

F.D.R. SETS SLAVE PAY ON WORK RELIEF

Secret Roosevelt-Wall Street Dictator Group Revealed

RASKOB AND MORGAN IN COMMITTEE OF 52, COUGHLIN ANNOUNCES

Radio Priest, Aping Hitler, Talks of Leading Armed Reactionary Movement—Attacks Jews—Favors Long for President

By A. B. Magil (Special to the Daily Worker)

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 23.—A secret dictatorial committee of fifty-two Wall Street bankers and industrialists, headed by John J. Raskob and including J. P. Morgan and Irene and Pierre du Pont, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to pass on all legislation. This was the start-

ling declaration made last night by Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest and founder of the fascist-tinted National Union for Social Justice, in a speech in the chapel next to his million-dollar Shrine of the Little Flower.

Coughlin declared that he was present at a secret dinner given in Washington last Wednesday for the committee of fifty-two by Secretary of Commerce Roper. He stated that with the appointment of this super-government of the bankers and trust capitalists, open congressional hearings on various questions have been done away with.

Coughlin's assertions came in the course of a talk which was probably the most important public utterance he has yet made. His speech, bristling with open anti-semitism, ran the full gamut of fascist demagoguery in a manner strongly reminiscent of Hitler before he came to power.

Among other facts that emerged from his speech were: That the Catholic priests in Mexico are plotting together with Coughlin and his clique in this country for an armed reactionary uprising in the Spring. The radio priest boasted of the fact that the leader of the Mexican Catholic counter-revolution on whose head, he stated, five million dollars had been placed, had conferred with him in his office only a few hours before.

That Coughlin is ready to lead an armed reactionary movement in this country.

That "this is a Christian country" and Jews should not be permitted to have any say in the making of laws.

That Coughlin has formed a secret alliance with Huey Long, budding fascist dictator of Louisiana.

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Defense Group Recalls Death Of Katovis

"Vigorous defense of the rights of the toiling population to strike and picket is the most fitting memorial to Steve Katovis, militant working class fighter against exploitation and oppression."

This was the statement issued yesterday by the New York District of the International Labor Defense and the Food Workers Industrial Union on the fifth anniversary of the death of the New York Communist worker who was murdered by a police gun on a picket line.

Katovis, one of the first victims of the boss terror unleashed under the crisis which has gripped the vitals of American capitalism since 1929, died on Jan. 24, 1930, of bullet wounds received from the guns of policemen, who assaulted a picket line of the Food Workers Industrial Union at 161st St. and Union Ave., Bronx.

Steve Katovis died in Lincoln Hospital, where he was held a prisoner, with cops constantly hovering about his narrow cot, harassing the wounded fighter of the working class, barring his visitors or limiting their time to two minutes, denying him adequate medical attention. His last words, uttered to one of his comrades, were:

"Tell the others outside to keep up the fight—organize the workers!"

So Steve Katovis died, his last breath devoted to the cause of the working class, for whose interests he had ceaselessly fought ever since he had joined the Communist Party in 1921, to become one of the vanguard of the working class, composed of the most devoted, enlightened and militant members of his class.

RAKOSI FOES TAKE STAND

Admit Masses Placed Support Behind Soviet Power

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, Jan. 23 (By Wire)—Very unwillingly and in spite of themselves two more important witnesses on the third day of Matthias Rakosi's trial here admitted that as ministers in the Karolyi government they recognized the mass support behind the Soviet power which overthrew their regime. The trial, partly through the skillful engineering of the defense by Rakosi himself, partly through the clumsy maneuvers of the fascist Grombos government to deflect its rule of terrorism, is attracting more and more international attention. In fighting for his life in this obvious frame-up, Rakosi is coming forward as a seen and sturdy defender of all the working masses of Hungary in their resentment against fascist rule.

"Why," the judge asked Buzs Barna, Minister of Agriculture under the Karolyi government, "did you (collectively) yield so easily to the Bolshevik regime?"

"Well, we thought it would institute a 'pure' Socialist Party government," the Minister answered uncomfortably.

"Was Communism really strong at that time?" the presiding justice inquired.

The witness answered that his mind wasn't very clear on that point: "So many intelligent people didn't know what violence would be provoked through Bolshevism." The "violence" recalled by the witness referred to the turning over of the large estates and industries to the peasants and workers.

The examination of witnesses for the state continued this afternoon. "Preventative arrests" occurred throughout Budapest as reports of the proceedings of the trial spread throughout the city.

Intensified protest action against the outrageous proceedings now going on in Hungary against Matthias Rakosi, Communist leader, was called for by the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense in a statement issued by Anna Damon, acting national secretary.

The address of the Hungarian Consulate is 7 Morris Street, and the telephone number is Digby 4-2672.

A cablegram to Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, at Budapest, demanding Rakosi's freedom, was sent by the National Executive Committee of the I. L. D.

'Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy' Expose in Daily Worker Tomorrow

The Dickstein Committee deliberately suppressed evidence of Fascist activities in the United States! This charge is conclusively proved in "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," the sensational expose which begins in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

"Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy" is the result of weeks of intensive investigation by Marguerite Young, Daily Worker Washington correspondent; John L. Spivak, author of "America Faces Pogroms," and Sender Garlin, staff writer of the Daily Worker. The "Daily" series is being prepared by Marguerite Young.

The Committee refused to call prominent individuals named by Gen. Butler in his testimony before the committee. What is more, it suppressed large sections of Butler testimony because it did not want to "embarrass" men prominent in the political and financial life of America.

KIDDIES ENJOY CIRCUS IN U. S. S. R.



William Randolph Hearst weeps crocodile tears for the Russian workers. He says they are hungry and sad. But these three Russian kids watching a traveling circus, like all children in the Soviet Union, are the most joyful children in the world. The three shown here are having a swell time watching the clowns go through their antics.

Health Report on Soviet Refutes Hearst Slanders

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (By Wire)—Giving the lie to Hearst's slander stories of "starvation and misery in the Soviet Union," the report of the Commissar of Health at the Soviet Congress of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, one of the Republics of the Soviet Union, now in session, showed that the death rate has been cut by 40 per cent below what it was in Czarist days.

Commissar Kaminski gave a picture of a race of people growing

strong, healthy and cheerful, with the science of medicine fighting a winning battle against disease. A tremendous increase in sanatoria, hospitals, health resorts and physical education and sports were reported with the great advance of Socialist construction.

Forty-eight nationalities, inhabiting the Federated Republic, are represented at the Congress. The 1,748 Soviet deputies arrived in Moscow from all industrial centers, towns and villages from the re-

motest part of the Republic.

There are 273 women deputies at the Congress, including 39 per cent workers and 22.9 collective farmers. There are also a great number of scientists, engineers, architects, and also some of the leading specialists. Among them are the Academician Bakh, Academician Fersman, Professor Kireyev and other representatives of the Soviet professionals.

The report of the credentials

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Cotton Goods Strike Dodged By Union Heads

Declaring that they are satisfied with the ruling of Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in denying the first step of the manufacturers for an injunction to stay an order for a ten per cent increase and a thirty six hour week in the cotton garment industry, Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers yesterday called off the threatened general strike in the industry.

Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declared however that under no circumstances will any of the 2,000 shirt workers locked out by eastern contractors return without the increase.

Troy Workers Meet

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—At a meeting of shirt and collar workers, members of the Amalgamated Shirt Workers Union held Tuesday night, workers decided to give the manufacturers 24 hours in which to comply with the ten per cent wage increase.

Picketing in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers, in cloak and suit and dress locals have decided to join the strikers of the L. N. Gross Company, in a daily mass picket demonstration.

Chicago Sets Scottsboro Fund Quota

By Andrew Newhoff Chicago District Secretary, International Labor Defense

The Chicago district of the International Labor Defense accepts the quota set for it, of raising \$1,000 for the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

The \$100 enclosed is our first contribution in this drive, whose importance to the national liberation struggles of the Negro people, and to the entire working class movement, we not only recognize, but see in the response to the Scottsboro and Herndon issues in Chicago as a whole and on the South side where Negroes are segregated into the most miserable slums in the city.

The issues of Scottsboro and Herndon, with all that they imply, will be closely linked up with our present campaign for the repeal of the state criminal syndicalism law, based on our recent victory in the Hillsboro case, and with the fight against deportations which we are now carrying on.

BIRO-BIDJAN GETS NEW SCHOOL

MOSCOW, Jan. 23.—The first Jewish Technical School for Mines and Metallurgy is in the process of construction in Biro-Bidjan. The first course will commence on Sept. 1, 1935.

ROOSEVELT ACTS AGAINST NEWS GUILD

Intervenes in Jennings Case on the Side of Publishers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt today intervened openly on the side of the newspaper owners against the American Newspaper Guild, organization of newspapermen, when he ruled that the Newspaper Guild Committee, controlled by the publishers, has sole jurisdiction in deciding the case of Dean Jennings, writer fired by the Hearst-owned San Francisco Call-Bulletin for his membership in the Guild.

Previously the National Labor Relations Board had ruled for Jennings against the newspaper which fired him, and Donald Richberg's adverse decision had been overridden.

Roosevelt's decision once again upholds the position of the publishers against the newspaper workers.

The special convention of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called to plan a nationwide fight against the reinstatement order, and the Guild, was immediately called off by Howard Davis, chairman of the Publishers' Code. President Roosevelt's decision was in the form of a letter to the National Labor Relations Board, informing its chairman, Francis Biddle, that several codes, as in the case of the Daily Newspaper Code, are out of its jurisdiction.

The reversal of the reinstatement order by the President further confirms the correctness of the American Newspaper Guild delegation in walking out of the hearing in Washington, when Richberg declared that the case should be reconsidered. Heywood Brown, chairman of the Guild, declared that the action of the President showed that "the newspaper publishers have cracked down on the President of the United States and that Franklin D. Roosevelt has cracked up." He stated further:

"Under the advice of Elisha Hanson, the publishers have trotted out once again that old bogey, freedom of the press. They are arguing now that the right to organize is an infringement of the freedom of the press. The publishers announce that 'a satisfactory adjustment' has been reached. They mean satisfactory to the publishers. Neither the Guild nor any other interested group was consulted. The President made no attempt to learn from the Guild its bill of complaints against the stuppidity and the inequities of the Newspaper Industrial Board. We contend that the government of the United States has been held up by the threat and the bluff of the syndicalism law is directed against the entire working class, and aimed to crush the rising struggles against wage cuts, unemployment, starvation and the right of workers to organize.

The prosecution, introducing a letter allegedly written by Ella Winter to Caroline Decker, a defendant, dealing with the collection of relief funds, implied that Cagney and other contributors to the strikers' relief fund, were supporting "seditious activities" against the government. Police, who seized the letter last summer during their raids on workers' headquarters at the time of the maritime strike, have accused Cagney and other stars of "helping to finance Communist activities."

Introduced as evidence today were leaflets, bulletins, applications for membership in the Communist Party, and membership cards, clearly indicating that the defendants are on trial for membership in the Communist Party.

STARVATION PROGRAM MEETS OPPOSITION AT HOUSE HEARINGS

Immediate Action Is Stressed in Fight Against Wagner-Lewis Denial of Social Insurance—Maneuvers Made to Gag All Hearings

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Roosevelt's work relief plans—to pay \$50 a month, \$12 a week to the 3,500,000 unemployed under the administration's work relief program—met with stiff resistance in the House today from Representatives who sensed the opposition of the jobless who have been repeatedly promised decent jobs and genuine unemployment insurance, only to have the promises broken.

Roosevelt had yesterday asked that the entire program be passed by the House of Representatives "with no strings attached," giving the Roosevelt machine unlimited power to stifle all opposition to its forced labor relief program and allocate the funds at will.

Chairman Connery, of the House Committee on Labor, in opposing the starvation wage, said that a wage "of decency and comfort" should be at least \$36 a week for skilled workers, and \$27 for unskilled. Connery's amendment, however, is intended to head off the veterans' demand for immediate cash payment of the bonus through giving them first preference for all jobs under the relief program. His amendment further calls for prohibiting the use of convict labor and the establishment of the 30-hour week on work relief.

The Roosevelt plan for starvation wages was divulged by Rear Admiral Christian J. Peoples, who was appointed to study relief principles for Roosevelt. Under any consideration, Peoples said, the plan would not be under way until at least 30 days had elapsed since its enactment, and the full program could not be under way until June 30 at least. Nevertheless, the Roosevelt administration has announced that the shift from the direct relief payments will be made on Feb. 1 and the unemployables—sick, aged and blind—will be completely abandoned by the F.E.R.A. by the same date.

The committees that are now trying to railroad through the Wagner-Lewis Bill are attempting to exclude from their hearings the representatives of the masses who are most vitally concerned with un-

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1,400 STRIKE IN ALABAMA

Textile Workers Out—U. T. W. Heads Talk of Walkout

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 23.—The Merrimac Mill here is completely tied up as 1,400 workers came out on strike yesterday when the company hired non-union workers. The workers will continue the strike unless the company discharges non-union hands hired for the spinning department.

Huntsville was the scene of the most intense strike struggles last summer during the general strike. The workers are well organized.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 23.—Three hundred employees of the Chickamauga Knitting Mills came out on strike yesterday. Pickets were immediately thrown around the plant. Discrimination of union workers is the chief issue.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Following a meeting of the emergency council of the United Textile Workers, Thomas McMahon, and Francis Gorman, vice-president, again reiterated statements that a general textile strike may be called this Spring. They stated however that such a strike will follow only if the Department of Justice does not prosecute textile manufacturers who defy the National Textile Labor Relations Board. They said that the national office of the union is flooded with complaints of wholesale violation of the Board decisions.

The emergency council further decided for an alliance with the unions in the tobacco, oil, steel and automobile industries for a drive to establish union recognition.

Uneda Pickets Out On Line Despite Snow; Vote to Stay Out

Witness May Place Condon Near to Crime

By Allen Johnson FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—A surprise witness that Reilly, Hauptmann's chief defense attorney, is expected to put on the stand sometime during the next few days will testify that Dr. (Jasie) Condon, Lindbergh's agent, was seen in and around the Lindbergh home in Hopewell an hour before the kidnaping took place, it is reported on good authority here.

Hauptmann will probably take the stand in his own defense tomorrow under circumstances which indicate that his attorneys will be able to tear most of the State's circumstantial evidence to bits.

Basis of State Case

The State's case against the Nazi defendant, which Attorney General Wilentz is expected to wind up today, rests on the following testimony: 1. The opinion of the handwriting experts that all the ransom notes, including the one left in the Lindbergh baby's crib, were written by Hauptmann; 2. The statements by Condon that the "John" he gave the \$50,000 ransom money to was Hauptmann and by Lindbergh that the voice of the man who received the money was Hauptmann's; 3. The establishment by the State that the body of the baby found buried in the shallow grave near the Lindbergh home was actually the body of the Lindbergh baby; 4. The identification of Hauptmann at the scene of the kidnaping by several witnesses; 5. The possession of \$14,500 of the ransom money by Hauptmann at the time of his arrest; 6. The identification of Hauptmann by a Loew theater cashier as

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WANTED--100 RED BUILDERS

Beginning Tonight at 7 O'Clock

One hundred workers, men or women, are needed at once. The Daily Worker, containing the sensational series, "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy," must be placed on sale at all principal corners, at all trade union headquarters, and in the factory areas

Whom did the Dickstein Committee want to shield?

