Dark" will be released by RKO on Nov. 8.

Lillian Hellman's new drama, "The Children's Hour," will be presented at the Theatre on Nov. 20 by Herman Shumlin.

Louis H. Childs has been engaged by Russell Janney to stage the ballets for "The O'Flynn," his latest production. H. H. McCollum, Charles Henderson, George Shields, Lee Addison and Charles E. Oskander have been added to the cast, which is under the direction of Max Figman.

Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jalibirds" will be presented by the Theatre on Nov. 23. It is presented by the Theatre on Nov. 23. It is presented by the Theatre on Nov. 23.

To Ala, Chickasaw Indian Princess, and David W. Guion, cowboy composer-pianist and his Singin' Cowboys, are the attractions to be presented in the seventh program of the Series of Entertainments for Children and Young People, sponsored by the United Parents Associations and Carnegie Hall, this Saturday, Nov. 17th, at 11 o'clock.

## MUSIC NOTES

### Janssen Repeats Varied Program With Philharmonic

Tomorrow afternoon, the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Janssen, will give a repetition of last night's concert. The program will consist of Handel's Overture from the Suite, "Royal Fireworks"; Choral for String Orchestra, by Roy Harris; Symphonic Prologue, "Riders to the Sea," by Henry F. Gilbert; "Georgica," Three Folksongs for Orchestra, by Werner Eise; and Variations and Fugue on a Merry Theme by J. A. Hillier, by Regor.

"Tosca" will be the operatic presentation by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Hippodrome, tonight; and "Traviata" is scheduled for tomorrow evening. After this week, there will be no more operas at the Hippodrome for the time being. The company may return in the spring.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky, will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music tomorrow night at 8:15. The program includes Schubert's Ballet Music from "Rosamunde"; Schumann's Symphony in D Minor, No. 4, Op. 120, and Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Op. 73, by Brahms.

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## WHAT'S ON

Thursday  
"SCHOOL and Shop in the Soviet Union." Lecture by Ferdinando Reed, Hotel Newton, Broadway, 940-35th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Unemployed free. Aspices: F.S.U. West Side Br.

LECTURE by J. H. on "The 1911 Revolution." Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St., 8 p.m.

RALLY and Moving Picture. L. Perigaud on "The Situation in France," and N. Talbot on "The Communist Party." Amalgamated Hall, 915 8th Ave. (34-35th St.). Contribution, 50c. Aspices, Clarte, French Workers.

REVOLUTIONARY ART-1934. Exhibition until Dec. 7. John Reed Club, 430 6th Ave. Open daily from 1 to 6 p.m.; Tues. and Sat. 10 to 12 p.m.

PHOTO SCHOOL of Film and Photo League. Registration still going on. Mon., Wednes. and Fri. nights, 7 to 9 p.m. New address: 31 East 21st St.

SERIES OF LECTURES, National Student League, 114 W. 14th St. Charles Alexander, education; Puppets, Pandolfi, on "Negro Problems," 6:30 to 8 p.m. Series of six lectures, 50c. Individual adm., 15c.

SERIES OF LECTURES, National Student League, 113 W. 14th St. Fen and Hammer Psychology Group, speaks on "Psychology and Society," 8:30 to 10 p.m. Series of six lectures, 50c. Individual adm., 15c.

JOHN PORTLAND, recently returned from the Soviet Union, lectures on "My Observations in the New World" with lantern slides. Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Avenue, near Freeman St. 8:30 p.m. Aspices, East Side Branch, P. S. U.

ANGELO HERENDON, main speaker at Scottsboro-Herndon Mass Meeting, at 2300 Conny Island Ave. Aspices, Bill Hayward and W. Huska Br., L. D. 4:30 p.m.

MISS FENKINGTON, of Theatre Union, speaks on "The Future of the American Theatre." Boro Park Workers Club, 47th 18th Ave., 9 p.m. Aspices: Edith Berkman Br. L.L.D. adm. free.

Friday  
SECOND Costume Theatre Ball. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. From 10 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Music by the American Music Dancing to Andrade Orchestra. Tickets \$1, at door \$1.50. On sale at Civic Repertory Theatre, Broadway, 699 Prospect Ave.

LECTURE "Workers Attitude to Sex," by Dr. Emanuel Glick, noted Psychiatrist, guest speaker. Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board, Free Workers Culture Club, 134 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 16, 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

CHINESE Night, Dance and Entertainment. Negro Jazz Orchestra. Chinese Workers Center, 22 W. 17th St., Friday, Nov. 16, 8 p.m.

SPARTACUS CLUB, 25th St. 25th St. Reception and Entertainment in honor of Released Political Prisoners. Prominent speakers: Spartacus Mandolin Orchestra; Play by Shock Brigades. Aspices: Spartacus Club and Midtown Sec. I.L.D.

Coming!  
ENTERTAINMENT and Dance. Jazz Band, 17th Anniversary Celebration Russian Revolution, Labor Temple, 243 E. 64th St., Room 16, 8 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 17. Aspices: Yorkville Br. F.S.U.

CABARET and Breakfast Dance. Big midnight program. Several stars will be present. Royal Wagon and his Jazz Orchestra. Young Liberator Sports Club, 415 Lenox Ave., cor. 131st St., Saturday, Nov. 17.

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# RELIEF WORKERS CALL COUNTY STRIKE ON WEST COAST

## FLYING SQUADRONS SWEEP PROJECTS AS TIE-UP SPREADS

### Strikers Demand 50 Per Cent Wage Increase, Union Conditions on Jobs and Enactment of State Workers' Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 14.—Whatcom County relief workers yesterday declared a county-wide strike under the leadership of the United Front Strike Committee of Relief Workers.

Flying squadrons were immediately organized to visit every relief project and drew the workers out on strike. Motorcades today started a tour of each project and active mass picketing was established.

The demands of the strikers include an immediate 50 per cent increase in all work relief wages with union conditions at a guaranteed six-hour day and thirty-hour week, union rates to apply. Abolition of the stagger system by which the relief workers are placed on a budget basis is also demanded.

Central in the strikers demands is for the endorsement of Initiative Four, the State Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Under the initiative laws of the State, the unemployed organizations here recently started a campaign to obtain 50,000 signatures to a petition. The petition, already filed at the State Capitol, will place the Workers' Bill on the first order of business when the State legislature convenes.

Should it fall being passed, it then becomes a State-wide referendum at the next general elections. Unions and workers' mass organizations are actively supporting the measure.

## Metal Union Aids Paterson Dye Strikers

### 'Rely on Own Strength,' Letter from Newark Group Advises

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, 164 Market Street, has sent a letter of solidarity with a \$5 donation to the striking dye workers.

"Thousands of workers are admiring your determined and heroic battle for just demands," says the letter, signed by J. W. Blumen, financial secretary. "Continuous determination, such as you are displaying, united, solid ranks and support from the working class will win your demands."

"Continue to rely on your own organized strength and the support of the working class and beware of arbitration and 'impartial' boards, which are instruments in the hands of the bosses.

"Please accept this small contribution (\$5) from our members as an expression of solidarity and of our sincere desire to help you win your strike. The sentiment of organized labor in Newark and vicinity is behind the strikers. We are certain that an official appeal from you will meet with splendid response, which will enable the strikers to strengthen their position on the battle front."

## Lynn Stitches Pick Committee to Probe Persecution of Militant

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Stitchers Local 12 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union here is being flooded with protests from locals in New England and New York against the action of the local's officials in moving for the expulsion of Vera Nabeshka, militant worker.

Miss Nabeshka was ordered expelled by the local union officials on the ground that she refused to salute the flag at the opening of the local meetings. She declared she would not salute the flag as long as the government deprived her and her family of work or adequate relief.

The Lynn local of stitchers has now elected a committee of three to investigate the case further and report back to the local.

## Communist Ballots Double Socialist Vote In Wakefield, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Communist ticket ran far ahead of the Socialist ticket in this small industrial community.

The Communist candidate for Governor, Edward Stevens, polled 46 votes as against 21 for Alfred Baker Lewis Socialist.

Other results were 103 for Communist Attorney General compared with 55 for the Socialist candidate; 56 for Communist Treasurer, compared with 37 for the Socialist candidate.

## Los Angeles Union Officials Postpone Streetcar Strike

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—The deadline of Nov. 7 for the strike of Los Angeles streetcar men was postponed until Nov. 16 by the union officials, who co-operated with the Regional Labor Board and the company to postpone the date.

## Old Market Transformed In Moscow

### Site Now Called Collective Farm Square

By Vern Smith  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (By Wireless).—Suharev Square in Moscow, which with its market used to be the center of speculation and shady deals and which now has been transformed, with a garden in the middle and by being covered with asphalt, was recently the scene of a really unusual celebration.

By a resolution of the Moscow Soviet that site is now named "Collective Farm Square" and a marble column has been erected in the middle, where the names of the best collective farms of the Moscow region are inscribed. The unveiling of this board of honor has been turned into a true celebration of the birth of new Socialist rural districts and of the growth in the welfare of the collective farmers.

Along the streets through the festive holiday crowds moved columns of trucks carrying people bearing banners and posters. The best collective farmers of the Moscow region demonstrated all the fruits of their labor in the fields and the vegetable gardens in this march to former Suharevsky, now Collective Farm Square. In the presence of thousands of collective farmers and workers the first list of the collective farms henceforth occupying an honorary place on the board was read, and the best farmers themselves stepped forth to tell about their achievements and to raise the call for a new cultural life.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., Kaganovitch, then made a speech, pointing out the great importance of the honorary board. "That board," Kaganovitch declared, "made of marble and granite and erected in the center of the proletarian capital, on the site of the activity of former speculators, is the proof of the consolidation of the collective farms and the stability of the collective farming system."

A hammering sound announced the erection of the first boards and the proclamation of the names of the best collective farms. The demonstrating columns from the Square and the nearby streets, bands playing, marched past and were hailed from the tribune with shouts of, "Glory to you, best workers of the collective farm fields!" They march on, the echo of their songs still lingering in the air, leaving behind them a reflection of their triumph.

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A mass meeting of all ports is to go to Washington, and to demand a conference there with the relief officials of all the various ports. Such a delegation will go to Washington in a few weeks, and if

## Protests To Campbell On Humiliating Drives For Money in Schools

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—Harry Blumkin, section organizer of the Unemployment Councils here, who was arrested last week with a number of other workers massed before the home of John Sutko to stop an impending eviction, was sentenced to five days in jail for "perjury."

Bismark, who was at first released, was immediately rearrested on the second frame-up charge.

The eviction of Sutko and his wife and seven children was attempted two weeks ago by police, who hurled tear gas bombs into his home and severely gassed the younger children. They fled before the aroused neighborhood arrived.

Sutko has been arrested and charged with "attempting to kill for a 100 per cent record resulted in students being praised for cooperation merely because they could better afford to contribute. Such money drives were "a drain upon the students and a humiliation to parents, teachers and students," said Mrs. Lawson in making the protest.

## Wall Street Has No Illusions On Meaning Of Recent Sweep for Roosevelt 'New Deal'

By Milton Howard

The biggest Wall Street capitalists are not fooled by the results of the election. They have no fears or doubts as to what the Roosevelt New Deal will mean for them in the face of the overwhelming popular mass vote for it.

In its recent analyses of the election results, the Daily Worker stated that the American working class supported Roosevelt because they still look upon him as an opponent of the Wall Street industrial and banking interests, they still expect from him "leftward" moves in the direction of a "social" program, as against the reactionary program of the Wall Street monopolists.

