

LL.D. \$20,000 SCOTTSDALE FUND
Received yesterday\$ 171.19
Raised so far\$ 6,224.29
Still to be collected\$18,775.71

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New York, Thursday, June 6, 1935

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1935

POWER STRIKE STOPS TOLEDO INDUSTRY

Soviet Press Bares Hitler's Air War Pact Bids to Britain

SAYS AIRPACT TALK IS AIMED TO SPUR WAR

Nazi Lies About Franco-Soviet Peace Treaty Blasted by Pravda

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, June 5.—The strenuous efforts of German fascism to destroy the barriers hindering its war plans and the imperialist blackmail game which the Nazis are now playing with their talk of aviation pacts with the British government were discussed in Pravda yesterday. The organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union once more points out the tremendous importance of the Soviet-French mutual aid treaty in maintaining general peace in Europe. Pravda explains that the memorandum issued by Berlin a few days ago, attempting to "explain" Hitler's speech in the Reichstag, has set the tactical line of German fascism.

A Defense Alliance

The memorandum mentions that the Locarno Treaty is incompatible with the Soviet-French treaty of mutual aid because the latter, according to the fascist diplomats, is a military alliance. On what basis is this statement made? On the basis that in case German fascism attacks the U.S.S.R. or France, both countries can help each other.

"But it is clear, even from the text of the German memorandum, that the obligations of mutual aid come into force only if an attack is made by a third country. In other words the Soviet-French treaty is not a military alliance for an attack but an agreement of a defensive nature."

"German fascism is preparing for attack," Pravda declares. "It is therefore interested in forming conditions which will exclude the possibility of the U.S.S.R. or France giving each other mutual aid according to the conditions of the Soviet-French treaty. Consequently we again see the efforts of German fascism to break the united front supporters of peace."

Germany Can Join

"The German government," Pravda points out, "has the full opportunity of joining the Soviet-French agreement and of thus obtaining all the advantages which the present participants in this treaty obtain from it. But we know that Hitler recently stated that he would rather hang himself than sign a mutual aid treaty with the U.S.S.R. Without discussing the first part of this statement of Hitler, we nevertheless consider it necessary to repeat in this connection that Germany would only benefit by joining this treaty."

A Nazi Noose

"On the other hand it is clear that the memorandum is a noose which German fascism would like to put on the neck of its western neighbors. The German government threatens refusal to sign an air pact (this threat is specially designed for England) and to repudiate the

Smith, Hearst Tool, Acted As 'Chiseler,' Co-Workers In Moscow Plant Declare

Renegade Went to USSR After He Got Fired by Workers' Group

Andrew Smith, the newest recruit in the Hearst anti-Soviet campaign, sent letters and articles from Moscow which flatly refute the statements he now makes in his slanderous articles in the fascist Hearst press. These letters, many of which were written directly to the editors of the *Rovnost* Ludu, Slovak Communist daily published in Chicago, will be presented to the readers of the *Daily Worker* in subsequent issues. Moreover, another letter written by Smith to the editor of *Rovnost* Ludu on November 13, 1931, revealed that his motives in going to the Soviet Union were primarily that of one seeking a personal salvation for his difficulties, having lost his job in the United States. Despite the fact that he now presents himself as an ardent Communist, he sought to avoid the struggle here.

Why He Went

In his letter, written to John Mackovitch, editor of the *Rovnost* Ludu, Smith stated:

"As I wrote you once, they want to deprive me of my work, and they finally put it through, and I was not to their liking, and I will be on the street. You know that I wrote you that I want to go to the Soviet Union, but my plan, on account of my wife's sickness, was frustrated. But now there is surely nothing left but to leave. Please give me some advice if I could, on the recommendation, or rather on the application of the Slovak Bureau, get permission to go to the Soviet Union. I would like to work in a mine or machine shop and there I would be helpful to our press here in writing of conditions there (Soviet Union). You know that they don't like to let Party members go, but what will I do here?"

"My wife is very desirous to go there, and even the doctor tells her that she needs to change the climate. I am awaiting your answer." "Greetings," "ANDREW SMITH."

Fired by Workers' Home

Just prior to his departure for the Soviet Union, Smith had been removed as manager of the Slovak Workers' Home in Newark, N. J., because of inefficiency and his brutal behavior toward workers who visited the center. His dismissal was precipitated by his attacks on two workers, the late John Kasper and John Opacik.

While he held various minor positions in the Slovak movement, he was repeatedly removed because of incompetence. It was after he was fired as manager of the Slovak Workers' Home in Newark.

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Cops, Clubs and Church

PASSAIC, N. J., June 5 (U.P.).—Orders were posted on the bulletin board of the Passaic police department headquarters today that all members of the department must attend church on Sunday. Every applicant must be recommended by his church pastor, said John J. Roegner, new Public Safety Director, and all patrolmen must report every Monday morning what services they attended the Sunday before.

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Army Asks Huge Share Of Work Fund

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 5.—Immediate intensive militarization of all C.C.C. members has been ordered by authorities at Fort McArthur, headquarters for all Southern California C.C.C. camps. The order specifically requires that the youth be organized into platoons, etc., and that they be marched in military formation to and from their meals and to and from their jobs.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (U.P.).—The House today approved and sent to the Senate the Wilcox Bill authorizing seven new army air bases to protect the nation's frontier and outlying possessions.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—With the Army already presenting its request for \$55,512,223 of the \$4,000,000,000 "Work Relief Fund," the Navy was winding up its war maneuvers for a final gigantic aerial show at San Diego Harbor on June 10th to ballyhoo its demands for a big slice of the same fund.

In order to insure the allowance of the \$55,512,223 request, the Quartermaster General of the Army stated that the major portion of the sum would be used for barracks, hospitals, etc. "Barracks and hospitals," however, usually turn out to be fortifications, guns, and other necessary war equipment. This is

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Smith Was Workers' Enemy, Soviet Associates Charged

Just how Andrew Smith, who now attacks the Soviet Union in articles in the fascist Hearst press, conducted himself while in Moscow is revealed in a statement adopted by the Shop Committee of the Electrosvod, where Smith was employed. The statement, issued shortly after Smith's expulsion from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and before his appearance in the Hearst press follows:

In recent years many workers and specialists from all countries, and particularly from the U. S. A. have emigrated to the Soviet Union. Most of them came because they wanted to escape unemployment, which was prevalent in their country, and after accumulating some money, should prosperity visit America again, they would go back there, too. Others again, came with the idea, that they have worked enough, they also have done their share in the working class movement, they participated in demonstrations, they have gone to meetings, therefore they deserve a pension, and a restful life. So they came to the Soviet Union.

There is also a class of workers in the Soviet Union, though they came to secure their livelihood, they know they have to work for it and also to do their share of building Socialism.

In which of the categories does Andrew Smith belong, who came here in the beginning of 1932 and was working in the Electrosvod Plant since?

How Smith Went to U. S. S. R.

Smith was the general secretary of the Slovak Workers Society for three years. Then someone else was elected in his stead. At this time he was over 50 years of age. Something practical had to be done. He had a little money, this he donated to the C. P. of U. S. A. wrongly figuring that this will secure him special privileges in the Soviet Union, and together with his wife, their he went. His prac-

(Continued on Page 2)

Laval Fails, Spread 'Daily' Herriot Called In Strike Areas

Lebrun Moves to Get Communist Party Units Radical Socialist Support

PARIS, June 5.—After the repeated failure of Pierre Laval to form a new Cabinet, President Lebrun late today called Edouard Herriot to the Elysee Palace to discuss the heading of a Cabinet in the face of the growing crisis of the French currency. Laval was called in this morning after the Bouisson Cabinet fell yesterday. Laval blamed his failure to form a Cabinet with any assurance of receiving a vote of confidence on the split in the parliamentary ranks of the Radical Socialist Party.

It was this split in the Radical Socialist Party, the majority going over to the support of the United Front of Socialists and Communists, that stopped the efforts of Bouisson to put over his decree-law Cabinet yesterday.

"The Radical Socialist division does not permit me to hope for the majority which is indispensable to fight against speculation and defense of the franc," Laval said.

President Lebrun hopes by placing Herriot at the head of the Cabinet to whip the Radical Socialists back into line, and get them to support a wage-cutting, pension-slashing government.

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Appeal of Mother-Bloor Heard In Nebraska Supreme Court

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.—The appeal of "Mother" Bloor, beloved 73-year old leader of the working class, and five other defendants in the June 15, 1924, Loup City "riot" case, was argued before the Nebraska Supreme Court yesterday by the International Labor Defense attorneys J. O. Bentall and Hansen.

The defendants, "Mother" Bloor, Carl Killian, Harry McDonald, John Squires, Fortius Sell, and Floyd Booth, the latter a Negro worker, were sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and pay fines of \$100 each by the lower court for aiding the strike of Loup City girl chicken pickers against the Fairmont Creamery Trust.

The defense pleaded yesterday for a new trial on the basis that the State had first charged the defendants with "rioting" and failing to build up a case on those grounds, had, contrary to law, switched the

charge and asked the judge to instruct the jury that the six farmers and workers were guilty of unlawful assembly.