Can it explain why it suppressed this evidence?

The Dickstein Committee knew of the offer made to Gen. Butler to organize a fascist army of 50,000. Why did it ignore this until they were forced to call him?

Why was William Comly French, who first "broke" the Butler charges in the New York Post fired from that paper shortly thereafter?

What is behind the anti-Communist proposals which the Dickstein Committee will make to Congress?

These and many other vital questions will be answered in "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy."

Don't miss the first article in this sensational series which begins in the Daily Worker tomorrow. Place your order today at your corner newsstand.

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Trap Exposes Employers Behind the Racine Kidnappings

COMMUNIST RAIDS PLOTTED SECRETLY BY POLICE CHIEF

Wisconsin Paper Gives List of "Best Citizens" Who Arranged Slugging of Samuel Herman—Thug Warns That Socialists "Come Next"

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 23.—A clever trap exposed the full tie-up of leading "best citizens" of Racine and officials with the recent gangsterism and kidnaping attacks against the Communist Party and its organizers.

Prominent lawyers, businessmen, and the police officials are implicated. As told in the Wisconsin "Voice of Labor" "Big Nick" Bins, a hired slugger and thug of the Racine Association of Commerce, was tricked into spilling the full story of the recent kidnaping of Samuel Herman, Communist organizer, by getting him to talk in a room which had been previously hooked up to the outside.

Bins Revealed Names

Bins, thinking that he was getting another slugging job to do, gave away the names of the following as involved in the kidnaping:

1.—**Dar Vrisman**—Secretary of the Association of Commerce, the "pay off" man who handled the money.

2.—**Godfrey Heinisch**—Commander of the American Legion. He sent Bins to get Morris Childs. One of the tacticians in the terror reign.

3.—**Tom Anderson**—connected with the law firm of Beck, Smith and Heft. He was given by Bins as reference for his efficiency as a slugger. It was in Anderson's office, that Wilbur met Bins.

4.—**Frank Applegate**—Ford Dealer. He supplied Bins with cars, and equipped them with money license plates. He put 50 cars at Bins disposal.

5.—**Grover Lutter**—Chief of Police. Bins said, "He knew all about the kidnaping. He is 100%. He is my friend. He is a real guy."

6.—**Johnson**—Owner of Johnson Wax Company. He gave "Big Nick" a Christmas present for taking Herman for a ride. He appreciates labor slugs.

7.—**Editor of the Racine Journal-Times**.—"He is 100% o.k. He is in with us," says Bins. The Times has carried vicious lunch articles all during the terror drive.

8.—**Horlick**—of the Horlick Co. Owns a big interest in the Journal-Times. John Sokal, was framed and railroaded, for his sympathy with the Horlick workers.

Socialists Come Next
The thug, Bins, admitted that Socialists and trade unionists are planned to be the next victims of the terrorism.

"He stated directly that 'Chief of Police Lutter knew all about the kidnaping of Sam Herman and vigilante activity in Racine.'"

"Referring to the editor of the Racine Journal-Times, the thug admitted that 'the editor is with us 100 per cent.'"

Planned to Wreck Halls
"All Communist halls will be smashed," Bins boasted, stating that he had no worries about expenses, since the "big boys were footing the bills."

He also confirmed the fact that a Federal agent from the U. S. Department of Justice had been involved in the kidnaping raids.

Widespread indignation has been aroused among all working sections of the population, including many liberals and professionals. The Communist Party is working for a united front of Socialist and Communist workers and trade unionists for the defeating of this growing fascist terrorism in Racine.

SPARROWS POINT MEETING
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—As part of its campaign to rally the steel workers for unionism, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Sparrows Point Lodge, are sponsoring a large mass meeting at the union headquarters, 4719 Eastern Avenue, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 2 p. m. Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the National Action Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance, will speak on "Unemployment and Social Insurance."

Mass Meetings To Honor Lenin In Many Cities
Thursday, January 24
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Ladies' Aid Hall, 42 New St., 8 p. m.
Friday, January 25
BALTIMORE, Md., Elks Home, Madison Avenue and McChesney Street. Manning Johnson as main speaker.
PERRIS, ARIZONA, N. J., Sholem Aleichem School, 8 p. m.
CAMDEN, N. J., 814 Broadway, evening.
UNION CITY, N. J., Italian Cooperative Center, 24th St. and Summit Ave., 8 p. m.

Saturday, January 26
PITTSBURGH, at the International Social Lyceum, 805 James St., 7 p. m.
CLIFFSIDE, N. J., Workers Center, 8 p. m.

Sunday, January 27
WASHINGTON, D. C., Masonic Temple, Tenth and U Streets, 8:15 p. m.
MALDEN, Mass., 451 Cross St., 8 p. m.
RAYMOND, N. J., Rayonne Opera House, 24th St. and Avenue C, 8 p. m.

Monday, January 28
CHICAGO, at 5855 Irving Park Boulevard, evening.
PITTSBURGH, Fifth Ave. High School, 8 p. m.

Friday, February 1
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Polish Community Center, Grove St. and Bergen Ave., 8 p. m.

Police Grill Negro Cleric On Scottsboro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 23.—An attempt by Alabama city authorities to set up a local Lebowitz "Scottsboro Committee" to disrupt the fight for the Scottsboro boys was exposed today by Rev. E. H. Hammond, Negro minister, who long has been active here in the mass struggle for the release of the nine boys.

Rev. Hammond told today how after he was picked up on the street by police in a radio car last Monday, he was savagely grilled at the City Hall by Chief Detective Giles of the Birmingham force. During the grilling, Giles alternately tried threats and persuasion, warning Rev. Hammond to "keep away from the International Labor Defense," and trying to "persuade" him to emulate the treacherous role of Samuel Lebowitz, renegade defense attorney, and set up an "independent" Scottsboro committee here, to parallel Lebowitz's American Scottsboro Committee and cooperate with that group of Negro and white misleaders in its attempts to confuse the masses on the question of who has charge of the defense, and so disrupt the fight for the boys.

When Rev. Hammond indignantly refused to "play ball" with the lynch rulers to disrupt the Scottsboro defense and betray the liberation struggle of the Negro masses, he was released with a savage warning to "keep away from the International Labor Defense."

Rev. Hammond today declared his determination to continue to support the I. L. D., as the organization which is conducting and leading the only real fight for the lives and freedom of the boys and the liberation of the Negro people.

"During the course of the years following the October Revolution health protection has grown steadily, and developed together with the general growth of the Soviet country."

"The U. S. S. R. has attained especially great success in the field of protection of health. Not only foreign workers and delegations who visited the Soviet Union, but also representatives of the capitalist medical world, have expressed their surprise at the extent and achievement of Soviet health protection."

He went on to show the great advances in health facilities and social provisions for the protection of the workers' health.

"At the Sixteenth Party Congress," he declared, "Stalin clearly showed that Socialist construction as a whole creates such an atmosphere of work and everyday life for the working class which makes it possible for us to build a new worker generation, healthy and cheerful."

"The gigantic successes of Socialist construction and decisive successes in industrialization, the victories of collective farming, secured all conditions for a great improvement in the health of the toilers."

"The pre-war number of urban and rural hospitals and dispensaries has been left far behind. Their number increased two and a half times over the number in 1913."

Due to the special attention given by the Soviet State to motherhood and infancy, the network of living-in-homes has been increased six times.

"While in 1913 Czarist statistics gave the number of children placed in nurseries at 10,000, the U. S. S. R. has reached 3,700,000. About 22,000,000 are under medical care."

In 1934 over 2,000,000 workers and collective farmers were sent to sanatoriums and health resorts and rest homes.

Death Rate Reduced
"In pre-revolutionary Russia 30 people died per every 1,000 yearly, and in the borderlands, 40 or more. Whereas in the 18th year of the revolution, the death rate has dropped one-third, and the children's death rate has been reduced by one-half. Diseases in the mining industry have dropped by 40 per cent; in the metal industry by 35 per cent, etc."

"Tuberculosis has been considerably reduced. The majority of the epidemic diseases have dropped by three to seven times."

"According to the plan for 1935, 4,073,000,000 rubles are assigned for health protection from the budget and social insurance funds. While in 1913 the amount assigned for health protection per capita in Russia equalled 92.2 kopeks, the average expenditure for health in 1935 will be 20 rubles per capita in the U. S. S. R."

"In the course of the post-revolutionary years, a new population of healthy, strong, cheerful people has grown up. The proletarian and collective farm youth constitute a tremendous army of physically well developed gay young boys and girls."

9,000,000 in Sports
"Nine million young people are engaged in systematic physical culture and sports."

"This is how the Soviet country is growing and becoming healthy. The Soviet toiler's health is the center of attention. The development of Soviet medical science has reached an unparalleled scale. In the course of the years after the October Revolution it came to one of the first places in the world."

The R. S. F. S. R. alone has now 35 central and 154 district scientific research institutes wherein about 8,000 scientists are engaged.

"The yearly budget of scientific institutions amounts to 100,000,000 rubles."

"Let the fascist theoreticians," Kaminsky concluded his speech, "engage in problems of 'racial medicine' in theory, and in sterilization in practice. The best and most sacred ideas which are born in the world are the ideas of health and happiness of the millions, and this must become our slogan."

"We must create and educate the elite of physician who is a friend and assistant to the workers, highly qualified and sympathetic, full of care for them and hating castes and prejudices."

Court Assails Relief Agency, But Veteran Fails to Get Coal
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—"The case is no exception. My office will still have to investigate before taking any action," was the answer given by William S. Reynolds, executive secretary of the Emergency Relief Administration, when he was called into court here last week to show why he was not supplying coal to the destitute family of William Doolan.

Doolan, an unemployed veteran had been sent from office to office of the Home Relief Bureau trying to get a little coal to keep his family from freezing. After being turned down a number of times he finally arrived at the relief station at 50 East 106th Street. There he was referred to Miss Alice Haines, station head, who listened to his story and then coldly turned him down. Out of desperation Doolan slapped her across the face.

Tighe Dodges Workers While Trying To Check Feb. 3 National AA Parley

Union Chief Resorts to Lies to Prove Call Was 'Illegal'

By Tom Keenan
(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—Their backs against the wall, President Mike Tighe and the top leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are making every effort to sabotage the national conference on Feb. 3 called by the rank and file, writing letters to every lodge declaring the conference "outrageous," and issuing daily statements to the press calculated to raise the red scare.

Having no basis of truth on which to ban the national meeting, Tighe has resorted to outright lying to establish its "illegality." In the capitalist papers and in the Amalgamated Journal, he avers the meeting was called "without the sanction" of the international lodge, conveying at the same time that the decision for it was reached in some underground manner by certain "radicals" in the union.

But the senate Tighe cannot deny that this decision was reached at a joint district conference, attended by 180 delegates from the lodges of four districts, held in the international headquarters of the union on Dec. 30. Present at this Dec. 30 meeting were all the international officials excepting Tighe, who fled to West Virginia to escape the wrath of the rank and file—and not one officer raised a word of protest against the decision, nor even so much as voted against it.

Tighe Dodges Meetings
Tighe is very militant about "cracking down on left wing elements" in the columns of the boss press, hinting at mass expulsions, etc.—but the facts remain that he has for months been afraid to attend a single district meeting. For that matter, he never shows up at the international officials, lacking the courage to face the blast of criticism from the rank and file.

delegates of lodge after lodge which is a feature of every district meeting.

To these decrepit old bureaucrats, the only union man is one with a fully paid up card. The mass unemployment of steel workers is a fact they refuse to recognize, and they consistently drive to close the ranks of the union against the worker with only part of his initiation fee paid. This maneuver, they figure, is their best guarantee against actually organizing the steel industry for a clash with the steel robbers.

Tighe's attempt to throw the red scare into the ranks of the union is having its effect on the workers. Many workers, especially in Duquesne, where the steel company recently called for the lynching of all Reds, see in Tighe's move the same

Burmese and the others that while we love each other, remember this is a Christian principle, and remember that when it comes to law, when it comes to representatives in Congress, don't forget this is a Christian nation; let's not overwork democracy.

"It's a contest between individualism and Christianity, between some chosen few and the outside mob, between Christ and chaos."

In response to a question from a worker as to how he should vote in the balloting for so-called collective bargaining representatives at the Dodge plant, he said:

"Vote for a vertical union. Don't vote for a company union and don't vote for the A. F. of L. All automobile workers ought to be in one union. I wish I had the time to organize all the auto workers in Michigan. A dime a year would be enough instead of ten dollars a year in dues."

Witness May Place Condon Near to Crime
(Continued from Page 1)

the person who paid for a movie ticket; with a \$5 ransom note long before the date Hauptmann says each guy aim the ransom money in Michigan box; 7. The identification of the ladder found lying on the lawn of the Lindbergh home after the kidnaping as being partially constructed with wood taken from Hauptmann's home.

Against all this purely circumstantial evidence Hauptmann's defense counsel will counter with the following testimony: 1. Handwriting experts who will contend firstly, that the difference in the handwriting between the first note found in the crib and the succeeding notes precludes the certainty that Hauptmann either wrote the first note or was on the scene of the kidnaping; secondly, that Fisch wrote all the notes, and finally that the handwriting in the notes was different from both the telephone number of Condon's that police say they found written on a closet door in Hauptmann's door, and from the bank deposit slip which recorded the deposit of almost \$3,000 of the ransom money; 2. The identification by Dr. Condon of Hauptmann as the "John" who received the ransom money will be met with testimony to the effect that Condon had always been unable to identify Hauptmann when asked by police to do so previously to the trial, that Lindbergh himself has admitted seeing two men the night the money passed hands, and that the plaster cast of a footprint found on the scene of the rendezvous with "John" does not fit Hauptmann's foot; 4. Evidence indicating that the body found in the grave was four inches longer than the body of the Lindbergh baby; 5. The contention that although several local people have identified Hauptmann as being near the scene of the kidnaping, several other local persons have also identified Mayor LaGuardia, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell and General N. R. A. Johnson as having been near the scene; 6. The testimony of Mrs. Oreta Henkle, an intimate friend of Hauptmann's, that at the moment Hauptmann is alleged to have been buying a movie ticket with a \$5 ransom bill he was actually at a birthday party given in his honor which she also attended.

While preaching "Christian love," Coughlin offered at prayer, "The only way the Christians in Mexico can put their prayers across is at the point of a gun. And that's what they're going to do in the spring. And there'll be some fat, greasy scalps hanging on the wall. And," he added significantly, "that's what we may have to do in this country. That's not a pleasant thing to say, but it's coming."

At another point he said: "I'm not going to be satisfied till we are the power."

