

CONGRESS BODY BACKS WORKERS BILL

Hearst's Anti-Soviet 'Authority' Never Was in the U.S.S.R.

OFFICIAL FILES SHOW NO RECORD OF AUTHOR OF WAR-INCITING FAKES

Ukrainian Farmers Tell Of Unprecedented Prosperity

In reply to a cabled query by the Daily Worker as to the identity of "Thomas Walker," whose name is signed to the vicious series of faked stories about the Soviet Ukraine, published by the New York Journal and other Hearst newspapers in Hearst's war-inciting campaign against the Soviet Union, Vern Smith, Daily Worker staff correspondent, yesterday cabled the following result of his investigations.

By Vern Smith

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent
MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (By Cable).—The name and description of every person who enters the Soviet Union is recorded in the Narkomindel (People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs) here in Moscow. After a complete search of these records, and of those of all other bureaus where the names of visitors to the Soviet Union are listed, I can state positively that no person named Thomas Walker, correspondent or tourist, has ever been in the Soviet Union.

Record Crop

People here are somewhat puzzled at the stupidity of such articles about starvation in the Ukraine as published by the Hearst press. The fact is that 1934 had the best crop up to that time in the history of Russia or the Soviet Union, but in 1934, even with the bad weather, there was a better crop, due to the benefits of collective farm methods.

The Ukrainian peasant is not worrying about the food supply next year or this year, but is occupied with plans of building a new house for himself, or taking correspondence courses, or occupied with socialist competition with other kolkhozes for honors such as traveling, or the Red Banner, given for the greatest yield per acre, or the best cultural conditions.

Now that 1934 showed the way to get bumper crops, despite drought, all fears have vanished for the future.

The average income of the collective farm family for 1934 in

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Coal Strikers Block Scabs

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—Three trolley cars taking strike-breakers to Glen Alden Company mines were stoned today by strikers when efforts to persuade the scabs to turn back failed. State troopers and local police were immediately rushed to the scene to protect the strikebreakers who, it is reported, were recruited by officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

Strikers in many localities of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania are incensed at the failure of last night's district meeting of local presidents and secretaries to take measures for strengthening the strike. Thomas Maloney, district president, confined the order of business to finances. The eyes of the strikers were set on the meeting as it was expected that the strike situation would be the major point.

Some rank and file workers at the meeting, nevertheless made proposals for tightening strike ranks, arousing more intense picketing and making the strike effective throughout the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton district.

The meeting did not take up the defense of the seven strikers who have been framed on charges of dynamiting, nor was there any action considered for a fight against the injunction which orders the union to call off the strike.

Thus far the district officials have not even issued a statement on the shameful frame-up of the seven workers. They were beaten mercilessly by the police to force fake confessions from them, supposedly admitting plans to bomb company property and homes of scabs. The only witnesses are two company policemen. Workers in all localities are aroused by the spineless attitude of Maloney and other district officials.

Pat Mangan, a striker of Plymouth, was found guilty of assault and battery. In this case, as in others "witnesses" were picked jointly by officials of the United Mine Workers and the company.

SERVICE UNION HEADS AGAIN IN BUTLER BLOCK STRIKE

Realty Owners Allowed to Score as Another Parley Begins

Realty owners were allowed to score an important point yesterday by officers of the Building Service Employees Union who agreed to call no strikes for the duration of the conference begun yesterday before Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman of the New York Regional Labor Board.

This decision by union leaders came just as 20,000 building service workers were prepared, after the many delays, to tie up the entire garment and fur district. The garment and fur workers in this district had announced they would support the strikers by refusing to work in scab-run buildings.

Present at the first session of the conference, which lasted from 12:30 to 2:30 in Mahoney's office at 31 Chamber Street, were Mahoney, Benedict Wolf, executive secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; Samuel Lampert, industrial member of both the Regional Labor Board and the Labor Relations Board; Walter Gordon Merritt, open-shop lawyer appeared for the two organizations of realty-owners, the Midtown Realty Owners' Association and the Penn Zone Association.

Representing the union were James J. Bambrick, president, Thomas Young, vice-president, George Scalse, international vice-president and the entire executive board.

At this session, union officials stated they felt "the spirit of conciliation could not be preserved" if (Continued on Page 2)

Willing to Die In the Chair For \$6,000

Relief Worker Asks for Bruno's Fate If His Kids Will Get Money

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—If it gets him \$6,000 to provide for his 14-year-old son and his 12-year-old daughter, a Brooklyn war veteran is willing to die in the electric chair in place of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, condemned for the murder of the Lindbergh baby.

This simple request was contained in a letter received today by Governor Harold G. Hoffman from Samuel Prystup, a C. W. A. worker at 339 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. His family, Prystup wrote, found it almost impossible to get along on his \$12-a-week work relief wage. This is the wage all relief workers will receive if the Roosevelt \$50-a-month proposal goes through in the four billion dollar works bill sponsored by the administration.

Revealing no shock at the degree of desperation indicated by the letter, Prystup, Governor Hoffman is willing to die in the electric chair with the legality of the ex-serviceman's proposal.

"The procedure you mention is not permissible under the laws of the State of New Jersey," Governor Hoffman replied to the writer.

Switzerland Fascists Suffer Setback in Vote

ZURICH, Feb. 25 (By Cable).—In a national referendum brought about largely by the Communist and Socialist Parties of Switzerland the country yesterday voted in favor of lengthening the term of military service, but the deciding margin was so slight that the administration, the fascists, and the reformist trade union leadership suffered a heavy blow.

The total vote against lengthening of military service was 431,902, for increase of service, 506,789. In the canton of Geneva the decisive margin was less than 5,000 votes.

MORE OUT IN BUTLER STORE STRIKE

Reeve Chain Employees Indicate They Will Join Walkout

The strike of James Butler chain store employees took greater effect yesterday as 100 of the 125 workers in the company's warehouse at Long Island City joined the walk-out, and locals 202 and 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters declared that no goods will be hauled from the company's warehouses to any of the stores.

Fifty-six stores in Westchester County, and twenty-five in New Jersey will also be called out. More than 400 of the 700 workers in the 300 stores effected by the strike called Saturday are already out and the rest are expected out shortly, the Grocery Chain Store Executives and Employes Association declared.

Pickets on Line

Pickets appeared at most stores and the store clerks and managers have spent Sunday visiting customers to appeal to them not patronize stores employing scabs. Reports indicate that the strikers are getting fine support.

Meanwhile votes of 600 workers in the Daniel Reeves chain of groceries now being tabulated indicate that this chain of 622 will be called on strike possibly tomorrow. Union officials stated that if a strike is authorized by the members it will be called immediately. Samuel L. attorney for the union, announced that he was called to a conference by the representatives of the Reeves Company, but from experience in at least three months of negotiations with the company little is expected. The opinion was expressed that the Reeves Company is maneuvering for more time to prepare scabs.

Reeves Men Eager

The strike vote of the Reeves workers followed a special meeting held jointly with Butler strikers at Knights of Columbus Hotel, Sunday. The sentiment showed that the workers are tired of dragged out negotiations and are eager to come out.

The Reeves Company organized scores of its "loyal" managers and executives to serve as "spotters." These stood outside the hotel carefully noting familiar faces. Meanwhile an effort was made by a few company agents led by one James Sheehan to disrupt the meeting.

Sheehan, when permitted to put a question, asked Martin Kyne, the local president, "What did the company answer on union recognition to you and your Jewish lawyer?"

Sheehan Ousted

The workers answered him promptly by throwing him and the few with him bodily out of the hall and proceeded to make preparations for a strike. Sheehan's attempt was considered a deliberate effort inspired by the company to create a division among the workers and the union officials on the basis of fascist slanders. Another maneuver by the company designed to divide the workers is to issue a statement that only the clerks belong to the union, while the managers are satisfied. This was answered by the union with a declaration that 90 per cent of the Reeves managers were already in the union.

The Reeves workers demand a 48 hour week, a 25 per cent wage increase and recognition of the union. A wide appeal will be made to all people in the neighborhoods of the stores not to patronize scab operated establishments.

350,000 Out As Cuban School Strike Spreads to Factories

Street Car Employees, Government Workers Plan To Join

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 25.—The general strike of 350,000 Cuban students and teachers is being extended to the factories. The workers of one of the largest cigar factories, the "Romeo y Julieta," walked out in sympathy with the students, and the street car workers and employees of several government departments threaten to join the anti-Mendieta-Batista-Caffery strike.

Recent events show that the students and teachers realize their struggle will be successful only if they receive the support of the Cuban workers and peasants.

At a general membership meeting of the students from Havana University, a student delegate from the state of Pinar Del Rio made a very sharp attack on the government terror against the sugar workers. The anti-imperialist daily, "La Palabra," quotes part of his speech:

"While the present government protects the lives of the hired assassins of Machado, it establishes the death penalty for the revolutionary sugar workers."

The students and teachers' strike committee of Havana again presented its demands yesterday to the government. They are:

- 1) Increased wages for all teachers.
- 2) Immediate payment of all back wages.
- 3) Repeal of the decree removing the teachers' rights as civil service employees.
- 4) More and better equipment for the schools.
- 5) The freedom of all imprisoned students and teachers regardless of the nature of the charge against them.
- 6) Same wage scales for teachers outside of Havana as in Havana.
- 7) Free meals for poor students.
- 8) Creation of 5,000 new classes.
- 9) Regular increases in pay for the teachers according to the number of years of service.

Terror Increased

The government, in its desperate attempts to stop the spreading of the strike to the workers, is relying more and more on terror measures. In Camaguey, where the school inspectors decided to join the strike yesterday, the Army is in complete charge of the city, with troops patrolling the streets. At Havana University the police dispersed a meeting of strikers with rifle fire.

Immediate steps must be taken

by all organizations, particularly students and teachers, to support these struggles, and to prevent an armed intervention by the United States Government.

Rubber Plant Pickets Hurt by Clubs and Gas

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Tear gas and clubs were brought into action by police today as strikers of the Ohio Rubber Company tried to prevent a truck from entering the plant. Many of the pickets, including women, were injured and overcome by the gas. Fifty pickets were arrested. Five tents which had been occupied by pickets just outside of the plant gates were burned.

The strike entered the second week today, with scabs remaining inside the plant, where they have worked, eaten and slept for eight days. The strikers maintain their siege with ranks solid, determined to win recognition of the United Rubber Workers Union of the A. F. of L. and abolition of the company union.

4 MORE VOTES WILL PLACE BILL ON FLOOR

Full Committee to Take Up Measures Passed By Sub-Group

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—By unanimous vote the special House Labor Sub-Committee today favorably reported the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. It now goes to the full House Committee on Labor.

Representative Matthew A. Dunn of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Sub-Committee, announced immediately after reporting the result of the vote that he would make "a big effort" to push the bill through the full Labor Committee, to bring it before the House for consideration.

This unanimous vote is unquestionably the result both of the steady stream of letters and telegrams from workers and their organizations which has been pouring over the Congressional desks in the last few months and of the power, expertise and scope of the testimony given by workers and technician witnesses who appeared recently before the Sub-Committee.

Need Four Votes in Full Group

Only four more votes are necessary to bring the Workers Bill favorably out of the full Labor Committee since Chairman Connelly of Massachusetts has already announced himself for the bill.

The Workers Bill was initiated by the Communist Party and introduced by Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota.

While the Roosevelt administration unleashed a press barrage designed to defeat the McCarran "prevailing wage" amendment to the \$4,880,000,000 work relief bill and substitute the \$50 a week "security wage" demanded by Roosevelt, the Unemployment Councils issued an appeal to all labor to demand trade union wages on all relief projects.

The Unemployment Council telegram which was broadcast to all State organizations of its affiliated bodies to call for mass meetings and outdoor demonstrations in cooperation with local central labor bodies called for mass meetings and demonstrations in the form of a deluge of telegrams and resolutions to Washington demanding payment of trade union rates on all work relief jobs of all sorts.

Wire To Green

The Unemployment Council asked William Green to inform all affiliated bodies of the A. F. of L. if this meets with the approval of the A. F. of L. telegram to Green said: "Recognizing that President Roosevelt's attempt to secure public support for his effort to override the Senate vote on the prevailing wage amendment to the public works bill represents a serious attack upon the living standards of all workers, the employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized, we believe that all labor organizations must unitedly meet this challenge with vigorous resistance and demand for union wage rates."

"We are calling upon all our affiliated organizations to co-operate with Central Labor bodies and other units of the A. F. of L. for intensive action within the next two-week period. If this action meets with your approval, will you inform your affiliated organizations accordingly?"

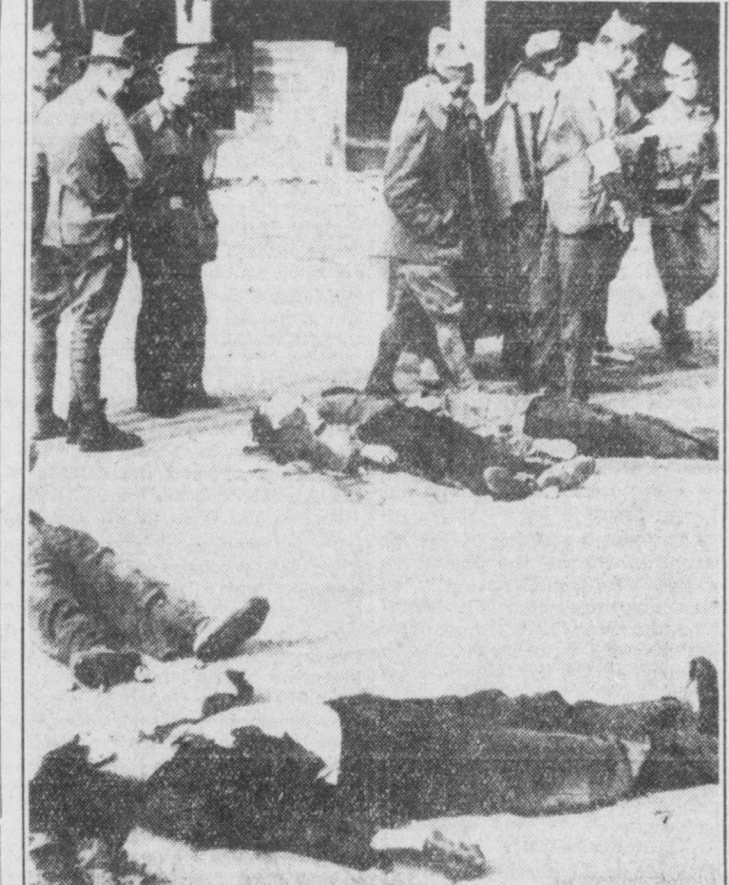
"Have you any alternative proposals for concerted action if the above does not entirely meet with your approval? In view of the urgency of the situation, we hope that you find it possible to reply without delay."

The telegram to Green included

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STOP THE EXECUTIONS IN SPAIN

Victims of the fascist firing squads in Asturias, Spain. These workers were slaughtered at the order of the Lerroux-Robles fascist government. The Socialist and Communist leaders of Spain have been sentenced to a similar fate. Only world-wide protests can save their lives. Act now!



MADRID, Feb. 25.—Only world-wide protests can stop the carrying out of the death sentence against the Socialist leaders of Asturias, Pena and Mendez, and the threatened death penalty against the Communist leaders, especially Manzo and Simondiaz.

The united front of Socialists and Communists in Spain urges the workers of all countries to hold mass meetings against these death penalties. Send cables of protest to the Lerroux government. Wire protests to Spanish consulates and embassies in every city. Stop the execution of Socialists and Communists in Spain!