The defense showed that the evidence submitted in the lower Grand Island court had proved that the sheriff and his deputized thugs had attacked a peaceful demonstration called to support the strikers.

In yesterday's hearing, the graybeards of the Supreme Court appeared to have worked out an understanding with the prosecuting attorneys.

An Indication of a working agreement between the court and the prosecutor was the ruling that the defendants would be allowed only thirty minutes to present their argument for a new trial.

Protests should be sent to the Nebraska Supreme Court, and to Gov. Charles W. Bryan, both at Lincoln, Neb., demanding reversal of the fascist conviction of the six defendants.

LOCAL UNIONS OF U.M.W. GET SET FOR STRIKE

Pennsylvania, Illinois and Alabama Miners Prepare Walkout

Local unions of the United Mine Workers of America are preparing their strike of 400,000 miners, called for June 16, in all sections of the bituminous coal fields. At the same time, in Illinois, the Pittsburgh area, and the South particularly, the mine owners are conducting a vicious attack on the strike.

In Alabama 20,000 are ready to strike. In the Western Pennsylvania field local unions are preparing to transform the struggle from a fight for the Guffey Bill, as intended by John L. Lewis, into a fight for the economic demands of the miners.

The locals are putting forward the demand for the six dollar day basic scale, the thirty-hour week and full recognition. In Illinois the Hearst papers have been thrown into the strikebreaking propaganda.

Pittsburgh Miners Prepare Strike

By Tom Keenan

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—Preparations to transform John L. Lewis' strike for the Guffey Bill on June 16, into a militant struggle for the economic demands of the coal miners were launched at a rank and file meeting here Sunday attended by rank and file leaders of United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh District 5. The 400,000 soft coal miners will strike at midnight, on June 16.

Twenty thousand leaflets, the first of a flood to be distributed among the U. M. W. locals of Districts 2, 4, and 5, are already in the mining fields, and call on all rank and file miners to prepare for strike for the economic demands of the miners—all on a four scale, the six-hour day, five-day week; and for a referendum on all contracts.

Plans of the rank and file call for a series of mass meetings in the various fields, along with the setting up of local union Strike Committees, to build sentiment for a strike for the miners' demands and against any sellout such as was perpetrated on April 1, by the Lewis officialdom.

In other parts of the state the same preparations are going ahead.

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Men to Act On Sea Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., June 5.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the recent Maritime Federation Convention in Seattle, plans are being made in every major port along the Pacific for large mass meetings in observance of "Bloody Thursday," July 5. "Bloody Thursday" was set aside as a day for the commemoration of the workers who were killed in the maritime strike last Summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The San Francisco Bay Area District Council of the Maritime Federation, upon recommendation of Harry Lundenberg, president of the federation, decided to recommend arbitration in the settlement of the three-month old strike of the tanker seamen.

This decision was strictly qualified, and if the arbitration board does not hand down a decision acceptable to the seamen within 48 hours, a strike vote of the entire Maritime Federation is to be taken.

Riots Action

Lundenberg then issued a call for a meeting of the General Executive Board of the Maritime Federation where final action will be taken.

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More Factories Come Out As Workers Resist Pay Cuts And Increases in Work Day

General Johnson Sees "Orgy" of Pay Cuts Through Summer

Strikes in factories in all parts of the United States increased yesterday against wage cuts and longer hours instituted following the end of N. R. A. As the offensive of the employers against labor gained headway, strikes occurred especially in the textile industry.

The Toledo power house strike, the preparations of the coal miners to strike for a new agreement on June 16, the victory of striking fur workers in many New York shops, were indications that the workers are answering the wage cut drive of the employers by strike struggles.

The International Association of Garment Manufacturers and the National House Dress Manufacturers Association, announced their intention of instituting the forty-hour week. The cotton dress makers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have been called together by the union officials to take up this attempt to worsen the garment workers conditions. These workers are now employed 36 hours a week.

Johnson Predicts Pay Cuts

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 5 (U.P.).—An orgy of wage slashes, the return of child labor and a summer of strikes, turmoil and riot, was predicted today by General Hugh S. Johnson, former N. R. A. administrator.

Silk Mill Out Solidly

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 5.—The workers of the Magana Brothers silk mill struck 100 per cent on Monday when the bosses took the hint from Roosevelt's \$19 a month wage scale and cut the pay from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour.

The strikers are demanding that the cut be withdrawn, that all employees be allowed to put in the same amount of work; better lights; more sanitary conditions; first aid kits in the mill; no work on Saturday; no speed-up; no discrimination against any of the strikers; recognition of the grievance committee.

Woonsocket Strike Looms

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 5.—Ignoring the threat by the company that such action would result in closing down the mill and moving it elsewhere, the workers on both the day and night shifts voted almost unanimously yesterday to support the 25 dry finishers who walked out Monday.

No strike date has yet been set. The original walk-out centered around the refusal of the company to rehire a discharged union member and fire the non-union member who had been taken on to fill his place. The workers belong to the United Textile Workers of America.

Fight Pay Cut and Larger Day

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—One hundred and eleven inside workers, salesman truck drivers and office workers, have struck at Schlorer's.

Soviet Dredge Sinks

MOSCOW, June 5 (U.P.).—The Soviet dredge Chernobitsky went down in a heavy storm 25 miles off the Arctic seaport of Soroka, with the loss of all 48 hands. It was announced today. Soroka is on the Gulf of Omega, one of the larger indentations of the White Sea.

Jobless Mass For Parley

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 5 (U.P.).—Seven hundred single unemployed men climbed aboard freight trains here today bound for Ottawa, where they intend to demonstrate against the government's relief program. Last week 55 left on the same errand and 300 more joined them in Edmonton this morning.

Work Enough for All' Is Theme Of School Graduates in USSR

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, June 5.—"There is work enough for all," is the happy theme of the thousands of graduation ceremonies now taking place from one end of the Soviet Union to the other.

It is a theme which no valedictorian in the United States would dare touch on. Here there are no oily bankers who suggest to the engineers and architects, graduating into the ranks of the unemployed, to "make the best of things," or to "substitute idealism for bread."

"We are the same age as the October Revolution," declared an 18-year old pupil in the graduates in the Hall of Columns in the Trade Union House here.

"We are happy that we grew up in the Soviet Union," he continued. "We are not faced with the tragic question of where to go after finishing school. All doors are open for us. Each of us can become an engineer, a doctor, an

Browder to Explain Problems of Chinese Soviets Tomorrow

The present armed invasion of Japan into northern China and the steps that will be taken by the Chinese Soviets to combat the invasion will be taken up in full by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, when he speaks on the "Problems of the Chinese Revolution," in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, tomorrow evening, June 7.

A full explanation of the strategy and tactics of the Chinese Communist Party will be illustrated by Browder on a specially prepared map.

Proceeds of the meeting will go to the \$1,000 campaign fund of the Chinese Vanguard, the only Chinese workers' paper in America. Admission will be 25 cents.

Roosevelt Sees Martial Law In Strike Wave

Presses Plans to Break Rising Resistance to Boss Attacks

WASHINGTON, June 5 (U.P.).—Republicans today blocked a move in the House to give privileged status to immediate consideration of the proposal to extend N. R. A. until April 1, 1936, as asked by President Roosevelt.

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Roosevelt congressional leaders today represented President Roosevelt as having declared the Guffey coal bill "indispensable to prevent the necessity of martial law." This coincided with many reports that the White House placed both the Guffey and the Wagner bills on the "must" list in private conferences with its lieutenants from Capitol Hill, heavily underscoring the growing strike movements.

Roosevelt government spokesmen thus again reflect acute awareness of the strike struggles now impending and at the same time expose the strikebreaking import of both bills.

Green "Satisfied"

To heighten all this, a move is already in preparation in the House to amend the Wagner Bill to openly direct it against "coercion" of labor—meaning organization—by industrialists.

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Broun, Eddy Win in First Guild Test

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—A sweeping majority in a real test of strength of opposing policies was accorded to the majority recommendation of the Constitutional Committee at today's session of the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild. The vote came on the preliminary report of the majority of the committee, advocating a small working national executive board as against the present regional set up, in accordance with the recommendations of Jonathan Eddy, national secretary.

The vote for the report was overwhelming, with only 13 opposed. After Heywood Broun, national president of the Guild, took the floor for the first time in the convention. The vote showed support for the Broun-Eddy leadership.

The report on contractual relations, brought in by Elmer Felhaber, recommending trade union tactics for higher working standards with clauses barring race and sex discrimination and advocating preferential shop agreements was accepted without opposition.

A report by the editor of the Guild Reporter, official publication of the Guild, was approved by a vote of 71% to 27% yesterday. Affiliation of the Guild with the American Federation of Labor is expected to occupy tomorrow's convention session.

Thousands Are Laid Off As Edison Strikers Shut Down Power

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—All workers laid off because of the power paralysis have been called by the strikers to join them in picketing. An attempt to bring food to the scale at the plant was turned back by pickets. The power shut-off will affect twenty-two cities with a half million population by tonight.

Local newspapers have unleashed a "red scare," and demand arbitration be imposed upon strikers. The Chamber of Commerce is appealing to Roosevelt for intervention.