The "Daily" also stated that these hopes of the masses are an illusion which the masses themselves will quickly find out in the coming months when they demand the fulfillment of their hopes excited by the promises of the Roosevelt government.

The "Daily" concluded, finally, that the Roosevelt government will take the popular vote to mean that it can move forward to new capitalist attacks against the masses, to new capitalist measures in the interests of the biggest Wall Street monopolies.

This analysis finds confirmation in the editorial comment of the Wall Street Journal, which evaluates the elections as follows:

## SEAMEN PLAN FIGHT ON FORCED LABOR AT COAST PARLEY

### Outline Fight for Cash Relief, Increased Food Allowances and Unemployment Insurance; to Fight for Centralized Shipping Bureau

Opposition to all forms of forced labor disguised under the name of relief projects was vigorously determined upon at the recent conference of delegates representing the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Waterfront Unemployment Councils of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which met in New York.

Actions to win immediate adequate supplies of winter clothing, cash relief, increased food allowances, centralized shipping bureaus and seamen's control of all relief projects, were outlined at the conference.

The conference went on record as opposed to labor projects but urged seamen to fight for control of such projects wherever government officials succeeded in forcing them on the jobs.

The conference went on record as opposed to projects, but decided that where the government insisted on putting in a project, the seamen should fight for control of it.

The major demands of the seamen, for immediate action, were laid down as: 1—Adequate winter clothing, 2—25 cents minimum per meal for food and 25 cents minimum for a bed, the seaman to be allowed to eat in any restaurant and to sleep where he chose, 3—10 cents carfare per man per day, to enable the seaman to look for a job, 4—Cash relief instead of the present system of feeding and housing in private, semi-religious and other private flop houses, 5—A Centralized Shipping Bureau, run by the seamen themselves, 6—Recognition of seamen's committees, and seamen's control of any project the government set-up.

To put this program into action, the conference proposed that every port immediately set to work developing a series of actions for better relief, on these demands. The conference proposed that mass delegations visit the relief officials, constantly, and that mass actions be developed in protest against the rotten food and housing, for cash relief.

The seamen also discussed the immediate possibilities of Unemployment Insurance and decided to push the campaign for H. R. 7598 and the Unemployment Insurance Congress that will be held in Washington, January 5, 6 and 7.

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## Eviction Fight Mill Hands Win Leader Gets 5-Day Term

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## Militant Union Plan Discussed At Auto Parley

### Men from Auto Locals Launch Campaign for Industrial Union

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 14.—A step forward in the movement for a militant international industrial union in the auto industry was taken at a conference here of 43 delegates from 11 A. F. of L. auto locals of various cities. The conference, called by the rank and file movement in the auto locals, was held in Printers Hall in the Pengeley Building, headquarters of the A. F. of L.

The conference was open only to members of A. F. of L. auto locals. The Daily Worker has learned from one of the workers present the details of what took place.

The main resolution adopted reiterated the stand taken at the previous conference in Cleveland, Sept. 16, for an international industrial union under rank and file control, and decided to petition the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to call a constituent convention for this purpose on or about March 1. The conference, however, in opposition to the decision of the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, demanded that the international union be truly industrial, embracing all crafts in the auto plants.

The resolution further asked the Executive Council to call an immediate conference of all auto locals for the purpose of setting up an organizing committee. The resolution demanded that the union be controlled by the rank and file and that it be given all rights and privileges of international unions such as the right to choose all officers, to handle its own finances and to conduct all activities without interference of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

The Executive Committee of the rank and file movement was empowered to prepare a Workers Auto Code for presentation in Washington and to call another conference at a suitable date.

Asaiah Misleaders  
In the discussion Clark of the Flint Buick Local attacked the A. F. of L. leaders and told of the betrayal of the general strike in March. "The next time we have a strike situation," he said, "we should kick out these organizers and run things ourselves."

He was backed up by a delegate from the Kenosha Nash plant and by the financial secretary of the Cleveland Fisher Body Local. The latter declared that before the Fisher Body strike, he used to collect \$5,000 a month in dues, but the month after their struggle was betrayed he collected only \$50. The membership of the local, however, is now once more on the increase, he stated, as a result of the activity of the rank and file movement.

Two members of the renegade Loveston group, Lipson (Lischtz) and Miller, managed to get into the conference and tried to discredit it, thus giving aid and comfort to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. Lipson spoke against a Workers Code despite the fact that the companies are doing all in their power to prevent any reopening of the code, realizing that the auto workers are ready to put up a fight for their own demands.

Cook, an A. F. of L. organizer, also tried to worm his way into the conference. He was kicked out by the investigating committee.

Further action on the drive for full sick-pay will be planned at the meeting, as well as the initiation of a campaign for the return of the 1932 salary scale. Miss Blanche Horichter will report on the budget hearing to be held before the Board of Aldermen next month.

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## CLASSROOM GROUP MEETS TONIGHT

A meeting to act on the proposed revision of the sabbatical leave regulations will be held tonight at 7:50 o'clock under the auspices of the Classroom Teacher Groups at 156 Fifth Avenue.

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## School News

### Brighton Parents Win Wing for Overcrowded School in Long Fight

Victory in a two-year fight for the construction of a new wing for P. S. 225, Brooklyn, was obtained by the Brighton Beach Parent, Student, Teacher Committee with the announcement of the allocation of \$335,500 by the Federal Public Works Administration for that purpose.

Refusing to be put off by the promises of the Board on numerous occasions, the bitter fight of the parents, students and teachers has been marked by mass meetings, parades, and frequent visits by delegations to the Board. Two punitive transfers of substitutes who led the struggle together with the parents marked a crisis at one point in the campaign for the new wing.

The Oct. 28 meeting of the Board marked the last occasion when a delegation appeared to protest against having been passed over in the allotment of funds, although their place on the list of appropriations won through previous struggle was third. A promise of early action was given at that time by Vice-President William J. Weber.

Agreement of the city and the P.W.A., approval by the Board of estimates and approval of the contract must take place before actual construction begins.

More Consolidations Is Campbell's Reply to Listed Eligibles

Although the presence of classes of 50 or more children in the elementary schools has never been denied at the Board of Education, Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, defending the Board's policy of continued overcrowding, last week, in answer to the flood of resolutions from 22 different faculty groups and organizations demanding the appointment of the 310 eligibles on the License No. 1 list, offered the excuse that there were more teachers than were needed.

Dropping completely all pretense of sympathy with the eligibles, Dr. Campbell stated that 89 more elementary school classes were to be dropped before December 31; this will bring the total of teachers "in excess" to 439 of whom 350 are still working only in the vacancies of the last week, in answer to the flood of resolutions from 22 different faculty groups and organizations demanding the appointment of the 310 eligibles on the License No. 1 list, offered the excuse that there were more teachers than were needed.

Frankly aligning himself with the bankers, who have been driving hard for the last two years to reduce further the educational standards as well as the standard of living of the teachers, Dr. Campbell "reasoned" that the situation of the eligibles was practically hopeless, because there was no money for appointments. Close to \$180,000,000 has been appropriated in the 1935 budget to be paid to the bankers.

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## Militants Demand Action

Awakened by the continual refusal of the supervisors, who dominate the organization, to take militant action on behalf of the children and teachers, the militants within the organization are beginning to demand action. The last convention held at Washington, under pressure from the militants, passed a resolution urging all divisions to hold demonstrations in behalf of the schools during the week of Nov. 8.

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## N.E.A. Report Shows Schools Closing Doors

### Government Loans Add Buildings But Burden Towns with Interest

Reflecting its own complete surrender to the forces of finance, which have victimized the children of the nation to spare profits, the National Education Association through figures of its research division presented a dark view of education in the United States today.

"An accurate picture of the schools throughout the United States includes conditions which are pathetic," is the comment of the research division on its latest survey. Trying to see some "hope" that educational cuts have reached bottom at last, the figures, nevertheless, show that "the children of some of the Southern States and the drought-stricken areas of the West will have less schooling this winter than they did last unless the Federal Government comes to their aid."

Appropriations Still Low  
The gain to the schools of \$100,000,000 for capital outlay, chiefly federal loans, which the research division estimates for the school year 1934-1935 serves to make prominent the cut of more than a half billion dollars which has been made since 1930. Nor can this sum be regarded in any way as an indication that appropriations are on the upgrade, for it represents a loan to the communities involved, which have been forced to include a new item of interest in their budgets.

The National Education Association with about 200,000 members has followed a policy of investigations and "deploring" conditions to such an extent that today it must report that "Fifty thousand children in one state found the school doors closed against them this year. . . and that in one state an average of only 51 days of schools will be possible this year unless measures are taken by the Federal Government to prevent this injustice."

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# Betrayed Textile Workers Hai Program of Communist Party

## Ann Burlak Flays Lies of Boss Press

### Communist Position on Revolution Arouses Particular Enthusiasm at Mass Meeting

By A Textile Worker Correspondent  
NEWPORT, N. H.—During the great textile strike which was settled with only a sell-out to the strikers, a U. T. W. local was organized in Newport with a membership of about 750.

So far the union has failed to improve any of the conditions of the workers. This is due to the reactionary leadership of the local U. T. W. which does nothing but take away the few dollars the textile workers make and actually betrays the workers.

Realizing the miserable situation which now exists in the woolen and cotton mills here in Newport, the Communist Party unit arranged a mass meeting for the textile workers at which Ann Burlak was to be the chief speaker. Two other Communists also made short speeches.

Loud applause for these two speakers was heard throughout the crowd which numbered about 300.

Then came Ann Burlak. She began her speech with a few remarks on the 17th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

She spoke from the beginning in

## Poor House Drives Inmate to Suicide

By a Worker Correspondent  
BRISTOL, S. D.—The conditions which exist at the Day County "Poor Farm" may be judged by the actions of two of the inmates.

Last summer John Anderson, known as "Omaha John," an aged worker, was taken to the "poor farm." He remained a short time and then ran away and came back to Bristol where he drank a bottle of carbolic acid and died.

Recently, it is reported, another inmate went to Webster, the county seat, and demanded the right to stay in jail, with the threat that he would break windows.

This seems to me to be a "rotten" reward to workers who have given a life-time of labor to the United States of America, the richest nation on earth.

It shows the decay of the profit system, and the necessity of a collectivized system and a Farmers' and Workers' Government.

## Farm Laborers Seek Shelter in Mud Flats

### Miserable Shanties Reward for Life-Long Toil on Dakota Wheat Fields

By a Farmer Correspondent  
FARGO, N. D.—The land for 20 miles or more on both sides of the slow running Red River of the North, forming the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and North Dakota is by nature the richest farm land in the United States.

Here no crop failure has ever been known for the sixty or more years it has been farmed. Every year has brought a crop of grains that have gone out to feed the nation. Yet these abundant crops have not been a profitable undertaking for the farmer.

Most of the years these great yields of man's best food stuff has been sold at a loss to the farm operator.