Whole Scottsboro Defense Should Emulate Unity Seen In Courtroom, Urge Writers

By A. W. Berry and Benj. J. Davis, Jr.

DEPRIVED of the opportunity to play one attorney against another at the Scottsboro hearing last week, the Supreme Court resorted to the most subtle maneuvers to stem the brilliant offensive launched against the Southern lynch system by a unified legal defense.

When Justice Van Der Vanter interrupted the defense counsel and stated, "It is not so much whether Negroes have ever been seen on the Morgan Court juries, but the point is whether they have ever been called for jury service," it was clear that he was hoping to find a loophole in the legal defense through which the Supreme Court could reach down and pull the Alabama lynch tribunals to victory.

Veil Ripped

But the basic International Labor Defense policy of fighting for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys ripped aside the thin veil of "impartiality" with which the white ruling class surrounds the Supreme Court.

The essence of the united legal defense was that the Norris and Patterson appeals were presented as one case. The briefs prepared by Attorneys Walter H. Pollak and Osmond K. Praenkel, were used by Attorneys Leibowitz and Chamlee, although the latter were attorneys of record for Norris. The main issue in these briefs was the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the Alabama juries.

By agreement of all four attorneys of record, Leibowitz presented the facts of both cases and Pollak argued the constitutional law of both cases. While Leibowitz presented a very able explanation of the methods of jury exclusion and the jury roll forgery, there can be no question about the fact that Pollak, eminent constitutional authority, was the guiding force of the legal defense.

The use of Pollak's briefs together with the agreement of counsel themselves to entrust him with the law in the case amply prove this fact. Certainly, Mr. Leibowitz himself cannot honestly assert the contrary.

Yet, Dr. George E. Haynes, head

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Demand Union Wages on Work Relief Jobs

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

ENERGETIC action by workers and workers' organizations is necessary to defeat Roosevelt's efforts to put over what he calls a "security wage"—actually a slave labor wage—on work relief jobs.

The administration proposes a maximum wage of \$50 per month, and in all cases wages lower than those paid by capitalist employers.

In many parts of the country, the South particularly, wages would be no higher than 10c to 15c per hour. Those were the wages paid by Huey Long in Louisiana.

"The fundamental principle of the President's proposal," said Senator Robinson, Roosevelt's floor leader in the Senate, "is that work relief employment shall be on a basis that will not invite and attract persons now engaged in private enterprise."

In short, through his so-called work relief measure, Roosevelt inaugurates a general

policy of wage cutting on all government work, with wages in all cases less than those paid in private enterprise.

But workers know that what the government does, private capitalists do!

Roosevelt begins the drive on wages. Each capitalist will follow suit. This in turn, under Roosevelt's policy, would necessitate further cuts on work relief jobs. A vicious circle. One wage cut after another!

This pet measure of Roosevelt received a temporary—but only a temporary—setback in the Senate. It has been referred back to a Senate committee, while an effort is made to whip up "popular sentiment," i.e., pressure on the Senators, in favor of the bill.

The workers and workers' organizations must see to it that the Senators feel the pressure of true popular sentiments, the

sentiment of the masses against this wage cutting measure.

Everywhere the demand should be for the full union wage!

Senators opposing the measure and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor have demanded what they term the "prevailing wage," as distinct from Roosevelt's "security wage."

But what is the prevailing wage in most localities and in most industries? Nothing more than the miserable wage that open shop, company union employers have forced upon the workers by intrigue and terror.

Certainly the "prevailing wage" is not a satisfactory wage for the workers. It is against such wages that the strike movement is developing in auto, steel, coal, tex-

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Soviet Air Gliders Set New Record in Moscow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (By Cable).—Five gliders towed by an airplane went up at the aerodrome of the Moscow Aero Club yesterday, in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Red Army. The history of aviation knows of no air train with such a number of gliders.

The Soviet gliders set a new world record. Attaching thin wires to the tail of the airplane, the gliders simultaneously took to the air. In a well-formed group, they described several circles over the aerodrome, the gliders afterward being detached from the airplane to continue their flight independently.

Mass Rallies Shake Britain

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Huge demonstrations against the National Government's attack on the unemployed were held throughout Britain yesterday, involving hundreds of thousands of workers in a mighty united front demonstration.

Preparations are now being made for a one-day general strike in England, following the approval of a strike resolution by 60,000 miners and their wives at Glamorganshire Wales. The Communist Party of Great Britain sponsored the idea of a general one-day strike to force the British government to stop its attacks on the unemployed.

1,000 Educators Denounce Hearst As Menace To Progress

'WOULDN'T TOUCH HIM WITH TEN-FOOT POLE,' HISTORIAN DECLARES

Nation-Wide Federation of Teachers, Clerics and Newspapermen Favored To Combat Attacks Of Yellow Journalism

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24.—More than one thousand leading teachers and educators of the country, meeting here at the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Education Association, cheered as Dr. Charles Beard, noted historian, branded William Randolph Hearst as a menace to all standards of honesty and progress.

The educators' group passed a resolution asking the Nye Senate Committee to "investigate any relationship that may exist between the Hearst papers, industrial and financial interests and the spurious anti-Red campaign now current in the press."

Charged With Muckraking
Hearst, who has been running an organized campaign against all progressive thinking in the schools, under the banner of a vicious anti-Communist drive, was denounced by Dr. Beard.

Beard said: "There is not a cess-pool of vice and crime which Hearst has not raked and exploited for money-making purposes. No person with intellectual honesty or moral integrity will touch him with a ten-foot pole for any purpose or to gain any end. Unless those who represent American scholarship, science and the right of a free people to discuss public questions freely stand together against his insidious influences he will assassinate them individually by every method known to yellow journalism—only afterwards can be intimidated by Hearst."

Resolution Passed
A resolution was also passed urging the Nye Committee to "investigate the propaganda in the newspapers, schools, motion pictures and radio carried forward to increase the fear of war and promote the sale of munitions."

To combat the reactionary tendencies of Hearst, a resolution was passed favoring a nation-wide federation of teachers, clergymen and newspapermen to safeguard the freedom of the press and of discussion.

Union Wages Are Demanded

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a copy of the Unemployment Council call to its affiliated organizations. This call stated:

"It is imperative that all employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized workers throughout the country be mobilized for vigorous resistance to President Roosevelt's attempt to override the Senate vote on prevailing wage amendment to Public Works Bill. We urge that Congressmen and Senators be deluged with telegrams and resolutions from all organizations, mass meetings, etc., demanding the inclusion of the prevailing and union wage provision.

Demands Set Forth

"Wherever possible, joint mass meetings and outdoor demonstrations should be organized within two weeks in cooperation with local central labor bodies and other trade union organizations. All actions must serve to raise the demands for the prevailing wage, for minimum number of hours to insure adequate income, for adequate cash relief to all unemployed regardless of whether they can be provided with public works jobs or not, for immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, which provides for compensation equal to average wages for all time lost. Through united militant action, the administration's vicious attack on the living standards of the American masses can and will be defeated. Urge you go into such action immediately."

In a telegram to the Senate Appropriations Committee the National Unemployment Council demanded that trade union rates be paid on all work relief jobs. The telegram further demanded the enactment of the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827.

Press Barrage Begun

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Speaker Joseph W. Byrnes, an administration leader, today expressed the belief that the House would stand by Roosevelt's demand for a slave wage on work relief.

Meanwhile, a newspaper barrage was started to bring about "mass pressure" in the form of telegrams from mayors and governors, social work leaders and others in support of the Roosevelt "security wage" of not more than an average of \$50 a month for work relief.

In Atlantic City, Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, told a convention of the National Education Association that public support should be rallied behind the Roosevelt reservation wage.

Senators and Representatives yesterday admitted that a tremendous mass movement was afoot and that they were being deluged with telegrams and resolutions demanding that trade union wages be paid all relief workers.

Demand Union Wages on Work Relief Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

tile and the other industries of the country.

The workers want union wages, union conditions and union recognition on all jobs. They want these conditions on government jobs as well as on private jobs.

This fight must now be the fight of all workers. Roosevelt's "security wage" should be rejected. The "prevailing wage" nonsense should be exposed. The fight should be for the union wage. This is the only way to prevent a new,

general wage cutting drive, not only by Roosevelt, but in private industry as well.

Every local union should act. Resolutions for the union wage and against the "security wage" should be adopted in every workers' meetings. Telegrams, letters and resolutions should be sent to every Senator and Congressman.

Special protest meetings should be organized on the broadest united front basis to draw all workers into this fight. The fight for union wages on all work relief jobs should be inseparably bound up with the fight for adequate relief and for the Workers Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827. Communists in every city, in every trade

union, in every workers' organization, should take the initiative. Around the fight for union wages and the 30-hour week, the united front of the workers should be advanced; the trade unions of the A. F. of L. should be built.

All readers of the Daily Worker, all militant workers, all Communist Party members are urged to raise this question in their trade union.

Let us all get together to fight for union wages!

Let us unitedly defeat Roosevelt's plan to cut wages.

Let us quickly register our demands with Senators and Congressmen!

500 Workers Demonstrate For Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 25.—Marching through a blinding sleet storm, 500 unemployed workers demonstrated here last Saturday to place their relief demands before the local relief officials.

An eight point list of demands were presented by the committee for: adoption of the workers minimum cash relief budget; adequate medical and dental treatment; recognition of all union committees; all works division funds for housing projects; full share of surplus food; six hour day, thirty hour week; \$1 an hour minimum wage; endorsement of the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827; the stopping of foreclosures and sheriff's sales.

hand with this policy goes the duty of the I. L. D. and all its supporters to expose all those who in effect are weakening the defense of the Scottsboro boys.

The future tasks in the effort to set the Scottsboro boys free are clear. They consist in immediately consolidating all friends of the Scottsboro boys—Negro and white—into a powerful unity to bombard the Supreme Court in reversing the Patterson-Norris lunch verdicts. It is plain that the George E. Haynes, the Amsterdam News, the New York Age and all their disruptive cohorts will continue their attempts to split the Scottsboro defense into pieces.

Basic Issue
Not only does the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from juries show that Patterson and Norris were indicted, tried and sentenced illegally, but it shows that all Negroes who are imprisoned and tortured by the brutal state officials of the Southern lynch system are deprived of their rights in a vicious flouting of the fundamental rights of the Negro people. This basic issue must be made the rallying point for the widest sections of the Negro population and white sympathizers in a gigantic struggle for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys and for the complete political, economic, and social equality of the Negro people.

The lead of the I. L. D. in uniting the legal defense must serve to the Rev. Haynes' group for uniting all true friends of the Scottsboro boys and all true fighters for Negro freedom and constitutional rights. This unity must be extended. The present Scottsboro Action Committees should approach those who adhere to the Rev. Haynes group for united action. Joint mass meetings to report the supreme court hearings; post cards and resolutions to the supreme court; reports on the hearings in all churches and lodges; campaign for funds for the defense.

The Scottsboro Action Committees should be real united front organs uniting around the Scottsboro issue and the constitutional rights of Negroes, with the broadest representation of churches, lodges, clubs and mass organizations.

For a united front on the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and the civil rights for Negroes!

Ohio Struggle Augurs Rubber Strike Wave

900 Strikers at Ohio Rubber Co. Meet Attacks Of Hired Thugs with Fighting Spirit and Brickbats, Keeping Scabs from Plant

WILLOUGHBY, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The rubber industry strike wave, which every eye in this section has been coming, has been brought nearer by the strike in the Ohio Rubber Company. The Federal Court at Cincinnati has announced that the Goodrich and Firestone election cases would be heard in April. But the absence of union representatives at the hearing points to the fact that the rubber workers in the largest companies are not counting on the court for a solution of their problems.

Meanwhile 900 employees of the Ohio Rubber Company, members of the United Rubber Workers' Union, Federal Local 1829A, have been meeting the gas bombs and black-jacks of the company thugs with stones, bricks, bolts and a solid mass picket line.

The policy of the local government is to use company strong-arm men against the strikers, saving the police as a reserve to be called out later. At the present time, the police pose as "friends" of the strikers, even urging them to "keep out the scabs."

Notorious Scab-Header on Job
William Frew Long, head of the Associated Industries of Cleveland, long known as a top-notch scab-header and connected with the anti-labor "Secret Seven" committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is "handling" the strike for the company. Under his expert guidance, the company has been trying to bring in scabs and well-guarded truckloads of food for those on the inside. Most of these are office workers and foremen who have been in the plant since the beginning of the strike and are afraid to come out. In spite of the heavy attack on the pickets, the arrest of six of them, the injuring of many more and the gassing of women and school children, not one single scab has been able to penetrate the picket line and get inside.

On the contrary, the determined resistance of the strikers has landed a number of scabs and foremen in the hospital and injured several of

the Cleveland gangsters, dignified with the title of "deputy sheriff" when the strike broke out.

Company Refuses Demands
At the only meeting held so far with union representatives, the company refused all of the demands. These are for recognition of the union as against the company union, and for seniority rights. At this conference, Lake County Sheriff Kilcawley and County Prosecutor Daniels were brought in as "neutral members."

The deputizing of the Cleveland gangsters and the clouds of tear gas have convinced the strikers that this "neutrality" is lined solidly behind the Ohio Rubber Company.

The importance of the Ohio Rubber Company strike for the entire industry makes it apparent that the efforts of the company to smash the strike and the A. F. of L. union have just begun. In spite of the success of the workers so far in tying up the plant, it is clear that several steps must be taken to strengthen the strike as the company increases its attacks.

New Steps Proposed
A broad strike committee consisting of the most militant and active strikers should be elected. At the present time negotiations and the direction of the strike are in the hands of the officers, together with George Roberts of Akron. Compulsory arbitration should not be permitted or any return to work without all the workers voting on the settlement.

All strikers, their wives and children, as well as the unemployed and sympathizers, should be on the picket line. To make this effective, the strike demands should be broadened to include hiring of some of the laid-off men, relief for the unemployed, abolition of speed-up, higher wages to meet the rising cost of living. Wide publicity should be given the strike in order to enlist the support of the rest of the workers and farmers in the county, and protests should be organized against the city and county authorities for aiding the attacks on the strikers.

originally planned for "public works."
Roosevelt is rapidly building a record-breaking war machine in the Pacific as Wall Street monopolies are getting ready to plunder the Far East, including the territory of the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

Deterding in Germany In War Deal with Nazis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (By Cable).—Sir Henry Deterding, British capitalist and president of the Shell Oil, Ltd., arrived in Berlin yesterday, according to reliable information. Deterding is to carry on negotiations concerning supplying Germany with fuel for military purposes, duty exempt. Actually, this is loan to Germany, to be paid back in kind. Deterding is soon to be received by Hitler, it is reported.

United Front Acts Against Bill in Detroit

By A. B. Magill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Joint action against a proposed amendment to the city charter that would practically prevent workers' and workers' parties from participating in elections was decided on today at a conference of representatives of the Socialist, Proletarian and Communist Parties.

The joint committee of the three parties decided to launch a protest campaign, contacting organizations and individuals, with the immediate objective of compelling the City Council to grant a public hearing on the proposed amendment.

The amendment proposes that instead of nominating petition signatories, checking of which costs \$10,000, every candidate be required to pay a fee equal to three per cent of the annual salary of the office he is running for, but not more than two hundred dollars.

Candidates receiving more than fifty per cent of the vote of the successful candidates will have their fee returned to them; the others lose it.

If the amendment is passed by the City Council, it automatically goes on the ballot in the elections April first for approval of the voters.