Attack on Jews
Launching into his attack on the Jews, he shouted: "We've got to say that we're either Christians in this country or not. Who established this country? Myland was founded by the Catholics, Massachusetts by the Puritans, New York by Dutch Protestants, Pennsylvania by the Lutherans—Christians. We are not going to be so damn liberal as to compromise on Christianity. We're so open-minded as to say to the Jews, the Mohammedans, the

HIDING



MIKE TIGHE
President of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, afraid of militancy of rank and file.

aim as that of the company—to split the workers on the basis of isolation of the best fighters.

Mass Sentiment for Struggle Grows in District One
In the whole of District One there is only one lodge which supports the international office and plays lodge for Tighe. This is Cannonsburg, where a group of old line reactionary misleaders have a throttle-hold on the lodge, and seize every opportunity to howl against the Reds. To a lesser degree, Carnegie and Monessen lodges follow the lead of Cannonsburg.

This idea that a strike can not be "legally" called except by action of a convention is being carefully nurtured by the bureaucrats in an attempt to avert rank and file action. In such manner they try to keep the minds of the workers away from the two most important factors in the success of a strike: mass sentiment for strike, and the question of the degree to which the organization has been built which is necessary to launch a strike.

Popularizing Demands
Popularization of the economic demands of the steel workers is now the central issue in the literature distributed by lodges in the first district of the A. A. The demand for enactment of the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) is one of these, as well as one for equal rights for Negro workers. One dollar an hour minimum wage, the six-hour day, five-day week, recognition of the union, and abolition of the company unions are the others.

Steel workers of the Monongahela Valley, mostly employed by the Carnegie Steel Company, are now mobilizing for a giant open air meeting in the Wheat Field, Rankin, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m. The Carnegie Steel lodges are inviting all employed and unemployed workers to participate, using the rally as a mass build-up for the national conference the next day.

F. D. R. Seeks Slave Wages On Relief Jobs
(Continued from Page 1)

employment and social insurance. This is indicated in a telegram sent by the secretary of the Ways and Means Committee to Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

The wire suggests that only one representative of the groups with an identical point of view will be heard, Benjamin said yesterday.

The National Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance today issued an urgent appeal to all interested organizations to send their representatives before the committee and insist on the right to record their opposition to the attempt to block genuine social insurance by means of the Wagner-Lewis fake "social security" bill.

Benjamin urged that all organizations, whether they can send delegations or not, should send representatives to the committee for their representatives and expressing their opposition to the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

At the same time resolutions should also be sent to the House Committee on Labor endorsing the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, and calling upon the committee to favorably report this Bill to the House.

Urgent Local Demonstrations
The National Committee also called upon all local action and sponsoring committees and associated organizations to call demonstrations at city halls to demand that the city councils shall telegraph the House Ways and Means Committee and to the Senate Committee on Finance their opposition to the Wagner-Lewis bill and their endorsement of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827. Such action should especially be demanded of cities that have already formally endorsed the Workers' Bill.

Wires Demands
The Communist Party telegraphed the House Committee on Labor yesterday designating Earl Browder as official spokesman for the Communist Party to speak at the hearings on the Workers' Bill. The telegrams urged that the time be allotted after Feb. 5 because of other engagements.

Other telegrams to the Senate Finance Committee and to the House Ways and Means Committee

SPY AND VIGILANTE IS STATE 'EXPERT' IN PORTLAND TRIAL

Court Aids Prosecutor in Illegal Procedure at the Hearing of Edward Denny on Syndicalism Charge

—De Jonge Surrenders to Sheriff

By Dawn Lovelace
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23.—M. R. Bacon, red-squad stool-pigeon, squirmed and stammered under the slashing questions put to him by International Labor Defense attorneys in cross-examination during the trial of Edward Denny, fourth Oregon Criminal Syndicalism case to go to trial.

Bacon, the sixth State's witness to take the stand, began his career as a vicious, treacherous batter of workers in 1930, when, under the direction of the police department, he joined the Communist Party and instigated the arrest of 13 workers. Since then, from a mere novice in anti-working class activities, he has been promoted by local police and industrialists to a position as authority on "anti-radical" work. His bad-smelling record was dragged out of him, over the protests of the prosecution and the court, during his testimony in this, his latest effort to railroad a worker to the penitentiary.

Militants Win Many Posts In Mine Vote
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Additional reports of recent elections in locals of the Progressive Miners Union in Southern Illinois coal fields give further evidence of the increased support for the united rank and file tickets.

The following were elected in Local One: J. Betuello, president; A. Frame, vice-president; J. Vidmar, secretary; A. Grievitch (Communist Alderman in Bend), J. Gimenski, H. Skeldon, and A. Steed, for the Pit Committee.

In Local Six of Natomas, Barney Hopley was elected president, and Holloway a member of the Socialist Party, was placed on the Pit Committee.

The full slate of the rank and file was elected in Local 71 of Collinsville. In Local 15 of Springfield, E. Dombrowsky, a rank and file candidate, was elected secretary. Local 2 of Collinsville elected E. Galli, well known rank and file leader, on the general strike committee of the P. M. A.

Success was also achieved in election of the Women's Auxiliary of the P. M. A. Mrs. Lee, well known Communist in Collinsville, was elected president. Taylor Springs elected Mary Mucci, a member of the Young Communist League as secretary. Ethel Staples was elected secretary of Natomas, and the Hillsboro and Mascoutah branches have elected rank and file candidates for president.

The sly, underhanded methods used by the prosecution, represented by George Graham and Maurice Terhish, and assisted by Circuit Judge James Stapleton, are demonstrated by the manner in which the exhibits were introduced. Bacon was put on the stand—not qualified as an expert witness, but merely to "identify the State's exhibits." Fragments, lifted from their context, were introduced to the jury—except from the Manifesto, in which Marx related the history of the proletariat since its development, being one such example. This brief passage included the observation that the early proletariat expressed the growing class antagonisms by rebelling against the machine, and by individualistic acts of destruction, machinery and burning factories. The material, as everyone who has read the Manifesto knows, is purely historical. It was read to the jury in a highly oratorical voice by the prosecutor, Graham, and identified by Bacon as advocacy of methods by the Communist Party.

Weinstock to Speak
Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, yesterday received a telegram from the Senate Committee on Finance advising him that he will be accorded a hearing on the Roosevelt "social security" program.

In a statement issued yesterday the Rank and File Committee pointed out that Green, who is a member of the Roosevelt Advisory Council which passed upon the Roosevelt denial of real unemployment insurance as embodied in the Wagner-Lewis bill, does not represent the mass demand of the trade union workers for unemployment insurance legislation.

Weinstock will oppose the Wagner-Lewis measure and demand immediate action on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, which is endorsed by 3,000 locals of the American Federation of Labor. Weinstock was also informed by letter from Representative Lundeen that he will be accorded a hearing on the Workers' Bill before the House Committee on Labor.

The telegram to Weinstock yesterday reads: "Your name being listed to appear before committee on economic security. You are unable to advise definitely day you should appear, but will notify you as soon as possible. F. M. Johnson, clerk, committee on finance."

That was after the prosecution had stormed for a long period to protect the witness from the question, and after the defense on more than one occasion openly challenged the court for its partiality.

De Jonge Surrenders
PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23.—Dirk De Jonge, Portland delegate to the National Unemployment Insurance Congress, surrendered to the sheriff's office here immediately upon his return from Washington, D. C., in answer to a warrant issued for his arrest during his absence.

The warrant, issued in an attempt to prevent De Jonge's attendance at the National Congress, was taken out by the sheriff on the pretext that De Jonge, out on bail pending appeal against his conviction and sentence to seven years imprisonment under the Oregon criminal syndicalism law, was "running away" from the State.

This second arrest of a militant working class leader, already under sentence of seven years, is the voice of rising fascism shouting its hatred for militant workers. Protest wires, letters and resolutions should be rushed to the Oregon Supreme Court; James Bain, District Attorney, and Gov. Charles H. Martin, Demand of the Oregon Legislature the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

A bundle of Daily Workers at every membership meeting of your fraternal organization and trade union!

Two Women Get Mistrial In Relief Fight

By Sandor Voros (Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—To prevent exposure of a conspiracy between city officials and relief agencies for suppression of the Unemployment Council, Common Pleas Judge Hertz today declared a mistrial in the cases Mrs. Judbach and Mrs. Martin.

The two women, militant members of the Unemployment Council were arrested on Oct. 9 after Miss Newman, a relief investigator filed a complaint charging that the two women compelled her to sign orders for winter clothing by intimidation.

The pronouncement of a mistrial after the setting of a new trial for Feb. 19 was a surprise move to spare city dignitaries the ordeal of examination on the witness stand by defense lawyers.

The real attitude of the court was expressed following the dismissal of the jury when Judge Hertz summoned N. D. Davis, Jr., of defense counsel, to the bench and imposed on him a fine of \$100 for contempt of court. Davis was released on fifty dollars personal bond.

collective farm youth constitute a tremendous army of physically well developed gay young boys and girls.

9,000,000 in Sports
"Nine million young people are engaged in systematic physical culture and sports."

"This is how the Soviet country is growing and becoming healthy. The Soviet toiler's health is the center of attention. The development of Soviet medical science has reached an unparalleled scale. In the course of the years after the October Revolution it came to one of the first places in the world."

The R. S. F. S. R. alone has now 35 central and 154 district scientific research institutes wherein about 8,000 scientists are engaged.

"The yearly budget of scientific institutions amounts to 100,000,000 rubles."

"Let the fascist theoreticians," Kaminsky concluded his speech, "engage in problems of 'racial medicine' in theory, and in sterilization in practice. The best and most sacred ideas which are born in the world are the ideas of health and happiness of the millions, and this must become our slogan."

"We must create and educate the elite of physician who is a friend and assistant to the workers, highly qualified and sympathetic, full of care for them and hating castes and prejudices."

Court Assails Relief Agency, But Veteran Fails to Get Coal
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—"The case is no exception. My office will still have to investigate before taking any action," was the answer given by William S. Reynolds, executive secretary of the Emergency Relief Administration, when he was called into court here last week to show why he was not supplying coal to the destitute family of William Doolan.

Doolan, an unemployed veteran had been sent from office to office of the Home Relief Bureau trying to get a little coal to keep his family from freezing. After being turned down a number of times he finally arrived at the relief station at 50 East 106th Street. There he was referred to Miss Alice Haines, station head, who listened to his story and then coldly turned him down. Out of desperation Doolan slapped her across the face.

Insurance Went to Bury Wife, But Negro Gets No More Relief
PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Sol Walker, George Norman and James Pinkey, members of the United Unemployed Relief Association, were arrested last night in the office of Mrs. Dorris Keller, Case Superintendent of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Association, 30 Fair Street, where they had gone to protest the cutting off of relief to Pinkey.

Pinkey, 50-year old unemployed Negro worker, was removed from the relief rolls when his wife died six weeks ago and left a small insurance, although Pinkey had to use the money to pay funeral expenses and to buy a few small necessities which the relief authorities deny those on relief. Relief

authorities argued he should be able to live for six months on the small sum of insurance money he collected. They further demanded that he present a receipt for every nickel to show how he spent the insurance money.

The United Unemployed Relief Association has been putting up a sharp fight against the attack of the Court; James Bain, District Attorney, and Gov. Charles H. Martin, Demand of the Oregon Legislature the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

This second arrest of a militant working class leader, already under sentence of seven years, is the voice of rising fascism shouting its hatred for militant workers. Protest wires, letters and resolutions should be rushed to the Oregon Supreme Court; James Bain, District Attorney, and Gov. Charles H. Martin, Demand of the Oregon Legislature the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law.

A bundle of Daily Workers at every membership meeting of your fraternal organization and trade union!

CLEVELAND SPONSOR GROUPS CALL PARLEY ON WORKERS BILL

WILL LAUNCH FIGHT FOR STATE LAWS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

Conference Will Seek to Unite All Forces for Pressure on Congress to Pass H.R. 2827 at Once as a Federal Measure

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Calls were addressed to all working class organizations today by the Cleveland sponsoring committee of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance for a city-wide conference to unite all forces behind the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.

The conference will also take up the added task of placing the Workers' Bill before the State legislature and rallying all workers behind such a measure.

The conference, which will be held at the Painters Union Hall, 230 Euclid Ave., Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 7:30 p. m., will also be attended by all the delegates from Cleveland who attended the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

While the call is addressed to all labor unions, fraternal societies and workers' organizations, especially are the local unions of the American Federation of Labor and independent unions, and Townsend Clubs and unemployed workers' groups urged to elect delegates. Each local, branch and lodge is entitled to send two delegates to the conference.

While the conference will work out the future campaign in support of the Workers' Bill, complete reports and minutes of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance will be made available at the Cleveland conference.

Earl Browder Will Lecture in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23.—"Why Kirov Was Murdered" will be the topic of the lecture by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 7:30 p. m. in Engineers Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair Streets.

Browder was in the Soviet Union when the heinous murder occurred, and will bring a first hand account of the entire counter-revolutionary plot as revealed by the investigation.

Union Workers Protest Weiner Murder Charge

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—Meyer Weiner, 27-year-old bakery worker accused of the murder of Harold Hatka, was ordered held for trial without bail after a preliminary examination in criminal court here.

The trial will center around the testimony of Joseph Hatka, bitter anti-union master baker and father of the dead man. Despite the fact that Hatka was unable to make an identification for eight days after the shooting, he now maintains he recognized Weiner immediately. Workers here are vigorously protesting the prosecution as a frame-up, designed to smash the strong Jewish trade union movement.

Silver Shirt Leader Convicted of Fraud

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 23.—William Dudley Peley, founder and leader of the fascist Silver Shirt Legion, was convicted yesterday of defrauding his gullible followers through the sale of fraudulent stock in a bankrupt concern, the Galahad Press, Inc., following complaint by several stock purchasers.

Robert C. Summerville, associated with Peley's fascist outfit as managing editor of the magazine "Liberation" (1), official organ of the Silver Shirt terrorists, was also convicted, but a third defendant, Don D. Kellogg, secretary of the Galahad Press, who acquitted. Peley and Summerville are to be sentenced today.

Get a sub a day in the Daily Worker circulation campaign!

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

All organizations keep Feb. 23 open. Scott Nearing, who just returned from Europe, will lecture on "Fascism or Communism" for United Workers' Organization.

Superior, Wis.

Daily Worker Comm. is holding an affair Feb. 3 at Vasa Hall, 11th and John Ave. Good program, refreshments, dancing.

Newark, N. J.

Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice of Prussia and member of Reichstag, will lecture on "Germany Today." Thursday, Jan. 24, 8:30 p. m. at Jack London Club, 901 Broad St. Adm. 25c.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

Baltimore, Md.

Memorial Meeting at Eiko Hall, 1528 Madison Ave., cor. McMechen St., Friday, Jan. 25 at 8 p. m. Main speaker, Manning Johnson, nationally known Negro labor leader. Program: Freiheit Singing Society, Highland Vanguard, Acrobatics, Political Cartoons, W. R. D.

Washington, D. C.

Lenin Memorial Meeting at Masonic Temple, 10th and W. W. W. Sunday evening, Jan. 26, 8:30 p. m. V. J. Jerome will be the main speaker.