Laborers have been lured to the Dakotas to take part in the great harvesting of the good hard wheat crops of the North. These workers have from year to year been grown attached to the farm work of the State of North Dakota, and have, after many years, begun to regard this State as their home. For the past 14 years, the farming has been a very uncertain quantity as to profit for the farmer, and since the farmer could not make a profit on his operations, he could not pay the worker enough to keep those men during the time of the year when there was no farm work. And furthermore, in the last four years prices of grain had gone down so the farmer could not afford to pay the men the former fair wage, hence those sturdy, hard working laborers are today found in the following condition:

On the first shelf bank of the Red River on the west side, where two outlets of the city sewers discharge the refuse from homes, factories and business places of the city, stand six miserable shacks built of boxes covered with sheet iron picked up out of the hundreds of thousands of tons of scrap iron that has for the past 12 years or more been dumped on the river bank. In these shacks, that are barely high enough so an ordinary man can stand between floor and ceiling, and large enough to hold a cot to sleep on, and a crude bench or a picked up broken chair, a rough made table, a stove built up of different pieces of iron, most of them have a small glass for a window; in these six homes, the pride of capitalism lives. Seven men, all farm workers, all having worked for years trying to get ahead enough to get a home, but every year has brought them nearer and nearer down to the poverty level that most of the American workers find themselves in today. Thus these sturdy, hard-working men, instead of applying for housing and board at the poor farms, have taken refuge for themselves during the idle times on the farms in these shacks.

No, these shacks are not from Russia. These are what is destined to be the only homes that are possible for a common laborer to get for himself, under the present state of affairs in our great country, the United States of America, the home of rugged individualism.

## 2 Hogs Net 53 Cents for Minnesota Farmer

By a Farmer Correspondent  
ASHBY, Minn.—The drought left the farmers in Minnesota without feed, and they were forced to ship their hogs for the pitiful sum named in the following clipping from the Grant County Herald:

"Sauk Rapids—Otto Reimer recently shipped two hogs to South St. Paul. The hogs weighed 100 pounds apiece. Mr. Reimer was allowed a gross of 1 cent a pound, or two dollars for the animals. From this amount was subtracted 25 cents for yardage, 2 cents for state weighing, 2 cents for hog inspection, 50 cents for commission, and 1 cent for fire insurance, leaving a net of \$1.19. However, from this was subtracted the truckers insurance of 6 cents and the trucking fee at 30 cents a hundred, or 63 cents, giving Mr. Reimer a check for the two hogs of 53 cents, or about 1/4 of a cent a pound."

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

COMRADE S. K.:  
"The following question is treated so facetiously by so many people that I hesitate to submit it lest you will think that I am being the same; but I assure you I am serious and I feel that there are many other people who would like to have the question answered seriously."

"Do you think the health of young women is so constituted that young men, when there are no seats available in the subway, should arise and proffer their own seats?"

"Please treat the question as a problem of health not of etiquette."

Of the many contributions that Soviet Russia has made to human knowledge and social thought one of the most outstanding is that the old division between male and female, except in the restrictive sense of procreative function, is foolish and idle and a product of bourgeois thinking. In Soviet Russia, as no where else in the world, an individual is first and foremost a human being.

Scientists have long known it but to put their knowledge fully into effect in a capitalist society which has its own reasons for wishing to continue the myth is impossible. In a workers' society it has been possible to base social conduct upon it.

To judge an entire personality upon the contour of the individual's external sex organs is on its face absurd. Capitalistic societies have attempted to do this but not only have they failed but they have added immeasurably to human misery on the one hand and to loss of valuable social contributions that could have been made on the other.

There are women who biologically are large boned and large muscled and with an abundance of energy. To ask these women to confine their activities to "feminine" things which are usually conceived as things to be done by individuals with small bones and small muscles is to condemn them to misery and to make it impossible for them to make the social contribution they could make if permitted to work in accordance with their biological structure. On the other hand, there are men who are small boned and small muscled. To ask that these men demonstrate their "masculinity" by work that requires large bones and large muscles is equally absurd. In both instances, where these demands are made, as they are in capitalist society, each individual, who in his own right and way is capable of fine social contribution is condemned to feelings of inferiority (the woman is not "feminine" as she should be and the man is not "masculine" and to constant apology for their personality.

In Soviet Russia this is very different. There one does whatever one is best capable of and no apologies are necessary. The type

of woman described above does joyfully and constructively large-muscled work. A large boned, large muscled man does the same kind of work. The small boned, small muscled woman does work in accordance with her biological structure. A small boned, small muscled man does likewise. Differences are recognized but differences remain differences and are respected as such and do not become inferiorities.

In a workers' society what is wanted is the best from each one. An individual's best can only be contributed when the individual is free, with complete personality integrity, to do those things for which he or she is structurally and by talent most capable.

The difficulty of B. L.'s friend, therefore, is that she still tends to think of men and women as representing two different groups of human beings, with inferiorities and superiorities in the groups themselves, whereas the only rational way of thinking is of human beings as a whole with individual differences which represent neither inferiorities or superiorities except when compared in some specific sense.

"The same is true of S. K.'s question, which is not a foolish one because it goes to the bottom of capitalist hypocrisy cloaked in "chivalry." To be a "gentleman" by invariably giving a seat in a car to a "lady" and then to do all the other things that a capitalist society does to women is nothing but hypocrisy and a means of persuading women to "sell their souls for a mess of pottage." That thousands upon thousands of women are deceived is, of course, obvious.

One will differentiate here as in all other matters. One will give up one's seat not for reasons of chivalry but for some specific reason—the woman (or man) is old, is obviously over-tired, is ill, or the woman is pregnant which puts her at the moment at a disadvantage. If a woman is menstruating she may or may not be uncomfortable. All women are probably somewhat uncomfortable while menstruating but most women are not seriously uncomfortable. If the woman standing is obviously uncomfortable one would be justified in giving up one's seat. The decision to do so, however, is not based upon sex but upon a specific reason.

Attracted by Column  
"My wife became interested in the Daily Worker because of the health column," recently wrote Harry Aiken of New York City, "so you can put this small contribution of \$1 to the credit of the health column."  
G. Cobos ..... \$ 1.00  
Previously Received ... \$362.86  
Total ..... \$363.86  
Quota \$1,500

## N. Y. Workers School Sends \$67 for Daily Worker Drive

The Workers School of New York sent the highest contribution last Tuesday—\$67. But it still has 55 per cent of its quota to go. Second is the Associated Workers Club, the association of all English-speaking clubs. It contributed \$26.

As has been previously suggested by workers, if every reader of the Daily Worker sent in 50c or \$1.00, the \$60,000 fund would be realized by December 1, the time set by the Central Committee.

Units, concentrate on fulfilling your quotas! Use the coupon books! Arrange unit affairs, in a hall or in a home! Utilize open unit meetings to popularize the Daily Worker \$60,000 campaign!

Received Nov. 13, 1934	\$252.14	Individual Donations Previously Listed	36,093.38
Previously received	36,093.38		
Total to date	38,347.52		
<b>DISTRICT 2 (New York City)</b>			
Sec. 1, Unit 2D	\$1.00		
Section 12	15.00		
Workers Lab. Theatre	7.50		
Workers Lab. Theatre	1.45		
Steel and Metal Ind. Union	1.00		
Helben	1.00		
Pen and Hammer Psychology	2.80		
Pen and Hammer Psychology	7.70		
Dave Lebowitz Military United Fr.	5.00		
John Paulin	87.74		
Workers School	67.00		
Associated Workers Clubs	26.00		
Associated Workers Clubs	26.00		
Steve Kavovitz Br. I. L. D.	11.85		
D. G. Rendine	1.50		
German Workers Club	1.00		
Group of Girl Y.C.L. members	3.10		
J. W. O. Br. 530	6.00		
Shelton and Finkelshteyn	6.00		
George Joehner	1.00		
Anonymous	1.00		
G. Cobos	1.00		
Wm. V. Yoder	1.00		
Brez	1.00		
Br. 198, I. W. O.	5.50		
Anon.	1.00		
Total Nov. 13, 1934	186.47		
Total to date	19,958.07		
<b>DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)</b>			
E. Richards	10.00		
Total Nov. 13, 1934	10.00		
Total to date	398.70		
<b>DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)</b>			
Synovate Lodge Lithuanians of America	10.00		
Dr. 9	1.00		
Peter Miravalle	1.00		
Total to date	11.80		
Total to date	618.88		
<b>DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)</b>			
University of Michigan Freshman	3.00		
U. K.	2.70		
Total to date	6.30		
Total to date	1437.27		
<b>DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)</b>			
Wm. F. Miller	1.00		
Total to date	1.00		
Total to date	3372.97		
<b>DISTRICT 9 (Minnesota)</b>			
Niema Unit	1.36		
Total to date	1.36		
Total to date	258.75		
<b>DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)</b>			
J. Wahtaley	35.00		
Total to date	35.00		
Total to date	309.35		
<b>DISTRICT 11 (N. Dakota)</b>			
Forbes Unit	8.00		
Total to date	8.00		
Total to date	478.35		
<b>DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)</b>			
Henry Klone	48.00		
Total to date	48.00		
Total to date	339.39		
<b>DISTRICT 13 (California)</b>			
B. Hamilton	50.00		
Total to date	50.00		
Total to date	715.21		
<b>DISTRICT 14 (Newark)</b>			
J. Kuchtor	1.00	Henry Samek	1.00
Mike Shupak	2.00	Michael Masal	1.00
M. Wolosonovich	1.00	Frank Crzynek	50.00
Mich. Yadoski	1.00	Czechoslovak	
Mrs. H. Maria	1.00	Br. I.W.O. 2120	5.00
M. W. Dokla	50.00	M. Ravas	3.50
Joseph DeLora	50.00	Tot Nov 13	19.50
		Tot to date	568.95
<b>DISTRICT 16 (Charlotte)</b>			
H. R. Fuller	91.00		
Total to date	91.00		
Total to date	83.66		
<b>DISTRICT 20 (Houston)</b>			
M. Blackman	3.00		
Total to date	3.00		
Total to date	17.25		

## Rise in Price Doesn't Bring Wage Increase

By a Laundry Worker Correspondent  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The first fruits of the N. E. A. in the workers at Cascade Laundry, with its minimum wage law and the Section 7-A Clause, which gave the workers a right to organize had the following effect on the wages:

The minimum wage became the maximum, while the cost of living rose out of proportion with the raise gotten by the lower paid laundry workers. Those getting above the minimum were cut to the minimum. Cost of production was cheapened through the usual tricks of the bosses, speed-up, firing of old workers, hiring of young workers, thus making fewer workers do the same work that was done by a greater number of workers before, thus increasing the individual working capacity.

In the Cascade Laundry this is a fact. In the Prim Press Department old workers working from 8 to 10 years on the job were fired, the same work being done by the remaining younger workers. The Cascade bosses are already preparing the way for wage cuts and firings. Throughout the plant scores of workers have been fired, while others have had their wages cut.

Through the N. E. A. the bosses are making skill greater profits by their additional raise of price in their services (wash), while at the same time refusing to give the workers a corresponding raise in their wages.

It is no secret that the workers of the Cascade are no longer sure of their jobs or safe from a wage cut.

Only through organization can laundry workers make a minimum of our own to increase our wages and decrease our working hours. We can get concessions in the Cascade providing we prepare and organize for that aim.

## Slave Driving, Jim-Crowism in FERA Canning Factory

By a Worker Correspondent  
KANSAS CITY, Kan.—In the spring, the politicians here with the general bunch of misleaders, such as Brown, of the Citizens Workers Association, who is a very close friend of Weckliffe, Poor Commissioner (the usually attends their meetings and blabbers a lot with fake promises, telling the workers to be patient, he doing his best, promises 30 hours a week on the P. E. R. A. projects, etc.), kept this organization from putting up a militant struggle.

They circulated petitions, and it is doubtful if these ever even got to the secretary's hands. They asked for free lights, water, gas. Needless to say, under the leadership of these fakers, nothing has been accomplished for the workers. They are worse off than ever. Nearly every other house in the Negro workers' quarters, and in some white sections, is without water, lights and gas.