Following the meeting of the joint committee, Al Renner of the Proletarian Party, and Max Salzman of the Communist Party, denounced the measure before the City Council.

Leader of S.P. Is Convicted In Arkansas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.—Rev. Claude C. Williams, leading Socialist, one of eight persons arrested last week in connection with the strike preparations of relief workers, was convicted Friday night on a charge of barratry (inciting to litigation).

The jury took only five minutes to return its verdict of "guilty" against the minister who was recently ousted from his church because he supported the struggles of the sharecroppers against appalling conditions.

Eight relief workers are docked for trial on the same charge, including Horace Bryan, young Communist, and a former deputy sheriff, earlier in the week was convicted on anarchy accusations in the State's second such case in recent weeks. The relief workers are demanding more food and better working conditions.

Landslides in England

LONDON, Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Snowstorms and landslides today had climaxed a week of unsettled weather throughout England. Inhabitants of the town of Aberystwyth, Wales, were reported to be alarmed by the action of Mount Troadirfuech, the "moving mountain" which is said to be again moving as a result of recent heavy rains and is threatening the township.

TRIAL OF FIFTH VICTIM IN SYNDICALISM CASE DELAYED IN PORTLAND

Tide of Fascist Legislation Rises in Oregon as First Four in Syndicalism Trials Are Convicted Under New 10-Juror Law

By Dawn Lovelace

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25.—The trial of Earl Stewart, fifth of Oregon's nine criminal syndicalism defendants to face trial, has been postponed to April 15. The trial was originally set for March 4, but rising protests have forced the delay. The Oregon criminal syndicalism law has claimed

Service Strike Blocked Again

(Continued from Page 1)

they had to deal with Merritt. As a result, the realty owners themselves were to be present when the conference met again last night at 7:30 at the Hotel Commodore.

Mahoney told a Daily Worker reporter the conference would probably last through the night and that he thought a settlement would be reached in this conference. This was in line with Bambrick's statement that there would be only one session.

The agreement made by union officials to call no strikes during the conference, threw away the union's strongest weapon by removing all pressure against the realty owners while a settlement was being reached.

Strike Put Off Again

Postponement of the strike which would have involved 20,000 building service workers in the garment and fur districts of Manhattan, followed Bambrick's appeal to Francis B. Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Upon receiving word from Biddle that he had asked Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman of the New York Labor Relations Board to act as mediator, Bambrick issued orders to the 400 shop stewards in the district to stand by for twenty-four hours.

Bambrick stated that he had telegraphed to Washington because the union would have no further dealings with the Curran arbitration committee, appointed by Mayor LaGuardia. The realty owners on the other hand, broke off conferences, declaring they would deal with the union only through the Curran committee.

66 Buildings Sign

Individual agreements have been signed with sixty-six buildings in the garment and fur district. The union demands minimum wages of \$22, \$24, and \$26 for porters, depending on the size of the building, with a graduated scale for other employees.

The owners, most of them members of the Midtown Realty Owners' Association and the Penn Zone Association, offered flat minimums for all classifications of employees at \$20, \$22 and \$24, refusing to consider a graduated scale. If this offer was turned down, the owners proposed arbitration by the Curran committee, whose earlier award had been entirely in keeping with the wishes of the owners.

A partial victory was scored at the Salmon buildings, according to union officials. The property at 55 West 42nd Street, one of the three Salmon buildings involved, agreed to take back the union men who were locked out last week.

Teachers Fight Pay Cut

DULUTH, Minn.—(F.P.)—More than 500 teachers in Duluth public schools have refused to sign contracts for the present fiscal year to protest a 24 per cent pay slash. The deadline for their return expired February 15 with but 215 of some 750 teachers having signed contracts. The school directors are threatening the teachers with loss of pension rights if they do not fall in line.

prosecution had eighteen challenges left, so they cleaned out anyone whom they had any doubts about and installed jurors whom they could trust to aid in the railroad-ing.

Mass Protest Needed

Faced with this grim railroadng machine, we have only one hope of avoiding convictions and sentences to the penitentiary. That is an immediate and powerful protest from the working class and their friends throughout the country. It is not a matter concerning only the defendants in this case. It is a matter of vital concern to every worker. This is a test case in California which will determine the future activity of the workers. Conviction in this case means that the iron heel of the C. S. law will come down on every workers' organization and will also be used against any progressive thinking man or woman or any group sponsoring freedom of speech and organization.

Freedom of all working class prisoners including the eighteen C. S. defendants.

Against anti-working class legislation.

For passage of the C. S. law repeal bill now pending in Legislature.

Unity of action of all people in defense of workers' rights.

Build the United Front

CALIFORNIA 'JUSTICE' AND THE SACRAMENTO CASE

By PAT CHAMBERS

Determined by means of the criminal syndicalism trial of the seventeen working class organizers and the drive for the passage of suppressive laws in the Legislature to outlaw strikes and working class struggles in California, the prosecution representing capitalist interests is bringing the entire agricultural strike wave of 1933 and 1934 into the trial as evidence against the defendants.

Ranch owners and deputy sheriffs from Contra Costa County and the San Joaquin Valley have been placed on the witness stand, whose evidence testimony beclouds the issues and hides the fact that strike struggles under militant leadership have resulted in raising wages for tens of thousands of workers.

The giant cotton strike of 1933 in which three workers were killed and about thirty men and women were wounded by the ruthless violence of armed vigilantes was introduced as railroadng evidence against the defendants. Ranch owner Frank M. Peterson, who not only participated in the vigilante attack at Pixley, but was accused by workers of having been one of the killers, took the stand last Friday (Feb. 8) and gave testimony which was not only aimed directly at me but reflected upon all of the seventeen defendants.

Signs Warrant

He is the person who signed the

warrant charging me with criminal syndicalism and whom subsequently I used for false arrest. I faced trial on this charge upon evidence that was so flimsy that even the jury, composed mostly of ranchers, disagreed, and consequently the charges were dismissed. This testimony is being used against me in this present trial and also reflects as railroadng evidence against the other defendants.

This ruthless killing and wounding of the strikers resulted in a nation-wide protest which forced the fact finding commission appointed by Governor Rolph to admit the fact that workers' civil rights were being violated throughout the agricultural fields. This resulted in forcing the local authorities to stage a fake trial of eight growers on the charge of murder. They were subsequently acquitted.

Next year the workers placed a boycott on Peterson's ranch and the others who participated in the killing.

Merely "Disturbances"

The vicious framed testimony of one of the deputy sheriffs now goes far as to declare that there was no strike at all, merely disturbances caused by agitators. The most treacherous aspect of Rancher Peterson's testimony is the accusation that the workers themselves had

done the killing in spite of the fact that no vigilantes were touched by bullets.

He has given an elaborate and carefully rehearsed account of the historic scene in Pixley as an eyewitness and declares that the shots were fired from the doorway and the second floor of the strike headquarters, which was the local office of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. He denies the presence of vigilantes in spite of the fact that he admits having been summoned from his ranch at Earlimart by Jack Hill, son of Sheriff Hill, who stated that "Hell was popping." The truth is that there was no "hell popping" whatsoever until the vigilantes mobilized and attacked the workers. Peterson at first denied that he was armed, and it was not until International Labor Defense Attorney Leo Gallager had grilled him for more than an hour that he admitted he had brought his shotgun with him from Earlimart.

Intending to firmly link the whole of his lying testimony with the C. S. defendants, Peterson stated that he heard me make a speech shortly before the Pixley massacre in which he quoted me as saying, "If they want trouble, we'll give it to them. We'll take the law in our own hands. We'll take the streets of Pixley as red as Harlan, Kentucky."

What I really said on that day was: "Plans have been made by the growers for a concentrated attack at all points. We are faced with the immediate task of solidifying our ranks and refuse to be intimidated by any attacks whatsoever. It is evident that they are determined to make Pixley a second Harlan, Kentucky. Under the laws we have the right to organize, strike and picket, and these rights must not be relinquished by us nor violated by unlawful attacks of vigilantes or police. Already, force and violence and bodily harm has been inflicted on us by the growers. Our appeal to the county authorities, as well as to the State to disarm the growers and protect our rights has met with no response. We must be ready and will be ready to use all force that is necessary to do what under the law we have a right to do. From now on we must be fully determined, no matter what the suffering or violence is committed against us to carry on until our strike is won."

It is impossible for one short statement to describe the full evidence on which the prosecution hopes to railroad us. Over one hundred and fifty items of working class literature which has been openly published, displayed and sold for many years has been introduced against us.

The witnesses who have already

testified against us are six police officers, five stool pigeons, a clerk from the State Department of Criminal Identification, two ranch owners and a former deputy sheriff of Contra Costa County. All of these witnesses are definitely under the thumb of the special prosecutor, Neil R. McAllister, who was defeated by the people for reelection as district attorney and subsequently appointed by Attorney General U. S. Webb to continue the prosecution of the C. S. cases.

Behind the scenes we have a united front of the capitalist oligarchy who are pulling every string to get convictions. Some of these organizations are, the Industrial Association of San Francisco, P. G. and E., the Bank of America, the California Packing Corp., the State Agricultural Bureau, all the Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Farmers. It is a united front of capital against the whole working class who are rebelling against the miserable conditions forced on them by the social order.

All their evidence is framed and rehearsed and cross-examination by Attorney Gallagher and the defendants is hampered by constant objections of the prosecution which are sustained by the court.

The testimony is being submitted to a reactionary jury, hand-picked by the prosecution after the defense had exhausted its challenges. The

four victims out of the nine indicted as a result of the West Coast maritime strike last summer. Don Cluster, Young Communist League organizer, was sentenced to a year and paroled "because of his youth." Dirk De Jonge was sentenced to seven years, and faces trial on a second indictment brought since his conviction and sentence on the first; Kyle Fugh, of Medford, whose "crime" was selling literature, was sentenced to five years; and Edward Denny, organizer of the unemployed single workers, to two years.

Indictments Are Reprised
Steward is the last of four workers named on an indictment brought about as a ruling class reprisal to the indignant protests of Portland workers against the shooting down of strikers last summer. Like Cluster, De Jonge and Denny, he is charged with "presiding at, conducting and assisting in conducting an assemblage of persons, to-wit: the Communist Party, which assemblage did then and there unlawfully and feloniously advocate the doctrines of criminal syndicalism and sabotage." The meeting was a public mass rally in defense of the strikers.

Throughout the trials of the other defendants, the State has clearly shown that the reactionary industrial interests are out to suppress working class organizations and literature. The criminal syndicalism cases in Oregon and California have a direct connection with the proposed federal legislation barring working class publications from the mails, and striking at labor organizations through new drastic "sedition" laws. They are part of the Roosevelt-Hearst-MacFadden drive against the working class.

The growing attacks on the toiling population of Oregon are shown in the flood of open anti-labor legislation introduced at the present session of the legislature.

Another measure would outlaw political parties and independent candidates who are members of, or affiliated with, any political party or organization "which advocates the overthrow by force and violence of local, state or national government, by radio, speech or press." It would also disfranchise persons belonging to or affiliated with such organizations.

Another measure would invalidate, in effect, the recall initiative and referendum by outlawing the circulation of petitions. Still another, recently killed in the Senate, would have done away with the jury system in large counties, setting up a "jury commissioner" appointed by the Circuit Judges, who would hand-pick juries.

At present Oregon has a "ten juror" law, slipped over on the workers under a subterfuge which provides that ten out of the twelve jurors are sufficient for conviction. One of the first cases to be tried under this law was a worker charged with "assault and battery," by a welfare functionary.

Convicted by Ten-Juror Law
All of Portland's criminal syndicalism convictions were obtained through the provisions of the ten-juror law. Cluster was convicted, it to 1; De Jonge, 10 to 2; Denny, 10 to 2. Another legislative proposal would remove the restrictions against participation by state police in labor disputes; set up fascist machinery placing labor unions under the control of the governor; outlawing picketing in strikes.

A "whipping bill" was also introduced, providing lashes as punishment for crimes of "violence." How much of this pro-fascist legislation will be enacted will not be known until the Legislature completes its work. It depends, in the final analysis, upon the extent and power of the organized protest campaign against these undisguised fascist moves.

Hearst 'Expert' Never in USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

distributed grain alone, excluding money or other income, was one ton, forty-six pounds. You can't starve on that, especially as each farmer has a vegetable garden and usually some livestock, and also gets vegetables and money from the collective farm.

A typical report to the peasants' paper by Ukrainian collective farmers is the following from V. Lipovali and L. Tobolchenko, from the collective farm Red Dawn near Poltava, in the village named Macchukha, on January of this year:

"Before the revolution our village had a church, small peasant huts, and one big estate of about 900 acres belonging to the kuak. There was hunger, cold, disease then, and only 15 per cent of the people were literate.

"Now the collective farm unites 317 families, possesses new barns, stables and farmhouses; the pig farm has 181 swine, the cow barns 102 cows."

Workers' Bill Parley Called In Michigan

Urban League Official Urges Negroes To Back H. R. 2827

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Calls for a Michigan State Conference for unemployment and social insurance have been issued here by the Michigan District Unemployment Council. The State Convention will open in Lansing on Sunday, March 24, at 9 a. m., for a two-day session. The conference will be held in Odd-fellows Hall, 129 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing.

Calls for the convention have been printed and may be obtained at the new headquarters of the Michigan Unemployment Council, 468 Macomb Avenue, Room 209, Detroit, Mich.

Wide Support

The call, issued by the Michigan State Sponsoring Committee, is signed by the Michigan State Painters' Conference, A. F. of L.; Painters' Union 37; Joseph Friedman, business agent; Painters' Union 42; M. J. Taylor, vice-president; Muskegon Central Labor Union; Eugene Howard, Muskegon Central Labor Union; G. W. McPherson, Federal Labor Union 19077, Grand Rapids; R. MacMahon, United Poultry Workers' Union; S. Weber, Custom Tailors' Union 229; United Workers' League of Muskegon; A. Jacobs, United Sausage Workers' Union; Workmen's Association of Flint; Workmen's Association of Grand Rapids; Unemployment Councils of Detroit; International Workers' Order; James Becker, pastor, Hungarian Lutheran Church; John Banyal, Hungarian-American Citizens League of Ecorse; Martin Himler, publisher; United Italian Conference for Social Insurance (39 organizations); and League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Conference Attacked by Y.M.C.A.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Feb. 25.—The West Virginia Provisional State Committee of Action for Unemployment and Social Insurance was notified yesterday by the Fairmont Y. M. C. A. Board of Directors that the March 3 Conference for State Unemployment and Social Insurance will not be held in the Y. M. C. A. Conference Room, despite the fact that the board decided more than a month ago to put the hall at the disposal of the conference.

When the committee demanded explanation for this action, they were told that this was done on the request of the Marion County sheriff, H. C. Toothman, who informed the board that the members of the Provisional Committee "have national connections." The board of directors also emphatically stated that even if the meeting would take place in the Y. M. C. A., "no Negro delegates would be permitted to enter."

All the workers' organizations, especially those that have either endorsed the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827, or have elected delegates to the conference, are asked to send strong protest to the board of directors of the Fairmont Y. M. C. A., demanding the hall for the March 3 conference and condemning the jim-crow policy of the Y. M. C. A. and demanding the right of the Negroes to have equal rights with the whites in the Y. M. C. A.