The Soviet Revolution and the Operation Of the Red Army in the Inner China Area

By Chie-Hua

IN INNER CHINA and especially in the province of Szechwan the Soviet movement has been rapidly developing during the last few months. The province of Szechwan is one of the largest in China, rich in natural resources and very fertile. The number of its inhabitants is 60,000,000. The main trade and traffic connection with Outer China and with the Pacific Coast are the upper reaches of the Yangtze river, which runs across this province.

Since it came into being two years ago, the Soviet revolution has been able to build up a solid foundation from which it goes on making continual and persistent further progress. To this is added the advancing Soviet movement in Shensi, on the northern border of Szechwan, and the tempestuous uprising of the Soviet revolution in the province of Kweichow, the southern neighbor of Szechwan. Together with these two provinces, Szechwan now forms an important center of Soviet revolution in Inner China and has gained considerable importance in the fight for establishing Soviet power in the whole of China.

Red Army Grows

More than two years ago, during the Fifth Campaign of Chiang Kai-shek, the Fourth Red Army had, for tactical reasons, evacuated the Soviet territory of Honan-Hupien-Anhui, which was under the continuous bombardment of the concentrated forces of the enemy. (The Soviet districts which were lost then have in greater part been retaken again.) The Red Army, numbering 10,000 men, had marched to the North without losses, reached the province of Shensi, and in heroic battles, accompanied by peasant risings, it had established another Soviet territory.

The successful struggle of the Red Army and the insurgent peasants had carried the Red Army along into the North East of the province of Szechwan, and the Soviet territory "Szechwan-Shensi" was created. At this time, i.e., at its advance into Szechwan, the Red Army had already increased to 20,000 men. At present the Red Army numbers 100,000 men, not counting the numerous partisan detachments. The Soviet territory in North-East Szechwan and the territory of the partisan struggle extend together to about one-fourth of the entire province.

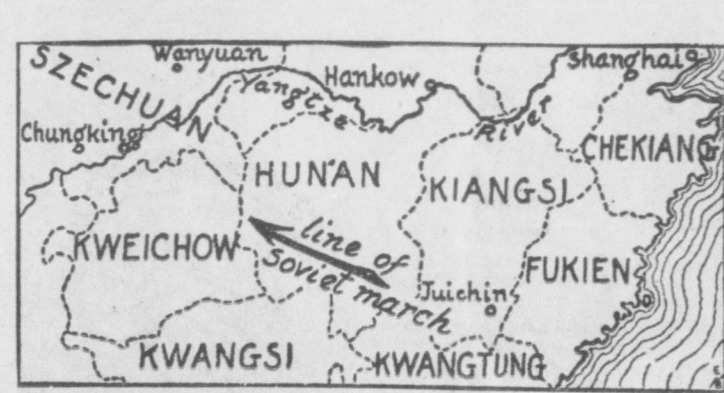
Agrarian Crisis

Ever since the Soviet Revolution penetrated this province, it developed both in extent and intensity with special rapidity. This is due not only to the subjective factor, to the experiences collected in other provinces by the Communist Party and to fighting power acquired in long struggles by the Fourth Red Army. The objective factor, the revolutionary situation, has also long been present here: an indescribable agrarian crisis ravages the province. Great masses of working peasants and workers are sunk in poverty, famines are frequent and the peasants are roaming in multitudes from locality to locality. Banditism is very widespread in this province, expressing the hopeless condition of broad masses.

The taxes imposed on the peasant population of Szechwan is monstrous, even according to Chinese standards. In addition to the rent due to the landowners and amounting to 60 to 80 per cent of the crop, the peasants must pay various taxes, contributions, military dues, etc. The ground rent is mostly exacted for years in advance.

It is noteworthy that the Paterson section of the Communist Party is active, while the New Jersey District, as a whole, seems to slumber. Nothing has yet been heard from the District Office. Nor from any of the other sections.

Paterson, however, has already issued its own plan of work and has pledged itself in this drive to "lay down the dye and silk workers and all other workers in Paterson." Its plan calls for establishing the



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White Guard Lines Broken

The fighting position of the Red Army operating in the Soviet territory of Wan-Yuan in North-Eastern Szechwan defeated the Kuomintang troops led by Liu-Hsiang and disarmed 30,000 Kuomintang soldiers. Then parts of the Third and Fourth Kuomintang army were routed and the districts of Nankiang, Tunkiang, Batchun and others in Northern Szechwan conquered. From there the Red Army advanced towards the south and occupied the districts of Shian, Yunsan and Suiting. Further south the Red Army broke through the entrenchments of Liu-Hsiang in Kalkiang, where 100,000 Kuomintang soldiers were concentrated. The next objective is the conquest of the important ports of Wan-Hsien, in Eastern Szechwan, and of Kweichow, a traffic junction of the greatest economic, political and strategic importance. The "Latest News," an illegal Communist newspaper of Shanghai, reported on this:

"Our Fourth Red Army had broken through the united forces of the Szechwan military potentates and is again on the advance. The White Guard troops are disintegrating in panic. The arsenals which fell into our hands at the conquest of Yunsan and Shunhan contained a great quantity of munitions and are continuing the manufacture of arms and ammunition."

Struggle Spreads

In the districts of Natchie and Kiangnan, on the upper reaches of the Yangtze in Southern Szechwan, red partisan groups are fighting with the increasing support of the broad masses of the peasantry. These struggles of the Soviets have a strong influence on the city of Lutchow, an industrial and commercial center of Southern Szechwan, on the northern bank of the Yangtze and on the great salt region, farther north, where more than half a million workers are employed. The spreading of the struggle further south to Chang-Ling, near the frontier of Kweichow and Yunsan, has its influence on the peasant movement in these two provinces. If one adds to this the operations in the west and southwest extending to the frontier of the province of Yunan, one finds that the struggle has spread to nearly the whole length of the Szechwan frontier from north to the west, and that only the north-western region has not yet been involved.

Rubber City Challenges Youngstown and Canton—Mountain City Challenges Salt Lake City—Paterson, All Other Textile Centers

Akron challenges Youngstown and Canton! Denver challenges Salt Lake City! On Sunday, Jan. 27, Paterson will hold a general meeting of the Communist Party membership at which George Wishnak, National Manager of the Daily Worker will speak on the subscription drive.

These are the latest developments, as the drive to secure 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions for the Daily Worker by April 5, goes on.

New Jersey Sleeps

It is noteworthy that the Paterson section of the Communist Party is active, while the New Jersey District, as a whole, seems to slumber. Nothing has yet been heard from the District Office. Nor from any of the other sections.

Paterson, however, has already issued its own plan of work and has pledged itself in this drive to "lay down the dye and silk workers and all other workers in Paterson." Its plan calls for establishing the

largest number of monthly and yearly subscriptions in the district, to be secured by house to house canvassing and monthly Red Sundays. It calls for increasing the number of Red Builders, for organizing systematic sales before shop gates.

Paterson, furthermore, has pledged itself to gain more subscriptions than any other textile center in New England, the South, Pennsylvania and its own district.

Akron Enthused

Akron makes a glowing promise. "We pledge," it declares, "in addition to securing our quota of 60 yearly and 90 Saturday subs, to increase the regularly daily sale of the paper by 50 per cent, to build up neighborhood routes, sell the paper regularly in front of rubber shops, at union meetings, to place it on the newsstands and have at least two Red Builders to cover the busiest corners of the city. With Bolshevik determination and tempo we will go forward!"

The Denver section has already

put its drive apparatus in motion. Speakers are already making visits to unions and mass organizations to involve them in the work. Its units are challenging each other.

"If every member of the Denver section," it stresses, "would obtain one annual subscription and one Saturday subscription, we would easily double our quota of 70 daily and 95 Saturday subs. We call upon every unit bureau to take up this question and organize the campaign for a victorious fulfillment of our part."

Every unit bureau, every section bureau, every district bureau must organize the campaign for a victorious fulfillment. The Daily Worker calls for more Socialist competitions among the districts and sections. All too few have challenged each other. It calls upon the districts to get more workers to register in the subscription contest. Only eight districts are represented in the contest—not more than twenty workers. The subscription contest must be made the liveliest, the most important feature of the drive!

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Akron makes a glowing promise. "We pledge," it declares, "in addition to securing our quota of 60 yearly and 90 Saturday subs, to increase the regularly daily sale of the paper by 50 per cent, to build up neighborhood routes, sell the paper regularly in front of rubber shops, at union meetings, to place it on the newsstands and have at least two Red Builders to cover the busiest corners of the city. With Bolshevik determination and tempo we will go forward!"

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UNIONS IN ILLINOIS CALL CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

All Major Labor Groups in Bloomington Sign Call for United Front Conference to Deal With Local Relief and Social Insurance Bill

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—A call for a united front conference on unemployment, to be held on Sunday at 1 p. m. in Eagles Hall, South Main Street, has been issued by all major organizations of the American Federation of Labor here. The call has been signed by the following organizations: Machinists, Local 342; Boilermakers, Local 175; International Sheet and Metal Workers, Local 100; Railway Carmen, Local 507; Local Federation, 29; Alton System Federation; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Lodge 40; Plasterers, Local 152; McLean County Workers Alliance, No. 96. The Trades and Labor Assembly has appointed delegates.

The call, addressed to organized labor, follows: "The homes, the families and the basis for the existence of thousands of workers in McLean County have been destroyed or seriously menaced as a result of unemployment and other causes that deprive willing workers of the opportunity to work and earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.

"Realizing the need for discussion of the issues of the day and realizing the need to formulate public policy as concerned with the issues of our community, state and nation, we call upon you to take part in this conference.

"The following points are those which we propose for discussion: "Pauper Relief Affidavits. "Unemployment Relief. "Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827.

"We also invite you or your organization to add to this program any points you may desire to discuss pertaining to the social welfare of the people of the community.

"Therefore, the undersigned organizations call upon your organizations to take part in a conference, electing as your representatives three delegates. This conference will decide upon the full program and action to be taken."

"All organizations of the workers in Bloomington and McLean County are requested to communicate with the chairman of the United Front Committee, addressing Chairman, United Front Committee, 1012 North McLean Street, Bloomington, Ill. For all information concerning the conference and sending advance credentials to the conference."

Workers! Enter the Special Subscription CONTEST

1st Prize—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union. 2nd Prize—A Month in Any Workers' Camp, or \$50 in Cash. 3rd Prize—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp or \$25 in Cash. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Prizes—One Week in Any Workers' Camp, or \$12 in Cash.

Rules of the Contest—

- 1—Open to all readers and supporters of the Daily Worker. (Staff members and those employed at the Daily Worker District Offices excluded.) 2—Contest to start January 5, 1935 (midnight), and to close April 5, 1935 (midnight). 3—All contestants must register with the national office of the Daily Worker. 4—Contestants must enter all subscription blanks (obtainable at time of registration). 5—All contest subscriptions must be forwarded to the national office of the Daily Worker immediately for registration to the credit of the contest. 6—Those competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union) must secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (Those securing the most over 25, win the trip to the Soviet Union. Those competing for the other nine prizes must secure a minimum of ten yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (The nine securing the most subscriptions win the prizes.) 7—Half-yearly, quarter-yearly and Saturday subscriptions will be credited in the contest as follows: 2 six-month subs equal 1 yearly sub; 4 quarter-yearly subs. equal 1 yearly sub; 4 Saturday subs. equal 1 yearly sub. 8—Contest subscriptions will only be credited when obtained from new subscribers, or from subscribers whose subscriptions have expired for a period of two months or more. 9—All contest subscriptions registered must be accompanied by cash payment in full. 10—The contest is only open to individuals. 11—Every worker entering the contest automatically becomes a member of the Daily Worker Shock Brigade Troops. (Upon registered contestants will receive an extra Shock Brigadier Button upon receipt of his first subscription to the contest.) 12—Every worker competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union), must sign a special contest pledge card, acknowledging the contestant's intention to secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions. Those competing for the other nine prizes must sign the pledge card acknowledging their intention to secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions. (Pledge cards will be available at all points of registration for the contest.)

In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded to the tying contestants.

Daily Worker

50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

Jersey Relief Strike Sweeps Essex County

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23 (F.P.).—Several thousand relief workers have struck throughout New Jersey, under the leadership of the New Jersey State Federation of Unemployment and Relief Workers Organizations.

The strike has been most effective thus far in southern Jersey, particularly in Vineland and Glassboro, and is expected to tie up Essex County and other counties near the New York area.

Complaints center around the fact that workers on state projects are paid in grocery orders, rather than cash. A minimum wage of \$18 a week with full union scale for skilled workers is demanded.

Plans for the strike were under way ever since the state conventions of both the Socialist and Communist Parties endorsed the demands of the relief workers about a month ago. A harmonious united front has resulted.

Intimidation is charged by strike leaders against various project supervisors. This is also blamed for the slowness of the strike in getting under way in Essex County. Lack of organization previously prevented relief workers from combatting repeated curtailment of their relief grocery orders, but a threatened general shutdown of all state projects at the end of this month supplied the spark that started the action.

CONCERT IN CHICAGO FRIDAY

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A Russian music festival will be held here on Friday evening at Orchestra Hall under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Mischa Mischakoff, violinist and Anatol R. Saport, pianist will be the soloists.

Akron and Denver Fling Challenges to Neighbor Districts in Sub Drive

Rubber City Challenges Youngstown and Canton—Mountain City Challenges Salt Lake City—Paterson, All Other Textile Centers

Akron challenges Youngstown and Canton! Denver challenges Salt Lake City! On Sunday, Jan. 27, Paterson will hold a general meeting of the Communist Party membership at which George Wishnak, National Manager of the Daily Worker will speak on the subscription drive.

These are the latest developments, as the drive to secure 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions for the Daily Worker by April 5, goes on.

New Jersey Sleeps

It is noteworthy that the Paterson section of the Communist Party is active, while the New Jersey District, as a whole, seems to slumber. Nothing has yet been heard from the District Office. Nor from any of the other sections.

Paterson, however, has already issued its own plan of work and has pledged itself in this drive to "lay down the dye and silk workers and all other workers in Paterson." Its plan calls for establishing the

largest number of monthly and yearly subscriptions in the district, to be secured by house to house canvassing and monthly Red Sundays. It calls for increasing the number of Red Builders, for organizing systematic sales before shop gates.

Paterson, furthermore, has pledged itself to gain more subscriptions than any other textile center in New England, the South, Pennsylvania and its own district.

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The Denver section has already

Milwaukee Store Strike Offers Many Lessons

(This is the second article of two on the lessons of the strike of Boston Store employees in Milwaukee. Yesterday's article appeared under the head line "Milwaukee Strike Holds Lesson for Workers.")

The rank and file group of the three unions involved assumed a mass character during the Boston Store Strike in Milwaukee. These workers realized that if they were to win it was necessary to go over the heads of their leadership.

The activities carried on to strengthen the strike was undertaken by these workers. A special appeal to the other department store workers in Milwaukee was issued by this group. The effect of this appeal was tremendous, and, though it criticized the American Federation of Labor leadership and was signed by the rank and file group, the leadership was compelled, after it was issued, to give it official recognition and even praised it.