The workers at the government canning factory are driven and herded around like a bunch of convicts on a Georgia chain gang. A number of workers have had their fingers cut off on one shift, and have been forced to come back to work the next day, or be fired, and have the misery of watching their children starve.

One Negro woman had her hand cut very badly. All the treatment she got was having it touched up with mercurochrome, and then had to go back to work. There is no compensation from the government on the F. E. R. A. If you talk to some of the workers about conditions, they say they haven't got clothes to wear out in public. On most of the projects the workers are driven by an overbearing, clannish foreman, the very worst remnant of the K. K. K., who continually tries to stir up race hatred and prejudice amongst the white and Negro workers, with the aid of a bunch of lackeys of the government called watchmen. You find one at every door you go through, and have to ask permission to go to the toilet. Along with that, one

## Stretchout, Layoffs Hit Lane Mill Hands

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Operations at the Lane Cotton Mill are again being curtailed, only the card room is running two shifts. It may be that there are some few persons at work in the machine shop, and other places about the mill, but the number is negligible.

One year ago there was somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,200 persons employed in this mill, while at present there is only about 1,500. So, at this one plant in the city of New Orleans, there has been something like 700 people that have lost their jobs in one year.

Those that are working do not get any thing like full time, and if they were to get full time they would not make enough to live on like they should. The cost of living in this city continues to increase while wages and salaries are being reduced. Every effort that is made to reduce the expenses of the city government, as well as the industries, causes the burden of the workers to increase. Reductions are always made at the bottom, never from the top; it is the old army game of pass the buck. It is always the little guy that gets the short end.

A few years ago the cotton textile industry in this city was one of the major industries, but it has been demoted several grades and now is only recognized by the starving condition of the workers in the Lane Mill and some very few other smaller plants.

Between the owners of the factories and the cotton textile code the workers have been squeezed until they are almost in the condition of the proverbial dish rag. What with the speed that they are required to maintain on the job, and the lies and propaganda of the company spies and little bosses, combined with the threats and soft soap of the bigger bosses and at the same time that they are trying to listen to the spewings of the local politicians, they do not have time to do any thinking for themselves. They are being led into an abnormal situation where they will be paying for years for their mistakes, unless they correct them in the very near future.

Only one year ago the majority of the hands at the Lane Mill always changed their clothing when they were ready to leave the mill, but now there is not so many of them that do so. It is hard to tell what has caused the change, not so long ago the cotton mill hands here were as jolly a group of people as one would wish to find, but those times are gone there are not many of the workers that have a real smile on their countenance any more.

Williams died in the same manner as Wilson. A significant feature is the fact that while Medical Examiner De Dominicis, tool of the local bourgeois politicians, issued a certificate of "suicide," two other local physicians, Drs. Scruggs and Jones, refused to call the death a suicide and stated it could have been either suicide or murder.

The fourth precinct is known throughout the city as the "bloody fourth," and one of its officers in charge, Lieut. O'Leary, openly boasts that he is a "Nigger hater."

## Struggle Wins Wage Increase For Packers

By a Worker Correspondent  
MOOR PARK, Cal.—The packing shed of the Randolph Marketing Company here was paying workers four cents a crate for packing tomatoes. Most of other sheds were paying five cents. It was paying the sorters 3 1/2 cents per hour. At the same time this company was collecting from the small farmers 38 cents a box for packing their tomatoes. This is the same price they charged the small farmers when the workers got higher wages, 6 cents a crate for packers and 50 cents an hour for sorters. In other words, the big packing company is living better and better off the backs of the toilers, the workers and farmers.

The men weren't very much accustomed to organization, but because the season was over we managed to get enough solidarity to make a halt to the work and demand 5 cents a crate. We got 4 1/2 cents.

## Conditions in Drought Area Bad, Says Farmer

By a Farmer Correspondent  
LOUP CITY, Neb.—I live in the drought-stricken area where the capitalist system is so rotten you can smell it a few feet from the court house. The farmers are plenty dissatisfied, but are afraid to show it, and some are ignorant of the fact that only through mass action can we gain relief and the right to live. The courts are against us, the picked juries are against us, and they lie about us because we dare to expose the rotten conditions that exist.

Let's get rid of this rotten system that has no respect for workers or farmers. Conditions will be terrible this winter. Sometimes I think it's a good thing because everyone will have to open his eyes and see, and if we want a change we will have to do it ourselves.

I am proud of your paper, and will state that you have eliminated lots of big words that are hard for people who have not had much schooling to understand.

A REVOLUTIONARY FARMER.

## Workers Will Probe Hanging of Prisoner in Buffalo Police Cell

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A joint committee to investigate the suspicious death of Charles Williams, Negro worker found dead in Police Station No. 4 on Nov. 4, has been set up by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

A mass protest meeting will also be held this Thursday evening at 313 Jefferson Street.

Williams' death is the second to occur in the same precinct within the last four months under very suspicious circumstances. Last July, Earl Wilson, Negro worker, was found hanging from a cell door. An investigation by the I. L. D. and the League of Struggle showed that Wilson could not possibly have committed suicide as claimed by the police. District Attorney Newcomb, however, refused to act in the matter.

Williams died in the same manner as Wilson. A significant feature is the fact that while Medical Examiner De Dominicis, tool of the local bourgeois politicians, issued a certificate of "suicide," two other local physicians, Drs. Scruggs and Jones, refused to call the death a suicide and stated it could have been either suicide or murder.

The fourth precinct is known throughout the city as the "bloody fourth," and one of its officers in charge, Lieut. O'Leary, openly boasts that he is a "Nigger hater."

## IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON  
The Greatest Moment in Her Life

HERE is a story which appeared in a recent issue of the Southern Worker.

"WE must set a price on our labor, and refuse to take less," said Leah Young, in a hearing in Atlanta, Georgia, where she and her sister were held for "distributing insurrectionary literature." She is faced with as high as twenty years on the chain gang on the charge of distributing workers' literature on the picket line during the recent general textile strike. She, and Annie Mae Leathers, her sister, were offered their release on a charge for betraying their fellow-workers. Because Annie Mae would not give up her I. L. D. lawyer, John Greer, a Negro attorney, she received a beating. Leah spoke for two and a half hours to a courtroom packed with Negro and white workers. In the Southern lynch court, loud and clear, she said that the greatest moment in her life was the day she heard a woman explaining that the workers had to stick together in the same city, where Ann Burlak was threatened with death for her working class activity. Mrs. Young stressed the need for unity of Negro and white workers.

Tales of the militancy of women, more frequent every day, are fast proving the fact that far from being "backward," they display examples of militancy and courage.

WE have been trying for days to use M. R.'s letter, in a column where it might fit at least part of the subject matter. And although it is as apart from the column today, as it has even been, because some of our readers may find M. R.'s "sure fire" cure for roaches helpful, we include it today. She writes "Sodium fluoride costs about thirty cents for two pounds, and that amount could rid a warehouse. It is the only preparation recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2030 is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 14 takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards 4 inch ribbon. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 248 West 17th Street, New York City.

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

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to  
**DAILY WORKER**  
50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

## Letters from Our Readers

**A BUILDER OF THE PARTY**  
Joplin, Mo.  
Dear Comrade Editor:  
I think the speech by Comrade Browder, delivered in Brooklyn, October 25 and printed in the Daily Worker, October 30, is the kind of material that ought to be in pamphlet form and broadcast at all times. Here is a simple, lucid and powerful presentation of the aims of our Party—exactly what we need in building the Party. With an additional section covering the farm problem and the Negro question, it would completely cover "Who are the Reds and what do they stand for?" It should be short, as it is, and sell for two cents each.

Then cartoons are important, especially those showing the great wastefulness of the capitalist system and how the workers and farmers smash it. There should be one cartoon on the cover, showing the worker and small farmer in solidarity against the capitalist system, and at least three additional appropriate ones on the inside pages. Cartoons are very educational and pamphlets containing them sell a hundred per cent better because they are attractive.

The pamphlet by Olgin, "Why Communism?" is, of course, good, but it is too long and too high in price, thus not lending itself very well for mass distribution.

This pamphlet by Browder can be used now and also in preparation for our much bigger election campaign in 1936. Let's have it!

F. B.

## Potato Crop Nets 50% Loss For Farmers

By a Worker Correspondent  
MADISON, Me.—There's a cold winter coming on, and potatoes are cheaper than they have been for a long time.

In the northern part of the state, things are worse. Thousands of acres of potatoes have not been dug, because the price per barrel is 50 cents or less, and the farmer reckons that it costs more than a dollar to raise a barrel of potatoes.

The pulp wood business is now better than it has been for two years, but the pay is small, and they make the men pay their board for sitting in the camp Sundays.

**NOTE**  
We publish every Thursday letters from farmers, agricultural and city workers, and workers in these industries to write us of their condition; and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

**WORCORS FAST ASLEEP**  
For five consecutive days, now, the Worker Correspondence Department has had the same \$32 total staring us in the face. Not one penny has been sent in to change this figure. To add to our humiliation, it is at the very bottom rung of the Socialist competition ladder. Workers! Wake up! We have \$500 to raise for the Daily Worker drive!  
Total to date ..... \$32.00

**HOW ABOUT IT?**  
A group of girl Y. C. Lers collected \$1 for the \$60,000 Daily Worker drive from a small gathering of workers and students sympathetic to the movement. We hope this response is not limited only to the girl Y. C. Lers. How about the Women's Councils?  
Group of girl Y.C.L. members ..... \$ 1.00  
Previously received ..... \$ 39.60  
Total ..... \$40.60  
Quota—\$500.



# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

**D**URING one of the Jewish holidays, the pious give praise to Jehovah for his many blessings (never mentioning, of course, such blessings as war, pogroms, poverty, disease, etc.).

Among the catalogue of things to be thankful for, the male worshippers say, "I thank thee, O Lord, that thou hast not made me a woman," while the unfortunate females must declare meekly, "Thank thee, O Lord, for having made me as thou thought best," or words to that effect.

These prayers are thousands of years old. They come out of the ancient Oriental past of the Jewish race, when women were chattel slaves, and were battered like sheep in marriage.

All womankind once lived under this status. Women made a few advances during the past few hundred years. Capitalism needed them to be exploited in industry. During the rise of the capitalist machine system in Europe and America, women were dragged out of feudalism at the cost of life and health.

It was a new kind of slavery, but it was a step forward. But now the few rights won by women, the right to work in industry, to participate in politics, to enter the professions, is being taken from them ruthlessly by the brutes of Fascism.

And the Christian churches, Protestant and Catholics, bless this fascist lock-up of women in their ancient prison. Organized religion thrives on mass-ignorance and mass-fear. It has always preached against woman's freedom.

### Masculine Soul Offended

**R**ECENTLY, in the woman's column conducted for the Daily Worker by ANN Barton, there has appeared a letter from a woman comrade which tells of a situation that probably prevails in the households of other revolutionary workers.

It seems that this comrade's husband is a loyal Communist, as she is, too. He works for the movement, but when she shows a desire to, he is angry. He says that her place is in the home. He doesn't want to help her take time off to study, to attend demonstrations. It offends his masculine soul to have her show even an interest in these things.

"The Working Woman" is offering some prizes for the best letters from men or women discussing this comrade's home problem.

### Enslaved By Fear

**I**T is indeed a serious problem, and one that should be faced by every true revolutionist. One half of the human race is made up of women. If they are kept in ignorance, it means that the general level of humanity has been lowered by half.