Union Backs H. R. 2827

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—Journeyman Plasterers' Association Local 10 here endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, and the State Workers' Bill, H. 871, after hearing the report of Jack Kimberley, their delegate to the recent National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Negroes Urged to Back H. R. 2827

NEW YORK.—Negroes should fear the Wagner-Lewis Social Insurance Bill, now pending in Congress, declared T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the National Urban League, at the annual dinner of the New York Urban League. "It leaves out agricultural and domestic workers," Mr. Hill continued, "which occupations are followed by 65 per cent of all Negro workers."

Hill urged the Negro people to support the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, as the only measure which will provide adequate unemployment insurance to all workers, both Negro and white.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Grand Concert and Bazaar. Assistance: Unemployment Councils of Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday eve., March 1 and 2 at Olympia Arena, Broad and Bainbridge Sts. Glamorous entertainment, Puppet Show, Play, Dancing, Music, National Speaker, Sergei Radamsky and Maria Radamsky. Proceeds for publication of newspaper for the unemployed. Adm. 50c for both evenings.

Cleveland, Ohio

Red Wedding to be held on March 2, at 6615 Wade Park. Dancing from 8 p. m. to wee hours of the morning. Door prize, radio, plenty of refreshments and the donation is 10c. All welcome.

Neuark, N. J.

Halt Newark organizations don't attract affairs March 17. Party Committee. Day. Extraordinary exhibit, Gropper, Burck, De, Marsh, Nigob, noted concert pianist. Admission 25c.

Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Youth Congress Dance, Tuesday, Feb. 26 at the Graystone Ballroom. Eddie Conti and his N.B.C. Orchestra. Adm. 40c in adv., 50c at door.

Chicago, Ill.

A note of meritment in honor of Section Organizers, Rubey Cooper, former, and Bill Sennet, present, Saturday, March 2, 8 p. m. at the Italian Workers Club, 720 Kedzie Ave. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing to music by Duke Crowells Orchestra. Adm. 25c.

STRIKE HALTS SERVICE

THOUSANDS USE STAIRWAYS AS ELEVATOR MEN WALK OUT

Scene in Front of 1385 Broadway



Foreign Born Face Ouster From Ohio

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The first step of the relief authorities of Ohio is to try to cajole the foreign born unemployed to return to Europe—the next step will be to deport them wholesale, as was done in Ohio last year with the Mexican workers, who were brought here several years ago in order to drive down all wages.

The Trumbull County Relief Commission has broadcast an "appeal" to all foreign born workers to "take advantage" of the Department of Reparation.

"Free Passage"

"A Free Passage To Europe"—thus is headed the letter which is being broadcast here under the signature of John R. Rae, Trumbull county relief director. The text of the letter reads:

"The State of Ohio has a plan which will interest every foreign-born, unnaturalized person who hears of it. The fact that naturalization papers have not been obtained during the stay in this country probably means that the ties of the homeland are much stronger than anything that America has to offer. Perhaps the reason for wanting to return is that best of all reasons—a family; parents, brothers, sisters, and even friendships made before coming to America. There are causes enough for wishing to return home, but the one to whom this opportunity means even more is the man who has left behind a wife and possibly children in his native land.

"Happier" Life

"Every person desiring to take advantage of this plan must of necessity be able to show that he will be provided for after reaching home. In fact, this is often the reason for returning, since in his own country, among his own friends and relatives, the chances for suitable employment and a happy life are great.

"The Department of Reparation, which means simply a return to one's own country, plans the trip and arranges the train and boat schedules. The reparations go in groups, and the number is, of course, limited.

"This is not just a plan for the future. It has been and is now being carried on with great success, and the State is sure that it will interest many who have not known of it until this time.

"If you are interested, we should be very happy to discuss the proposition with you."

Burck's cartoon book, "Hunger and Revolt" is now offered in a \$1 edition with renewals and new subscriptions.

Colorado Relief Strike Against Slave Wages Solid in Second Week

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 25.—The strike of relief workers in Greeley, Colo., is now in its second week, with practically all the workers solidly out, more than 300 in Greeley. The strike is now starting to spread out into nearby towns and Ft. Morgan and Sterling in northeastern Colorado.

The demands of the strikers include 50 cents an hour, and a guarantee of \$50 a month for a family of four.

At Ft. Morgan, county workers are getting 30 cents an hour and city workers 35 cents. This is far below the amount necessary for the average family. Strike sentiment is strong at Fort Morgan. A number of workers were laid off for "agitation" but now the officials find themselves confronted with the necessity of laying off all the workers if they wish to fire agitators.

Since the successful demonstration of Feb. 2 when the workers marched through the streets with banners, the militancy of the workers has been steadily rising.

Rites Honor Slain Strikers

EL CENTRO, Calif., Feb. 25.—More than two thousand workers marched in the funeral of Paul Knight and Kenneth Hamaker, both 24 years old, lettuce strikers who were killed by hired gunmen of the growers on Feb. 16.

Facing a heavy police concentration, the workers marched through the business section of El Centro. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church.

The strikers belong to the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor. After the shooting, the growers brought in scores of deputized gunmen to the William Wahl Packing shed where the murder of the strikers took place. Four were critically wounded by the vigilantes, one a woman.

C. B. Lawrence, financial secretary of the union, declared, "The shooting was nothing less than murder." The two strikers were killed by hired gunmen.

William Casey, Western representative of the American Federation of Labor, did not do anything to mobilize the workers to protest the terror against the strikers. Instead he declared he would ask the 1,500 pickets to "withdraw" from the sheds.

The International Labor Defense held a protest meeting at the Plaza, attended by several hundred, which condemned the murder of the strikers.

C. P. To Issue New Weekly In Middle West

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25.—A decision to issue a local weekly news and propaganda publication for this state was made here by the District Committee of the Communist Party.

The full text of the decision follows:

"The recent plenum of the Minnesota District of the Communist Party voted unanimously to establish a weekly news and propaganda publication for Minnesota and adjoining territory. The discussion at the plenum emphasized the immediate necessity of a Communist Party paper here. The demand for such a paper has been raised insistently in many units of the Communist Party.

"We are aware of the attacks against the Communist Party in the capitalist press. This attack heralds and precedes a planned attack against the entire working class. It is in line with the preparations for war and fascism carried out by the capitalist class and its "New Deal" government.

"We are aware of a growing discontent and militancy in all sections of the working class, including here in Minnesota—the rank and file of the Farmer-Labor Party. The reports from all parts of the District indicate a growing desire for struggle of the masses. We cannot mobilize these insurgent masses effectively without a publication that will be devoted uncompromisingly to the interests of the working class. Our weekly paper will be the educator and the organizer.

"Such a paper will supplement locally the purpose that the Daily Worker and the Farmers National Weekly carry out on a national scale. This paper will create interest in and build the circulation of the national papers.

"The launching of this paper is an important undertaking for the entire working class of this district. It will require all of our forces to bring success. Details of a plan of activity will be announced as soon as completed. The enthusiasm shown at the Plenum gives the District Committee confidence that this undertaking will be successful and that the first issue can be published May First.

"Comrades, fellow workers, and friends, we call upon all of you to give your fullest moral and active support to this next step in the struggle that the Communist Party is carrying on for the unification of the working class.

"Fraternally yours,
"ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
"Minnesota District
"213 DeSoto Bldg.,
"Minneapolis, Minn."

Two Capitalist Parties Unite To Beat Negro

Dallas Candidate for Legislature Had Chance to Win

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 25.—Leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties have united in a drive to prevent the election to the Texas Legislature of a Negro, A. S. Wells, a lawyer of Dallas.

Wells, one of 34 candidates in a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Sarah Hughes to accept appointment as the State's first woman district judge, had an excellent chance of winning the election until the Democratic and Republican leaders ganged up against him.

Of the 10,000 voters in the county, 6,000 are Negroes, most of whom have qualified by paying their poll taxes.

At a conference Saturday afternoon, the Republicans of Dallas County drafted as their candidate for the place John W. Phillip, who as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General during the Coolidge administration, built up a large personal following through the use of government patronage.

Both Democratic and Republican leaders of the Texas House have threatened to prevent the seating of Wells, should he be elected, thus brazenly challenging the democratic rights of the Negro people to a voice in the government and to self-determination. The general opinion expressed in the House is that a Negro would be barred as "not qualified."

Several Negroes were legislators in this State during the revolutionary period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The last Negro representative was A. Asberry, who was defeated in 1890 by J. Y. Goodman, with the aid of the terrorist activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other groups organized by the defeated slave holders.

Social Workers Parley Endorses H. R. 2827, Raps Police Brutality

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25.—The opening sessions of the three-day convention of the social workers, with twenty-five organizations from twelve cities represented, on Saturday endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

The convention, which opened here Friday, formed a national organization. It unanimously went on record as opposed to the Roosevelt plan for a slave wage on the work relief projects, and demands trade union wages and conditions on all relief jobs.

Police brutality was condemned in the handling of the unemployed. A resolution which was unanimously adopted demands full recognition of all unemployed organizations.

Anti-War Mass Rally March 5 in Chicago

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—The workers of Chicago will answer the war attacks on the U. S. S. R., the huge war budget of the Roosevelt government and the attacks on the Negro nation of Abyssinia in a huge anti-war mass meeting at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Street, Tuesday, March 5.

Numerous organizations have endorsed the meeting and are issuing leaflets and material in their own name. The meeting is held under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The Communist Party has issued a statement calling on the workers of the Socialist Party, the trade unions and all workers' organizations to support the meeting and the united front struggle against war. Robert Minor will be among the speakers.

Methodists Hit Bill

TUSCON, Ariz.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, south, has adopted a resolution condemning a bill before the Arizona legislature which would prohibit foreign born workers not eligible for citizenship from carrying on agricultural enterprises.

A GRAVEYARD

Lost Chances To Build Movement Have for Monuments Those Tall Piles of Unsold 'Dailies'

By Kalle Rissanen

A sub-section organizer is delivering a sorrowful report:

"Do you want to see a Daily Worker graveyard? Two or three neatly arranged piles of Daily Workers, each as high as a man. We have them at our sub-section headquarters. We were proud of our Daily Worker circulation. We ordered large bundles. Every week we increased our order. The 'Daily' praised us: Look, comrades, at this splendid work. We paid punctually. We felt swell.

"The pile grew. 'Occasionally our eyes fell on it and we exchanged alarmed glances. We were undertakers; big cemeteries have many undertakers.

"Comrades, that pile is still there. 'Before it falls over, it will still take a few dozen more issues of the 'Daily'.

"We Pay Promptly"

"You ask: Why this state of affairs? What kind of work are you doing, comrades? I investigated the pile. At the bottom there are papers from last December. But we pay our debts well, every week. In fact, we are famous for our punctuality. Just send us a bill and you'll get paid by return mail.

"At the same time that our reputation as prompt payers continues to mount, our monument of shame grows too.

"One day a responsible functionary of the section comes and sees the pile. When the truth becomes clear to him, he turns pale. No wonder, we don't get any contacts. If we don't sell the Daily Worker, For the 'Daily' is our messenger. It

does work while we sleep. But there it rests in those piles.

"Why?"

"How is this possible? It is because our units never check up on the comrades' work. They collect the money, the comrades pay. But they do not circulate their papers. In that pile we have the papers telling about the Dickstein committee, the attacks of the Roosevelt government, the united front, all in a neat, well-kept pile. . . .

The report of the sub-section representative indicates the following mistakes in the work of the units:

The units accept quotas but they only check up on the fulfillment of these quotas financially, not politically.

No houses have been chosen for concentration.

No permanent connections have been built in the houses.

Mute Accusers

A monument then grows in a corner of the headquarters, built up entirely of papers that should have been brought to the masses.

The comrades become hardened. They can walk by this monument of theirs without disturbing their sense of duty to their class. Now they already have three of them, well laid, straight, man-high piles. And this takes place at a time when the enemies of the working class are making special efforts to spread their poison among the workers and when fascism is attacking with increasing violence.

We must see that the prompt payment of debts is accompanied by a good circulation for the Daily Worker. Every unsold Daily Worker is a mute accuser!

Hearst Lobby Backs Bill Against Labor

Unions Protest Against Ott Bill as Fascist Measure in West

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 25.—Efforts of the Hearst-Legion lobby to pass the anti-Communist Ott bill H. B. 78, were redoubled today in Olympia to offset the effective pressure exerted upon Senate members by workers and mass organizations.

Throughout the state, recognition of the Ott bill as a direct threat to the right of the workers to express themselves politically and as an opening wedge in the drive to smash all labor organizations has resulted in strong protests and demands upon Senator H. L. Kyle and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to kill the bill.

The Railway Carmen's union lodge on the Union Pacific lines here went on record protesting the reactionary bill. They condemned the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party and to bar militants from the ballot and scored the defeat of efforts to repeal the Washington criminal syndicalism law. The Ott bill, recently passed by the House is now before the Senate.

Representatives Michael B. Smith and Thomas Smith of King County, the sole dissenters in the nearly unanimous vote of the House, have pledged various workers' organizations to continue the fight on the bill.

The furious state-wide protest and pressure of labor and liberal organizations may result in its reconsideration by the House. It was revealed today by Representative Clemens M. Boyle who stated he would make a move to that effect.

Fearing further growth of the mass protest movement and its effect on members of the Legislature, Hearst agents have urged Senator Kyle to attempt to force the bill through, it was learned today.

Urges More Pressure

Meanwhile, Wesley Handall of the International Labor Defense today warned against any let-up in the mass opposition to the anti-labor bill: "There must be no slackening of protests from the workers until the bill is definitely killed either in the Judiciary Committee or on the Senate floor. The lobbyists of the 'Americanism' Committee of the American Legion are intent upon making a strong case for this bill, realizing that its passage is a test case from which future attempts of this kind can be judged."

His fellow workers on the job immediately raised the \$1,000 demanded for his release pending decision from Washington, D. C.

Part of Campaign

His work in the labor movement, especially his activities in organizing joint committees of the various locals of the Paving Cutters Union, to fight for relief for the unemployed, has won him the hatred of the employers and the local authorities.

C. P. Expels Strike Dodger

In the exposure of Robert Silbert in yesterday's issue of the Daily Worker, an important point has been omitted. The last sentence of the second paragraph should have read: "Notwithstanding all this, he neither joined the strike himself, nor did he try to pull out on strike as many workers from his department as he could."

500 Make 'Homes' Out of Coke Ovens

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25.—An investigator for the Pittsburgh Press yesterday confirmed the statement that at least 500 men are living in abandoned coke ovens in the Connellsville coke region, which is dominated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a United States Steel subsidiary.

The report was made by unemployed steel workers at the hearing on the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

The investigator for the Pittsburgh Press reported that he had found hundreds of former coal miners and coke-oven workers living in the dark igloo-shaped ovens which had long since been abandoned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company in favor of modern by-product coke ovens.

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THE STRIKE AT THE JONES AND LAUGHLIN MINES

By AMY SCHECTER

The strike last week of 3,000 bituminous coal miners at three of the captive mines owned by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Vesta 4, 5 and 6, was not an isolated flare-up, but a high point in a continuous succession of struggles on the job, and local strikes against the encroachments of company unions and company union standards in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania.

The strike and the mass meeting called for Sunday in Daisytown by the Joint Pit Committees of the Vesta mines, which steel workers employed at the Jones and Laughlin plants were invited to attend, are important as indications of the rising sentiment for strike against a continuation of the 1934 Appalachian Wage Agreement, effective up till April first, under which thousands of Western Pennsylvania miners are starting on the job, and thousands of the most active union men are being driven out of the mines.