The rank and file movement is not a sectarian group, but is a genuine united front composed of workers of varied affiliations, including Socialists and Communists.

The rank and file group was instrumental in defeating the original

proposals presented by the union officials and the government mediators which would have meant total failure of the strike. Although the rank and file group fought militantly and courageously to the end, they were unable to prevent the calling off of the strike.

The leadership of the three unions, determined to break the militancy of the strikers, carried on secret negotiations with the management for days. The originally elected negotiations committee was ignored and sidetracked. The negotiations proceeded with never brought to the floor for discussion at strike meetings until the night that the strike was called off.

These tactics of the officialdom were calculated to demoralize and wear down the strikers. The leadership hoped that by keeping the membership in suspense, not informing them of the proposals, they could catch them by surprise and put the agreement over. The Communist Party, as well as the rank and file group, forewarned the strikers of this coming treachery.

Meetings Undemocratic

Why is it that in spite of the influence of the Communist Party and the rank and file group, the official leadership was able to put over an unfavorable settlement? The strike meetings were run

arbitrarily by the officialdom. The strikers would make motions and proposals, but they were ignored or sabotaged.

On the night of the so-called vote to call off the strike, the chairman of the meeting used a baseball bat for a gavel. Whenever a rank and file worker would get up to speak in

New Deal Agrarian Program Designed to Aid Bankers

FARMER REFUTES GREEN'S STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

Majority of Nebraska Farmers on Relief—Drastic Reduction in Live Stock Experienced Throughout State

By a Farmer Correspondent
SPENCER, Nebr.—In the Saturday, Jan. 11th issue of the Daily Worker I saw that Mr. Bill Green puts the blame on the farmers for the New Deal increase in living costs and that farmers who were bankrupt in 1932 can now make a living.

I am a farmer, just the same as thousands of other farmers, who has farmed a lifetime, raising crops and live stock so that all the people may live and have the things which we all need.

Today, many of us who have been able to make a living heretofore, such as it was, are working on relief jobs, receiving a bean-slip same as any other relief worker.

On this farm we used to have over a hundred head of hogs at this time of the year. Today there are seven pigs. There are four horses where we used to have nine. The same applies to cattle; we used to have fifteen and now we have four.

This is the story on most of the farms in this part of Nebraska. Eight out of ten farmers are on relief in some form or another—direct relief, ten unit plan, feed loan, or else they have a job on the Corn and Hog Program, cattle buying, etc., which is nothing but relief when you stop to think. If they did not have those "jobs" they would be going on relief. The New Deal program hasn't helped us farmers any more than it has helped the workers in the city. Today we must take out feed loans on our own stock. Everything we buy has skyrocketed—corn is \$1.06 a bushel, hay is \$20 to \$30 a ton.

Very few farmers got the government loan on their farms. They couldn't get enough money to take up debts. I have talked to many farmers about interest and taxes. They haven't paid any the last year. Today they face foreclosure or else the loan company will add on all back interest and taxes and

make out a new mortgage which means another added burden of \$500 and up, besides all other debts such as feed and seed loans. Another way is for the farmer to deed his farm to the loan company. Then the farmer can rent the farm which he has tried to own all these years, giving the loan company the benefit of all the work he and his family had done by slaving and saving all their lives.

After the loan company gets the farm, they can borrow money from the government to paint and repair buildings, etc. The farmer who tries to keep his farm, signing up everything, cannot get his loan unless his income is five times as great as the amount he needs to fix up the buildings.

When does all this New Deal benefit the farmer or the loan company (big business)? Farmers do not need such as Green to tell them that things are better. We who farm know that every move made is not for the farmer but for the loan company, the banks and big business.

Another point, the farmers around here are still waiting for the second payment on the corn and hog production program. These checks were supposed to have been paid in No-



Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, through his ability at crop destruction, has rightfully won for himself the reputation of being one of the prize offspring of the New Deal Blue Buzzer.

member. The longer they hold these payments, the more the milling company and the grain gamblers will harvest, that much less feed will the farmer be able to buy. Who benefits most here?

Workers of the city, until we farmers will get a better deal there will be no prosperity, no jobs for the unemployed. Pay no attention to the Greens, Hearsts, etc., but let us organize jointly to get the better things in life which none of us have today.

Scottsboro-Herndon Fund
International Labor Defense
Room 610, 80 East 11th Street,
New York City
I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herndon Defense Fund.

Relief Meat Looks Like Entrails

By a Worker Correspondent
CALDWELL, Idaho.—Just a little experience I have had lately, and the Daily Worker is the one paper that is fighting such hellishness imposed on people who are at the mercy of such contemptible treatment.

I applied for work on the I. E. R. A. and was finally called out. After three days work, the boss said he had some bad news for us, our budget was out twenty per cent; but that of course did not apply to him. We worked another three days, and the whole thing blew up. They told us we would get to work out the rest of our budget for this month. This blow-up came on Friday. It being their so-called commodity day.

I was anxious to know just what this relief consisted of. Being on the relief work, my name was on the commodity list, and I lined up to get mine. There were two men who weighed the meat and would say "seven pounds" (that is what they were supposed to be giving out) and one package of "Chinaman." When I reached home, I opened the package of meat and most of it looked like entrails.

Join These Shock Brigaders in the Daily Worker Subscription Contest!

- DISTRICT 1—**
Boston, Mass.: William Caccella, Mary E. Moore
- DISTRICT 2—**
New York, N. Y.: Dora Gausner, Lorenzo Stokes, Clara Reimer, S. Soutoulonia
- DISTRICT 4—**
Buffalo, N. Y.: Virginia Dix
- DISTRICT 6—**
Cleveland, Ohio: George Stefanik, Jerry Ziska, Anna Schotzneider
- DISTRICT 7—**
Detroit, Mich.: Jack Sepeld, Ben Green, A. Kazamihias, F. Shark, John Klein
- DISTRICT 8—**
Chicago, Ill.: A. A. Larson, Sam Hammersmark
- DISTRICT 10—**
Colorado, Neb.: Paul Burke, Lincoln, Neb.: Harry M. Lux, Omaha, Neb.: Calvin Kibbe
- DISTRICT 14—**
Little Falls, N. J.: Dick Kamper, Singac, N. J.: F. Provenzano, Union City, N. J.: Camillo John Calissi, Benjamin Bromowitz
- DISTRICT 18—**
Milwaukee, Wis.: Walter Richter, Louis Powell

Win a Free Trip to the Soviet Union!

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK For the Medical Advisory Board Magazine

I wish to subscribe to the Medical Advisory Board Magazine. Enclosed find one dollar for a year's subscription.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE

CALIFORNIA VIGILANTES



Thugs armed with clubs, shot guns and tear gas bombs to attack agricultural workers during the strike in Imperial Valley, Cal. Mr. Hearst sheds crocodile tears at "violence" in the Soviet Union, but is quite calm about this fascist violence which he helps to inspire.

Celery Pickers Strike Against Growers' Breaking of Contract

By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Ending their three-day strike, the 200 celery pickers, members of the Mexican Workers' Union, who tied up the Chula Vista celery fields when they struck Thursday, Jan. 10 at noon, at a meeting of their union two weeks ago voted to return to work the next morning. Declaring the growers were not living up to the contract made with the union last June which is effective until July 1935, the celery workers struck, demanding 35 cents minimum hourly wages, instead of the 25 cents minimum of the contract.

Saturday afternoon at a session of the Regional Labor Relations Board, the growers made an oral agreement to pay 30 cents an hour "when it is possible to pay it"; making much of the contract with the union, they claimed the workers had no right to break it.

G. B. Jackson, manager of the association, had threatened the strikers that unless they returned to work they would be replaced by American workers. Jackson in his own words admitted the growers are getting unusually good prices for celery this year, when he stated the association had been paying pickers 30 cents and packers 35 cents an hour for this season.

Picket lines were established Thursday when the workers went out. At the Lee Jennings ranch the ranch officials threatened the pickets with loaded shotguns. At another ranch three pickets were run down by a scab truck they were attempting to prevent leaving the field.

Ernest Dort, newly elected sheriff, showed the workers of San Diego county definitely whose side he was on, when he rushed deputies into the strike zone. Brereton, the sheriff's star "expert," when asked to investigate the reports of threatened violence against the strikers, said the growers had weapons but were keeping them on their property.



When the local N.R.A. officials heard the news of the strike, they had to wire to Los Angeles, to the executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board for instructions. Otto Heitman, the local representative of the N.R.A. setup, stated he wouldn't take action until he was instructed by Towne Nylander, his boss in Los Angeles. Heitman is the big shot of the local A. F. of L. Central Labor Council and very active in the local A. F. of L. top circles. Later Heitman announced a representative of the labor board in Los Angeles would arrive here to hold a hearing in the federal building.

Official announcement of the settlement of the strike was made on Jan. 13 by Otto Heitman, local representative of the National Labor Relations Board, and high mogul of the A. F. of L. Central Labor Council. The Labor Relations Board rushed two men down from Los Angeles, Towne Nylander and Fitzgerald, upon receipt of the strike news, in an attempt at quick arbitration and settlement, fearing that the strike idea might spread to agricultural workers in other parts of the county who are also affected by the 25c minimum wage contract. Despite this minimum contract, workers claim in some Vista and Escondido fields hourly wages are as low as 15c to 17c an hour.

Granite Local Hits Gag Rule Of Officials

By a Worker Correspondent

CONCORD, N. H.—The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Secretary of the Concord Branch of the International Association of Granite Cutters to the Granite Cutters' Journal. This letter was kept out of the Journal by Mr. Squibb, International President of the Union. This is the second time that report of the Concord branch has been suppressed. The letter follows:

Concord Branch at its December monthly meeting voted to file the December circular with protest regarding the decisions by the I. E. C., on the propositions put forward by Concord, Barre, Redstone, Montpelier, Buffalo and New York Branches.

On the Barre and Concord proposals for a convention of delegates of the Eastern Branches, on the question of wages and hours, this Branch feels that such a convention could be the means of promoting and carrying out a united program of action in support of the great demand for the shorter working day, and work week, without reduction in wages, and could work out a uniform scale regarding wages and hours which would apply in the East with respect towards the higher wage scale which applies in New York and other metropolitan centers. This proposition could be laid before the interested Branches for a vote on the question, regardless of how the I. E. C., may feel about the proposed N. R. A. regional agreement.

We are heartily in favor of the proposition of Redstone Branch to strike out Section 23 of the constitution. This section smacks of Hitlerism and has no place in the constitution of a labor organization whose principles are based on free democratic expression.

Concerning the Montpelier proposal, Concord Branch feels that Montpelier Branch should be accorded the right to participate in the election of the Barre business agent, so long as it is part of his job to cover the territory under jurisdiction of Montpelier Branch.

By the reports which are coming to Concord, we feel that New York Branch is perfectly justified in protesting against conditions on the Maderia job. Our association has received about enough promises and pledges from the management of that job. A serious attempt should

Eleven-Hour Day With Ten-Hours Pay in Fla.

By an Agricultural Worker Correspondent

LAKE WALES, Fla.—I am writing a few lines in regards to the way the bosses of the Hill Brothers Canning Plant are treating their labor. They work them eleven and a half hours a day and only pay them for ten. I hope that you will do your best to keep the workers from buying any of this canned grape fruit for they are working the people from before daylight until after dark at starvation wages.

NOTE

We publish every Thursday letters from farmers, agricultural, cannery and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

be made immediately to put that job on a 100 per cent union basis, or call a spade a spade. To allow these conditions to go on, only weakens the morale and saps the strength of our Association.

In regard to the protest of Buffalo Branch against the "red-baiting" activities of President Green of the A. F. of L., Concord Branch feels that it is high time that our Association follow the example of other trade unions in demanding a stop to this "red baiting" which only serves the interests of the large manufacturers, headed by the Chamber of Commerce and other open-shop leaders, who seek to establish company unions.

The Concord Branch membership would like to know why President Squibb excluded the December letter of the Concord secretary from the Journal.

Work at Swenson's sheds appears to be petering out, with many workers having been laid off during the holiday periods. Concord Branch has submitted proposals for a shorter work day, with no reduction in pay, to the manufacturers.

Fraternally,
DAN McBAIN, Secretary.

Jersey Jobless Fight Relief Case of Negro

By a Worker Correspondent

PATERSON, N. J.—The "woman with a big smile and a heart of stone" is what the Paterson unemployed and relief workers have to put up with in the relief station at School No. 1 on Fair Street.

A Negro, James Pinkey, was told by this "kind-hearted" woman that he had to show receipts of what he did with the insurance money he received after his wife's death, before she would put him back on the relief rolls again.

This worker is actually starving on his feet while fighting for relief. Fellow worker Pinkey told Mrs. Dorothy Keller, the smiling woman in charge of the Relief Administration, that he could not eat receipts, that he was hungry now, that he needed food immediately because he had a cup of tea in two days.

This kind-hearted lady would not give him relief. She has a picture of her little son in the office. He looks healthy and she sees to it that he gets the best of food, the best of clothes and that generally the best of care is given him. At the same time she doesn't care if another mother's son eats or not.

This kind of administrator should be thrown out of her office. And an administrator be put in charge who will have some consideration for the unemployed and relief workers who have nothing to eat, nor good clothes to wear, nor a place to sleep. She should give the workers medical attention at once when they need it, not after they die.

If the relief officials would have seen to it that fellow worker Pinkey got blankets when he asked for them, his wife might have been living today. But they did not, and now she is gone.

The complaint committee of the Paterson branch of the United Employment and Relief Workers' Association of New Jersey is now fighting this case for fellow worker Pinkey, and will fight these relief officials until they get him back on relief.

5 Out of 200 Applicants Get Relief Work

By a Worker Correspondent

MADISON, Me.—The E.R.A. administrators have just accepted about 200 applications for work relief here in Madison. They announced yesterday that out of these 200 applications, five would be given full time work (30 hours at 35 cents, 40 cents for painters and carpenters).

The rest will have to get along with part time work or no work, and only 22 may be employed at one time. \$3,000 has been allotted for a ten-week period, which brings the average down to about \$150 a week per family. Food and clothing for the unemployed seems to be only a rumor.

Most of the victims can now realize the futility of individual pleading and some of them have even become so radical as to consider mass action.

Rank and File Block Granite Code Proposal

By a Worker Correspondent

QUINCY, Mass.—Thanks to the publicity given by the Daily Worker and the strenuous opposition offered by the Barre, Vt. and Concord, N. H. branches of the International Association of Granite Cutters, the N.R.A. code agreement as proposed and favored by Mr. Squibb, International President, and his Executive Council has failed to materialize.

The union officials may try to save face by laying their failure on other causes than that which sprung from the rank and file, but there can be no doubt that Barre and Concord have done much to preserve the union, than will be readily admitted. Notwithstanding appeals, requests and demands from those branches for a preliminary conference of rank and file delegates to consider the proposed N.R.A. code agreement, Squibb and his Executive Council pushed the thing along with undue expedition. So much so, that many did not understand to what the proposal committed the union.