Workers along all sub-stations in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana have been called out. The Communist Party is calling for full backing of the strikers. It has appealed to the strikers not to supply emergency power to the strikebreaking newspapers, and to issue their own bulletin to the public.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 5.—A complete tie-up of industry in North-western Ohio, Southern Michigan and Northeastern Indiana loomed today as more than 800 electrical workers struck at the Toledo Edison Company, which supplies power to this tri-state area. Thousands are already laid off.

As the firms were allowed to die down slowly in the boilers which operate the huge generators, and electric current became weaker, the Electric Auto-Lite Company and the Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company closed down and laid off 6,000 workers. The Motor-Meter, the Chrysler and Willys-Overland plants were also tied up, in addition to a number of smaller factories.

As the workers were laid off, they quickly joined the strikers on the picket line as an expression of their resistance to the new wave of wage cuts heralded by the Supreme Court decision on the N.R.A. The Edison workers, members of the Local 246, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are striking for a 20 per cent increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living.

Office Workers Join Strike

A significant feature of the strike was the walkout of 150 Edison office workers, members of the Office Workers Union, who joined the picket lines after presenting their own demands to the company. They are demanding the restoration of two 10 per cent cuts they suffered under the N.R.A. in addition to the same general 20 per cent increase asked by the operating workers.

The militant strike committee of 35, which is leading the strike, took steps to guarantee electrical service to all hospitals.

Oliver Meyers, business agent of the Electrical Workers Union, declared, "We are ready to listen to

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New York Meat Stoppage Spreads as Parley Is Planned

Chicago Joins Boycott Drive On June 13th

Paterson Conference Calls June 8 Mass Meat Strike

PATERSON, N. J., June 5.—A consumers' conference held here last night made preparations for a one-day city-wide meat buying stoppage in protest against the high cost of butchers' products on June 8. Delegates are visiting the local unions to rally support for the stoppage.

New York City Strike Solid

Striking housewives continued to chalk up victory after victory in the two-week-old meat stoppage and at the same time intensified activity in the neighborhood where prices of meat still remain at the old level.

Following the settlements made Tuesday with butchers and poultry dealers in Brighton Beach and Coney Island for a 4-cent a pound cut in all meat prices and ratification of the settlements in large mass meetings, the City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living commenced negotiations with hundreds of individual butchers in Borough Park, Bath Beach and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn.

Added strength to the boycott is expected to materialize at a conference that will open Saturday morning at Irving Plaza Hall under the auspices of the Action Committee.

"We are appealing to the trade unions to support us in this fight against the rich packers and we are urging all trade unions to send delegates to the conference," said Rose Nelson, member of the executive of the Action Committee.

A delegation from the Action Committee will approach the Women's Conference Against the High Cost of Living this afternoon in the Rand School and ask the organization to participate in Saturday's conference.

Settled in Hundreds of Stores
Gains made in the stoppage yesterday were reported by the Action Committee as follows:

Borough Park section of Brooklyn, sixty stores settled.
Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, sixty stores settled.
Eastern, more than 100 stores settled at a reduction of 25 per cent on all meats.

Williamsburg, fifteen stores settled.
This included more than 100 stores that settled in Coney Island and Brighton Beach on Tuesday and hundreds of individual butchers in various parts of the city.

In Harlem the strikers are concentrating on stores on Eighth Avenue near 145th Street. In lower Eastern, more than 100 stores settled at a reduction of 25 per cent on all meats.

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WHY SMITH WANTED TO GO TO U.S.S.R.

*An Editorial
Vitaly editorial*

Do you not feel that in our country, the most important thing is to get rid of the "Smith" element? In other words, to get rid of the "Smith" element, who are the enemies of the workers? The answer is simple. The Smiths are the enemies of the workers because they are the enemies of the Soviet Union. They are the enemies of the workers because they are the enemies of the Soviet Union. They are the enemies of the workers because they are the enemies of the Soviet Union.

Above is a letter which Andrew Smith wrote to the editor of "Revolution" regarding his desire to go to the Soviet Union. The letter says: "As I wrote you once, they want to deprive me of my work, and they finally got it through. I was not to their liking, and now I will be on the street. You know that I wrote you that I want to go to the Soviet Union, but my plan, on account of my wife's sickness, was frustrated. But now there is surely nothing left but to leave. Please give me some advice if I could, on the recommendation, or rather on the application of the Soviet Bureau, get permission to go to the Soviet Union. I would go to work in a mine or machine shop and then I would be helpful to our press here in writing of conditions there. . . . My wife is very desirous to go there, and even the doctor tells her that she needs to change the climate."

Smith Was Workers' Enemy, Soviet Associates Charged

ical theory was that after one year or two, he should be entitled to old age pension, and live happily ever after.

Smith evidently was not the sort of a Communist who would understand the Soviet Union is not a benevolent home of the aged, and the unemployed. If a worker is able to work, he is not entitled to any pension or relief in the S. U. Every worker, coming from any country got a job immediately when he was willing to work. When Smith realized that he will actually have to work in order to maintain himself, he began to show his ego.

Because he was a poorly skilled worker his wages for a time were lower than the efficient workers. For this he called the best comrades and leaders of the Party and the plant counter-revolutionists and complained of being ignored. Of the Soviet institutions and offices he spoke as if places where corruption is prevalent. The customs officers because they put duty on some things that could not be brought in otherwise into the U.S.S.R., he slandered as counter-revolutionists. He spread the lie that the sanatoriums in the U.S.S.R. are filled with prostitutes and not workers. The workers are treated worse in the U.S.S.R. than the dogs in the U.S.A., etc., etc. This is the way Andrew Smith behaved during his three-year stay in the Soviet Union.

To inform the American workers of the privileges Andrew Smith enjoyed here, we, the undersigned workers, who work and live in and around Elektrovoz, wish to give you the following details of the conditions of the foreign workers, and particularly of Andrew Smith.

When he started to work in the Elektrovoz plant, he got a nice, clean, furnished room, containing electric light, gas and bath. He received permission to shop in the foreign specialists' stores, though as a tourist he was not entitled to it. We will list a few of the major foodstuffs in quantity, that he received: One and three-quarter pounds of bread a day, and the same quantity for his wife. He had his choice of either white or black bread. The both of them received 3 1/2 kilo butter (about eight pounds), 10 kilo meat, 6 kilo sugar, 4 kilo flour, 100 eggs (per month). All this for the special low price that is prevalent in these stores. Also all sorts of clothing, as much as they needed. Besides these things, he had the privilege of buying cheese, bacon and preserves, in unlimited quantities.

Besides the mentioned things, he received one month's free vacation every summer. This vacation he spent on a splendid boat, where traveling and board was completely free for vacationists.

He kept on saying that he desired to produce better and more work, and he was given the chance to do so, but did nothing besides walking around in the

factory all day long. For this he received 450 rubles per month. His wife, although not a worker in the Soviet Union received one month's free sanatorium in the South. For four full months she was treated in Moscow's best hospitals entirely free of charge. And many more things which would be too much to enumerate. And in spite of these Smith goes back to the United States, where according to his statement, dogs are better treated than the workers in the U.S.S.R.

And this happened at the time when the living standard of the Soviet worker is improving by leaps and bounds; when building of Socialism is gaining unheard-of results; when the Soviet Union is becoming a very important factor in international politics; when the bread cards are abolished and the worker here can buy as much as he likes and what he likes. The worst enemies of the Soviet Union are compelled to admit the tremendous achievements.

Expelled by Party
Andrew Smith was expelled from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as a dangerous element and an enemy of the working class movement. He was given plenty of chances to learn and to improve his ways, to turn into a sincere revolutionist. He did not take advantage of these chances, he remained what he was: an enemy of the working class.

American workers! Beware of this disrupter. Should he try to get into any of the working class organizations, treat him as he deserves, as a disrupter of the movement, as an enemy of the working class.

In answer to such renegades, organize for the defense of the Soviet Union. Support and join the Communist Party, which leads the fight against all renegades, and all enemies of the working class, for the revolution, towards the goal of a Soviet America.

Moscow, Feb. 22, 1935.
FRANK VIKUKEL
PAUL LIPOTH
L. HAUF
DOKSANYI M. GYORGY
JAKUB HELEN
HENCO GIZELA
J. KOZUG
LISS JOZSEF
STEFAN TENGGERDI
LORAND ROSE
TENGGERDI GIZELA
FR. BAJAKI

Smith, Hearst Tool, Acted as 'Chiseler'

(Continued from Page 1)

that he conceived the idea of going to the Soviet Union.

Praised Life In U. S. S. R.
Smith finally obtained permission to go to the Soviet Union and arrived there early in 1932. Although he recounted the difficulties of Socialist construction—in his letters to America—he nevertheless praised life in the Soviet Union highly and contrasted conditions there with the life of the millions of unemployed in the United States.

Significantly enough, in one letter which we will publish in a subsequent issue, Smith depicted an engineer who returned from the U. S. S. R. and is spreading rumors and lies for the purpose of the Czech-Slovak fascists by wandering about America and is agitating against the Workers' Fatherland.