Aided Company Unions

The separate captive mine agreement which John L. Lewis negotiated for the captive steel-corporation-owned mines at the close of the strikes of 100,000 Western Pennsylvania miners in 1933, empowered the steel corporations to establish

company unions side by side with the U. M. W. of A. locals in each of the mines. Under the clauses outlawing all strike action, empowering the companies to levy a fine of a dollar a day on every striker, and abolishing the voice of the Pit Committee in hiring and firing (provisions in the Appalachian Agreement applying to the closed-shop union commercial mines, as well as to the captive mines), the steel corporations have a free hand to use discrimination and terror to drive union men into the company unions or out of the mines, in mines even where the U. M. W. of A. local has the overwhelming majority of the membership.

The special captive mines "individual recognition" provision, which substitutes recognition of John L. Lewis as an individual for the union recognition for which the captive miners struck and struck again in 1933, allows the company to refuse to meet with Pit Committees or local officials, in cases where the latter are known as fighters, to go over their heads and carry on all negotiations with picked Lewis machine District or International officials.

How It Works

A Pit Committeeman at one of the Bethlehem Steel mines recently described how this "individual recognition" works out in practice: "I

am on the Pit Committee," he said. "But the company only recognizes us if it chooses. If it chooses, the company can refuse to take up cases with the Pit Committee, but says instead: 'We'll take up this case with your Board Member. They do this whenever there is a big case. When they think there'll be trouble. Naturally the Board Member is lined up with the company, so we lose our case.'"

This is exactly the way things have been going at the Jones and Laughlin mines. A few weeks back the Pit Committee at Vesta No. 5, where the recent strike first broke out, protested to the superintendent against the shifting of union men around in the mine. They claimed that the company was shifting men in order to change active unionists from good jobs to bad jobs, and from good "places" in the mine to water holes, places with thick slate, etc., where they could not make anything, and would be forced to quit.

Refused to Deal with Committee

The superintendent refused to settle the case with the Pit Committee. William Feeney, U. M. W. of A. Board member for the sub-district, and International Organizer, was called in. Feeney ruled in the company's favor on the ground that the company had offered the men other

jobs for those from which they were transferred, and, according to the agreement, the company "has the sole right to direct the working force." Incidentally and typically, Feeney was placed in his present position by the Lewis machine after the Fayette County miners literally drove him out of their district in 1933 for his part in breaking their strike.

The situation indicated in Vesta No. 5 is typical of the general situation in the captive mines. In addition to direct violence—shooting of union men, bombing their houses, etc., by company thugs, the companies employ a number of methods similar to those used in Vesta No. 5 to freeze out active unionists. The company union men, or "Brotherhoods," get twice as many days a week as the union men. A joint meeting of the Republic Steel Corporation locals with company officials to demand an end to discrimination, and a closed shop union mine, stated that U. M. W. of A. members were being laid off for dirty coal, and "no one of the Brotherhoods has lost a day for the same reason"; union men who had worked for the company for a long time had been charged to the night-shift, and new men put in their places on the dayshift, etc.

Miners at the Bethlehem Mines

Corporation mines say that their company capitalizes the plight of the miner youth, demanding that father and son join the Brotherhood before the boy can get his first job in the mine.

Company Intervened

The companies also intervene directly in the inner union affairs of the U. M. W. of A. locals actively co-operating with the Lewis machine in the union. There is the case of young Mike Stanevitch, an outstanding leader of the Rank and File in the Pittsburgh District, elected as president of the U. M. W. of A. local at the Russellton mine of the Republic Steel Corporation last June, on a Rank and File slate, when the Rank and File cleaned out the Lewis machine in a large number of locals in the Pittsburgh District.

The company fired Stanevitch from his job as coal loader together with around 150 of the most active union men, and then demanded that the local remove him from office on the ground that he no longer worked in the mine. The District machine backed the company, but a couple of hundred miners backed Mike Stanevitch, and he still is president of the Russellton local.

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HOME LIFE

—By—
Ann Barton

"HIS month-old baby was cold and hungry and had no place to sleep but a bureau drawer. This is the first harrowing sentence of a long news story in the San Francisco News of Feb. 9.

"That's why, James Stout, 27, former college man and ex-marine . . ." continues the second sentence, "resorted to holdups."

"A MOTHER of eight children is scheduled to be arraigned for burglary today," says the New York Times. "According to the police, Mrs. Trapani confessed she committed the burglary because her second husband John was not regularly employed and she found it difficult, with home relief funds as the only income, to feed a family of boys and girls. Another child is expected shortly."

"INSANITY Blamed in Relief Killings," says another New York Times story. "Henry W. Arden, 27 years old, an unemployed language instructor, brooding over his crippled condition, and disgruntled because the relief allotment for himself and his mother, Ruth, was to be cut, slew a relief case worker in his home yesterday. He and his mother then went to the Chicago Avenue relief station and sprayed the office with pistol bullets, killing two, and wounding another. Then Arden killed his mother and himself."

THE stories, from which the above are excerpts, are known in newspaper vernacular as "feature stuff"—"sob stories." They are intended to be read, with a kind of choked, weepy feeling, and forgotten. It is not necessary to suppress them. They will not carry, believes the newspaper owner, any propaganda for the unemployed to organize. They will not teach the unorganized worker that organization together with millions, is necessary, not to rob, kill, or "solve" things by committing suicide, but to fight for their needs—facing police, city, state, and federal officials if necessary.

WHEN a starving desperate man robs in order to feed his baby, this is "human interest." When a young girl, out of work for two years commits suicide, this merits several inches of space—"feature stuff." But when the hearings on the Unemployed, Old Age, and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827), take place in Washington, this news remains outside the capitalist paper. This Bill, representing the needs of millions of unemployed determined that the government shall insure them against need, brought to its hearings the voice of the unemployed themselves. The Bill was brought into being by the organized unemployed. Such news the papers suppressed.

WHAT the newspapers do not realize, however, is that even these "human interest" stories, when there are plenty of them, as there has been in newspapers throughout the country these past months—even these "human interest" stories—bring sudden sharp realization that there are too many of these happenings to be accidental. They lead the reader to think they must be part of the cruelty and blind disorder of a hateful society. They are yet another contradiction in an outworn society.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Speed-Up in Aluminum Plants Closely Rivals That of Ford

By an Aluminum Worker Correspondent
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—Local 18356 of the New Kensington Aluminum plant has many shortcomings. But when the conditions that exist in the plant today are contrasted with the conditions that existed prior to the organization of the local, the result will show that the union has benefited the workers to a great extent. Still, the local has failed to effectively combat an evil that is facing the workers here—the speed-up.

The plant situated here is I believe the first aluminum plant to be erected, and much of the machinery installed at that time is still in use. Yet, we workers here have to compete our output with some of the more recently constructed plants of the Aluminum Company that have the use of more modern machinery. This gap is bridged by the excessive burning of human energy.

When the eight-hour day was inaugurated here, the workers were almost immediately forced to produce as much as they had previously produced in the twelve-hour day.

Demagogues Block Swing to Left

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
SPARROWS POINT, Md.—There are many new developments among the steel workers here. Many workers who were under the complete sway of Roosevelt and the N.R.A. are today beginning to turn definitely radical.

Most of the workers here are influenced by Father Coughlin. He is not quite as popular this year as he was at the same time last year. Huey Long's popularity is on the increase. Workers are writing to him, asking how he expects to carry out his plans and also offering him advice, telling him that if the workers can't use ballots they'll use bullets.

The company union election is close at hand and they are campaigning furiously.

A ladies' auxiliary to the A. A. has been organized here and it is growing. Even some of the kids want to organize.

On Sunday, March 3, we are having a mass meeting in Highlandtown at the Finnish Hall, 703 S. Pennsylvania Street, 2 p. m. H. M. Wicks of Philadelphia will be the main speaker.

Henry Ford Aids Politicians

By an Auto Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich.—King Henry Ford and his henchmen are in hand with corrupt politicians. At Ford's workers all have to sign from one to five petitions a day or find themselves out on Miller Road.

This has been going on for the last four weeks. One petition was to keep the Mayor and the council for a longer term, as if they are not rotten enough the two years that they are in office at present.

One young fellow was taken off the job and told to take the petitions around. He did the first time, but the next time he was assigned to the task he told them he did not want to take it as most of the workers did not want to sign and passed remarks about them. The boss told him he had to. Then he got sore and told the boss he was not an errand boy for a lot of rotten politicians. He was immediately fired.

The Ruling Class By Redfield



"Shall we mention the unemployed again, Sister, or was yesterday enough?"

Paper Exposes Foreman

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind.—Who is this man Horan? You workers in the Merchant mill of the Illinois Steel Company know him well.

He is nothing more than a petty racketeer and grafter, a turn foreman in the inspection department. After his first shock and heart-break at seeing himself exposed in the January issue of the "Gary Steel Worker," he has picked up the pieces, glued them together, and now he is strutting around, pretending that he is proud to find himself written up in the "Steel Worker." He even complains, when there are plenty to listen to him, that he was only on the second page and not the first.

Remember Ed Wall, Horan? He too woke up and found himself on the first page. When the company could no longer pass over his grafting and had to give him the gate, the "Gary Steel Worker" spread the news all over the front page. We can do it again, only this time you, Horan, will be drinking the bitter medicine.

'Daily' Sells Quickly In Steel Town

By a Worker Correspondent
McKEESPORT, Pa.—This is to let you know of our first day at selling the Daily Worker on the streets here.

Another comrade and I were taken to the police station but they had to turn us loose. They told us not to throw the papers on the street or give them away.

In two and a half hours we sold forty-one papers and sent out four young boys with five papers each.

330 Die-Makers Laid Off In Packard Motor Plant

By an Auto Worker Correspondent
DETROIT—A survey of the Packard Motor Car Company reveals the astonishing fact that die shop superintendent Mr. Doyle on or about Nov. 1, 1934, began building new dies intended for the 1935 models with a comparatively small group of die makers.

By Nov. 25, the original group had been increased quite rapidly till it reached a crew of somewhere around 400 die makers and affiliated machine hands.

Mr. Doyle is an old timer at Packard's. "Ask the man who owns one" is the familiar trade phrase attached to his product, which of recent year had become but a faint echo of a once glorious past.

Three eight-hour shifts had been maintained, including an allowance of fifteen minutes for lunch. During this exceedingly short spurt, which the capitalist press heralded high and wide as a "great auto revival," the company required that every man work at least 48 hours per week. A great many men had worked 56 hours per week, on and off, for straight time of course.

Just three weeks prior to Jan. 31, a steady lay-off had been executed, with the result that at the end of January only about 70 die makers remained on the job. In other words, 330 die makers had been



This year the company plans to invade the light car market in competition with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

The Mechanics Educational Society of America is heavily represented at the plant, having concluded a 35-hour week agreement lately.

No Compensation On Relief Job

By a Worker Correspondent
BURLINGTON, N. C.—On the relief jobs we have no kind of insurance. Our lives are in danger all the time and if we get hurt it's just that we have to suffer.

The other day, a man working on the F. E. R. A. tried to twist two cables together with an iron crowbar. The bar slipped and cut a deep gash in his head and knocked him unconscious. Ten stitches had to be put in his head and all he got was his doctor bill paid. The boss man told him that it was his fault and that he was lucky to get anything at all.

Another example of mistreatment on relief jobs was when the boss man got mad at one of the workers who was standing on the edge of a ditch and because he was not man enough to control his temper, he kicked the worker backward into the ditch.

School Offers Rags To Barefooted Boy

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—The following is a letter sent by Frank Kryzak, Communist candidate for State Senator in the last election, to Mr. Dodge, principal of Public School 30, Staten Island. The text of the letter follows:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that my son, Chester, stayed out of school about one week because he had no shoes and the Home Relief Bureau refused to grant him any.

"Being on work relief at twelve dollars per week I can hardly buy food at the prevailing prices, let alone shoes and clothing.

"I reported this to the teacher, Thereupon, Miss Regan sent my son, Henry, a bundle of clothes, just dirty rags. When I opened up that bundle of rags I felt so insulted as if someone had slapped my face in public.

Safety Measures Neglected

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind.—We have here in the Illinois Steel Company mill a safety inspector called "Fat" Billy Davis. When times were better and the company was making profits hand over hand, "Fat" Billy was a mighty particular gentleman.

At that time they had laborers clean up the tracks so that scrap wouldn't lie there and therefore the switchmen wouldn't fall and hurt themselves. Davis used to make sure that the tracks were just so in order to prevent accidents.

Now, in order to maintain their profits, the company does no cleaning up. The place is a mess and workers are in constant danger of accidents. Davis walks around but never sees to it that the tracks are clean. He learned very quickly not to interfere.

YOUR HEALTH

—By—
Medical Advisory Board

Four Out of Five
Do four out of five have pyorrhea? Is pink tooth brush the only thing wrong with the world? Is firm the thing you have to fear most? How much subway and street-car advertising about care of the teeth should workers believe? These questions and many others will be answered in the various articles on teeth, gums and oral hygiene which will appear in the first successive issues of "Health and Hygiene," the magazine of the Medical Advisory Board. "How To Clean Your Teeth," "What Is and What Is Not Pyorrhea," "The Cause and Prevention of Inflamed Gums," are some of the titles of articles which will appear. Subscribe now; take advantage of the special advance subscription offer of one dollar a year.

Trench Mouth
COMRADE P. P. writes: "My four-year-old girl complains of discomfort in her mouth; the gum was bleeding and so swollen that you could hardly see her teeth; they were full with pus. Her lips started to swell and she had fever."

If we were to add another symptom, "offensive odor," then the diagnosis would probably be acute Vincent's infection (trench mouth). The odor is very characteristic. However, illnesses such as acute leukemia (a disease of the blood) and other diseases involving general malnutrition, should be ruled out. The term "full with pus" undoubtedly describes the yellowish-gray covering over the gum. This is slough, or dead gum tissue which has been destroyed by the germs during the process of the disease. Pus does not lie loose about the mouth. If this slough were removed and this can readily be done, a red sensitive bleeding surface would be exposed. Another coating would accumulate in a few hours.

Vincent's infection does not always take on this acute form. It is quite prevalent in a chronic stage when only slight pain and bleeding is present and very little, if any, swelling. In more advanced conditions, the points of gum between the teeth are destroyed, leaving a blunt, flat surface with a space between the teeth where the pointed gum was originally.

As the more severe acute cases are approached then the body as a whole is affected, as well as the mouth. The patient has a fever of a low grade, loss of appetite, headache, difficult swallowing, because the throat is painful, nausea and perhaps marked drooling.

But we do know the disease is catching. A patient who has the disease can give it to another who may have kissed him or her or used his dishes. People with unclean mouths, ill-fitting crowns and fillings and who may be debilitated from any cause, are more susceptible. Workers are generally more liable to the disease because of their poor living conditions, lack of nourishing food and the inability to secure adequate health information.

The treatment for the milder cases of Vincent's Infection is the use by the patient at home, of one level (not heaping) teaspoon of sodium perborate in a glass of warm water for a few days. The tooth brush is not used until most of the symptoms have subsided. The old toothbrush is to be discarded, otherwise the patient may be re-infected. Avoid spicy foods and smoking. The accumulation of tartar on the teeth should be removed by the dentist only after the disease is well under control. If there is a marked improvement after the first forty-eight hours with the use of the Sodium Perborate, then the patient may rinse every two or three hours for a week. Then continue three times a day for about six months (this is very important).

In the more severe cases, the patient should rinse the mouth every half hour for two or three days and then diminish gradually. If there is fever, weakness and other symptoms, the patient should be placed in bed. Vincent's Infection in its acute form is a very serious and dangerous disease.

The use of neopentamin (salvarsan) by the dentist is extremely valuable, provided it is properly applied. This does not mean that trench mouth has anything to do with syphilis.