New Agreement Proposed
In the meantime, Concord branch proceeded to draw up a new agreement to the Concord employers, which would take the place of the one expiring on Dec. 31, 1934. As required, the Concord secretary sent a copy of the proposed Concord agreement to Squibb in the latter part of November. That agreement put forward the demand for seven hours a day with eight hours pay. Squibb and his council merely noted the fact that there was such a new agreement proposed.

As a rule, in fact invariably, when the International President and the Executive Council disapprove of any part of a proposed new agreement, such disapproval is given and time is allowed before Dec. 31 for communications to be exchanged, before the expiration of the old agreement on this disapproval. That did not happen in this instance.

Relying upon success in forcing through a code agreement, Squibb and his council ignored Concord's new agreement other than merely "noting" it. Hearing nothing from Squibb, the secretary of the Concord branch, as instructed by the membership of the branch, sent notice of changes and copy of the proposed agreement to the Concord manufacturers in the last week of December.

Within three days of his doing so, he got a telegram from Squibb dis-

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board (The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Stuttering

J. S., Bronx, N. Y.—As you state in your letter, the nervousness, stuttering and excessive perspiration of your hands are all expressions of a nervous trouble. To treat it in a fundamental way, you should go to one of the psychiatrist clinics (for nervousness) which we have recommended.

You can obtain some relief in a more superficial way by treatment of the symptoms rather than the cause. Get a pint of 10 per cent aluminum chloride. Wash your hands with soap and water three times a day, dry them, then dab some of the aluminum chloride on your hands. When this dries, apply some talcum powder. This will reduce the perspiration. For the tenseness and nervousness you might get tablets of sodium bromide of five grains each. Take three of these three times a day, five days a week. You must skip the sodium bromides one or two days a week, because taking it steadily sometimes causes a rash of pimples. If this happens it can be easily cured by stopping the drug.

For the stuttering, you should practice reading aloud and singing. You will probably be able to do both of these easily when alone. Continue doing this until you feel more self-confident, then try singing with others; first members of your family, then friends. If your voice is not good, go to meetings where you can join in the mass singing. If you can carry a tune, hum or whistle at your work. In the meantime always talk slowly. Don't be in a hurry to finish the sentence. You are less likely to stumble in your speech of you go slow.

All of these measures are designed to restore your self-confidence. When you have gained it you will stop stuttering. This is not an incurable trouble. Many have overcome it. Be persistent and do not allow yourself to get discouraged.

Many Subscribers for Magazine
"I was glad to learn that the Medical Advisory Board is going to get out a monthly magazine of health advice. I am sure it will be a great success." So writes M. S.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

She Got Her Wages!

WE WROTE A FEW COLUMNS a month or so ago about the conditions of the domestic workers. As a result of these articles, we received several inquiries about the Domestic Workers Union. And as a result of this, the Domestic Workers Union has organized several additional locals.

ONE OF THESE GROUPS is in Sunnyside, L. I. Today a letter comes relating how these organized domestic workers are upsetting the good ladies of Sunnyside. These employers, we are told, besides claiming they simply can't afford to pay the girls union wages, claim that the girls are "satisfied." A few of them say that having a girl work for them (at non-union wages) enables them to engage in "radical" activity. We are asked to "answer" these questions.

THEY NEED LITTLE ANSWERING. Employers have always claimed their workers are satisfied. It is also an old-story that employers very reluctantly deprive themselves of the slightest personal comfort in order to pay employees what their labor is worth. The third "question" is a more serious one. A so-called "radical" who in order to engage in "radical" activities, employs someone to work for her below union wages, can only discredit all radicals. The old Greek philosophers used to believe in a society where some men were meant to be leaders and thinkers and others—all their lives were destined to be slaves. Evidently these ladies believe in this kind of society. The Communists do not. The Domestic Workers Union does not.

THE ORGANIZER OF THAT UNION, Mary Ford, writes us the following letter to show her determined action of the domestic workers is pushing forward towards raising their standard of living. It should give domestic workers in Sunnyside, L. I. and elsewhere their cue.

"A MEMBER OF THE DOMESTIC WORKERS UNION was employed on Park Avenue as a houseworker," she writes. "After six weeks she came down with a severe case of grippe and asked her employer to hire someone to replace her temporarily. But her employer told her that if she had to get another worker, it would have to be permanently. When the worker returned a week or so later, the employer wanted to deduct \$4.16 from her wages because she had had two days off. When the worker refused to leave without receiving her full pay, this Park Avenue woman threatened to call a policeman and to throw her clothes out.

"A representative of the Union called and told the employer that if she failed to pay the girl the full amount of her pay, the Union would picket, would expose her through leaflets, the press, etc. This made her change her mind, and the following day, the worker received her wages in full. The members of the Union were much heartened by this victory because it

of Philadelphia in sending in \$1 for an advance subscription.

Many Daily Worker readers have decided to take advantage of the special offer made for advance subscriptions. There are several "health" magazines now being published but none of them fill the need for an honest magazine devoted to giving the best possible advice on health and hygiene for workers. Most of the other magazines are published in connection with fake "health food" products, others are published for appearance in doctor's offices only.

Many suggestions for names of the magazines have come in. The contest for the best name closes on Jan. 31. The probable date of the first issue will be March 15.

Tasty-Yeast

B. M., New York, N. Y.—We feel that we can state—with very little fear of contradiction—that all medicinal products advertised over the radio have little or no value. We are absolutely certain that many of them are decidedly harmful—harmful either because of the ingredients contained in them, or because people taking them are lulled into a false sense of security.

It should be obvious to all workers that commercial houses use all sorts of advertising methods to reach the buying public, because it is through such methods that they can overcome the competition of other firms. When profit takes the place of use—science is thrown into the dirt heap.

Specially prepared yeast compounds, and particularly those which are combined with chocolate, sugar, or other substances, are of doubtful value as a food or medicinal product. Most physicians disapprove of yeast products, which are taken indiscriminately by the layman, and the American Medical Association has never recommended them.

The claims made for tasty-yeast are totally without foundation. Such a method of increasing one's vitamin intake is both expensive and unsound from a scientific standpoint. Other natural food products have more of the needed vitamins and are much less costly.

proved once again the power of the organization and the possibilities of using this power for raising demands for higher wages and better conditions.

The union has new headquarters at 262 Lenox Avenue and at 340 East 73rd Street, New York City.

"P. S." writes Comrade Ford, "Forgot to say that Mrs. S. in trying to prove how good an employer she was, said that she had given the girl six handkerchiefs and a bottle of perfume for Christmas. . ."

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

It is old, this tale of the poet who creates beauty while starving to death in an attic. It is one of the favorite romances of the soulful bourgeoisie. One would imagine they could see what an indictment it is of their system. Robert Burns, Verlaine, Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, and a hundred other geniuses received nothing but a beggar's misery as their pay from this system. The bourgeoisie is proud of its culture, but it always persecuted and degraded those who created culture.

Poetry has no cash value in a world where steel and coal are king, some may tell us. They blame the machine age. But here is another curious fact: the very men who created this machine age, not the merchants, nor the factory owners, nor the bankers, but the inventors—they, too, have suffered the ingratitude of capitalism.

Inventors have been as starved and neglected as the poets. The histories are full of pathetic tales of the misery of the inventors. Men who created literally billions of dollars worth of new values lie buried in pauper's graves. It was always some shrewd speculator, as incapable of inventing anything as of writing poetry, who cashed in. Under the profit system, the creators are always poor; it is only the predatory exploiters who can thrive.

A Dangerous Disease

INVENTION is a sort of bug that stings and buzzes in the mind, and gives no peace. It is a creative just as ardent as that of the artist. Really, there is no line between all the branches of creative thought; and many inventors I have known were more temperamental than any poet.

Inventors have to invent, just as mothers have to have children. In America today, I would advise, however, any budding inventor to think twice before he embarks on this mad career.

If after years of costly and painful and patient experiment, he will stumble on something valuable, his troubles will have only begun.

Every large corporation has a swarm of slick patent lawyers who specialize in legal robbery. As soon as the isolated inventor files his patent, it is their property. If they want it, they commence a series of legal maneuvers that are amazing in their bold cynicism. They file all sorts of counter-claims, they establish priorities and claim infringements, they have a whole bag of tricks.

The result is, the poor inventor's hands are tied. He hasn't the unlimited funds to hire slick lawyers; he can't fight the corporations in court. Very often, he is glad to settle and for a small sum lets them keep his brain-child.

I knew of one such case; a young inventor friend of mine, who, after three years of litigation, found himself in the position where the corporations threatened to send him to jail for having made his invention. Think of it, they took his invention, and then were going to punish him for it! It sounds incredible, but it is true.

My friend went into a courtroom and apologized to the corporation for having infringed on "their" patent. He didn't want to go to jail, and so he told a humiliating lie. He is now clerking in a grocery store, and is cured of this dangerous disease of invention.

Rewarded!

THEY boast of their "individualism" in America. But in Hollywood there are hundreds of writers who work for wages in what is a kind of factory chain belt system. Because it is still a gold-rush industry, they receive good wages, but hundreds of inventors who work for the big corporations are glad to get thirty and forty dollars a week.

Before they are given the job, they must sign a contract which turns over everything they invent to the corporation. I knew a group of young inventors who worked for a big radio corporation. One of them devised an invention that was worth several million dollars a year to his firm. He was raised to fifty dollars a week, and glad to get it.

Where Invention Flourishes

THERE is a great creative force in the masses that is crushed and never heard of under capitalism. It is surprising to go through a history of invention and to see how many originated in the minds of obscure factory workers.

The process still goes on; hundreds of workers file their claims yearly, but nothing comes of it.

Only in the Soviet Union has there been a whole set of new laws, rewards and safeguards that encourage and protect the worker-inventor.

It has resulted in an inventors' movement such as America and the world has never seen. Billions of rubles have been saved the Soviet builders by the work of these men and women.

Oswald Garrison Villard tells of visiting a single plant in the Soviet Union, in which no less than 1,400 labor-saving suggestions and inventions had been turned in by the workers in the course of a year.

The Soviet inventor has the law on his side; he is richly rewarded with money and honor, and what is most important to an inventor, he is allowed the legal right to see his invention through the process of manufacture and use.

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by del

WHY THE U.S. ENTERED THE WAR

Revealing Cable Sent to Walter Hines Page, U. S. Ambassador in Great Britain, to President Woodrow Wilson, on the Eve of America's Entry into the World War on April 2, 1917, Reprinted from the February Issue of FIGHT

The Real Reason

March 5

"The only way of maintaining our present preeminent trade position . . . is by declaring war on Germany."

—Ambassador Page.

March 5, 1917. TO THE PRESIDENT:

THE inquiries which I have made here about financial conditions disclose an international situation which is most alarming to the financial and industrial outlook of the United States. England has not only to pay her own war bills, but is obliged to finance her Allies as well. Up to the present time she has done these tasks out of her own capital. But she cannot continue her present extensive purchases in the United States without shipping gold as payment for them, and there are two reasons why she cannot make large shipments of gold. "In the first place, both England and France must keep the larger part of the gold they have to maintain issues of their paper at par; and in the second place, the German U-bots has made the shipping of gold a dangerous procedure even if they had it to ship. There is therefore a pressing danger that the Franco-American exchange will be greatly disturbed; the inevitable consequences will be that orders by all the Allied governments will be reduced to the lowest possible amount and that trans-Atlantic trade will practically come to an end.

"The result of such a stoppage will be a panic in the United States. The world will be divided into two hemispheres, one of them, our own, will have the gold and the commodities; the other, Great Britain and Europe, will need these commodities, but it will have no money with which to pay for them. Moreover, it will have practically no commodities of its own to exchange for them. The financial and commercial result will be almost as bad for the United States as for Europe. We shall soon reach this condition unless we take quick action to prevent it. Great Britain and France must have a credit in the United States which will be large enough to prevent the collapse of world trade and the whole financial structure of Europe.

"IF THE United States declare war against Germany, the greatest help we could give Great Britain and the Allies would be such credit. If we should adopt this policy, an excellent plan would be for our government to make a large investment in a Franco-British loan. Another plan would be to guarantee such a loan. A great advantage would be that all the money would be kept in the United States.

"We could keep on with our trade and increase it, till the war ends, and after the war Europe would purchase food and enormous supply of materials with which to re-equip her peace industries. We should thus reap the profit of an uninterrupted and perhaps an enlarging trade over a number of years and we should hold their securities in payment.

"On the other hand, if we keep nearly all the gold and Europe cannot pay for reestablishing its economic life, there may be a world wide panic for an indefinite period.

"OF COURSE, we cannot extend such a credit unless we go to war with Germany. But is there no way in which our government might immediately and indirectly help the establishment in the United States of a large Franco-

Famous Marx-Engels Letters to Be Issued in English Edition

When the correspondence of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels was published in 1913, Lenin wrote: "In this correspondence it is not merely that Marx and Engels here stand out before the reader in striking relief and in all their greatness. The extremely rich theoretical content of Marxism is unfolded most vividly, since Marx and Engels again and again return in the letters to the most diverse aspects of their teachings, emphasizing and explaining—at times discussing with each other and proving to each other—the most recent (in relation to previous views), most important and most difficult points."

Publication in early February of an English edition of this famous correspondence by International Publishers will give United States readers an opportunity to study the most important sources of Marxism which Lenin valued so highly. The letters covered the period 1846-1895 and were prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, V. Adoratsky of the Institute writes the introduction. There is a subject index and letters are provided with notes relating to persons and events mentioned in the text.

To the Rescue!



What They Told Us

April 2

"We have no selfish ends to serve . . . we desire no conquest, no dominion . . . we seek no material compensations for the sacrifices we shall freely make . . ."

—President Wilson.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, APRIL 2, 1917

THE world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted on the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensations for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make it.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish what we know not what purpose, there can be no security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept game of battle with this natural foe of liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the Nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power.

We are glad now that we see the

facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight this for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and for the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. . . .

I AM not thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a war against mankind. . . .

"Our object now as then, to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purposes and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. . . .

"But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we have and everything that we hope, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her she can do no other."

THEATRE

Broadway Night's Entertainment

FLY AWAY HOME — Comedy in three acts by Dorothy Bennett and Irving White; produced by Theron Bamberger, staged by Mr. Mitchell; at the Forty Eighth Street Theatre.

THIS is pre-war stuff, old and tried—unluckily, not of vintage years and beginning to turn sour. Its formula has been termed "sophisticated" since the good old days of Queen Victoria.

In reality, it is a fairly harmless little piece, enjoying its own, unvarying little jokes on the theme of present day youngsters' knowledge of biology—the four of them range in age from twelve to nineteen—and their parent's shocked smugness.

The rather diffuse story of the plot will not bear retelling; we cannot take it more seriously than the authors who used it only as a thread upon which to hang their sometimes laugh-producing, sometimes flat gag-lines.

The best acting honors go to the youngsters, and particularly to Joan Tompkins as Linda Masters and Edwin Phillips as Corey Masters, the two older children of the distracted father. Their playing had freshness, self-assurance, pace, variety. As for the star of the evening, Mr. Thomas Mitchell in the role of the father, I found his deliberate pace distinctly annoying. It slowed down a play that was none too exciting at its best, and that sagged completely to rest in the middle act.