The real character of this new Hearst recruit—who has joined the unscrupulous company of the Thomas Walkers and the Harry Langs—is revealed in a statement issued by the Shop Committee of the Elektrovoz, the giant electric plant in Moscow, where Smith worked for a time. The statement appears in full in an adjoining column.

Went to Father Nest
Workers active in the Slovak movement here point out that Smith's prime purpose in going to the U. S. S. R. was not to aid in the job of Socialist construction, but in the hope of getting himself pensioned off for life. When he found, after some months, that he would have to take his place side by side with the Russian workers in the shops, his "disillusionment" was rapid.

The statement of the workers in Elektrovoz shows that he not only received high pay, but that his wife was sent to a sanatorium and given the best of medical treatment free for a period of many months.

While in the Soviet Union Smith showed himself to be not the loyal Communist that he presents himself to be in the Hearst press, but a secretary who consent to utilize his Communist Party membership as a passport to a life of idleness and ease.

In tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker we will publish copies of letters which Smith sent to Rovnost Ludu, which give the direct lie to the vicious slanders which he is now peddling for cash in the Hearst press.

Laval Fails, Herriot Called

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in the interest of the big bankers.

Several small riots broke out after the failure of Laval to form a Cabinet. A crowd of about 100 demonstrators tried to enter the office of the newspaper Petit-Journal, which favors devaluation of the franc.

At the same time, a group of between 40 to 50 attacked the building of the Grand Orient Lodge, head lodge of French Masonry.

Blum Adheres to Unity
Leon Blum, Socialist leader notified Laval that the Socialists would oppose granting of dictatorial powers to any Cabinet, and would maintain their united front with the Communists and the Radical Socialists in voting against granting such measures to any cabinet.

The united front groups called a special parliamentary meeting to discuss the present crisis and their future course of resistance to the capitalist pro-fascist offensive.

USSR Press Bares Hitler War Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

Locarno Treaty and withdraw its agreement to participate in a multiple eastern non-aggression pact (these threats are designed for France). In other words German fascism is striving to lighten its path towards war, using direct blackmail to compel France to isolation.

"This is the meaning of the German memorandum," Pravda declares in conclusion. "After the articles in the Craacov (Poland) paper, Chas, it once more displays the true character of the 'peaceful' declarations of the German Chancellor."

Loom Fixers Out
The most highly skilled of the workers, averaged \$33.72 a week in January-March, 1934. By August, 1934, as a result of the N. R. A., they averaged \$27.12 weekly.

At the other end of the scale, the doleful (women), who averaged only \$9.08 per week in January-March,

F.D.R. Sees Martial Law in Strike Wave

(Continued from Page 1)

pendent unions. It now professes to prohibit employer coercion.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., came to the aid of Roosevelt with the statement that organized labor is satisfied that the proposals Roosevelt made in his official statement yesterday were all that could be done at the moment, but it expects "something more substantial later"—meaning the Wagner and Guffey Bills.

\$500,000 Anti-Strike Fund
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, June 5.—A \$500,000 anti-strike fund, was headed toward the Department of Labor today as President Roosevelt disclosed that a "skateboarded" N.R.A. withdrawing all protest of opposing the employer drive against labor, has been agreed upon.

Outlining to the press yesterday the general application of his interpretation of the Supreme Court's striking down the N.R.A. codes, President Roosevelt listed steps to meet the "immediate" problem. His announcement that he has asked Congress to add \$500,000 to the Labor Department's funds for additional "mediation and conciliation" activities—the police name for the strike-breaking brigade work—reflects a realistic appreciation in the White House of labor's readiness to meet the fast-moving of events with the only dependable counter-action, strikes.

U. S. Leads Pay Cut Drive
"It should not be assumed by any person," a White House statement emphasized, "that this proposed continuation of the National Recovery Administration, in skeletonized form, relates in any way to the enforcement of working conditions or fair trade practices formerly existing under the codes. All such requirements were eliminated by the Supreme Court decision."

This served vividly to bear out the Daily Worker's forecast that the New Deal clamor against the court ruling was designed merely to screen government cooperation in the pay-slashing, hour-lengthening drive which it actually originated, long before the decision, by abolishing C.W.A. scales, rejecting prevailing wages for relief, and finally setting the \$19-a-month base for the new works program.

U.M.W.A. Chiefs Press Guffey Bill
It is generally agreed here that the bituminous miners' strike, scheduled for June 16, has greatly improved the prospects of the Guffey Bill. With President John L. Lewis and the hundred of more U. M. W. A. representatives lobbying for it—as a windfall against the strike—it is possible it may be amended and passed.

Vice-President Francis Gorman of the United Textile Workers today reported the mobilization of state troops with federal equipment to enforce wage cuts and longer hours at the point of guns in Georgia mills.

Gorman had the audacity to suggest that "progress" made under the N. R. A.—against which the textile workers executed a general strike last fall—was being "wrecked" by what has happened since the Supreme Court decision.

The union official passed on significant reports from the field:

Pay Cut At Point of Gun
"Piedmont Mills, Atlanta, under the governor's guns, have raised hours to 34—the pre-code standard—men have given no compensating wage cuts and longer hours at the point of guns in Georgia mills.

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TERROR IN NAZI GERMANY

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO ERNST THAELEMAN?

By Louis Gibarti

The present situation of Ernst Thaelmann is causing concern to all working class organizations and all friends of the German anti-fascist struggle. For nearly a year no one has seen Thaelmann or received any direct word about him.

The last contact made with Thaelmann in the dungeons of Weizsacker prison occurred when the Saar campaign managers in the day as President Roosevelt disclosed that a "skateboarded" N.R.A. withdrawing all protest of opposing the employer drive against labor, has been agreed upon.

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Local UMW Unions Get Set to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Partly of 450 in Johnston

In Johnston a meeting was called by rank and file leaders which brought 400 delegates to confer on the coming strike and how to utilize it for winning the miners' demands.

International Board members of the U. M. W. attended, accompanied by a squad of Lewis machine men under the influence of liquor, to break up the meeting.

The conference was opened and the temporary chairman called for nominations. A miner was nominated and accepted, then one international rank member arose to threaten him with "expulsion for 60 years, if he accepted."

The rank and file replied, "You heard what I said at first, I accept"—and assumed the chair.

The Lewis henchmen were finally successful in breaking up the meeting, but the resolution against the truce of April 1 was distributed and all delegates agreed to take it back to their locals, praising it as "very good."

The resolution calls for strike June 16 for the six-dollar day scale, the thirty-hour week, etc.

Locals Back Resolution
Over a score of locals have already officially approved the latter resolution, and new resolutions are being prepared for distribution by the Rank and File Committee.

In the Allegheny Valley field Russellton Local No. 3305 has taken the initiative in preparing for June 16. The resolution incorporating the economic demands of the rank and file has been passed and sent to Thomas J. Kennedy, Lieut.-Governor of Pennsylvania and international secretary of the U. M. W.

The coal operators are moving to prevent a rank and file strike by laying off its leaders wherever possible. In Clarksburg recently it is reported 120 miners, including the best fighters in the local, were laid off, and Vesta Coal Co. (J. and L. Steel Co. captive mines) are launching the same fight against rank and file leaders in these mines.

Russellton Local also sent a letter of protest to Roosevelt, and the Mayor of Canton against the terror there, and a resolution to the German Consul protesting the murder of Husmann, leader of the German miners.

Leaflet On Guffey Bill
The Rank and File Committee of District 5 is preparing leaflets analyzing the Guffey and Wagner Bills. Resolutions on demands are to be passed in each local, combined with visits of committees to members of the international scale committee; other resolutions to go out to protest the Gallup frame-up and the murder of Husmann.

As strike preparations proceed, meetings are being arranged for Boh Minor in Fayette County and the Allegheny Valley fields.

20,000 Ready in Alabama
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—At least twenty thousand miners in this district will respond to the strike call of the United Mine Workers of America, it is admitted in the local press. The conditions of the miners in this area have become unbearable.

The mine owners have sharpened their use of thugs terror and police activity against the workers in the recent period. They are now issuing statements in the press attempting to turn public opinion against the miners by declaring the strike to be "unwarranted" and "uncalled for."

In the Birmingham locals of the U.M.W.A., the rank and file are showing their determination to fight to a finish. The rank and file feel that the miners must be on guard against the leadership of William Mitch, U.M.W.A. head in the district, who has made repeated concessions to the coal operators.

Men To Act On Sea Strike
(Continued from Page 1)
Simultaneously, the San Francisco branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific voted unanimously to recall by Paul Sharenberg as their delegate to the Central Labor Council. Sharenberg is editor of the Seamen's Journal, official organ of the International Seamen's Union, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and was for years secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

Following closely upon the heels of this development, the San Pedro local of the Sailors' Union voted to recall George Larsen, business agent at the district headquarters in San Francisco.

Coupled with these efforts to strip the power of their officials, both locals went on record as condemning the Copeland and Lacey bills as detrimental to the interests of the seamen. Instructions were sent to the Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union now convalescing in Washington, to fight these proposed measures. Added significance is lent to this action by the fact that the officials of the I. S. U. have been vigorously campaigning for the passage of these bills.