The patient's dishes should be boiled and other careful hygienic precautions maintained. The disease hangs on a long time, but can be completely cleared up with persistent treatment.

We Have a Date With You
ON MARCH 6, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams will lecture under the auspices of the Medical Advisory Board on The Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult. The lecture will be held in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, at 8:30 p. m. Admission is 25 cents.

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Murphy Reports to Roosevelt on the Philippines

By Samuel Weinman

Frank Murphy, home town boy from Detroit who made good as Mayor of that city, busting unions, crippling strikes, and arresting reds in the service of Henry Ford and the rest of the automobile kings, is now Frank Murphy of Manila, Philippine Islands. Roosevelt recognized in Murphy a first-class oppressor, for which he was promoted to the post of Governor-General of the Philippines.

At this moment Murphy is racing to confer with Roosevelt, to sound a warning to Wall Street. This is no vacation trip. Then why the sudden journey half way round the world? Murphy is a shrewd politician. He knows that in Manila he is sitting on a volcano about to erupt.

Workers' Militancy
Murphy is afraid to talk. He will keep plenty under his hat. Even most of what he spills to Roosevelt will never see the light of day in the capitalist press.

For instance:
Two local Soviets have been set up in the Philippines!
Is that one of the chief reasons for the Governor-General's flying visit?

According to the imperialist Philippine Herald (January 22), "An agent of the Bureau of Labor who returned yesterday from Manila reported that two Communist colonies have been established in two villages of Tarlac."

Will Murphy report that in Tarlac Province thousands of farmers have studied their fields with red flags? That they want to seize the land? That payment of rent has stopped? That the landlords do not dare to try to collect rent?

And what will the President think when he hears Murphy's story about the cigar makers' strike? Last August over 11,000 cigar workers in Manila and nearby provinces struck against their 20 cent daily wage. Murphy is in a tough spot. It will be hard to explain how he let the strike get out of hand.

At least thirty cigar factories shut

down. In the La Alahambra factory alone 2,300 walked out, in the La Flor de La Isabella 2,020, La Helena 1,650, La Insular 871, besides thousands in smaller plants.

At this point in his account Murphy will perspire more freely, for he will relate how the general sympathy strike spread to other industries. He will detail the sympathy walkouts of the Orasco Candy makers, Yellow Taxi drivers, De Hino lumber men, Lauritzen embroidery workers, Cristobal oil men, seamen and longshoremen.

Murphy, Strikebreaker
Murphy will try to make amends by demonstrating that he used every Roosevelt-New Deal trick to stampede the strikers—but it didn't work. First, he tried arbitration. Then he promised an increase in

press. He poured the whole mess through the radio. But the strike continued solid. In fact its strength grew as farmers hundreds of miles away sent funds to support the struggle.

So Murphy decided to play his ace of trump. Murphy armed the police with rifles, gave the command to maintain "order at all costs," and on Monday, Sept. 18, the police fired on a mass picket line in front of the La Minerva cigar factory. Three strikers were murdered and 19 wounded. But neither did that stop the strike.

Then Murphy, feeling extremely nauseous by now, will go on to tell how he mobilized 1,200 police, six companies of constabulary and three regiments of infantry, all armed with tear gas and machine guns, to

butler to prepare a bromo-seltzer and proceed. Strikes and peasant uprisings are not Murphy's only headaches. There is the decline in trade and the drop in Wall Street's colonial profits. The bankers are kicking. Japanese imperialism is stealing a part of the plunder. For example, American exports of cotton manufactures to the islands tumbled from 58.60 per cent of the total in 1933 to 42.22 per cent in 1934. Simultaneously Japanese exports of the same commodity to the Philippines leaped from 24 per cent in 1933 to 39.86 per cent in 1934.

The bankers are getting jittery about their \$200,000,000 investment in the Philippines.

Faked "Independence"
Then again there is the Tydings-McDuffie law which "promised" in the valuable chromite deposits are the fountain of inspiration for Hon. Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner in the U. S. Congress. On Jan. 21, Guevara spoke for the imperialists when he declared in Congress that he would approve the establishment of a relationship such as existed between the United States and Cuba before the Platt Amendment. Guevara will discover that the Philippines will fight a Platt Amendment as did the Cubans.

In the face of the facts—the Soviets in Tarlac, the strike struggles, the growth of the Communist Party, the crisis in trade, Japanese competition, the war danger in the Pacific, and the fight for independence—the Murphy-Roosevelt conference will issue an official

statement that "everything is hunky-dory in the Philippines," which will be relayed to every newspaper in the country and broadcast over the radio.

One thing is certain. Wall Street and Roosevelt will resist Philippine freedom. The \$200,000,000 investment, the trade, the war base and

Living in Squalor for Wall Street's Profits

It is unlikely that Murphy will mention to Roosevelt that Earl Browder, General Secretary of the C.P.U.S.A., sent him a scorching telegram protesting against the murder of the cigar makers, and that immediately a flood of protest telegrams from workers' organizations all over the United States swamped the Governor-General.

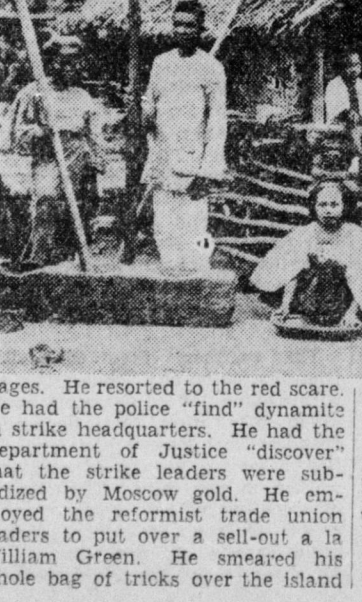
After six weeks on the picket line the cigar makers won wage increases. However, the bosses soon rescinded the strikers' gains. A new cigar strike is brewing.

In the meantime several other militant strike struggles have convulsed "poor" Murphy's peace of mind. Seamen of the port of Cebu walked out, paralyzing shipping there completely. Later the seamen of Iloilo tied up that port. For many weeks not a single vessel left either of these two harbors. Last month over 300 Chinese carpenters and cabinet makers picketed every furniture store and shop in Manila. At this juncture in his narrative Murphy will order the White House

Murphy's Police Murdered Many of These Filipinos

dependence to the islands. Filipinos are taking independence seriously. They demand real independence. It is proving mighty embarrassing to Murphy, Roosevelt and Wall Street.

One thing is certain. Wall Street and Roosevelt will resist Philippine freedom. The \$200,000,000 investment, the trade, the war base and



Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

A NEW barbarism, vile and degenerate like the sick ravings of a decadent Roman emperor, is the recourse capitalism uses to preserve itself.

It must destroy everything that was progressive and hopeful in its own culture. It must create new wastelands of superstition and ignorance. Capitalism at any price! And capitalist intellectuals accept this foul mess. They, too, are willing to surrender their hearts and brains on the altar of the obscene and bloody Dollar God.

Have we not seen exquisite and sensitive American poets like T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound form their alliance with Hitler and Mussolini? What can induce such seemingly disinterested aesthetes to praise these crude butchers of civilization?

The answer is simple: even a certain kind of poet will do anything to save capitalism. They hate the working class, and fear the danger of a working class world. One saw this hatred express itself on a large scale during the Russian Revolution. The most soulful mystics, and other worldly poets, and "sensitive humanitarians," people like Andrejev, Merejovski, Ivan Bunin, Madame Hippus, and others, suddenly shed all their delicate mysticism, and began to scream bloody threats and curses.

They who had never dabbled in "politics," now became eager recruits in the White armies. They served under pogrom generals like Kolchak and Denikin, they schemed with bankers and exploiters for new invasions, they defended the foulest rape and terror against the Russian people.

It is they, and their like, who laid an ideological basis for the assassination of Kirov. Capitalism at any price! How dare the working class rule? Stalin is hateful to them, though he is wise and thoughtful, and has told the writers, "you are the engineers of the human soul." But Hitler and Mussolini they can accept, despite the fantastic bombast, obvious demagogy, ignorance, and vile, murderous chauvinism that breathes from these people as from putrefying corpses.

The poet bows down to the ape. Because the ape protects him from the working class. Capitalism at any price!

But let us read a few more of the priceless utterances of these Nazi leaders whom T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound and their like would like to see ruling us in America.

Confusing the Orthodox

AS I pointed last Saturday, the idea that Jesus, if anything, must have certainly been another poor Jew, evidently disturbs these frenzied Nazi Jew-baiters.

"It [Judaism in theatres, movies, etc.] was pestilence, spiritual pestilence, worse than the Black Death," said Hitler in his autobiography. "The Jews are a nation of outcasts. Crime is their calling," says an editorial in the Nazi paper, Der Sturmer. "I treasure an ordinary prostitute above a married Jewess," says the slimy Dr. Goebbels, who is Hitler's publicity man.

Yes, they spread the hatred of Jews, because this is a way of making the German people forget the real enemy—which is capitalism.

And yet Jesus, if there really ever was such a man, was probably a Jew. And many good church people, who want to be Nazis, yet revere Jesus, fall into confusion. So the Nazi historians solve this contradiction by coolly asserting that Jesus was not a Jew, but a good Aryan (that is, a Nazi).

And his father and mother were both Aryans, says the Nazi pamphlet, "Die Herkunft Jesu."

More Nazi "Gems"

THE Nazis, like Mussolini's henchmen, are short on any real ideas, but possess a great stock of banal rhetoric.

"The idea of National Socialism is an accomplishment of the human soul that ranks with the Parthenon, the Sistine Madonna, and the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven," orates Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Nazi foreign office. Yes, indeed. Check it up with the following little news item from a Breslau paper:

"Dr. Ludwig Cohn, after twenty-five years of service in caring for the blind in Lower Silesia—Dr. Cohn has himself been blind since early youth—has been dismissed from his post because he is not Aryan."

The Nazis believe in the inferiority of women. "The absence of all-round abilities in women," says Dr. Rosenberg, "is directly to be attributed to the fact that woman is vegetative. Actually in their deepest consciousness these emancipated females want nothing else than a chance to live at the expense of man."

A paper in Frankfurt gives its idea of children's education. "Attention! Eyes Right! Forward march! . . . A four-year old boy was leading two three-year olds in the correct formation of the Storm Troops . . . In German youth, the spirit of the soldier, always latent, has awakened."

"We begin with the child as soon as he is three years old. As soon as he begins to think, we put a little flag in his hand," says Dr. Ley, chief of the Nazi trade unions.

"If what we have done here is insanity," said General Goering to a conference of the foreign press, "then insanity becomes me."

Yes, insanity becomes them. Capitalism at any price, even insanity. Slowly but surely, the halters are being spun on which these insane criminals will hang one day.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAP—Three Scamps, Songs
- WOR—Sports Resume—Jack Pinnat
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABO—Myrt and Marge
- 7:15-WEAP—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—Lum and Abern
- WJZ—Dorothy Downey
- Tenor: Sinatra Orch.; Guy Bates Post, Narrator
- WABC—Just Plain Bill
- 7:30-WEAP—Easy Aces
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WJZ—Edgar Guest, Poet; Charles Beitz, Tenor; Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Jerry Cooper, Baritone
- 7:45-WEAP—How can the Legislators Help the Police—Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Vice President, International Association of Chiefs of Police; Donald C. Stone
- WOR—Comedy and Music
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAP—Reisman Orch.
- WOR—Bostrah Minniewich
- WABC—Dorothy Downey, Burdig, Comedy
- WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
- WABC—Concert Orchestra; Frank Mann, Tenor; Bernice Claire, Soprano
- 8:30-WEAP—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOR—Variety Musicals
- WJZ—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone
- WABC—Lynan Orchestra; Vivienne Segal, Soprano;

- Oliver Smith, Tenor
- 9:00-WEAP—Ben Bernie Orchestra; Adolphe Menjou, Actor, Guest
- WOR—Hilbly Music
- WJZ—Grace Moore, Soprano
- WABC—Bing Crosby, Songs; Stoll Orch.; Mills Brothers, Songs
- 9:30-WEAP—Ed Wynn, Comedian
- WOR—Dark Enchantment—Sketch
- WABC—Cleveland Orchestra; Arthur Rodzinski, Conductor
- WJZ—Jones Orch.; Grace Hayes, Soprano
- 10:00-WEAP—Opera—Good News
- WOR—Michele Orchestra
- WABC—Gray Orch.; Annette Hanshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WOR—Wallenstein-Sinfonietta
- WJZ—Little Congress; Discussion, McGrath Foreign Policy Bill, by Secretaries of Congressmen
- WABC—Capt. Dobbie's Ship of Joy
- 11:00-WEAP—Talk—Stanley High
- WOR—New
- WJZ—Lynan Orchestra
- WABC—Dorothy Downey
- 11:15-WEAP—Robert Boyd, Tenor
- WOR—Presentation, American Educational Award to Jane Addams

LITTLE LEFTY

LETTY AND PEANUTS ARE ON THEIR WAY BACK TO THEIR OWN UNION HALL, AND THEY'RE PLENTY MAD

-BECAUSE OF HAVING BEEN BOUNCED OUT OF THE "BROTHERHOOD" MEETING!

-AND DETERMINED TO FIGHT OLD SNOOPY ALL THE HARDER //

PATSY AND HER PIONEER TROOP ARE DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS TO ALL THE NEWSIES!

WHY? WHY WERE LEFTY JONES AND PEANUTS JOHNSON THROWN OUT OF THE "BROTHERHOOD" ????

WHY MUST YOU PAY FOR LEFT-OVER COPIES OF YOUR PAPER ????

WHY CAN'T YOU MAKE A LIVING WAGE?? COME TO MEETING AND LEARN THE TRUTH!!!

MR. SNOOPY HAS HIS TROUBLE!

WHY HAVEN'T YOU STOPPED THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE—!!

Patsy Gets on the Job!

by del

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.

More on the Labor Party

Question: How will the workers recognize the difference between a genuine labor party and a reformist party, especially if the reformists go in for using revolutionary phrases?—P. M.

Answer: Because the reformists will try to conceal their class collaboration policies with "revolutionary" phraseology and speeches, the Communist Party proposes that the candidates of the class struggle labor party shall not confine themselves to stumping the country making speeches. The Communist Party strives for a labor party, which together with its candidates will continually and genuinely fight for every need and demand of the workers.

It is in these struggles which vitally concern the welfare of the masses, that the masses will learn just who retreats and betrays their fight. The test as to who is genuinely striving for the interests of the workers can only be carried out in actual struggle. The workers will soon recognize the candidates and the party which carries their fight forward to the realization of their demands. The victory of the policy of furthering the class struggle as opposed to class collaboration, must come from the actual experiences of the workers, as they distinguish between the phrase-mongers and those who actually lead them in class battles.

Question: When the Communist Party brings forward the idea of a labor party, does that mean that it does not want to build a mass Communist Party?—J. L. Newark, N. J.

Answer: No! Communists wish to build up a mass Communist Party which will lead the working class and its allies to the revolutionary seizure of power. It is to reach the objective of a mass party that Communists support the building of a labor party as a means of speeding up the breaking away of the workers from the old capitalist parties.

The labor party is a means of bringing the workers under more class conscious political leadership, and of leading them to revolutionary struggles under the guidance of the Communist Party. A class struggle labor party will serve as a bridge over which millions of workers who, at present, do not accept the program of the Communists, will go over to the Communist movement and the full acceptance of its revolutionary principles.