One half of the working class movement is made up of women. If they are suppressed by their men-folk, held back from a full understanding of the necessity of Communism, how can this movement grow?

Many strikes have been lost because the women failed to understand the issues involved, and weakened the resistance of their men. In self-defence, every married Communist should try to help his wife develop into as good a Communist as he is. Otherwise he will find his personal problems overwhelming him.

How will he be able to ask his wife to share the sacrifices he must make for the cause? How can he even trust her to protect him when fascist danger is near?

A man should find strength and understanding in this relationship of loyal man and wife. If he has allowed, instead, this relationship to become a poisonous source of discouragement to him, he has indeed hurt not only his wife, but his own revolutionary efficiency.

And what kind of children does he expect to bring up, if he has allowed his wife to remain in darkness? The man who does not take time off to educate his wife and children is not a good Communist, but is breeding enemies of the working class in his own household.

This has happened often, and it will happen again and again. The man is generally to blame for it, though, of course, there are many women so enslaved by the fears planted in them by religion and capitalism, it is a heart-breaking job to change them.

### Intelligent Discipline

**I**HAVE recently heard of a case where a Communist worker reprimands his children by beatings and terror.

This is wrong, too; so wrong that it is officially a crime in the Soviet Union, for which children may send their father to jail.

Children need some discipline while they are being educated and brought up; but it should be an intelligent discipline. You cannot teach a child anything by beating him. A mild spanking in rare and unusual situations may sometimes impress a small child with certain truths.

But any child who lives in constant fear of his parents has bad parents. Outside the home, they may be Communists, but inside of it, they are using the capitalist methods.

Try to make friends of your wife and children. Be patient with them at first. It is difficult to lose all one's capitalist training overnight, but you must do it. Make your home a Communist home; a home where the man and the wife and their children are comrades, not enemies.

A home where all are united in the great working class fight; where a spirit of working class courage and intelligence prevails; where the children love their parents, and understand all the fine things Communism will bring to the world; isn't that a better home than one that is like a Nazi concentration camp?

Bring literature into your home. Get your wife and kids reading it. Talk about the things you are doing in your union or Party. Make them interested in you and your work. Argue with them quietly, as with comrades. Don't be a dictator. Be a comrade.

Women and kids are as intelligent as we "superior" males, but this is a male world, and we have been given more opportunities for education.

Pass on what you know at home, and you will see how they respond. Take your time about it; a bad home situation cannot be cured in a week or a month. But try it. It is better to be loved than to be feared by one's family. It is one's duty to make a Communist home for oneself, instead of a home like those dominated by the cruelty and ignorance of the church.

### BRUSH vs. PEN?

Gold, despite his latest indictment of "Jews Without Money" to attract contributors, today raised only one-third as much as Burek. If this keeps up, we'll be convinced that the brush is mightier than the pen.

Wm. F. Miller	1.00	D. G. Rendine	.50
Univ. of Mich. Freshman	.30	Previously received	369.03
Anonymous	1.00		
Wm. F. Yoder	.70	Total	\$374.53
Ocean Ave. Bridge Club	2.00	Quota	\$500

## Service Offered By Information Bureau of F.S.U.

NEW YORK—A. A. Heller, head of the National Educational Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, at the official opening of the newly reorganized Information Bureau, declared: "Up to now we have been asking organizations and friends to do work for us. Now we are ready to offer service to them."

"Our Information Bureau will fill a long standing need for authentic information about the Soviet Union. Before this, there was no central regularly organized source of information on all topics relating to the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union was recognized, the Friends of the Soviet Union was besieged with requests for information which we could not satisfy. Now we can say we are ready to answer questions about the Soviet Union of all those who inquire."

"Since our Information Bureau was reorganized, we have answered numerous queries about different phases of the Soviet Union. A press service representative came to our office for statistics about the progress of the Soviet Union in industry and agriculture during the first eight months of 1934. A well known woman speaker on the Soviet Union wanted to disprove a statement of the People's Lobby in Washington that cooperatives in Russia were disappearing. Students writing theses, labor papers, and various individuals have written for and received true facts concerning the Soviet Union."

"The most numerous requests for information arise in connection with statements in books and articles. The Information Bureau is collecting a file of such books and articles and is prepared to furnish material to refute lies and slanders of enemies of the Soviet Union. The information service is directed particularly to trade unions, professional organizations and study groups, who want authentic and most recent material on different phases of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union. We are confident in our ability to answer requests, and invite organizations and individuals to write to the Friends of the Soviet Union, Room 234, 80 East 11th St. There is no charge for the service and a prompt response is assured."

### 'C.I.' No. 21 Contains Articles on United Front Moves in U. S. A.

The latest issue of "The Communist International," No. 21 which will appear early next week, continues the discussion of the questions on the agenda of Seventh World Congress of the C. I. The eight articles in this number cover a wide range of subjects of interest to revolutionary workers, as a glance at the full table of contents shows:

**The Seventeenth Anniversary of the October Revolution—Editorial.**  
**Appeal of the Communist International on the Seventeenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.**

**The Work of the Communist Party of Great Britain since the Sixth Congress of the C. I.—Harry Pollitt.**

**The Historic Path of the First International—M. Zorky. Discussion for the Seventh Congress of the Comintern.**

**The Question of Fascism—L. Madyar.**

**The American C. P.'s Proposal for United Front with the S. P. of the U. S. A.—Sam Brown.**

**The Latest Maneuvers of the French Trotskyites—A. Boreau.**  
**Book Reviews: The Struggle Against Unemployment and Starvation (A review of the unemployment pamphlets issued in the U. S. A.)—N. Davis.**

The good reception accorded the last issue of "The Communist International" should be capitalized to further raise the circulation of the magazine. The contents are such that no revolutionary worker will want to miss "The Communist International," if only he becomes acquainted with it. Party units and workers' organizations are urged to set themselves the task of increasing by 10 per cent their sale of each succeeding issue.

**KEEP ON SWEARING!**  
Robert Morris of N. Y. C. admits using profane profanity and pledges abstention of such terms during the drive—with a fine of 1 cent for each breach of promise—all for the \$60,000 fund. "I challenge Mike Gold (I think he swears, too) to make a similar pledge (money to go to your credit)."  
Steve Katsoris Br., L.L.D. \$ 11.85  
Previously received .... 119.63  
Total to date ..... \$131.48  
Quota \$500

## Monthly Review Will Give 50% of December Sales to Daily Worker

THE MONTHLY REVIEW, cultural organ of American professionals and intellectuals, will contribute 50 per cent of the total income from December sales of the magazine, to the Daily Worker \$50,000 drive. In addition, the editor has sent the following letter to about 150 liberal, semi-liberal and literary publications:

November 5, 1934.

American intellectuals are by now firmly convinced that Fascism is not the way out for this country. They feel fairly certain that the German and Italian middle-class was sadly misled, and they have no intention of being in their turn tricked into support of some American brand of the same vicious political reaction. Our intellectuals and professionals, however, are becoming aware that the American ruling class uses fascist tactics and that ruling-class newspapers are organs of pro-fascist propaganda. They are arriving at the conclusion that the Daily Worker is the only English language daily which has consistently and fearlessly defended the interests not only of the manual workers but of professionals, intellectuals and white collar workers as well.

The cynical boast of the western newspapers that they broke the San Francisco strike is in itself a warning to intellectuals to join with all other workers in exposing the machinations of the capitalist-owned press. This can be accomplished more effectively by supporting the Daily Worker. An increase in the circulation of the Daily Worker means the strengthening of the forces against hunger, war and fascism which respect neither intellectual nor manual worker.

Even those who do not subscribe to the principles of the Communist Party should, as intelligent human beings, discard all political considerations and aid the "Daily" in its present drive for funds. The matter is urgent.

As a token of the earnestness of their appeal, The Monthly Review, cultural organ of American professionals, intellectuals, and white collar workers, will contribute 50 per cent of the total income from the December sales of the magazine. What will YOU do?

Sincerely yours,

THE MONTHLY REVIEW,  
Joseph Koven, Editor.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears on the feature page twice a week. All questions should be sent to "Questions and Answers," Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

**Question:** The annexed clipping is from the "Sun." Will you please explain in the Daily Worker how it is that a Communist Union, represented by a Communist attorney negotiated and arbitrates with the notorious Mrs. Herrick of the Regional Labor Board?—A White Collar Worker.

**Answer:** The clipping referred to relates to the strike of employees of the Macaulay Company a New York publishing house, in June, 1934.

First, the statement that the Office Workers Union is a "Communist Union" is incorrect. The Office Workers Union is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League which has a policy of class struggle. There are Communists in the union, but in leading positions in the union, but the members of the union include workers of all political beliefs and all parties. Similarly the lawyer referred to was an attorney of the International Labor Defense, which has members of all political beliefs.

Regarding the question of whether a class struggle union should negotiate with the Regional or National Labor Board. It is not correct to state that the union "arbitrated" with Mrs. Herrick of the N.R.A. Board. The union accepted or signed an arbitration agreement with Mrs. Herrick of the N.R.A. The union made demands on Mrs. Herrick and the Labor Board, as well as on the N.R.A. in Washington. A worker had been fired by the Macaulay company because this worker was active in the Office Workers Union. The federal government claims that Section 7A of the N.R.A. allows workers to join a union of their choice. The union demanded that this worker be reinstated. If the mass pressure of the workers forced the N.R.A. to act, this would strengthen the case of the union. If the N.R.A. upheld the firing of the union member, this would expose clearly before the workers the fact that the N.R.A. is an instrument of the employers.

But the Office Workers Union, while making demands on the N.R.A. Boards, always used mass pressure of the workers as its main weapon. The Office Workers Union organized mass picket lines, in which the authors as well as technical workers joined.

The class struggle unions bring the mass pressure of the workers, and the threat of strike, into the N.R.A. Boards, the A. F. of L. officials, on the contrary, works together with the N.R.A. Boards to prevent strikes and to deny the workers their demands through compulsory arbitration. For example, Gorman, far from bringing demands on the N.R.A. Boards, sent the textile strikers back to work under an N.R.A. agreement which denied the workers all their demands. Green made a no-strike agreement which lost the auto and steel workers, their demands and prevented their strikes.

What actually happened on that in the first strike of the Macaulay workers, the mass pressure of the workers forced the N.R.A. to call employers before the board and order them to reinstate the discharged workers. This mass pressure and mass picketing was the main factor in forcing the Macaulay company to take back the discharged worker and to deny the strike for the union. If it had not been for this mass pressure, the Macaulay company would have paid no attention to the decision of the N.R.A. board.

Three months later, four members of the Office Workers Union were fired, and again the office workers struck. This time, the employers ignored the N.R.A. boards and refused to appear at the N.R.A. hearings.