The seamen were particularly bitter in condemning the provisions of these bills which call for a continuous discharge book, in which a seaman's complete record would be noted and which would contain his fingerprints.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—An increase in hours from 35 to 40 a week

PAWBUCKET, R. I., June 5.—One hundred and sixty loom fixers and weavers have struck at the Wapwasset Manufacturing Company mill at Valley Falls, against a wage reduction in weekly pay from \$35 to \$30.

MACON, Ga., June 5.—The Atlantic Mills have begun operating on a 50-hour week instead of the previous 40-hour week. It is understood that there is to be no wage increase for the longer week.

LOWELL, Mass., June 5.—Three hundred employees of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company walked out yesterday morning at 10 o'clock when the firm turned down the demand of the United Textile Workers local for union shop conditions and a 15 per cent wage increase.

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BUFFALO, N. Y., June

Unemployed Councils Propose Unity to Workers' Alliance

LETTER BY BENJAMIN STRESSES URGENCY OF UNITED STRUGGLES

Will Ask Alliance to Join in National Emergency Parley at Capital

Appealing for unity with the Unemployment Councils in the fight against the Roosevelt \$10,000,000 coal wars, on the relief projects, Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Councils, wrote yesterday to the National Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance of America, which is now meeting in Milwaukee, suggesting plans for immediate action.

While the Executive Board meeting is in session a delegation of five from the Unemployment Councils, headed by Richard Harrington, national chairman of the Councils, and Karl Lockner, Illinois state chairman of the Unemployment Councils, will discuss questions of united struggle with leaders of the Workers' Alliance. In addition, the Councils delegation will request the Alliance to send representatives to the National Emergency Conference on the Roosevelt Wage Freeze to be held in Washington on June 22 and 23.

Lumber Strike Pickets Close Seattle Mill

Reports Show Muir's Back-to-Work Drive Has Failed

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 SEATTLE, Wash., June 5.—Reports coming in from all parts of the Northwest indicate that the back-to-work drive begun by top officials of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union, has failed.

In this city, a heavy concentration of pickets has closed down the few Seattle mills that opened on Monday.

Portland, Aberdeen, Everett, Shelton, and Olympia are among the lumber centers that are definitely solid. At Shelton, the strikers voted overwhelmingly to repudiate all separate agreements and the move to return to work without winning the full demands.

The Everett Local of the Saw Mill and Timber Workers Union has ignored the order to accept several members, given by A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Muir's expulsion of the entire plywood strike committee of thirty-five members at Olympia, is expected to be answered by the strikers in the same way.

Meanwhile, delegates from all sections of the Northwest, are assembling today in Aberdeen to form a Joint Northwest Strike Committee in order to put the strike in complete charge of the rank and file.

Textile Rally In Pawtucket Calls for Unity

Meeting Was Called to Protest Conditions in Royal Mill

PAWTUCKET, June 5.—More than 400 workers of Pawtucket and Central Falls attended a mass meeting held at Pulaski Hall, Pawtucket, to protest against the conditions in the Royal Weaving Co. mill.

On the Steel Picket Line

POLICE AND THUGS SHOT SCORES IN STRIKE AT REPUBLIC STEEL CORP. IN CANTON, OHIO



Pickets Make Herndon Demands to High Court

Negro and White Workers and Noted Individuals Present Petition in Capital Despite Police Who Tear Up Pickets' Placards

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
 WASHINGTON, June 5.—The United States Supreme Court today had before it a petition by Negro and white workers and prominent citizens for a "stay of execution, a rehearing of the case and complete freedom for Angelo Herndon"—despite the fact that picketers accompanying

South Jersey Farm Workers Win Pay Rise

Union Local Supports National Parley on Work Relief Pay

By Vivian Dahl
 (Organizer, Local 19996, Agricultural Workers Union, A. F. of L.)
 BRIDGETON, N. J., June 5.—South Jersey farm workers are advancing relentlessly in their offensive against the rich Farmer-Relief official conspiracy, to drive them into slavery.

Last week, the workers on Coleman farm near Salem, organized themselves and went to the farmer boss with the union wage scale card which calls for thirty cents per hour instead of the twenty-cent rate they were getting. The workers demanded more wages. The farmer was so frightened by the threat of union organization and of strike while his crops might perish that he immediately gave the workers forty cents per hour!

The strawberry season is just beginning. Around Bridgeton where the union influence is growing rapidly, the demand of three cents per quart for picking strawberries for the farm workers. Ten workers took the union wage scale and calling for three cents per quart to the farmer who offered them two cents, the farmer immediately said, "If the union demands three cents, then I will have to pay three cents."

Cost of One Leaflet
 In Glassboro, the union issued a leaflet to workers in a basket factory, that furnishes Seabrook Farms with the baskets for their produce. The leaflet urged the workers to take action against a recent wage cut. The workers immediately reacted. . . . too quickly to be properly organized. And while the boss split their ranks during a spontaneous and unorganized strike, last still the workers won back the wage cut of three cents per hour.

COAL COMPANIES GOT BIG PROFITS FOR 1934, THEIR REPORTS SHOW

Minor to Talk In Baltimore on NRA Ruling

N.R.A. Meant a Steady Increase for Owners Who Buck Union

To Also Speak at Rally in Philadelphia on Shipyard Strike

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Robert Minor will speak here Monday evening, June 10, at Lehman's Hall, 644 N. Howard Street, at a mass meeting called by the Communist Party to discuss the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court scuttling the N.R.A. codes. Minor will represent the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. Minor, who as chairman of the Gallup Defense Committee has only recently returned from Gallup, N. M., where he was kidnaped, together with David Levinson, International Labor Defense attorney, while arranging for the defense of ten miners framed on a murder charge.

The coal operators, who claim they cannot afford to sign a union agreement with the United Mine Workers on June 16, have steadily increased their profits since 1932. Their own reports show. Since 1932, under N. R. A., the profits of both the bituminous and anthracite mine owners have gone up steadily.

Most of the coal operators now back the Guffey Bill, feeling that with increased monopoly provisions, price fixing, and government control of the miners' unions, they will be able to increase profits still more.

The net profit, after payment of interest and other fixed charges, listed below by the Labor Research Association, show that the coal operators are lying when they say they can't afford to grant the miners their demands:

Bituminous Profits
 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.—Net profit for quarter ended March 31, 1934, 793 after all deductions, compared with profit of \$17,038 in first quarter, 1934. Net profit for year, 1934, was \$17,238 against a net loss of \$191,922 in 1933.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp.—Net profit for quarters ended March 31, 1934, 363,757, equal to 66 cents a share on 400,000 non-par capital shares. First quarter last year, net profit was \$47,297 or 22 cents a share. For year 1934 net profit was \$231,119, against a net loss of \$157,861 in 1933.

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.—Quarter ended March 31, net profit \$9,950, equal to 45 cents a share on 19,848 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock on which there was an accumulation of unpaid dividends. First quarter last year, net loss of \$49. For year 1934 net loss of \$34,552; 1933, net loss \$107,028.

United Electric Coal Co.—For nine months ended April 30, net profit \$46,906, equal to 15 cents a share on 300,000 non-par common shares. Last year, same period, net loss of \$25,445.

Truax-Trauer Coal Co.—Net profit for quarter ended Jan. 31, 1934, \$33,003. Same quarter last year, net loss of \$33,003.

Clinchfield Coal Corp.—For 1934 net operating profit, \$30,821, compared with loss of \$43,221 in 1933.

Consolidation Coal Co. (in receivership). — For 1934 net profit \$1,430,002, compared with net loss of \$1,206,091 in 1933.

Davis Coal & Coke Co.—For 1934 net profit, \$102,380, equal to \$1.95 a share on 52,400 capital shares. For 1933 net profit was \$14,667, or 28 cents a share.

M. A. Hanna Co.—For 1934 net profit of \$1,727,847, as compared with \$1,018,139 in 1933.

Hadfield Campbell Creek Coal Co.—For 1934 net profit, \$139,417, equal to 9 cents a share on 1,549,100 shares of 8 per cent preferred stock. For 1933, \$84,702, or \$1.22 a share on preferred.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.—Net profit for 1934, \$146,304. "This is the company's best showing since 1924," says Coal Age.

Pond Creek Coal Co.—Net profit, 1934, \$552,908, compared with \$231,390 in 1933.

Union Pacific Coal Co.—Net profit, 1934, \$1,993,218. Paid dividends of \$1,780,000, and reported accumulated surplus of \$9,891,000 at the end of the year.

West Kentucky Coal Co.—For 1934 net profit \$59,472, compared with net loss of \$184,400 in 1933.

Anthracite Profits
 Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Net profit for 1934, \$1,890,806.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corp.—Net profit for 1934, \$722,052, compared with \$401,807 in 1933.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corp.—Net profit for 1934, \$989,534, as compared with loss of \$4,834,472 in 1933.

Glenn Alden Coal Co.—Net profit for 1934, \$3,876,536, equal to \$1.93 a share on 1,984,487 shares of capital stock. For 1933, net profit was \$3,013,574, or \$1.72 a share.