Literature to the Masses

Weak Spots on the Literature Front

In the weekly letter sent by the Literature Commission to the districts and sections, there is a section entitled, "Weak Spots on the Literature Front." In this section are listed those districts and sections which have not been heard from (as far as literature is concerned) for four weeks or more, and for three months. Here is the latest list:

Not Heard From For Three Months

District City	District City	District City
1 Ulica, N. Y.	8 Elkhart, Ind.	19 Torrington, Wyo.
4 Spencer, N. Y.	10 Sioux City, Iowa	19 Pueblo, Colo.
7 Muskegon Hts. 12 Salem, Ore.	12 Eugene, Ore.	21 N. Little Rock, Mich.
8 Gary, Ind.	14 Trenton, N. J.	21 Pittsburg, Kan.
8 South Bend, Ind.	14 Long Branch, N. J.	23 Louisville, Ky.
		23 Louisville, Ky.

Not Heard From For Four Weeks or More

1 Providence, R. I.	8 Hammond, Ind.	26 San Antonio, Tex.
1 New Bedford, 8 Rockford, Ill.	19 Torrington, Wyo.	
3 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	8 Howell, Ind.	20 Laredo, Tex.
8 Rock Island, Ill.	8 Moline, Ill.	21 Joplin, Mo.
8 Springfield, Ill.	9 Bemidji, Minn.	21 Mens, Ark.
8 Terre Haute, 14 Elizabeth, N. J.	22 Fairmont, Ind.	19 Gallup, N. M.
8 Casey, Ill.	19 Durango, N. M.	26 Clatskanie, S. D.
8 Indianapolis, 19 Helper, Utah	26 Mitchell, S. D.	

A glance at the above list will show basic industries well represented. Gary, Ind. is one of the biggest steel centers in the United States. Steel is produced at Hammond and South Bend also. Wilkes-Barre (where a big strike is now going on) Springfield, Ill. and Fairmont, W. Va. are major mining regions. Other mining towns on the list are Middletown, Ky. Terre Haute, Ind., Gallup, N. M., and Helper, Utah. Rock Island, Ill., is an important railroad center. Providence and New Bedford are textile cities which played big roles in the general textile strike last fall. In Moline, Ill., are situated huge agricultural machinery plants. The tremendous Singer Sewing Machine factory is in Elizabeth, N. J. At Trenton there are numerous metal and machine plants as well as some textile factories.

But the steel workers, the miners, the railroad men, the textile workers, in these cities are not being touched by our literature. No doubt the comrades in these cities are encountering great difficulties in their work. But do they think they can organize these workers, do they think they can carry on their Party work without literature?

When literature distribution is considered a task in itself, then the result is what we see above. With a multitude of tasks and duties to be taken care of, literature gets left by the wayside. But if literature distribution is considered an integral part of the task of organizing the steel workers in the A. A. and the Party and preparing them for struggle, then not only will our Party literature be put into the hands of the workers but the organization work among them will show more lasting results.

The list of Weak Spots will soon be published again in this column. See to it that your name is not on it.

How to Prevent Reaching the Millions

There have just been published five agitational pamphlets for use in the campaign for International Women's Day. These are for widest mass distribution. Here are some of the orders we got:

Philadelphia—25 "What Every Working Woman Wants" (two cents), 25 "Women and Equality" (two cents), 25 "The Position of Negro Women" (two cents), and 20 "Women in Action" (two cents).

New Haven—50 "What Every Working Woman Wants," 50 "Women and Equality," 30 "The Position of Negro Women," and 30 "Women in Action."

Milwaukee—25 "Mother Bloor" (three cents), 50 "What Every Working Woman Wants," 50 "Women and Equality," 25 "The Position of Negro Women," 50 "Women in Action."

To date (Feb. 23) the following districts have not ordered these pamphlets: Seattle, Minneapolis, Bismarck

The Story of William Z. Foster

A Tribute on the Occasion of His Fifty-fourth Birthday

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

DOUBT if William Z. Foster pauses on his birthday to look back over the past; he is too closely preoccupied with the urgent problems of the present, the day-to-day struggles of the working class, to take any great interest in personal reminiscences.

When one reviews the events of Foster's career, one is struck by the fact that there is very little of a personal nature to report. I think the finest thing one can say about Foster is that it is difficult to write about him as an individual. His story is, in the deepest and simplest sense, the story of the American labor movement. His life is significant, not solely because he has been a great leader and fighter—but because for forty years his thoughts and actions have expressed the revolutionary development of his own class. Foster's history is the history of American labor.

He was born in Taunton, Mass., on Feb. 6, 1881. In 1887 his family moved to Philadelphia. During his childhood, the class struggle was developing to a new phase of intensity. The fight for the eight-hour day was at its height. In 1888, a Massachusetts judge issued the first labor injunction ever issued in this country. In 1892, the embattled steel workers made their first heroic stand against the steel trust in the bloody Homestead strike. In 1894 the Pullman strike was defeated by government forces in association with a hired army of thugs, gangsters and cut-throats. Homestead and Pullman ushered in the modern stage of industrial warfare: open collaboration of the state and big corporations, the use of lying publicity, military force and brutal murder for the suppression of workers' organizations.

Wage Slave at Age of 10
In 1896, Foster took his first militant step in the class struggle. At fifteen he had already been a worker for five long years, his family's desperate poverty having forced him to begin wage-slavery at the age of ten, after three years of schooling.

The Philadelphia street car workers were on strike in 1896. The fight was bitterly contested and the whole working class was stirred to active participation. At the height of the struggle, a protest march of strikers was organized.

Foster was in the crowd which cheered the men as they marched down Market Street to the City Hall, wearing their working uniforms and carrying brooms. The brooms were a popular political symbol, meaning "we intend to make a clean sweep." Police were hiding in the courtyards on either side of the street; armed with blackjacks and clubs, they made a sudden attack on the marchers. A bloody battle followed; the workers, after a stiff resistance, were forced to retreat into side streets and alleys. Foster, with some other workers, was cornered in a hallway and clubbed unmercifully.

On the following day the fifteen-year-old boy watched a fight raging around a trolley car. He realized the necessity of solidarity among all workers in preventing the activity of scabs. He organized twenty other youngsters. The group selected a corner and waited for a street car. The car was manned by scabs and protected by the police. But the boys stopped it. Half an hour later, police reserves had been called into the battle and ten thousand workers were holding the street. For six hours the proletarian army kept complete control of the thoroughfare.

This was Foster's first step. The quality which he showed at that time, the readiness to get into a fight and stay in it, has marked every action of his career.

A Family of Fighters
He came of the sturdy stock of toilers. His father was an Irish peasant who had taken an active part in the Fenian movement and was forced to flee to America when the attempted rebellion failed. His mother was born in Carlisle, England, a textile town near the Scottish border. She was a weaver, and her family had been weavers for generations. Foster's grandmother on his mother's side had been a leader of the textile workers in those bitter uprisings in which the machines which they thought were responsible for their suffering were destroyed. In Philadelphia Foster's father worked as a washer of hansom cabs in a lively stable. The large family lived on the very edge of starvation. At nine, little William went to Wannamaker's Department Store in search of a job as an errand boy. They sent him away, because they thought the pinched, undernourished child was lying when he claimed to be nine years old.

However, he found a job the next year. He went to work for a stone-cutter, where long hours, staggering work and an atmosphere of choking dust suited him a wage of one dollar per week. He spent three years on this job, his salary being



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

raised to \$1.75 in the second year, and to \$2 per week in the third year.

A Hard Childhood

There was no day-dreaming, no sweet sadness of youth in Foster's adolescence. The round of jobs was endless: a type foundry, then paper mills, chemical factories, fertilizer plants, the White Lead Company (where most of the workers died of chemical poisoning before they could earn enough to pay for a coffin). At nineteen Foster was a qualified stationary engineer and steam-fitter—and, broken in health, threatened with consumption.

Told that he would die if he remained in the North, he went to Cuba in search of work. A little later he was employed in a fertilizer plant in Tampa, Fla.; then as a laborer for the Armor Company in Jacksonville; then North again, where he secured work as a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next fifteen years were a saga of changing jobs: motorman on the New York street car lines; then a lumber camp on the West Coast; then three years before the mast on a square-rigger; then many years of railroad work.

Became Socialist

But these years were also crowded

with economic and political activity. In 1899, at the age of eighteen, he became a Socialist. He reached this decision because of a speech he heard at a street meeting, at the corner of Broad and South Streets in Philadelphia. He received a leaflet at this gathering, on the cover of which was a cartoon showing a huge muscular worker cringing under the lash of a puny capitalist. Foster still speaks of this picture, which powerfully engraved on his mind the sense of the latent strength of the organized workers.

He labored ceaselessly to free the workers from the lash of the capitalists. In the Northwest, he fought to lead the Socialist Party out of the slough of opportunism onto the road of militant working class action. Falling in this, he joined the I. W. W. In 1908, at the time of his arrest in connection with the fight for free speech in Spokane, Wash., he was so severely beaten across the face by the police that he was almost totally blind, and was in danger of losing his sight for several years afterward.

Foster left the I. W. W. in 1912, because he disagreed with the policy of complete withdrawal from work inside the A. F. of L. unions.

He called this policy "a process which simply results in stripping the old unions of their militants and leaving those organizations in the hands of reactionaries." Perhaps Foster's greatest service to the working class has been his clear insistence on work inside the old unions, his persistent vision of the possibility of developing within these organizations powerful rank and file movements of mass struggle.

Meets Tom Mooney

In 1912, he entered into correspondence with a young left-wing Socialist in San Francisco who agreed with him on the urgent need of militant organization inside the A. F. of L. This was Tom Mooney. The two men first met in 1914, at the home of Lucy Parsons, wife of the legally-murdered Haymarket martyr.

When Mooney and Billings were framed in 1917, Foster was one of the first to enter the long fight for their release; he organized the first mass meeting ever held in protest against Mooney's arrest.

The Great Steel Strike

Foster's greatest and most spectacular fight took place in 1919; his magnificent leadership of the great steel strike is a matter of history.

More About 'Lady Macbeth'

By SERGEI RADAMSKY

CARL SANDS, in the Daily Worker of Feb. 18 and 19, has definitely exposed the baseness and misleading judgment of the musical critics of the New York press, in regard to the opera, "Lady Macbeth" by Dmitri Shostakovich. Not only is the opinion of the outstanding musicians of the world that this is the most important opera produced in the last twenty years, but the critics themselves, while trying to confuse the issue, have admitted as much.

Mr. Olin Downes of the New York Times says: "It has been many a year since such a large and brilliant audience has been in the Metropolitan Opera House," and that "it had an immense success with the audience." But Mr. Downes cannot account for "the gales of applause that swept through the house."

Mr. Downes wishes us to trust to his personal taste and knowledge against almost every one else of the three thousand people gathered at the Metropolitan that night. After all, operas are not written just for musical critics, and those for whom it was intended have acclaimed it here, as well as in the Soviet Union. Mr. Downes continues: "What would happen with a few repetitions of this work would probably be different." How then account for its unabated success with the public in Moscow and in Leningrad, many of whom hear it over and over again? I, for example, heard thirteen performances at the two different opera houses, and found my interest growing rather than abating. Mr. Downes admits that "the music has a lyrical and melodious passages . . . Katerina's Lament arouses some emotion . . . The music seldom fails to emphasize the doings on the stage . . . are effective rhetoric . . . The

chorus of the exiled . . . stirs the imagination."

ON the sixth of February, Mr. Henderson wrote that the opera had "theatrical intensity and other excellent points . . . the music of Shostakovich is free and unconventional . . . his score is filled with rhythmic force and insistence . . . it is rich in orchestral device and the use of instrumental solo passages for decorative effects . . . charm, to others of crass ugliness . . . there is also the pressure of force and unrestrained impulse . . . the whole atmosphere of 'Wozzek.'" He admits, however, that "the style is different . . . the impression left at the close of the long work is that the production had been well worth while." It took several days for the learned gentleman to change his mind and call it a "bed-chamber opera."

We may concede that there were moments on the stage as well as sounds in the orchestra which might be offensive to our conservative friends, but the fault lies with the producers who were obviously anxious for sensational effects—in short, the "bed-chamber opera" was fabricated in America.

Mr. Pitts Sanborn in the Evening Telegram: "Lady Macbeth" of Mzenski is a genuine music drama . . . it is the expression of a vigorous talent which shows, moreover, a sure sense of the theatre . . . the music is fresh . . . stalwart music in its energy and free stride . . . music stark and unashamed . . . Acts III and IV are engrossing . . . the last act is singularly vital and moving . . . unquestionably, this 'Lady Macbeth' is one of the most important operas to reach the local stage in the last twenty years."

Mr. Lieblich of the New York American finds: "Arresting novelty with realism and sarcasm side by side . . . melody and poetical level lyricizing . . . orchestration masterful . . . effective in the highest degree . . . this Shostakovich is a tremendous craftsman with a vital message."

The greatest living conductor, Arturo Toscanini was deeply impressed by the "musical poetry" of the score.

In justice to Mr. Sanborn and Mr. Lieblich, we wish to record that their acceptance of this opera as an outstanding work was unqualified.

WE may mention, at random, some of its musical values, when, for example, in the first act, the whole mood of Katerina's hopeless situation is established with the one phrase "but I am idle, filled with ennui, all alone I sit and brood." The long, sustained lines of Katerina in the second act are imbued with lyrical beauty and pathos. The choros and quartet, in the second scene of the first act, can be likened to the best pages in Verdi's "Falstaff," and Wagner's "Meistersingers." Shostakovich has not imitated these composers, resembling them only in form.

The quarrel between Katerina and her husband before the latter is strangled, is a gem of musical dialogue. The short scene between Sonnets and Sergei deriding Katerina is stark in its callousness. The last aria of the heroine, the song of the old prisoner and the final chorus, have melodic line, breadth and emotional depth. The composer sympathetically enfolds the drama, compelling the listener to follow his thought, from the first note to the last. All this he accomplishes with fluency, simplicity and in places with the economy and restraint of a master.

Cardinal Dougherty Joins Hearst in Anti-Soviet Propaganda

WELFARE OF CATHOLIC WORKERS AND FAMILIES MENACED BY HIS SUPPORT OF WALL STREET INCITEMENTS AGAINST U.S.S.R. AND COMMUNISTS

CARDINAL DOUGHERTY of the Catholic Church yesterday warned more than 30,000 assembled Catholics, a large number of whom were workers, against "Soviet agents in Mexico, who will soon continue their work in this country."

Thus, the fight of the Catholic hierarchy against the Government of Mexico has become, in the hands of the American Catholic Church, a weapon for war against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party here.

It is a significant fact that this anti-Soviet propaganda falls right in with the propaganda of William Randolph Hearst and the recent action of Hull in breaking off debt negotiations with the Soviet Union.

But what of the Catholic workers and their families? Are they to be made cannon fodder and bloody pawns in the hands of the Wall Street war-makers and the schemes of the Hearsts?

What is it that Catholic workers and their families need most vitally? They need what all other workers need. They need adequate protection against the miseries and horrors of the capitalist crisis. They need better wages, shorter hours—they need unemployment and social insurance when the employers and the landlords fling them into the streets. They need cash relief, the bonus, and protection against accident and disease. They need, as all other workers need, an end to the robbery and plunder of the profit-grabbers, the Wall Street exploiters, bankers and landlords.

It is just these needs for which the Communists organize the workers.

It is just this which the Soviet Union has accomplished!