In the second strike, as in the first, the mass pressure of the workers has been the main weapon of the union. The demands on the N.R.A. boards served to rally the workers for more effective mass pressure, through publicity, delegations, etc., and put the demagogic claims of the N.R.A. regarding the right to organize, on the spot before the workers.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAP-Hilmer Orchestra
- WOR-Sports Resume-Ford Frick
- WABO-Myst and Marge-Sketch
- 7:15-WEAP-Gene and Glenn-Sketch
- WOR-Comedy Music
- WJZ-Concert Orchestra
- WABO-Just Plain Bill-Sketch
- 7:30-WEAP-Minirel Show
- WOR-Larry Taylor, Tenor
- WABO-Just Plain Bill-Sketch
- 7:45-WEAP-Frank Buck's Adventures
- WOR-Dance Music
- WJZ-Shirley Howard, Songs
- WABO-Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAP-Vallee's Varieties
- WOR-Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, Conductor; John Erskine, Piano
- WJZ-Lumber-Drumgott, Sketch
- WABO-Bary Acce-Sketch
- 8:15-WEAP-Fray and Dragioti, Piano
- 8:30-WJZ-Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyons, Soprano
- WABO-Johnson Orchestra; Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator; Speaker, S. Bayard Colgate, President Colgate-Palmolive Peet
- 9:00-WEAP-Captain Henry's Show Boat
- WOR-The Witch's Tale
- WJZ-Death Valley Days-Sketch
- WABO-Gray Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 8:15-WOR-Larry Taylor, Songs
- 9:30-WOR-Lum and Abner-Sketch
- WJZ-Silas Strawn, former President U.S. Chamber of Commerce, speaking at National Association of Legal Aid Societies Meeting
- WABO-Waring Orchestra
- 8:45-WOR-Wayne King Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAP-Whitman's Music Hall, with Yvonne Gail, Soprano; Gregory Gouffé, Mandolin; and others
- WOR-Al and Les Reiser, Piano
- WJZ-Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gerard Swep and Marshall Field, speaking at Dinner Honoring Mrs. Mary Siskinovich, Hotel Roosevelt
- WABO-Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; Music; Sketches
- 10:15-WOR-Current Events-H. E. Read
- 10:30-WOR-Variety Musicale
- WJZ-The Consumer in Modern Society-Edward A. Filene, Merchant; E. C. Lindeman, N. Y. School of Social Work
- 10:45-WOR-Pats Waller, Songs
- 11:00-WEAP-Berger Orchestra
- WOR-News Bulletins
- WJZ-Madrigals Orchestra
- WABO-Family Welfare, Speaker

## In the WORLD of MUSIC

On Opera

By CARL SANDS

"CAN grand opera, of high artistic standards, be produced at popular prices?" asks Max Rabinoff, the indefatigable impresario of a dozen operatic campaigns from Mexico to Canada for over a quarter of a century, and now running the Cosmopolitan Opera Association with seats priced from 50 cents to \$1.50 at the Hippodrome.

The answers are: "No," if it is to be run as a profit-making enterprise; "Not for long," if it is to be run by philanthropic contributions; "Yes," if it is run by the government with civic state or national subsidy. Rabinoff says he is running it the second way with hopes of eventually launching a municipal opera house in New York City. Success here would win emulation by other cities.

European experience demonstrates the truth of these answers. There are hundreds of municipal opera houses in Europe and practically none of any other kind. America has no popular-priced opera houses but many private companies that show a perennial record of going bust. Rabinoff's shows here compare favorably with the performances at the houses in small German cities, say of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. They would look and sound better in a smaller house.

He says he is donating his time, experience and income to the project. From the size of the audience he appears to be at least breaking even; but of course there's no telling how long things can go on this way, nor what progress is being made toward the ultimate goal of a Municipal Opera House.

THE question whether the workers of America really want opera houses of any kind is still debatable. The galleries are almost always more crowded than the more expensive seats and most of the enthusiastic applause also comes from there.

The question whether the workers of America should want or be encouraged to want opera (as it is known at present) is even more debatable. Opera is of three distinct types: music-drama (the play with music), grand opera (the concert in costume) and opera comique (light opera). The first has practically no existence or following in America outside of such fantastic absurdities as the Metropolitan the last demands a small house by itself. So we are left with the concert in costume or grand opera as the thing that would keep a municipal house going most of the time (as it has Rabinoff's present venture so far).

Of all the vehicles for bourgeois propaganda, none is more typical and few more powerful than grand opera. Not only is the mere giving of it associated almost exclusively with conspicuous leisure, useless show and brainless time-wasting, but the plots and the manner of staging center mostly around the ideology of the royal, the noble and the very rich. The passions represented are almost always those which touch least upon social reality and the morals pointed are those which most support the dominance of the class that buys the most expensive seats.

The net result of a night at the opera tends only too often to be a certain amount of time spent day-dreaming and projecting the laborer in imagination into foolish stage-personalities who are not, seemingly, beset by any of the real problems of life as known to us. The working class, the poor, the insane and diseased are represented, but always from the upper class viewpoint—picturesque, obedient, happy-go-lucky, vicious and punished, or pathetic.

THE sugar pill that makes this all go down is the music. Many fine tunes, intensely moving and deservedly popular are found in opera partly because opera is almost the only form of composition that pays anything to the composer, so he does his best. But how often does one not see the class-conscious worker with tears in his eyes absorbed in and tolerating the show that, were it not for the music, he would scorn and quite correctly denounce with well-supported arguments!

The question of how much bourgeois propaganda gets over cannot be side-tracked. And the question of how much bourgeois propaganda is actually in the music is giving some musicians no little cause for thought. We cannot answer the second as positively, yet, as we can the first. The class-conscious worker should give the matter his attention, especially if he finds himself at one of Mr. Rabinoff's shows. As to the Municipal Opera House—when the Soviet America is here, New York won't have one, but probably ten.

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## Hecker's Books Show USSR Uses Education To Combat Religion

MOSCOW DIALOGUES, discussions on Red Philosophy by Julius F. Hecker. John Wiley and Sons. \$5.

RELIGION AND COMMUNISM, a Study of Religion and Atheism in Soviet Russia, by Julius Hecker. John Wiley and Sons. \$3.

Reviewed by CORLISS LAMONT

IT is most fortunate that these two books, well-known in England since their publication there over a year ago, have now been brought out in America. Professor Hecker is admirably qualified to write concerning the theoretical aspects of Communism. He is a citizen of Soviet Russia, has lived there with his family for thirteen years and has been for some time an official lecturer at the University of Moscow. Thus he has had an unrivaled opportunity, not only for becoming acquainted with all sorts of valuable source material and original documents, but for constant intellectual contact with many of the present-day leaders in thought and action in the Soviet Union.

"Moscow Dialogues" uses the symposium discussion form and is divided into twenty chapters, each one of which can be treated as a unit in itself. An assorted group of American tourists is represented as having a discussion in Moscow with Comrade Socrates, who presents and defends the Marxist point of view. He is, incidentally, much more certain of his own position than the original Socrates of Plato.

The Americans include a Professor sympathetic to Communism, a Banker and a Senator who are naturally opposed, a Humanist and a Reformist who admire the achievements of Sovietism but shy away from the necessary means, and a Rotarian who makes typical rotarian remarks. The dialogue form of the book excellently fulfills its fundamental purpose of making material which is essentially difficult more readable and more interesting.

THE dialogues cover the whole range of dialectical materialism, including the special fields of religion, art, ethics, education, and world revolution. Dr. Hecker's exposition of the historical background and connection of Marxist philosophy, both in Russia and Europe as a whole, is far and away the best I have come across anywhere. The relation of dialectical materialism to Spinoza, Feuerbach, and Materialists in general and to Kant, Hegel, and Idealists in general is carefully discussed and put in its proper perspective.

To sum the matter up in the words of Socrates: "Dialectical materialism... is the result of a union of materialism and dialectics, of a materialism which heretofore was not dialectical with a dialectics which up to then was related to idealism. The materialists, beginning with Democritus, through Hobbes, Spinoza, and the French materialists were all undialectical. The dialecticians on the other hand had their own lineage. Beginning with Socrates, and descending through Aristotle and Hegel, their dialectics was founded on an idealistic basis. In Marx and Engels the philosophies were elevated to a new synthesis in dialectical materialism. It is the highest synthesis of the two." This is a most important point, especially in England and America where there is a tendency to interpret Communist opposition to organized religion "as an opposition to the abuses of religion, but not to religion in its pure state." After reading, therefore, Dr. Hecker's description of the strength and sweep of the anti-religious movement throughout the U. S. S. R., its determination to eradicate once and for all the social and economic roots of supernaturalism, and its unrelenting antagonism to reformed as well as traditional religion, those who believe that somehow some day a great religious revival will occur in the Soviet Union will put this book down with heavy hearts.

There are many other things about this volume worth mentioning. Especially interesting to me were the chapters about the Church and the Intellectuals, about Tolstoy, and about the relationship between the anti-religious campaign and the drive for collectivization of the farms. There is also a valuable appendix containing the most important documents of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government regarding religion and the Church.

## Southern Textile Workers' Militancy Stifled by U.T.W.

The Committee to Support Southern Textile Organization receives letters daily from militant workers doing rank and file organizing in the U. T. W. in the South. The following letter from a Southern textile worker shows how the U. T. W. is stifling the militant spirit during the strike and preventing a re-strike movement from taking form:

"Mrs. Dodson who is President of the local union of the U. T. W. has proven in the last strike she is not for the workers. She has also proven since the last strike that she is not for the workers. Why do I say this? Jim Crews, a local boy who was in the local who was a militant worker in the U.T.W., why did Mrs. Dodson kick Jim Crews out. She kicked him out of the union because she thought he was a Communist. Why did she think he was a Communist? Because he was for the workers. Will say any time any worker will fight for the workers they will call them a Communist. How come she doesn't want me in the U. T. W. Because it is proven that I am for the workers. Now she says she is for the workers. If she is she has never proven it and she will never prove it by kicking out militant workers like Jim Crews and myself and other militant workers."

"I will do everything I can get workers to join the U.T.W. not for the U.T.W. but for the workers and I hope that every worker here in Danville will join the U.T.W. I forgotten 1931 and 32. But the workers will have to realize one thing. We can't defeat Mrs. Dodson if we stay on the outside of the union. We will have to get on the inside. Therefore it is most important that every worker get in the union and kick out Mrs. Dodson because just as long as she has any thing to do with the leadership of your union you will never get nowhere."

"Will say that if Mrs. Dodson is so dum that she could not see where the workers were mistreated by the leadership of the U.T.W. in 1931 and 1932 she is also too dum to be president of a local union. If we can't build a union when we charge \$1 to \$2, it is plain we can't build for \$2 to join. Concord, N. C. charges \$1.50 to join union. Burlington, N. C. they charge \$1.50. So Mrs. Dodson's lokal charges more than any other lokal to join. Why. Because Mrs. Dodson doesn't want no union. If she does, she has no proven it. Now good workers get in the union and help kick Mrs. Dodson out so we can have a fighting union here in Danville, Va., where the workers run and not Mrs. Dodson."

It is obvious that such workers as the one who wrote this letter are blacklisted. In order to carry on their work they must receive every week a minimum sum to live on. Anyone interested in helping in this work should send contributions to the Committee to Support Southern Textile Organization, 509 Fifth Avenue. Further information on the work of the Committee can be gotten by writing to this address.

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### An Empty Orator!



### Well Anyway, Lefty- Yer Dog Sure Liked Yer Speech!



### THE RIGHT WAY TO START THESE HERE SHINDIGS IS 'MAKE A BIG SPEECH- LADEES AND GENTLEMEN- LET ME 'PLAIN WHAT IS THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS HERE GLOW-RIOUS VICTRY



# Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1934

## N. Y. State, LaGuardia and Strikebreakers

WHO is responsible for the fact that a strike-breaking army of ten thousand plug-uglies has been built up by the Pinkertons, the O'Toole, the Bergoff and other detective agencies to smash the impending strike of New York building service employees?

The Realty Board hired these detective agencies to round up the "guards," many of whom have unsavory records.

The Bergoff and other such scab-herding agencies have been in the strike-breaking business for years. They operate under a state license. The state government of New York approves this nefarious trade by issuing the licenses under which detective bureaus hire the strong-arm men and send them out against strikers.