Attacks on Jobless Cited

Citing the events of the last three months—the suspension of relief in Illinois, the threat of similar action in Pennsylvania, Missouri and elsewhere, the drastic relief cuts throughout the entire country and the Roosevelt plan to slash down wages on the relief projects—Benjamin in his letter stressed the necessity of "immediate united action" and "cooperation in the effort to bring about the speediest, possible unification of the unemployment movement."

Friction Not Cause of Division

"The discussions we have conducted since your convention must have helped to make clear that the occasional friction between units of our respective organizations are not the reason for the existing divisions," Benjamin's letter went on to say. "Rather, such friction and consequent hostility are the product of the unnecessary divisions in the unemployment movement. Were it not for the fact that those opposed to unity seek to justify what is fundamentally unjustifiable—the existence alongside of each other of organizations that are identical in character, composition and professed purpose, there would be no occasion for conflict and resulting recrimination. Certainly those who sincerely strive to achieve unity will not encourage such conflicts or exaggerate their importance when they occur. We therefore see nothing to justify division which is at fault for one or another such incident of conflict."

For Wide Discussion of Policy

"Rather we believe it is important that we shall frankly discuss with a view to their speediest possible abandonment any and every policy that delays and prevents the realization of unity. Such discussion we believe should be conducted not only in the privacy of a conference room but also in the broadest possible circles.

"In this connection we also wish to express our regret that your various publications devote so little attention to the development of the movement for united action and unity. We believe that your membership and the workers generally would be more impressed with your seriousness if you would make more frequent reference to the positive phases of this problem. We especially regret and consider as unjustified the refusal to publish any consistent with the spirit of your convention and its resolutions the fact that your publications still continue themselves to reports of negative incidents such as isolated instances where conflict occurs between members of our respective organizations. . . . We unhesitatingly repudiate and condemn as disruptive the actions of several irresponsible members which resulted in a clash between them and one of your units."

The Action of the Same Unemployment Council Local

"The action of the same Unemployment Council local which it supported a picketing demonstration that your members were attacked by police is not only more consistent with our policy but also more typical of Unemployment Council practice. We hope that you will in the same manner repudiate and condemn the deliberately disruptive anti-working class actions of Gerry Allard and others who marred the splendid solidarity of the workers of Illinois by attempting to bar and provoke some of the most militant and courageous workers in the Springfield demonstration of May 21."

"Because the problem is so urgent and we desire to speed the elimination of all misunderstandings and obstructions, we are delegating a committee to represent our National Board in the meeting of your board. This committee is authorized to further elaborate our position on all matters affecting united action and unity. We hope that you will designate a committee that will be fully authorized to meet together with similar committees from the Unemployment Council and other organizations that wish to further unity, and to jointly work out the detailed plans for immediate united action in the day-to-day struggles and for a convention which depends on complete merger of all unemployed organizations that are unified on this program."

Among other things, Comolly spoke of his efforts to pass several bills during the last session of the State Legislature.

In the late extra session, his five bills were the only ones that were defeated. "The answer," he said, "is that labor is laying down. The workers of the State did not fight for their salvation. The politicians, like the employers, are getting us nothing."

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The demonstrators never got beyond the Marshal's office-room. Herndon, the heroic young Negro sentenced to living death on the chain gang for leading Negro and white unemployed, addressed a mass meeting here on Sunday. A large audience responded to his declaration that the unprecedented punishment meted out to him carries a fascist threat to the free speech right of all workers.

Pickets' Placards Torn
 Capitol guards with pistols gleaming in their holsters and the ever-present District of Columbia "Red Squad," the police swept down on the dozen or so pickets as the latter set foot on the spacious Capitol grounds. The pickets were following, at a short distance, the Negro and white delegation elected by the Citizens Committee for the Defense of Angelo Herndon.

"Herndon jailed for demanding bread; demand his freedom!" read one of the signs held in front of them by the marching pickets. Others: "Free Angelo Herndon!" "Abolish vicious anti-labor laws," and "Unity of all workers will free Angelo Herndon."

Outnumbering the demonstrators, the cops rushed forward from all sides, tore the placards from the pickets' hands, and shredded them.

Form Permanent Body
 Union, student, social, cultural and religious organization representatives and sympathetic individuals from New York and Washington joined in the demonstration. They decided later to form a permanent citizens defense committee. Washingtonians participating in and sponsoring the action included: Gardner Jackson, journalist turned out in the recent "purge" of A.A.A. liberals; Dorothy Deizer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Madam Lillian Levant, famous Negro social worker who last year sued in the White House at the invitation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt; Mr.

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Philadelphia Rally Tuesday

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Robert Minor will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting in support of the 4,600 Camden shipyard strikers, to be held Tuesday, June 11, at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Streets.

The meeting is being sponsored by a Committee for Support of the Shipyard Strikers, which was formed at a conference on last Sunday of 86 delegates from A. F. of L. locals, fraternal and cultural organizations.

The conference elected a committee of eighteen to draw all unions and labor organizations in this city into organized support of the strikers, and elected another committee to represent the solidarity conference in Camden next Sunday.

Anti-Deportation Parley Called to Block Charges Against Stella Petrofsky

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 5.—The Stella Petrofsky Defense Committee has issued a call for a broad front anti-deportation conference to be held here Sunday, June 9, at 1 p.m. in the German American Club, 91 S. Washington.

The primary aim of the conference will be to defeat the deportation proceedings against Mrs. Stella Petrofsky, mother of eight native-born children, who faces deportation to a post-war Poland of which she has never been a citizen, after residing in this country for 21 years. Deportation proceedings were started against her because of her fight for relief.

A delegation from the conference, accompanied by Mrs. Petrofsky's eight children, will be sent to Washington, D. C., to place demands on Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for the dropping of the deportation proceedings.

Jail Diet Better than Relief

GLENTON, Iowa, June 5.—(F.P.)—The sheriff of Glenton county is allowed 15 cents per meal to feed his prisoners. Relief clients are allowed 4 cents, or, if the head of the family is doing work-relief, 9 cents per meal per person. "We ask the public," the Cooperative Labor League declares, "how would you like to sit down to a table for a meal with your children and the meal is just about enough for the children alone—would you eat your share? No, you would not. Still getting in touch with this union. Box 277, Bridgeton, N. J."

The Meaning of the N.R.A. and Reasons for the Supreme Court Decision

N. R. A. PROMISED MASSES MORE AND GAVE LESS THAN ANY OTHER STATUTE EVER PASSED, THE RECORD SHOWS

By A. B. Magill

"History probably will record the National Industrial Recovery Act as the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by the American Congress," declared President Roosevelt.

After two years it may be said that what history probably will record is that no law ever enacted by Congress ever promised so much and gave so little to the masses of the people.

In a statement issued on June 16, 1933, when the N.R.A. became law, President Roosevelt said:

"In my inaugural I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country. It seems to me to be equally plain that no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country. . . . My living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living."

Noble words. Roosevelt then proceeded to sign the first code that for the textile industry, which set a "living" minimum wage of \$12 a week in the South and \$13 in the North. In other industries even lower wages were set, some as little as 12 cents an hour.

It is true that the N.R.A. gave slight increase in hourly rates to

the lowest-paid workers, but their weekly earnings were in many cases less because of the reduction in hours.

Another effect of the codes was the tendency for minimum wages to become the maximum, for all wages to be frozen at the lowest point. Thousands of the better-paid workers had the experience of being laid off and rehired at a lower wage.

The code wages also legalized discrimination against Negroes, women and young workers.

Yet on the whole, it must be said that the total money wages of the American working class were increased under the N.R.A. It is only when we look into the question of real wages, that is, wages in relation to living costs, that we get a true picture.

President Roosevelt declared at the time of the enactment of the N.R.A.:

"The aim of this whole effort is to restore our rich domestic market by raising its vast consuming capacity. If we now inflate prices as fast and as far as we increase wages, the whole project will be set at naught."

The N.R.A. not only inflated prices as fast and as far as wages, but a great deal faster and farther. Living costs in the past two years have increased 16 1/2 per cent, according to the National Industrial

Conference Board. Food costs alone, the main item in the workers' budget, are 36 1/2 per cent higher than they were two years ago, figures of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics show.

As a result, despite the slight increase in money wages, REAL WAGES have declined more than 5 per cent in two years, according to the March survey of business of the American Federation of Labor.

In other words, the N. R. A. changed the technique of wage-cutting. Instead of direct wage cuts, as under the Hoover regime, it introduced wholesale indirect wage-cuts by raising living costs through Roosevelt's inflationary program (abandonment of the gold standard, cutting 40 cents out of the purchasing power of the dollar through revaluation of gold, silver purchase plan, etc.)

Clever Strategy
 This was a clever bit of strategy on the part of the capitalists and their New Deal administration. When a worker gets a direct wage-cut, he knows it at once, he knows who gave it to him and his resentment strikes home. When his wages are cut indirectly through a gradual increase in the cost of living, he does not feel the full effects till later on, and then, instead of his anger being directed at an individual employer, he may find it dif-

ficult to assess responsibility; he may not know that it is the policy of the capitalist class as a whole, expressed through its government, that is responsible for the rise in the cost of living and the reduction of his real income.