Another sign of the times: that Communism and Soviet Russia have to be dragged in even into a play like "Fly Away Home."—L. A.

Concentration units: A regular Daily Worker seller before your concentration point will teach workers the value of organization. Make this an integral part of your unit activity and increase the Daily Worker circulation.

(To Be Continued)

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 was the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

CHAPTER II. Life of Lenin XV.

AT the same time, it was necessary for the international working class movement in the new period from 1921 to make a turn and "organize the retreat" preparatory to new advance. The newly-formed Communist Parties were required to pass from the previous directly revolutionary situation to the task of building up and organizing their strength in the daily struggle and winning the majority of the working class. To this task the Third Congress of the Communist International was devoted in the summer of 1921, under the close leadership of Lenin. In December of the same year the policy of the united working class front was developed under Lenin's guidance.

How long would this new situation of the "balance" or "breathing space" for which "we have all the means requisite. . . . Of course we have not yet established a socialist society, but we have all the means requisite for its establishment." The unequal battle for life and consciousness dragged on over months. On January 21, 1924, he died.

"A balance has been attained, a highly unstable one, but certainly a balance. Will it last long? I don't know; nor do I think that any one can tell. We must, therefore, show the greatest possible 'wrenchiness.' (Speech to the Ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress, December 23, 1921.)

And again in November, 1922, at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, in one of the last speeches that he was able to make to the world, Lenin said: "Now for the first time we have the possibility of learning. I do not know how long this possibility will last. I do not know how long the capitalist powers will give us the opportunity of learning in peace and quietude. But we must utilize every moment in which we are free from war, that we may learn, and learn from the bottom up. . . .

"I am confident that in this sense we have to say, not only for the Russians, but for the foreigners as well, that the most important thing for us all in the period now opening is to learn. We Russians have to learn in the general sense. You have to learn in the special sense that you may gain a genuine understanding of the organization, structure, method and substance of revolutionary work. If you do this, I am confident that the prospects



for the world revolution are not merely favorable, but splendid."

These were among the last words of Lenin. Already in the spring of 1922 the fatal illness that was to end his life had shown itself in the paralysis of his right arm and leg. He fought it through; he resumed work; but he had to complain that he could no longer win the same response from his overdriven physique and brain. In the spring of 1923 came a second and heavier attack. In May, 1923, he wrote his last article, "On Cooperation," pointing the way forward to the "establishment of a fully socialized society" for which "we have all the means requisite. . . . Of course we have not yet established a socialist society, but we have all the means requisite for its establishment."

The unequal battle for life and consciousness dragged on over months. On January 21, 1924, he died.

THE work of Lenin's last period, the period of the leadership of the world revolution, from 1917 to 1923, is like a gigantic torso. In the previous periods he put forward each time at the outset a precise formulation of the task to be accomplished, which appeared to his contemporaries at the beginning like a madman's dream, and accomplished it with exact completeness.

He formulated the conception of the Bolshevik Party, of a workers' revolutionary party, rising to the full heights of political revolutionary leadership, yet never turning into a sect, but linked to the masses and their everyday struggle and life by a million ties.

This conception was realized in the Bolshevik Party, when in every other country social democracy turned either into the slough of opportunism or into sectarian dogmatism.

At the beginning of the War he formulated his conception of the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war from the overthrow of imperialism. This transformation was realized with exact completeness in 1917. At the beginning of the Russian Revolution he

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

The Hillsboro Decision

Question: Why did the lawyers for the Hillsboro defendants agree to a compromise in the case? By accepting a compromise the lawyers for the defendants belittled the honest coal miners who looked to them for help.—Illinois Worker.

Answer: Because of the wide-spread interest in the Hillsboro case and because of the complex nature of the issues involved, the department is printing the official statement of the Chicago District of the International Labor Defense in reply to the question. The statement follows:

It must be understood, in the first place, that it was not the attorneys who settled the case. This was done jointly by all the defendants and the International Labor Defense. The lawyers only entered into negotiations with the prosecution. The latter made several proposals, some five of them, before the last one was offered. These included the sentencing of five of the defendants to a year in the penitentiary on the treason charge; the sentencing of Jan Wittenberg and John Adams alone, who were not from Montgomery County; and so on.

The prosecution was anxious at the time of the arrests to sentence all the defendants. But due to mass pressure and the exposure of the county officials in a pamphlet by the I.L.D., the prosecution was forced to retreat. The people in the county started to object to spending money for the trial. We took advantage of this.

But from the beginning to the end of the case we stood for the acquittal of all of the fourteen defendants. This is proved by statements in the Chicago press which came out at twelve o'clock on the day of the trial. They said that "the defense in the treason case in Hillsboro did not accept the proposals made for a parole of the defendants and the case is to be called to trial this afternoon."

We had a large following, but the question of an acquittal was not certain. By accepting the proposal (which was very much modified due to the pressure of the defendants) we made many friends in the county, who would have come out against us if we had refused and gone on with the trial. The thing to remember is that the treason charge, the so-called violation of the Illinois Criminal Syndicalist Law, was dropped. This was a victory for the defendants.

The prosecution wanted to put the defendants in jail, but they felt the pressure of the workers and people of the county. In order to avoid the responsibility for the case, they wanted to show that the defendants would not accept a parole, although they had been given plenty of opportunity to go free. We felt that we were in a position where a parole of the nature that was offered, a parole of nine months on a plea of not guilty, was the best that we could get. If the trial had actually taken place, there was no certainty that we could get the defendants off.

Our lawyers were not "belittling" the coal miners. The lawyers did very little of the work. It was the defendants who settled their own case. The twelve defendants who came from Montgomery could have gone scot free if they had accepted the jailing of Wittenberg and Adams. They were the coal miners, and it was they who decided unanimously that "all were to be free or none." We are very proud to record this fact, especially since one of the twelve is a member of the Socialist Party.

It is true that the case ended only in a partial victory. It was not entirely won. To win greater victories, it is necessary for all workers in Illinois, regardless of their political opinions, to join the fight to repeal the Criminal Syndicalist Law. We ask the comrade who asked the question to help send delegates to the mass conference to be held in Springfield for the purpose of repealing this anti-working class act.

Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

NEW YORK—Huddled in their squalid three-room flat in a fire trap tenement building at 181 Butler Street in the Red Hook district of the city, six members of a destitute Porto Rican family were asphyxiated here by gas escaping from a water heater in the kitchen. The victims included five adults and an 11-year-old boy.

The water heater was the only means the family had for warming their wind-swept home and they had left it burning after closing all the windows before going to bed. None survived the night. Three were found sprawled on their faces on the front room and kitchen floors, indicating they had tried to reach a window during the night but had collapsed in the attempt.

The flat was cold and barely furnished when the police arrived, showing the extreme poverty of the family. The bodies were taken to the morgue. Burial will be in the Potter's Field plots which the city reserves for the homeless and moneyless.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M. — WEAF — Denny Orch.
- WOR — Sports Resume Stan Len.
- WJZ — Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC — Myrt and Marge
- 7:15 — WEAF — Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR — Lum and Abner
- WABC — Concert Orch.
- WABC — Just Plain Bill
- 7:30 — WEAF — Minstrel Show
- WOR — The Street Singer
- WABC — Nick Lucas, Songs
- 7:45 — WOR — Comedy: Music
- WJZ — Nichols Orch.: Ruth Ewing, Songs
- WABC — Boake Carter, Comediant
- 8:00 — WEAF — Valley's Varieties
- WOR — Motor Boat Show Talks
- WABC — All-Girl Orch. and Chorus, Direction of Phil Spitalny
- 8:15 — WOR — Little Symphony
- Orch.: Philip James, Conductor; Alex Young Mar-tuchess, Viola
- WJZ — Jesters Male Trio
- 8:30 — WJZ — Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano
- WABC — Johnson Orch.; Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator; Speaker: Charles L. Sahr, Pres. Natl. Petroleum Ass'n
- 8:00 — WEAF — Captain Henry's Show Boat
- WOR — Hillbilly Music
- WJZ — Death Valley Days
- WABC — Gray's Orch.: Annette Nanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 9:30 — WOR — Little Theatre Tournment
- WJZ — Harold L. Jokes, Recitatory of Interior, at Am. Road Builders Assn. Convention, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- 10:00 — WEAF — Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, Vocalist; and others
- WOR — Channing Orch.
- WJZ — American Composers Concert; Rochester Philharmonic Orch.; Howard Hanson, Conductor
- 10:15 — WOR — Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30 — WOR — Kemp Orch.
- WABC — Bank Credit in Relation to Recovery—Charles O. Hardy, Brookings Institute; Fred Garlock, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
- WABC — Stevens Orch.
- 10:45 — WABC — Voice of the Crossings
- 11:00 — WEAF — Talk—J. E. Kennedy
- WOR — News Orch.
- WJZ — Dance Orch.
- 11:15 — WEAF — Berger Orch.
- WJZ — Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30 — WEAF — Dance Music (Also WJZ, WMCA, WOR, WVEB)
- WABC — Meridian 7-1212—Skitch
- 12:00 — WABC — Dance Music (to 1:30 A.M.)

William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

HEARST'S OWN CORRESPONDENT CITES FACTS ABOUT SOVIET UNION WHICH PROVE THAT HEARST IS A LIAR

A NEW witness has come forward to prove Mr. William Randolph Hearst a liar.

This witness is not a Communist; not a "radical"; not even a liberal.

He is none other than Mr. Hearst's own paid agent, H. R. Knickerbocker.

Who is this Mr. Knickerbocker?

Mr. Knickerbocker is Hearst's "star correspondent" in Europe. He is paid—and paid well—to write lying reports that are fit to print in the Hearst press.

Recently Mr. Knickerbocker was in the Soviet Union. He wrote a series of articles based partly on what he saw there and partly on the figments of his Hearstian imagination. These articles were published in Mr. Hearst's New York Journal.

There are many lies in Mr. Knickerbocker's ar-

ticles. Mr. Knickerbocker is an experienced and accomplished liar.

But the point is that Mr. Knickerbocker saw with his own eyes the triumphant progress of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union and felt constrained to lie somewhat less brazenly than his employer, and even, at infrequent intervals, to report something approximating the truth.

Compare the statements in Mr. Hearst's radio speech of January 5 with the following statements from Mr. Knickerbocker's article in the New York Journal of January 14.

Mr. Hearst says that the Soviet Union is a "fearful failure."

Mr. Knickerbocker says that the Soviet Union "has strengthened its economic position enormously"; that "the Bolsheviks have successfully

attained the first objective of their first Five-Year Plan: To industrialize Russia to such an extent that, if necessary, she could carry on and perfect her industrialization by herself without help from abroad. By this means they have ABOLISHED UNEMPLOYMENT."

Mr. Hearst dramatically proclaims that "starvation stalks starkly" across the Soviet Union.

Mr. Knickerbocker says "The Bolsheviks have made an impressive start towards the fulfillment of the second Five-Year Plan's principal objective: To double the food supply; triple the amount of consumption goods, and continue the process of industrialization at a speed but slightly less than that of the first plan."

Mr. Knickerbocker says, "The Bolsheviks have organized the farmers in a way which, in the opinion of

even hostile foreign experts, ought to result in production considerably superior to the production of the dwarf farms which formerly constituted 90 per cent of the farms."

Mr. Hearst says that "government by the proletariat" is "government by ignorance."

Mr. Knickerbocker reports, "The Bolsheviks have taught nearly everybody in the Soviet Union to read and write and have aroused among the youth a hunger for knowledge which has no parallel in any other country."

In his radio speech Mr. Hearst accused Comrade Kossior and the Soviet press of lying about conditions in the Soviet Union.

We say to the workers and farmers of America: Compare Mr. Hearst's statements with those of his own correspondent and then judge WHO IS THE LIAR.

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1935

Why Wait for Snow?

THERE is a heavy snow in New York and the City Fathers are crowing that now they can "give work."

Is not this typical capitalist insanity?

On one hand, a million workers with no jobs, and millions of dollars of accumulated wealth and idle machinery on the other—and we have to wait and pray for snow to "give work!"

Communists have a saner, more dependable solution for the unemployment problem: Let the workers take over the factories, the railroads, the banks and the mines, and put workers to work providing the food and clothing which the masses so badly need.

Why wait for snow?

Destruction for Profits

FIVE HUNDRED working class families, men, women and children in the little town of Everson, Pennsylvania, are huddled today in miserable shacks without any water supply.

Yesterday, agents of the Delaware Valley Utilities Company smashed all the water hydrants and pipes with sledge hammers to teach a "lesson to the town that did not pay its bill," as a leading capitalist paper puts it.

Ninety per cent of the families are on relief. The bill they "owe" the big utility monopoly is \$750.

Borough officials admitted reluctantly that a single spark in this freezing weather will inevitably set the shacks on fire—and there is not a drop of water available.

Could anyone imagine such a monstrous destruction of water hydrants in the Soviet Union, where the workers and farmers rule through the dictatorship of the proletariat?

They dare to call the Communists "destructive." But what the Communists want to destroy is only this rotten capitalist system which permits the criminal destruction by capitalists defending their profits.

Garment Strike Now!

THE decision by the District of Columbia Supreme Court that the cotton garment manufacturers must comply with the order for a 10 per cent wage increase and a reduction in working hours to 36 a week was neatly timed to fall on the eve of demands for a general strike.

This decision very strangely gives the leading officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union just the excuse they need for delaying strike action still further.

The way the I.L.G.W.U. officials and the government work hand in glove is revealed by the way Roosevelt's order for a wage increase came just in time to call off the strike of 200,000 cotton garment workers last summer.

And now this very handy decision of the Supreme Court judge against the employers comes again in time to cut off the impending strike.

But the employers aren't scared one bit by these court decisions. They know the government is theirs.

What really frightens them is the prospect of a real strike that would shut the shops!

A strike over the heads of the Dubinsky and Hillmans is what will win higher wages and shorter hours for the workers!

The Relief Fund Controversy

ROOSEVELT'S legislative caucus in Congress is lining up its forces to give him full power to spend \$4,880,000,000 for the work "relief" program.

The significant thing is that Roosevelt wants power to spend this vast sum without having to specify to anyone or anybody how these "relief" funds shall be spent.

This will give Roosevelt an enormous club with which to smash all opposition, to browbeat and bully workers, to build himself a powerful bureaucratic machine, and to cut real relief expenditures to the bone.

It is, in addition, another step in the fascist concentration of power into the hands of an ever smaller group of most powerful capitalists who control the government.

Finally, it will give Roosevelt full leeway to build all the necessary military camps, ships, training grounds, and so on, necessary for his huge war program.

"Socialists Come Next"

THE hired thug of the Racine Association of Commerce dropped a significant phrase.

After boasting that "all Communist halls will be smashed," "Big Nick" Bins, the thug, warned that "Socialists come next."

This the Communist Party has repeatedly, and with all seriousness, explained to the workers.