It is the Soviet Union which has shown how to abolish the yoke of capitalist wage slavery, which has abolished forever the right of the rich to rob the poor! It has abolished unemployment and poverty forever. It has given the laboring man, the toiling farmer, the right to rule themselves in their own interests, in the interests of the great majority of the population, building a new, happier, more secure life.

The cry of Cardinal Dougherty shows how falsely he is guarding the interests of the Catholic workers. Is it not significant that Cardinal Dougherty is aiding

the "Red Scare," which is supported by the same capitalist multi-millionaires who rob the Catholic workers?

He shows that he is all too willing to join the Wall Street war-makers, the corrupt and degenerate Hearsts and the money-masters in their infamous and reactionary fight against the labor movement and its revolutionary leader, the Communist Party.

By his slander against the Soviet Union, Cardinal Dougherty shows that, like the priests of Europe, he is willing to betray the interest of the poverty-stricken Catholic workers and their children in the interests of the heartless landlords, the moral degeneracy of a Hearst, and the plots of the unholy war mongers.

Catholic workers, like all workers, should defend the Soviet Union!

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 12th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Dalwork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 954, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 301 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3931.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$4.00;
6 months, \$2.50; 3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 0.75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$4.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1935

Act in Every State!

THE Communist Party has aroused nation-wide alarm and opposition to the Hearst anti-Communist "Red scare."

At the same time, however, that this national fight against the "Red scare" has developed, the Wall Street reactionaries have been proceeding practically unopposed in their State anti-Communist campaigns.

They are attempting to spread their anti-Communist, anti-working class gag laws step by step through the States!

Therefore, it becomes an immediate duty of the Communist Party districts to rouse immediate united front struggles against the State measures aimed at the Communist Party and all militant workers' organizations.

The united front example of the Connecticut Socialists fighting the State "sedition" bill should be followed everywhere.

All trade unions, civic bodies, educational groups, should be won for united action to defeat the State "sedition" and "criminal syndicalism" schemes of the Wall Street exploiters and their agents.

Educators Oppose Hearst

HEARST'S anti-Communist campaign is arousing great resistance among all sections of the population. More and more people realize that Hearst's anti-Red drive masks a reactionary attack against all institutions and organizations of a progressive character.

On Sunday a thousand educators from all parts of the country, who came to Atlantic City to attend a convention of the National Education Association, cheered men like the famous historian, Charles A. Beard, when he denounced the "insidious influence" of Hearst. Professor Beard pointed out that "no person with intellectual honesty or moral integrity will touch Hearst with a ten-foot pole for any purpose or to gain any end."

The meeting of educators went further and passed a resolution asking the Nye Senatorial Committee to investigate "any relationship which may exist between the Hearst newspapers, industrial and financial interests and the spurious anti-Red campaign now current in the Hearst press."

The educators also said, what the Communist Party has pointed out from the start of Hearst's campaign of lies, that it is a threat to peace and may bring on war.

Dangerous Delay

JAMES J. BAMBRICK, president of the Building Service Employees Union in Manhattan, has again postponed the strike in the needle trades center for another twenty-four hours. This time, Bambrick delayed a strike of 20,000 workers at the request of Francis Biddle of the National Labor Relations Board, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman of the Regional Labor Board of the N. R. A., has been brought in to "arbitrate."

Meanwhile, it is announced that elaborate police preparations have been made by the LaGuardia administration to break the strike and that the building owners are planning an injunction to outlaw the strike.

While the employers prepare, Bambrick continues to delay the walkout.

The Building Service Workers can take a lesson from the strikebreaking activity of the N. R. A. government boards in other

industries. It was these "Labor" boards which defeated the demands of the steel and auto workers last year and which defeated the demands of the general textile strike.

The N. R. A. and government Labor Boards are boards of the employers which will give the building service workers just as dirty a deal as did LaGuardia's "arbitration" board.

BUILDING SERVICE WORKERS—Strike all buildings where the demands of the union are not met.

Refuse to be bound by compulsory arbitration of the employer-controlled government boards.

Another Endorsement

FOLLOWING the action of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Louisiana and Minnesota districts in endorsing the recent resolution of the Central Committee Plenum, the New York District conference just held unanimously ratified the resolution.

At the same time the New York District of the Communist Party organized the first steps toward carrying this resolution into practice.

The very thorough discussion, involving more than 70 speakers from all sections of the city and from every industry, showed how correct was the line taken by the Central Committee for intensive work for the building of the trade unions, for trade union unity in all industries, for united front, and for the support of a mass Labor Party.

To strengthen all Party activities and campaigns, the Party conference also decided on a serious drive to extend the circulation of the Daily Worker.

In New York it was the emphasis on building the A. F. of L. trade unions into powerful class organizations that was stressed. "Make New York a union town," was a main slogan.

Gaining Headway

THE movement in the trade unions for a Labor Party that will make a decisive break with all reliance on capitalist politicians or policies is gaining headway.

Two days ago the national conference of all the locals of the Federation of Silk and Dye Workers, meeting in Paterson, endorsed the movement for a class struggle Labor Party.

This follows similar action by the Michigan A. F. of L. State Conference of Painters.

In every A. F. of L. trade union the workers should make this a leading question for discussion and action.

Too long have the trade unions been the catspaws of capitalist agents and capitalist politics.

Today, as the employers' drive against the trade unions grows, with the co-operation of their legislative servants, the need for a political mass party of labor, fighting Wall Street monopoly for the rights and welfare of American labor, is a burning necessity. The Communists urge such a movement.

A 'Great Power' Policy

LEST anybody mistake Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy," Secretary of State Hull hastens to add that the United States is also a "great power."

This "good neighbor" has armed to the teeth, spending more for war than at any time since the close of the last world war. Good neighborliness, a la Roosevelt, means shackling Cuba with the dictator Mendieta, and mobilizing warships and marines to keep the Cuban masses enslaved.

Towards the Soviet Union it signifies provoking Japan and German fascism to war against the workers' fatherland.

Hull's speech at Winter Park, Florida, on Sunday, in which he declared: "Our policies must of necessity be those of a so-called great power," is notice to the world that the "good neighbor" carries a rifle to enforce his "friendliness" upon colonial masses.

The neighborliness that the American toiling masses must achieve is revolutionary solidarity with the colonial people's under Wall Street's heel, and with the victorious proletariat in the land of victorious Socialism.

Party Life

Literature Sales
Fail To Show
Big Upward Swing

By R. FRANKLIN
District Literature Agent

IN LINE with the slogan given out by the Central Committee of our Party to reach millions with our literature, the District had inaugurated a special three month drive and contest among the Sections of the Party in District 2.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of literature activists was held. The combined meeting accepted this drive and pledged to work for its completion. Five weeks have passed and we find instead of an additional distribution of literature a real retrogression, with the exception of Section Three (waterfront section). The main reasons for this failure were:

1. No Section Bureau or Section Committee took up this point at any of their meetings.
2. No attempt was made to bring this drive into the units.
3. The acceptance of this drive by the Sections as just another gesture instead of accepting it as a District decision and to be carried out as such.
4. No check-up during these five weeks at all.

Because of the above, the results were nil. Therefore, the contest will be re-started March 1. During this period all Sections are expected to do the following:

1. To take the drive up in the Section Bureau or Section Committee.
2. A meeting of all unit literature agents and agitators to be called to discuss plans for the drive.
3. All units are to be notified of the drive and all units and Party members are asked to accept definite quotas in the distribution of our mass literature.
4. All efforts are to be made to activate all mass organizations for literature distribution on a mass scale.

BECAUSE of the issuance of a pamphlet on Hearst, two cents; Why Communism, five cents; Communist Manifesto, five cents; A Letter to American Workers by Lenin, three cents; Stalin-Wells Interview, two cents (all large editions), there will be no room for an excuse that we haven't any mass agitational pamphlets with which to go to the workers.

A campaign of work, to be carried on successfully, must entail planned activity, planned organization and constant check-up. Without this constant check-up no campaign can come to a successful conclusion. Especially in the leftward swing of the masses, where the capitalists, through their demagogues, are trying to turn this leftward swing into safe channels for themselves, it is doubly imperative for us to see that our literature distribution is raised in tempo. Distribution of our literature at the present time cannot be separated from any other phase of the activity that the Party is carrying on.

The work of mass organizations in literature distribution certainly must become much better than it is at the present time. An organization like the International Workers Order, with a membership of over 10,000 in New York, and their sale of English pamphlets only one-fourth of a pamphlet per member per month, cannot be judged as a good distribution of working-class literature.

THE terms of the contest are as follows: The Section distributing the most literature per member will receive \$150 worth of literature; the second highest section will receive half the above amount; the literature agent in charge of the winning section will receive \$50 worth of books; the Unit distributing the most literature per member will receive \$50 worth of literature; the Literature Agent in charge of the Unit will receive \$15 worth of books; all second places will receive one-half the first prize.

The results will be based on the average dues-paying membership in the Sections and the Units for the continuation of the drive. In order to be eligible for the prizes the Sections and Units must average no less than 25 pieces of literature per month, per member.

Every member of the Party is expected to enter the contest.
District No. 2

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME
ADDRESS

SETTING OFF THE NEW BIRD

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

BAMBRICK FOUGHT STRIKE DEMAND

"Daily" Role Hampered By Faulty Sales
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I want to point out some mistakes of our Party and the Daily Worker with reference to the strike of the building service employees.

This letter is being written immediately after the meeting of the Manhattan workers held at the New Star Casino, Wednesday night.

The Wednesday edition of the "Daily" correctly carries the headline: Elevator Truce Angers Workers; with a leading article supporting this statement. And this was correct. There was a great feeling of discontent with the arbitration proceedings, of distrust and opposition to the leadership of Bambrick, and a strong re-strike sentiment was prevalent among the men. However, there was no leadership for this rank and file opposition.

The rancor in the minds of the men was not crystallized and consequently they were easy prey for the slick demagog of Bambrick and his henchmen.

Bambrick did not come in with his report of the arbitration meeting at the Hotel Holland until about two hours after the start of the meeting. During this time the men were being prepared by the various speakers on the platform to expect the worst, but by all means to observe the sell-out agreement of Bambrick and the real estate owners. "Stick by the union," was the slogan they raised. "Accept the arbitration. When Bambrick arrives, be satisfied with a 'partial victory.'"

In short, the union officers knew of the strong discontent of the men and were breaking it down, confus-

Quotes Justice Holmes On Legal Lynching

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

"It is our duty . . . to declare lynch law as little valid when practiced by a . . . jury as when administered by one elected by a mob intent on death."

The above quotation is taken from the dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes in the case of Frank v. Mangum, 237 U. S. 309, page 350. Justice Hughes (the present Chief Justice) joined Holmes in voting in this case for the reversal of the conviction.

I suggest the above quotation be printed in the Daily Worker under the title "Required Reading for the Supreme Court" in view of the pending decisions in the Scottsboro case.

Suggests Pamphlet To Lead Anti-Hearst Drive

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Casey's articles were fine. Now to get to those people who still read Hearst's rags. How about getting a pamphlet out containing these articles or at least the proof embodied in them and distribute them free of charge to everyone reading a Hearst newspaper on every train, street car, bus, etc. If central organizations cannot stand the cost, appeal to all local branches of any organization interested in fighting Hearst to buy them at cost and distribute them to readers.

From personal experience in the Friends of the Soviet Union, American League Against War and Fascism, and other mass organizations, there is no more complete unanimity on any question than there is on the necessity of fighting Hearst, and none that would get more active and financial support.

J. G.

On Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Hence there are three fundamental aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- (1) The utilization of the power of the proletariat for the suppression of the exploiters, for the defense of the country, for the consolidation of the ties with the proletarians of other lands, and for the development and the victory of the revolution in all countries.
- (2) The utilization of the power of the proletariat in order to detach the toiling and exploited masses once and for all from the bourgeoisie, to consolidate the alliance of the proletariat with these masses, to enlist these masses in the work of socialist construction, and to assure the state leadership of these masses by the proletariat.
- (3) The utilization of the power of the proletariat for the organization of socialism, for the abolition of classes, and for the transition to a society without classes, to a society without a state.

—STALIN ("Problems of Leninism")

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

A Cardinal's Memory U.S.S.R.-Mexican Relations His Worthy Company

THOSE who take up the profession of lying, said Montaigne, should at least have good memories. Fat-jowled Denis Cardinal Dougherty of the Philadelphia Archdiocese of the Catholic Church, in his slanders against the Soviet Union Sunday, did not heed this advice.

The holy man in his fervent desire to whip up war against the Soviet Union and to slander the Mexican people simply forgot the most elementary historical facts about the relations of the U.S.S.R. and Mexico.

"For the last number of years," said his prevaricating eminence, "twenty or thirty Communistic Russian agents of the Third International, financed by Russia, have been received into Mexico by its government, and in conjunction with the Mexican officials whom they guide and encourage along the path of Communism, are promoting the Soviet plan of uprooting religion, morality, respect for legitimate authority, and are showing how to plunder the rich in order to line one's own pockets."

This church dignitary, who on the contrary, believes in lining the pockets of the rich and the church at the expense of the poor, should at least know his history of Mexico a little more accurately.

The main force which plays the role of "guiding and encouraging" the Mexican ruling class is the Wall Street bankers, oil companies and rich land owners.

IT WAS the American bankers, and the Hoover government, with its J. P. Morgan agent, Ambassador Morrow, who prevailed upon the Mexican government, then ruled by the same Calles-Rodriguez-Bubio-Cardenas clique, to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1930.

And, Monsignor, you surely must not let it slip your memory that relations have never since that time been established between Mexico and the Soviet Union.

In other words, the Cardenas government of Mexico is just as friendly an enemy of the Soviet Union as you and Mr. Hearst are.

So much love does the Mexican government have for "agents of the Third International" and Communist Party members of Mexico that the Tres Marianas Islands in the Pacific Ocean, one of the worst prison hell-holes in the world, is full to overflowing with Mexican workers and peasants accused of fighting for a Soviet Mexico.

But what is truth to a cardinal whose aim is to whip up a war of intervention against the Mexican people in order to preserve the ancient oppressive and corrupted power of the Catholic Church in Mexico.

It is true that the Cardenas-Calles government of Mexico has undertaken a worthy attack against the Catholic Church in Mexico.

But the aim of this drive is not to destroy the church or its feudal grip. The whole purpose of the campaign is to divert the growing mass, revolutionary struggles of the Mexican workers and peasants into innocuous and safe channels.

THE effect of the cardinal's vicious assault against the Soviet Union as the main culprit in Mexico, enunciated at this time, is to stir up religious support for the war plots against the Soviet Union. Since the Soviet Union, according to the cardinal's way of thinking, is the main danger in Mexico and to the United States, then this infidel builder of Socialism and a new and better life for humanity, must be wiped off the map.

In his cry for a holy war against the workers' fatherland, the cardinal has worthy company. That paragon of truth and decency and honor, William Randolph Hearst is his chief companion in arms. The fascist barbarians of Germany are with him. Those kindly saviors of civilization, the Japanese militarists, who never hesitate to slaughter thousands of Chinese men, women and children, cry "Amen!" to the Catholic invocation of Monsignor.

Catholic workers! Do not let these agents of the American bankers poison your mind for war against your brothers in the Soviet Union. Echo the cry: "Hands off Mexico!" Defend the Soviet Union!

Affair for 'Daily'

DETROIT—A gala dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be held Sunday, March 3, at 8:30 P.M., at Finnish Workers Hall, 5969 14th Avenue, near McGraw. An entertainment program is being arranged and there will be door prizes.

One of the objects of the dance is to raise funds to buy a motorcycle to aid in delivering the Daily Worker. Admission is 25 cents.