If in addition, this policy has been put over under the guise of raising wages, as was the case under the N. R. A., then it is not surprising that millions of American workers were at first taken in.

Real Recovery of Profits

So much for wages under the N. R. A. Let's look at the other side of the picture: Profits.

The National Industrial Recovery Act has been a real recovery act as far as profits are concerned. In this respect the N. R. A. has been an overwhelming success.

Statistics of the Federal Reserve System show that net profits of 600 leading corporations were 500 per cent higher in 1934 than in 1933.

IS THERE A SINGLE AMERICAN WORKER WHOSE WAGES INCREASED 500 PER CENT UNDER THE N. R. A.?

In 1933, the first year of the New Deal, General Motors increased its profits more than 5,000 per cent!

More Profits Than in 1929
 Some corporations, among them Continental Can Co., whose chairman is Carl Conroy, big silver speculator and friend of Father Cough-

lin, and of the Homestake Mining Co., owned by William Randolph Hearst, made larger net profits in 1934 than in 1929, the peak year of the boom.

In 1933 the number of million-dollar incomes more than doubled. The trend of profits in 1935 has continued upward. Net profits of the electrical equipment industry in the first three months of this year were 201 1/2 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1934, according to the magazine, Business Week, while the building supplies industry boosted its profits 192 1/2 per cent. Standard Statistics Corp. reports that 106 leading corporations have increased profits 20 per cent in the first few months of this year.

A Wonderful Team

"The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit," said Roosevelt in his inaugural speech. Fine phrases.

Roosevelt does the talking, while Big Business rakes in the shekels—a wonderful team.

In September 1933, Roosevelt and Gen. Johnson boasted that 4,000,000 unemployed had been put back to work by the N.R.A. But the confidential Kiplinger letter sent to business executives stated on Sept. 30, 1933:

"N.R.A. has failed to put millions of men back to work, failed to give quiet and permanent boost to consumer purchasing power."

In a recent book, The National Recovery Administration, prepared and published by the Brookings Institution, a semi-official agency, the number of those re-employed is put realistically at 1,750,000. Full-time jobs, were, however, not increased for the working class as a whole, and the Brookings Institution points out that the small increase was due chiefly to an extension of the old Hoover share-the-work (share-the-misery) system. In other words, the employed workers were made to support part of the unemployed.

What about the much-ballyhooed right to organize, the effects of Section 7-A which the A. F. of L. leaders hailed as the greatest achievement of the N.R.A.?

In tomorrow's article we will show concretely how Section 7-A operated in practice.

(To Be Continued)

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order will take place on Sunday, June 9, at the National Sports Ground in Camden. Sports dancing a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker are part of the program for the day. Directions: Take Frankford "L" car to car 16, go to Rhawn St. walk down block, change to car 28 or 29, going east, go to Rhawn St. Turn left into Blair Park. Picnic grounds on the I. O. E. picnic grounds, June 9, opening 10 a.m. Strawberry Mansion, Park, 29rd and Cumberland Sts. Entertainment and good food. In case of rain, food and interesting entertainment at Park-Midway Hotel Club, 32nd and Montgomery Aves. Come and help raise funds for the release of "The 34" and other political prisoners.

Free Tom Mooney Rally, Saturday, June 8th, 8 p.m. at Metropolitan Hall, Broad and Master. Speakers: John Mooney, Adolph Hirsberg, Lewis C. Hine and A. R. Nevins. Asspt: Joint Mooney Defense Committee.

Frank Hellman, Dist. Org. Secy, and George Weicher are being honored with a birthday party by the German Club, 32nd and Montgomery Aves. Come and help raise funds for the release of "The 34" and other political prisoners.

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Chicago, Ill.

Talking picture, "Road to Life," to be shown Sunday evening, June 9th, at Watson Park Church Gymnasium, Cornell and Barragansett Aves. Sponsored by the Workers Educational Society. First show 8 p.m., second show 7 p.m. Adm. 20c in advance; 30c the door. Children under 12, 10c. No on time.

Newark, N. J.

Tom Mooney Liberation Meeting, Thursday, June 6, 8 p.m. at Krugger's Auditorium, 24 Belmont Ave. Main speaker, John Mooney. Asspt: Tom Mooney Defense Committee.

Jersey City

Soviet talks "Deceit," powerful drama of Nazi treachery, directed by Fedorain, at Educational Association, 71 Newark Ave., 8 p.m. Adm. 30c.

CHICAGO, ILL.

10th Anniversary
 I.L.D. PICNIC
 and Scottsboro Rally
 Sunday, June 9, 1935 - All Day
 BERGMAN'S GROVE
 14th at Woodlawn (16th Street) 30c
 Admission in adv. 10c-40c gate 20c
 Auxiliaries: I.L.D., Chicago Dist.

WATCH labor unemployment for Fair and places of trucks leaving from all parts of the city.

Half of People on Relief

CHICAGO, June 5.—(F.P.)—Over half of the entire population in a near southwest side area of Chicago has been on relief for almost two years, the statistical service of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission announces. Last October the per cent was 58.8, comparing with 58 per cent in October 1933.

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HOME LIFE

By Ann Barlow

Donita Williams and I inspected food prices in Harlem week before last. Donita Williams, a Negro woman, is the head of the Harlem Branch of the New York Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living.

It makes you sharply realize what life has been made for the Negro people by a system that demands that they live on a level of standards of living that they may not be able to reach.

Donita Williams tells about the response of the Harlem women to the fight against the high cost of living which is directed mainly against the wholesalers.

At a consumer's meeting a Negro woman rose to her feet. "Until today," she said, "I had no meat for six months because I couldn't afford it. Today, after we reduced the price of meat, I bought meat and let me tell you that was the best meat I ever tasted."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2327 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coin or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order).

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

AAA Threatens Ruination Of Small Tobacco Farmers

By An Agricultural Worker Correspondent

BLOOMFIELD, Conn.—The A. A. A. is ruining the small farmers in this section. Most of the farming done north of Hartford on both sides of the Connecticut River is the production of tobacco.

Starvation stalks in Georgia

By A Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—I want to say a few words on the conditions we are facing here in Atlanta.

Food prices are worse yet. Here are some of the prices: pure lard is 18 cents a pound, white bread 10 cents a loaf, smoked bacon 31 cents and up a pound, eggs 25 cents a dozen.

Unconditional release of all imprisoned for political opinion or pacifist conviction.

The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



"Wilburton needs this vacation. He's been slaving away forty years—hiring and firing 'em like hot-cakes."

Ruined Middle Class Elements Try In Vain to Find Haven in Vermont

By A Worker Correspondent

BARRE, Vt.—One is quick to observe in this state of Vermont a mounting influx of the ruined middle class, more extensive perhaps than anywhere else in America.

Every Thursday the Daily Worker publishes letters from farmers, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, agricultural, cannery and lumber workers.

Cuban Committee Issues Post Cards Protesting Batista Murder Reign

Postal cards bearing protests against the bloody terror of the Batista-Mendieta military dictatorship in Cuba, against the murder of anti-imperialist fighters and the abolition of all democratic rights have been just made available by the Provisional Committee for Cuba, Room 70, 100 Fifth Avenue.

Negro Women Tell Graphically Of Discrimination They Suffer

By A Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Some of us Negro women got together the other day and discussed some of our experiences. We remember the days during the war when labor was scarce and women did "men's work."

Union Cigar Makers Boo Red-Baiting President

By A Worker Correspondent

TAMPA, Fla.—Workers here booted the president of the local union of the International Cigar Makers at a meeting held in the Labor Temple, May 27, when he began to attack the Communist Party.

I.W.A. Local Scores Leaders' Tactics

By A Worker Correspondent

ALPHA, Ill.—I am sending you a copy of resolution which Local 79 of the Illinois Workers Alliance just passed at its regular meeting in regard to the disgraceful tactics employed by our leaders in the persons of Allard, Chipley, Goldman, Patterson and those who led the I. W. A. demonstration and hunger march to Springfield, Ill.

Text of Resolution

Whereas it should be the policy of the Illinois Workers Alliance leaders to be consistent with their constitution and by-laws, to unite with every other working class organization in our mutual struggle for a higher standard of living.

Boss-Terror Increased In Cotton Strike

By A Sharecropper Correspondent

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The landlords and the sheriffs are driving the Cotton Chopping strikers from their homes here in Montgomery County. Some of the strikers are being driven out of the county.

Beauty and the Breasts

J. H. of Brooklyn, writes:—"My fiancée reads your Health and Hygiene and your column in the Daily Worker and would like to have some advice on reducing the breasts. She is twenty-one and of normal weight."

The Second International and the Fight Against Imperialist War

By FRITZ DAVID

The May Day Manifesto of the Second International, which by the way, contains no mention whatever of the Soviet Union, calls upon the workers to fight against the danger of war.

Supported Nazi Rising

any alterations" of the task of the League of Nations. The organ of the Labor Party sees such an alteration in the condemnation of German armaments.

Against Soviet Peace Pact

"The recognition of German equality, we have repeatedly declared, must be the first step in the patient advance to collective security." (Daily Herald, April 13, 1935).