The terrorism, the raids, the kidnappings against the Communists inevitably means similar brutality "next" against Socialists and trade unionists.

Is it not clear that the only safety against fascist terrorism lies in the unity of all workers, Socialist and Communist?

Is it not clear that whoever or whatever hinders this unity only prepares for the violence that will "come next"—against Socialists and trade union workers everywhere?

Now is the time to unite!

Textile Strike

LEADERS of the United Textile Workers of America have just warned that they will call a general strike in the spring IF the Department of Justice does not prosecute employers who do not comply with the decisions of the National Textile Board.

Lately both of these officials, Thomas McMahon and Francis Gorman, have been making similar fiery statements.

But the textile workers remember that it was just these two who made "warning" speeches last summer while they held the leadership of the textile strike in their grip and then sent the workers back to worse slavery than before.

As a result of the Gorman strike settlement, the misery in the textile towns is so great that the workers want to strike again. Gorman and McMahon do not want to call a strike.

By their "warning" they are only showing the government how to stop another textile strike. Gorman and McMahon would seize on the first move by the Department of Justice as a pretense for calling off all strike actions. Then the matter would drag for months in the courts.

This long drawn out court action would permit company unions, stretch-out and wage-cuts to go merrily on.

Only strike action will improve conditions!

Don't Miss Them

ON OUR feature page today we print two startling documents about how the bosses make wars. No worker should miss them. One is a private cable from Ambassador Page to President Wilson, dated March 5, 1917. The other is an example of Wilson's demagoguery uttered April 2, 1917. We thank "Fight," organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, for the privilege of reprinting these significant documents.

Party Life

Building a Nucleus
Unit Discussions
Interest in Literature

A SHOP unit was established in our Section, (Section 1) about four weeks ago, in a food shop which employs about forty-five Negro and white workers. The nucleus was organized through the correct work of a comrade who applied correctly the Open Letter of the Central Committee to the Party membership. First, by contacting one sympathizer, a Negro worker, drawing him closer to the Party, by discussing conditions in the shop and linking it up with the Party activity in general, we thereby gained the full confidence of this worker. When this worker joined the Party, various Party campaigns were brought into the shop, such as, Scottsboro, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, sale of literature and the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill campaign.

As a result, another worker joined the Party. In a short time a Shop Unit was established.

Shop Unit 4, at the last meeting, decided to challenge another food Shop Unit in our Section which has an equal number of members, in the spirit of revolutionary competition, to the following:

1. To recruit one member into the Party from the shop by the 18th.

2. To obtain at least two Daily Worker subs in the shop.

3. To bring a group of workers to the Lenin Memorial Meeting from the shop.

4. To establish a shop or Trade Union group in the shop.

The Section Committee is to check up on the progress and achievements of these two units and help stimulate the work.

The results are to be reported at a house party given jointly, where funds will be raised to send two comrades of each unit to the Workers School.

M. B.

Unit S-4, Philadelphia.

Unit Activated Through Discussion

Our unit has been having difficulty in making our unit meetings interesting; it was an effort on the part of our comrades to attend the meetings. The business part of the meeting would take up most of the time and by the time we should have been having a discussion, the comrades were tired and wanted to leave. We didn't have a discussion for our meetings; comrades would come late, etc.

As literature agent of the unit, two weeks ago I proposed having a discussion on the theories of the Socialist Labor Party, and to use as a basis for the discussion, "Capitalism Preserves Itself Through the S. L. P." by M. J. Olgin. At the last meeting I proposed that we start the meeting with the discussion on the first order of business. Only half of the comrades were present when we started and when these other comrades came in and heard us having an interesting discussion they were angry because we had started without them, but then realized that it was their own fault, by coming late.

As a result, our unit is becoming literature conscious. The comrades are beginning to come to the meetings on time; we are holding regular discussions, and this way are creating a new interest in the work of the unit, which helps put a stop to fluctuation.

H. H.

Unit No. 1, Hartford, Conn.

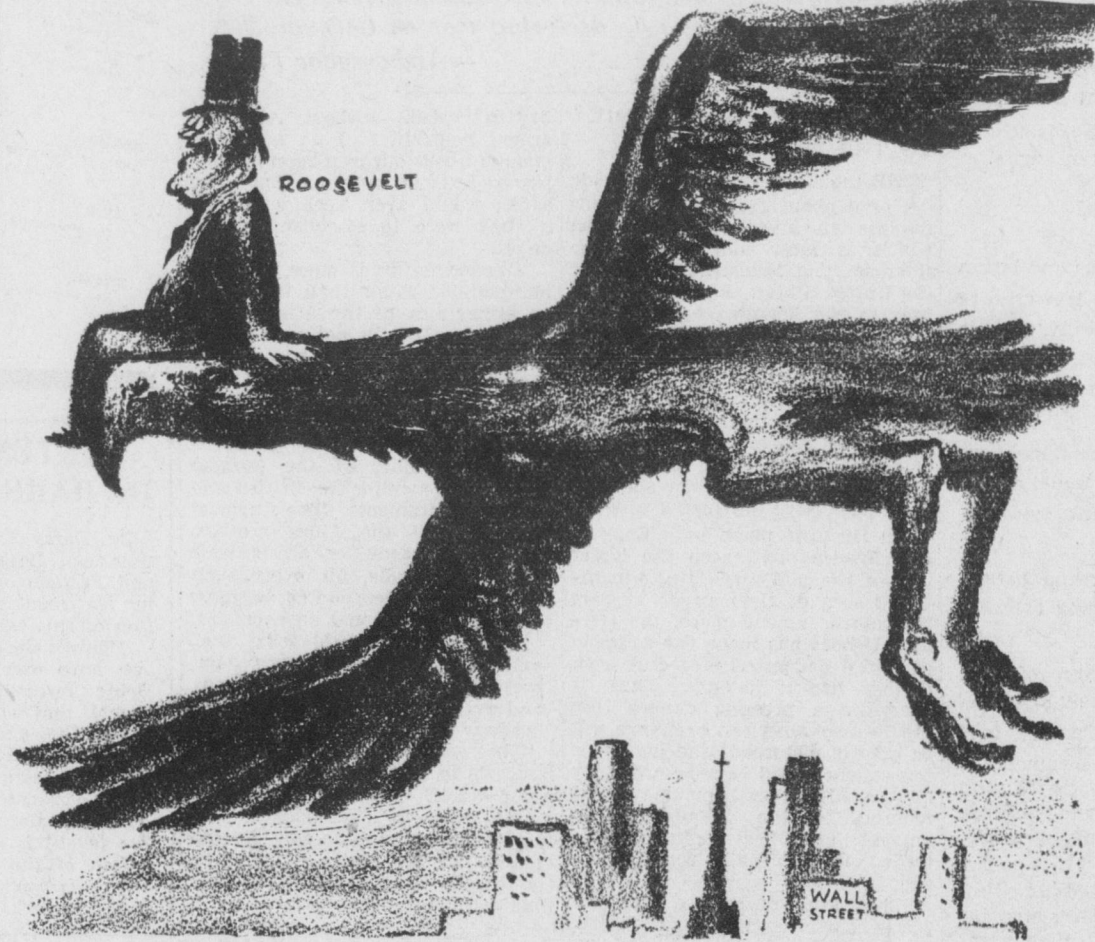
United Front Defense of Framed Up Baker Broadened in Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—Steps to broaden the united front recently established between the Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party and the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party are now being taken for the purpose of defeating the murder frame-up against Meyer Weiner, member of the Jewish Bakers' Union, Local 78, and the attempts of the bosses to destroy that union.

The committee of seven that was set up, consisting of representatives of the Jewish Branch of the Socialist Party, the Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party, the Workmen's Circle and the International Workers' Order, is now visiting Jewish organizations throughout the city in an effort to enlist them in the united front movement. The committee will meet this Thursday night and make plans for a broad conference the following Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8 p. m., at the Workmen's Circle headquarters, Holbrook, near

HEADING TOWARD FASCISM

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

"Must Be Example for Future Meetings"

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor,

One of the most inspiring and encouraging indications of Party discipline, efficiency, planning and general good conduct was the manner in which the Lenin Memorial meeting took place. The program was particularly fine and well executed, this being the opinion of all the people I have spoken to and all those seated around me. However, the most significant and effective thing was the fact that at exactly 8 p. m. the meeting was officially opened and at promptly 10:30 was adjourned. One got the feeling that everything was timed to the second and ran with machine like efficiency.

This cannot but have its effect on our future work. It must be an example for future meetings. If a meeting of twenty thousand can be run so well, there is no excuse for any more slovenliness in any of our future meetings, from unit meetings to mass meetings. Keep it up, comrades, and I am sure that all of our work will tighten up as it should at this stage.

I wish to particularly praise the speech of Comrade Browder, which to me was the acme of clarity and understanding.

I will do all in my power to utilize the lesson learned at this meeting for the growth of the Party and the struggle for the establishment of a Soviet America.

L. B.

"Way To Recruit Newcomers"

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor,

Maybe I be the first to congratulate you (if that is possible, since hundreds of others will probably write in), on the excellent program at the Lenin Memorial meeting in Madison Square Garden?

Everything on the program was timed so efficiently, that at 10:30 p. m., just as you promised, the meeting closed, although I could have stayed on for more.

The singing, acting and speeches (especially Comrade Browder's) were concrete, penetrating and so inter-

esting that a friend of mine, who for the first time witnessed any Communist affair, was so impressed, she not only used superlatives, but showed anxiety to know more about the Communist Party.

A fine beginning. Let's keep it up. An excellent way to recruit newcomers.

H. S.

Criticizes Behavior of Symposium Audience

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

On January 18th I attended the symposium at which Ford, Crosswain and De Priest spoke. I left the meeting with the conviction that our Party, the Communist Party, had not been able to most effectively set forth the fundamental correctness of its position on the Negro question because of the actions of the audience, which was in the majority sympathetic to our program.

When Ford and De Priest spoke, the audience did not interrupt. When Crosswain attempted to speak, he was interrupted so many times by the comrades that only through the intervention of the chairman was he able to continue.

Of course the very nature of Crosswain's speech proved conclusively his demagogic and reactionary role. I admit, I myself felt an almost unconquerable desire to boo his vicious attacks on the Scottsboro boys and the Soviet Union.

But I think that his betrayal of the Negro masses could have been much more effectively exposed by Comrade Ford than by an unabated jeering of our comrades. It is true that we Communists cannot merely listen to and not express our sentiment on attacks made on such issues as the Scottsboro case, but I believe we must learn to allow our opponents to speak.

We have repeatedly charged the

Socialists with being afraid to allow our comrades to speak. Are we to act in such a way as to accomplish the same results in relation to Socialist speakers?

As a result of the confusion caused by our comrades jeering, the second rebuttal was omitted and many vicious insinuations of Crosswain against the Communist Party were left unanswered. I think that those members of the Socialist Party who were present, and there were quite a few, left the meeting in an antagonized frame of mind. Certainly such meetings cannot help our Party win over these rank and file members of the Socialist Party to the united front. If anyone previously not convinced of our position was won over to our Party during this meeting it was because of the fundamental correctness of our position on the Negro question, which had its effect despite the nature of the meeting.

I think that if we are in the future to carry on joint meetings with the Socialist Party, or debates with their speakers, we must be able to conduct ourselves in a manner which will win over rather than antagonize the rank and file Socialists. I urge the Daily Worker to carry on an educational campaign for our members and sympathizers on how best to conduct themselves at meetings, to insure more effective progress towards the united front, and to the exposure of our enemies and the winning over of the masses to our program.

M. W.

Let Advertisers See Results of Ads

Elmhurst, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I suggest that all comrades keep a personal "red book" of those who advertise in the "Daily" and other revolutionary publications.

Every time I notice a new advertiser, I note it down under a general heading in my list and when I need to purchase something of that nature I can quickly find a seller who is friendly. Of course I mention the Daily Worker when I go to purchase anything. Let our advertiser know that their "Daily" ads get results!

F. M. BENSON,
(Signature authorized.)

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

When Abyssinia Is News
Caribbean Strike Wave
2,000 to 1

YOU'LL never find it in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" column, but it is true that Abyssinia never seems to get into the news unless the imperialist powers sign a pact concerning that country. Then things begin to pop.

It seems very strange indeed that nomadic tribes of Abyssinia, near Gobad, which is on the border of French Somaliland and Abyssinia, should suddenly take it into their heads to kill a French colonial administrative official, and 15 of his native police. Then you get all the details from the capitalist press. The Assal Imaras tribesmen were supposed to have used 1874 rifles and curved knives to kill the heroic, dashing young French officer who came to Africa, perhaps to save the world for democracy.

Gobad happens to be on the borderline of Abyssinia. This part of the last independent Negro country in Africa has been a free-for-all territorial hunting ground for the past few months. But recently the French and the Italian imperialists signed a pact which virtually makes of Abyssinia a colonial preserve of these two countries.

What undoubtedly happened is that Administrator Bernard was sent with his police to push on into Abyssinian territory. The peaceful villagers didn't like it, and resorted to the only means of defense possible for them.

The French imperialist robbers, having already signed what they consider the death warrant of Abyssinian independence, use it now as a pretext to mass more troops in Somaliland. Mussolini is already rushing shiploads down the Red Sea. The borders of Abyssinia from now on will be demarcated by the moving infantry lines of the French and Italian troops. And Abyssinia will be more prominently in the world news.

THE strike wave in the Caribbean area is rising high, and with it the anti-imperialist battles sharpen. A general sugar and transportation strike has gripped Porto Rico. Physicians and nurses have just completed a strike in Cuba. The sugar harvest has just begun in the latter country, and despite the heavy concentration of armed forces, strikes are breaking out.

Mexico is gripped by one of the most important strikes in years. Oil workers have been carrying on a bitter and effective battle for a number of weeks against Standard Oil and British Dutch Shell, and have the promise of 25,000 other workers in Tamaulipas to join a general strike, if the oil workers' demands are not met.

BESIDES, there are dozens of other strikes throughout Mexico.

Since nearly all of these strikes are against American imperialist bosses, the strikes are of the greatest political importance, because they will draw in their wake all of their colonial and semi-colonial peoples into a more energetic fight against their chief oppressors, which are the Wall Street bankers and trust owners.

The Porto Rican workers in New York have already taken an excellent step to aid their brothers in their home country. They are picking steamer coming from Porto Rico, urging the workers not to unload the scab cargoes. But unless more American workers take part in these struggles, it means the greatest allies of these colonial workers are failing them in the fight against the common enemy—their own exploiters.

A COURT trial to ascertain who killed the baby of the million-aire Col. Lindbergh has already been given space enough in the capitalist press to fill at least two volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. But these papers can't find a single line to report the death of 2,000 children and 1,000 adults in the Kagale district, Ceylon, from a malaria epidemic that grows every day.

Owing to lack of quinine, the death rate is particularly high. There is no profit for British imperialism in shipping quinine to a country whose masses do not even have enough to buy sufficient rice to keep themselves alive.

THE Red Aid of Greece, itself fighting against fascism, has successfully raised 10,000 drachmas for the defense and assistance of the arrested Spanish workers.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.