The Bergoff agency admitted to the Daily Worker that it has several thousand night sticks on hand, and permits for "guards" to carry guns. La Guardia's New York City Police Department, is responsible for issuing these gun permits to the scab herders and employers of the strong-arm men.

The Daily Worker demands to know what has Mayor La Guardia to say about the fact that in a few days a strike-breaking army of ten thousand workers has been recruited in his city, with authority to carry night sticks and guns to terrorize strikers.

The Daily Worker demands that Governor Lehman and the state government of New York speak out and explain why they issue licenses for this terrorism against trade unions.

The workers in the entire city should demand of Mayor La Guardia an immediate withdrawal of these "guards."

The workers should demand that the state government immediately revoke the licenses of these strike-breaking detective agencies.

## Fight Relief Cuts

WHILE the need for relief increases daily, the national and local authorities are carrying out Roosevelt's promise to the bankers to cut relief. On Tuesday, William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, announced at a City Club luncheon in New York, that as far as the city officials were concerned, the peak of the relief load was over.

The peak is declining, according to Mr. Hodson, because in October approximately 14,000 destitute families were removed from the relief rolls, a larger total than the number of needy families that were added. In Mr. Hodson's own words, the reduction in relief was not due to "an improvement in business conditions," but to the greater hounding of the unemployed and their families by relief bureau officials.

He thought that greater reductions in the relief rolls would be brought about by "the cumulative effect of our increasing the staff of home relief investigators, our training of this staff to conduct more thorough-going investigations, and the cooperation of employers, banks and insurance companies."

This means that relief cuts are pushed through by firing investigators who protest against the inhuman treatment of the unemployed, by tightening up on the persecution of the workers. Money is given to persecuting the unemployed, but none can be found to feed them.

The brutality of the home relief authorities and the LaGuardia administration is brought out by Hodson's admission that the problem of relief would remain for at least a decade. But if the need for relief will continue indefinitely, then obviously this need must be met. It cannot be met by condemning the unemployed to starvation. The problem must be solved by giving them adequate relief immediately, and by providing for them in the decade to come through the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, the only measure that can meet the consequences of permanent and increasing unemployment.

Mr. Hodson's suggestion that "unemployment insurance should have been made a permanent part of our social structure long ago" would mean something, if he would come out for H. R. 7598. This, however, he obviously has no intention of doing. For his solution of the unemployed problem is to find "regular jobs." With more than a million and a quarter of unemployed in New York City alone, this empty phrase can be nothing but an excuse for driving more workers off the relief rolls.

With the most desperate winter of the crisis confronting the unemployed, the relief officials throughout the country are pursuing the policy, laid down by Roosevelt, of slashing relief. To meet the imminent danger of mass starvation, it is necessary more than ever before to organize the unemployed for relief actions. The whole working class also must immediately launch united actions for Congressional action on H. R. 7598.

Starving the unemployed is part of the whole New Deal's attack against the living standards of the working class. Rally to the support of the unemployed. Relief cuts will be followed by a new wage-cutting drive.

## Speeding Fascist Measures

THE "mother of parliaments" has given one of the best examples of how capitalist democracy is utilized, in the present world crisis of capitalism, to speed fascist measures against the working class. The House of Lords on Tuesday ap-

proved the Sedition Bill, already passed by the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority.

This Sedition Bill, let it be noted, had as one of its most ardent defenders, Ramsay MacDonald, former Socialist leader of the Labor Party, and one of the most outstanding figures in the pre- and post-war period of the Second (Socialist) International.

The aim of the Sedition Bill is to speed war preparations of British imperialism, along with fascist measures to prevent the struggles of the masses against war.

Both Liberal and Labor forces, under pressure of the tolling masses, particularly the Communist Party, which led the fight on the bill, declared that the passage of the bill would destroy "British liberties." The answer of the government forces, including Ramsay MacDonald, whose idea of "Socialism" still reigns in the Second International, was that if the armed forces of the empire are undermined then the so-called "liberties" will be destroyed. In short, the admission is made that the so-called "democracy" of the historic country of capitalist "democracy" rests on the open, naked brutal armed force of the bankers and colonial slave-holders.

The Sedition Bill is one of the most vicious fascist measures ever passed by any parliament. It provides a two-year prison term and a \$1,000 fine for anyone possessing any book "which might tend," or which can be construed by His Majesty's prosecutors, to "seduce" any member of the armed forces to disobey the commands of his officers.

This means that whenever the British Government desires to stop all revolutionary propaganda, all working-class militant literature, it can do so with one fell swoop. Every piece of literature against capitalism can be interpreted by the learned judges as being capable of "seducing" the sons of the British toilers in the army and navy.

Fascism advances not only in Spain and France, through the pressure of the armed cut-throats of the finance capitalists, but is being pushed through parliament and congress in an attack on the civil and trade union rights of the working class.

## Homes and Banks

ONE billion in loans to the small home owner.

Eight and a half billion in subsidies to the big Wall Street banks, trust companies, railroads, and mortgage companies.

This contrast uncovers the class face of the Roosevelt government.

The demand for loans by small mortgage-burdened home owners had begun to run over the billion mark. And the Roosevelt government got panicky and yesterday called a quick halt to any further loans.

But the Roosevelt government is not in the least perturbed by the fact that a handful of Wall Street parasites have already dipped their hands into the R.F.C. trough to the tune of eight and a half billions, the most enormous subsidy that any capitalist government has ever granted to capitalist coupon clippers and investors.

Two out of every three harassed small home owners who applied were turned down by the Roosevelt government. And only such loans were granted as were necessary to strengthen the position of capitalist mortgage sharks.

But the Roosevelt government, as far as the banks are concerned, is worried that the capitalists are not borrowing enough.

Does the small home owner need any more proof that Roosevelt is a tool and agent of the Wall Street banks?

## Building Trades Unity

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN, of the American Federation of Labor, has called a convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to take place in Washington on Nov. 26. The convention will consist of top officials of the building unions and was called to decide on disputes between officials of the Carpenters, Electrical Workers and Bricklayers unions on the one hand, and the present Building Trades Department officials on the other. Green will be chairman.

While these top officials are quarreling over control, the building construction employers are carrying through a drive to lower still further the standard of living of the building trades workers.

Most of the building trades workers are unemployed. The A. F. of L. leadership admits that 57 per cent of the union members were jobless in October. In addition there are scores of thousands of building trades workers jobless who have already been dropped from the union rolls.

Strikes have occurred in the building trades in recent months, from coast to coast, in order to maintain union agreements and defeat the anti-union, wage-cut drive of the Roosevelt government and the employers.

The building trades workers, the big majority unemployed, facing attacks on their union agreements, have vital problems to be solved. But the officials of the building trades unions and the A. F. of L. ignore these problems. Instead they fight for control of the Building Trades Department.

The rank and file members of the building trades unions have no jurisdictional quarrels. They stand for unity of the members of all the building unions and all building workers. They are carrying on a fight for unemployment insurance, for a real federal housing program that will benefit the building trades workers and all workers. They demand a unified struggle of all building trades workers, employed and unemployed, against unemployment, for better wages and working conditions, and for union recognition.

The rank and file opposition inside the A. F. of L. building unions must be built up in order to force an end to the disruptive jurisdictional disputes of the officials, for unity of the building trades workers, for a fight against unemployment and wage-cuts, and for rank and file control of the unions.

## Join the Communist Party

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Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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## Party Life

### Communist Units And the Problems of the Stockyards

By a Member of the Section Committee, Section II, District 8, Chicago

FIRST I want to speak about the working conditions and the conditions in general in the stockyards. Speed-up is so great that it has become second nature, so to speak, as far as the workers are concerned. Of course, after a close check-up on this, one can see why there is such speed-up. Girls, as well as men and women, fall out from the great speed-up. There are even some cases where workers have died right on the bench or at the machine where they were working. It is a common thing to hear of a worker losing a finger or a part of a hand because of the dreadful speed-up. Why the speed-up? First the packers have introduced such a scheme as a bonus, which is supposed to give the workers more pay. This, of course, is in order to drive the workers. They set a certain standard for a worker to do during an hour and even a day. The bosses have some workers as leaders on the job. This leader starts out and the rest of the workers have to keep up or the boss will want to know what is the matter. There are other methods which the bosses use. Most of the plants have no rest period during the eight or ten hours of work. No one is permitted to smoke on the job or in the toilets. And in most of the places the toilets are in another building, and if it is in a three-story building, it's always on the ground floor. If a worker has to go to the toilet, as a rule, he has to wait and this is an injury to his or her health. Most of the workers who have worked any length of time have stomach, piles or kidney trouble. This in short, is some of the conditions of the workers.

Now for the composition of the workers: The majority are foreign born (Polish, Lithuanian, Mexican, etc.). Negroes constitute about 23 to 25 per cent. Twenty percent are young, white Americans. The conditions also are based on different nationalities. The bosses use this to drive the workers, to make each nationality hate the others. In the face of all this, with wages being paid on the example of the increase, the Section tackled the job of organizing the stockyards workers.

How the Party and Y.C.L. worked: The Section Bureau studied the control tasks of the District Convention, called a section membership meeting, and also a meeting of the Party and Y. C. L. members who are working in the yards. We drew up a plan of work which fitted the given conditions in the yards. We issued a series of leaflets exposing the concrete conditions in the yards. Then, we began a series of mass meetings in the neighborhood of the yards, further exposing the conditions. At the same time the street units were busy canvassing from house to house in the neighborhood of the stockyards workers. Each month we checked up on our work on a section scale. I now want to bring out some of the experiences at our first check-up meeting. Some of the comrades spoke, after the section organizer gave the report on some of the experiences in the work, and how the workers were recruited into the Party. The comrades stated that they thought that there was not going to be a real check-up; therefore, they did not do any work, but they pledged that from then on they were going to do some work.

The result is that we now have five Party units, two of which are department units; we have four Y. C. L. units, two of which are also department units; we have organized two locals of the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union; we have built up a good opposition in the Stockyards Labor Council and we are beginning some work in the A. F. of L.

Let's look out for the near future: Let's set up a well-functioning section of stockyards workers. It should be composed of Party and Y. C. L. units in the yards. It is in the light of the Open Letter and the District control tasks that we entered seriously into our work to such an extent that we were able to get the comrades to begin to become conscious of stockyards work. We are today closer to the workers in the yards than we have ever been.

In many cases the comrades looked upon by the workers as leaders in the yards. In some of the departments we were able to win ten-minute rest periods, in others the right to smoke in the toilets. As a result of this day to day work we were able to raise the indignation of the workers against the packers, which brought about the 8 per cent increase in wages. We issued leaflets pointing out that the bosses are preparing layoffs. When the layoffs took place, we issued leaflets demanding jobs or relief at the expense of the companies, so in one case in one department the bosses were forced to rehire the workers. On the strength of this we were able to work among the workers that were laid off, and we raised two demands: Jobs back and the removal of a company stool-pigeon, Mr. Talley, in Armour's plant. In the next two days we issued a leaflet saying "What's the Answer?" As a result of these leaflets we were able to make contacts with new workers and got them down to our meeting right from the yards. With this sort of progress we will be able to strengthen our union. Most of all of them, when they come down to our union, join, and we expect to get more in the next few weeks. We are looking forward to the establishment of the stockyards section that will be able to give relief everyday political guidance to the comrades in the yards.

The main task confronting us is work in the locals of the A. F. of L. We are concentrating toward that aim and will also organize a fighting opposition in the locals of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of strengthening the struggle of the workers against the packers.

## PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER!

by Burck



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

BURCK BEHIND GOLD BY 40 PER CENT	Heiben .....	\$ 10.00
Burck today takes first place in the highest contributions, but is nevertheless 40 per cent behind Gold in his \$1,000 quota. Gold, 74.8 per cent; Burck, 35 per cent.	M. Raveiz .....	5.50
	Previously received .....	334.64
	Total .....	\$350.13

## Where the Landlords Once Ruled

By A. L.

I. FAR from the main railway lines, in the depths of the Central Black Earth Region, 20 kilometers from the smallest provincial town of Kirsanov, lie the fields of one of the oldest collective farms of the region—the Lenin agricultural commune.

The collective farm road stretches out like a tightly stretched string in the bright sunshine. On each side lie the fresh amber colored stubble. Not long ago a sea of wheat and rye swayed here. On this boundless field, without limit and without end, as far as the eye could see, the hay stacks stand like a herd of golden elephants. These are the fodder supplies of the collective farm. The harvested fields give an idea of the size of the collective farm farms. Even before I arrive at the farm, I am told that even in the present dry year, the Lenin Commune obtained 25 bushels of rye and 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

On this road various excursions can frequently be met going to the Commune. Five thousand collective farmers visit the Commune every year. It is obvious what interest there is here. They are learning from the example of the more experienced collective farmers how to better organize their own farms. Foreign workers, students, teachers, friends of the collective farmers, come to visit them. With the closest attention they examine every detail of the collective farm, examining with great interest the new Soviet life. They are overjoyed with the successes of collective labor and life.

Sometimes the friends of the landlords also come. Once an English peeres came, said the Commune members. She asked the old men time after time whether they remembered their old master, Prince Obolenski, her best friend. She asked whether they were living better or worse in the Commune than they lived formerly at the time of Prince Obolenski. She hoped that she would find among the old men someone yearning for the old times, or at least one who would say that things had gone well at the time of Obolenski.

"Yes, the Prince lived very well at that time, but..." and old man Chernostov ended his sentence with a furious curse at the name of Prince Obolenski and the other former lords.

The peeres asked no more questions. She set about seeking for something wrong without the help of the old times, or at least had little success in this.

At the same time Bernard Shaw was in the Commune. He closely questioned the members of the Commune, asked about the various branches of farm work, especially cattle raising. He went into the houses of the members, into the club, into the school.

As he was leaving, he said: "I feel very well here. Russia is a wonderful country. I think I am at least 20 years younger..."

WHAT has been the state of affairs formerly among the stockyards? The people of the present day have not forgotten. The watchman of the Commune, Chernostov, is 70 years old, and he is a living history book.

"All the landlords had the same law for the toilers," says the old man. "We had to work hard for them. Sometimes we were kept at

work for 20 hours. I worked for 43 years as a laborer for the landlords. I also worked for Princess Obolenski's brother. The landlords sucked our blood. They did not reckon with age. They mocked at our poverty."

"At the present time 800 people are well-off on the same land, but formerly only one person got fat on it. The prince paid three roubles for harvesting a hectare. We worked like cattle and were always half-starved."

Many others can speak of the landlords' times. The veterinary surgeon of the Commune, Lvov, remembers how under the prince the huts of the laborers could hardly be distinguished from the cattle yards. And only the landlord's house in the whole district was decorated.

The Socialist revolution completely swept away the Obolenski family of princes. The former laborers became the masters. Those who had been driven abroad by capitalism to seek their living began to return to the former princely estate. These were Russian peasants who had emigrated to America. How had they lived there?

They had lived in such a way that they had thought of nothing else all the time except how to get away from such a life.

In Russia the toilers took the power into their hands. People obtained a fatherland, which they had not before, when they left the place of their birth and childhood and did not find in the new land beyond the ocean. And they decided to return to their fatherland. This was in 1921-22. They were not frightened by the stories of famine and the prophecies of the bourgeois press of the "rapid fall of the Soviet power." They sold all their property, bought a few implements and took them to Soviet Russia.

When they arrived, they were offered the land of the former Prince Obolenski in Kirsanov County. At this time the former estates of the prince were in a state of ruin. The fields were neglected and full of weeds. Only the bare walls remained of the farm buildings. Difficult and painstaking work began. At first forces were too few. In a fierce class struggle against the kulaks and the white guards, many of the difficulties were overcome by the members of the commune. A group of local peasants joined those who had arrived from America. With their joint forces they built up a farm of which they may justly be proud.

AMONG the scores of cattle yards, hogpens and stables, over which the windmill rattles merrily, one cow barn stands out among the others. A low brick building, it has little windows with prison-like bars. Inside, all is damp, gloomy and with the odor of a cellar. This is the small arising from all the old relics. It is the only cow shed which came to the commune as a "heritage" from the former estate of the owner, Princess Obolenski. The princess took a little more care of the cattle than of the farm laborers. The only exceptions were the carriage horses.

By the efforts of the members of the commune, the old cow shed was put in order, whitewashed, widened, and made as light as possible. A narrow gauge line was built joining up all the cattle yards with the fodder base and with each other. Electric lights shone out above the

stalls. Water pipes stretched to the mangers.

But nevertheless, the "inherited" cow shed is far behind the cattle yards constructed by the commune. At every step can be felt their care for the collective property, in the building itself, in the neatness and cleanliness which is maintained here by the efforts of the members of the commune. Everywhere it is bright, airy and comfortable. When the rays of the setting sun pour through the wide open gate of the stables and piggeries and cover the white walls with brilliant patches, it seems that we are not in a cattle yard but under the arches of a great railway station.

Before anyone can go into the piggery, he must pass through a wash with a tap from the water pipe. When the cow takes drink its muzzle presses down the false bottom of the basin thus opening the faucet and admitting water. Thanks to this device, the cow always receives water that is fresh and clean (and in winter—warm). In addition, work is made easier in the cattle yard. The cows are very well able to "work" these basins.

The pig farm of the commune is very interesting. The "menu" of the pigs is prepared mechanically. Big vats are set up in a special pig kitchen, heated by steam. When the food is cooked, the vats automatically empty into small cars which carry the food to the "dining room." Here, as in the cow sheds, the hand labor of the attendants is reduced to a minimum.

All this would have been impossible in the farm of the princess. The whole farm of the former landlord seems pitiful compared with the farm of the commune.

Lvov, the veterinary surgeon of the commune, says:

"When organizing the commune we received from the old farm six horses, not pure bred and moreover in a bad condition. With this we began our horse breeding. Year by year the horses increased in number and type, and now the commune has 10 pedigreed horses. The herd of cattle at first consisted of 16 cows, giving four or five quarts of milk a day. Now the commune has 445 cows, including some which give 30 quarts of milk a day. It is curious to note that the district agricultural authorities did not believe at first in the success of the commune in regard to milk production. A special commission was even sent to check up on the spot as to the amount of milk.

The commune only received four pigs from the former landlord's estate, weighing about 160 pounds each. At present the commune has 134 breeding sows of the big English breed. In the present season there have been 1,391 piglets. Among the members of the commune are some real enthusiasts for pig breeding. By their efforts a highly productive and profitable pig farm has been formed in the commune. The cattle farms of the commune occupy an enormous territory.

(To Be Continued)

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Fear Nazi Meetings Hunger and War Plans London Daily Drive

THE more ominous the reports from Germany of growing hunger, the faster come dispatches telling of rapid and huge war preparations. Both go hand in hand. The masses are forced to starve so Hitler can build a powerful war machine for finance capital. The war machine is brought closer to action because the starving masses threaten the very roots of fascism.

Latest hunger report is published by the Federated Press in the form of a cable from Baden, Germany, reading: "The continuous rise in living costs has created such general discontent, even among Hitler's storm troops and Nazi party members, that it has been found necessary to forbid all Nazi meetings in southwest Germany."

Another report by the International Press Correspondence from Breslau states: "Great excitement and discussion are being caused by the rising prices of food and the declining amount of supplies. A uniform black loaf is now being sold at 50 pfennings, as against the better bread hitherto obtainable at 42 or 44 pfennings."

THE workers tramp long distances, from 22 to 28 miles, in order to seek potatoes on the harvested potato fields. Hundreds of workers are making such pilgrimages, in an effort to stave off starvation this winter.

One farm, 22 miles from Breslau, looked like a mass meeting, so many workers had gathered to try to get potatoes from the farmer, before he brought them to the city. Excited discussions took place between the peasants and the workers. The peasants were not permitted to sell the potatoes under three marks (1.20 cents) a hundredweight, and the workers would and could not pay so much.

While the reports of hunger pile up from every part of Germany (with every reason to believe that news of growing hunger riots are being suppressed), we also learn that the Hitler government is sparing no money and no efforts to build up the most powerful war air force in Europe.

THESE planes, with their colossal supply of bombs, poison gas, machine guns, are for internal as well as external use. On the number and kind of planes already constructed, "Petit Journal," a Parisian newspaper, gives the following statistical material:

Germany possesses 90 squadrons of 12 pursuing planes each of the following types: Heinkel 58, Heinkel 70, Junkers W-34 XI, Junkers 60 BL, Messerschmidt M-38; 70 squadrons of bombing planes, each consisting of 9 planes, mainly types Dornier DOK, Dornier DOF, Dornier W-35, Dornier Superwal, and Junkers JUG-52; further 70 squadrons of scouting planes, each of planes 15; 35 squadrons of hydroplanes type Rohrbach DOX.

ALTOGETHER, as far as the "Petit Journal" could get information, fascist Germany now possesses 2,400 military airplanes of the newest designs, capable of the higher speeds than the airplanes of the same class possessed by other countries.

Besides, just as starvation grows greater, Hitler has given orders for 300 military airplanes to Dornier; the same number to Junkers, and he has ordered 1,600 airplane motors from the American firm of Pratt and Whitney.

All of the orders must be carried out before the end of 1935.

THE tempo of the London Daily Worker financial drive has exceeded our own by far. The only Communist daily in England was faced with eviction from its editorial, publishing and printing premises. The Central Committee issued an appeal for 2,500 pounds or about \$2,500. Despite the many calls being made on the workers for financial support for the mass campaigns, for the fight against fascism and for aid to victims of fascist terror, in a little over one month the sum was realized. This is a remarkable achievement which should inspire our readers to help our Daily Worker out of its extremely difficult financial conditions.

Recently the London Daily Worker went over its quota by several thousand dollars, giving it an opportunity to entrench itself.

CHIANG KAI SHEK has just gotten another loan of \$25,000,000 from Great Britain. Another \$20,000,000 was loaned to the Szechuan province, Li Sian. It is also reported that a large number of Canadian air pilots are being rushed to China for war against the Chinese Soviet districts.

### REACHES ONLY 36% OF QUOTA

World Front, with today's meagre contributions of \$1.50, reaches only 36 per cent of its \$500 quota—just 10 per cent ahead of Del. Where are all the World Front enthusiasts?

D. G. Rendine .....	\$ .50
Anonymous .....	1.00
Previously received .....	180.07
Total .....	\$181.57

### Mussolini to Scatter Jobless on Waste Land

COSENZA, Italy, Nov. 14.—That an early consequence of Mussolini's "cooperative state" will be the scattering of the unemployed on unwanted barren plots in the countryside, there to scratch what they can from poor soil, was indicated this afternoon when the Podesta of San Lazzaro told over the radio that 250 acres of land owned by the municipality be given away to impoverished peasants. The Podesta, however, demands that a certain amount of rent be paid in cash or produce for the privilege of "owning" this useless property.