Upheld Own Imperialists

The Labor Party is aware of the strong desire for peace of all the toiling masses of the English people. It succeeded in making use of this desire for peace for its election purposes.

Upheld Own Imperialists

The whole ideological stock-in-trade of the Second International consisted for many years of three things: Bourgeois democracy is the only way to Socialism; reforms are the only way to raise the standard of living of the working class; pacifism is the only way to fight war.

As is to be clearly seen from the example of the British Labor Party, the Second International is making use of the anti-war feeling of the masses against the interests of peace.

"The industrialization in town and country sets free enormous masses of labor power in Russia. As a result, there is a drive for expansion, at the moment in the direction of Eastern Asia."

When the Second International was re-established in Hamburg in May, 1923, it proclaimed its fidelity to the Versailles Peace Treaty, i.e. preservation of which was alleged to be necessary for the "material and moral pacification of Europe."

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Health and Hygiene Sticks to Its Guts

IN the current issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the June issue, there is an interesting exchange of letters between the editor of the magazine and a firm which manufactures a product that HEALTH AND HYGIENE exposed recently as among "patent medicines which make impossible claims or achieve their result in an unhealthy manner."

The manufacturer, reading the article in the April issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE, exposing his product, sent a letter to the editor, threatening "legal action." Readers of the magazine, who trust HEALTH AND HYGIENE fully, are of course, entitled to know that an expose by HEALTH AND HYGIENE is accurate. They should read the letter from the manufacturer, which appears in full in the June issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE. In that letter, the manufacturer demands a retraction. Instead, what he gets is a re-affirmation of HEALTH AND HYGIENE's stand on his product.

Other letters form a feature in the June issue of HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Most of them are letters seeking health advice. They indicate a trust in the Medical Advisory Board which the Board feels it must never violate. Such trust is too sacred. Workers placing implicit confidence in their allies on the Medical Advisory Board are entitled to the best advice that the profession can give them. Through this column, and at greater length through HEALTH AND HYGIENE, the Board is doing its best to furnish the workers with just such advice and information. The Board asks in return only Support HEALTH AND HYGIENE; buy it on the newsstands; spread it among your friends and shopmates; subscribe to it; get sets for it.

Beauty and the Breasts

This is no method of treatment of a non-surgical type which will reduce the size of the breasts or alter their configuration. Such various methods as massage, suction apparatus, or electrical treatments might even have the reverse effect. Surgically the breasts can be altered by skilled operators and produce the desired effect. Such plastic operations are expensive and in this instance unnecessary. They are mostly resorted to by aging women of a certain class in an attempt to retain a feeling of youthfulness. Your fiancée would feel better if she attempted to adjust her reaction to the subject of full breasts and accepted them for the normal thing that they are. After all, breast development has always been considered a desirable feminine feature and in this respect mankind has not changed.

Tell her that most women feel bad when their breasts are undeveloped. For cosmetic purposes (dress) she can wear a surgical type brassiere (made up for her by any surgical supply house) to lend the breasts proper support.

Scabies: Seven Year Itch

S. C. E. Toivola, Mich.—It may be so that you have the itch or scabies. It is impossible to be sure from a letter. However, it is worth while trying the cure for scabies. This consists in rubbing into the entire skin (except face) a ten per cent sulphur salve for three nights in a row and then taking a bath on the fourth night. The skin usually gets red and irritated. Applications of cold wet compresses will relieve this.

Sulphur salve may be made by thoroughly mixing (in a mortar) one ounce of finely powdered sulphur and ten ounces of white vaseline or cold cream. The mixture must be finely ground and mixed in a mortar to make a smooth ointment. The same underwear should be worn during the treatment and freshly laundered undergarments should be worn on following the bath. At this time also, the bed linen should be changed and the old linens boiled in order to kill the parasites that cause scabies.

"FRESH AIR FUND"

of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD 50 East 13th St., New York City

I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

Name Address City and State

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

HEALTH and HYGIENE Medical Advisory Board Magazine 35, East 13th Street, N. Y. C.

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

Name Address City State

Roosevelt Swings Martial Law Club Over Labor's Head

EITHER BE HOG-TIED BY COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OR FACE THE GUNS OF TROOPS, F.D.R. THREATENS, DEMANDING SUPPORT OF WAGNER AND GUFFEY BILLS

MARTIAL LAW or the Wagner and Guffey Bills!
These are the clubs that President Roosevelt swung over labor yesterday.

The President tells the American workers in almost so many words that they must submit to the wage-cuts, lengthening of hours and other attacks on their living standards now under way, that they must allow themselves to be hog-tied by the compulsory arbitration of the Wagner and Guffey Bills or—

They'll face the guns of government troops!
Here is the aftermath of the ditching of the N.R.A. Here is the true face of Roosevelt's "opposition" to the Supreme Court decision and of his proposals for "safeguarding" labor. Either strikebreaking machine-gun terror or the peace of death: the Wagner and Guffey Bills.

The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill and the Guffey Coal Bill, now placed by Roosevelt on his "must" list, are aimed at preventing the workers from organizing strikes against the present wage-cuts and other attempts to lower their living standards. They are a means of carrying a step further and by more drastic methods the reduction of living standards that took place under the N.R.A.

The Wagner Bill would set up a National Labor Relations Board that would enforce compulsory arbitration and give the government greater control over the trade unions. It would not, as Senator Wagner himself admits, outlaw company unions.

The Guffey Bill, which is being backed by the big

coal operators, would set up a Coal Labor Board to fix workers' conditions.

The whole history of these Roosevelt-appointed boards (the auto, textile and steel labor boards, for example) has shown that they always act in the interests of the employers, that they are devices to prevent strikes, defeat the workers' demands and encourage company unions.

The top leaders of the A. F. of L., William Green, John L. Lewis, Joseph Ryan; the Socialist leaders, David Dubinsky, Max Zaritsky, and others, by their support of the Wagner and Guffey Bills, are playing the employers' game. Though they talk strike, though Lewis has issued orders for a walkout of more than 400,000 coal miners June 17, they are using this only as a "threat" to get the Wagner and Guffey Bills

through Congress—bills which would further the employer offensive by tying labor hand and foot.

There is only one answer to the wage-cutting, hour-lengthening drive of the employers: that answer is **STRIKE.**

Neither the threats of Roosevelt nor the tactics of the A. F. of L. chiefs should be allowed to prevent workers from taking immediate steps for action on the broadest united front basis in defense of their basic needs.

Coal miners: Prepare to strike June 17.
Socialist, Communist, A. F. of L. workers: Join hands for a determined fight all along the line against the slightest attempt to reduce our living standards.

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1935

Carry On for the Bonus

THE Patman bonus backers, unable to get what they really wanted at this time, inflation, have deserted their sham campaign for the cash payment of the bonus.

Now the vets are left high and dry by these gentlemen like Hearst, Patman, Belgrano & Co. They are told the bonus will become a "campaign issue."

The pro-fascists who wanted to win the support of the vets around the spurious Patman bill are not concerned about the unemployed and starving vets getting their money now. That would mean forcing the rich to pay out of their fortunes and profits.

But the fight must and will go on. The vets can get the bonus. They can get it in united struggle with the workers and farmers against the rich.

The fight must begin in real earnest now, with the backing of labor, for immediate cash payment of the bonus with the funds provided through taxation of the rich profiteers, racketeers, bankers and industrialists.

The Jersey Sales Tax

THE passage of the sales tax measure by the New Jersey Senate Tuesday should be a signal for a united offensive of all labor and farmer organizations, small home-owners and taxpayers groups in the state to defeat the bill.

In the most callous fashion, both Democratic and Republican senators turned down the proposal for an income tax, preferring to place the burden on the impoverished masses—all in the name of relief!

The New Jersey district of the Communist Party warned long ago of the sales tax and began the fight against it. This fight should now be widened.

Fight Free Speech Ban

AMBERT FAIRCCHILD, reactionary Manhattan Republican, has introduced an ordinance in the Board of Aldermen which would ban non-citizens from speaking at street meetings. Each speaker would be required to show proof of citizenship at the demand of the police.

Clearly, such an ordinance would be directed against all workers' meetings, whether addressed by "citizens" or "non-citizens." An immediate wide protest movement should force its defeat.

Detroit Experiences

THE movement for a Labor Party that is developing in one of the strongholds of big capitalist rule, Detroit, is of the greatest importance to workers throughout the entire country.

Following the great victory it achieved April 1, when its candidate for judge of Recorder's Court, Maurice Sugar, polled 63,000 votes, the Detroit labor movement is now preparing to put an independent slate in the fall municipal elections. This will be a long step toward the consolidation of the forces of labor in a mass anti-capitalist Labor Party.

Many A. F. of L. unions are participating in this movement, as well as the Communist Party. It is not yet clear what the attitude of the Socialist Party will be, but undoubtedly there is strong sentiment among the membership for the organization of a Labor Party.

The workers of Detroit have already seen what united labor can do. It was only thanks to the splendid united front movement, which was organized against

the anti-labor Michigan Dunkel Bill, that the legislators were compelled to pull most of the teeth of this vicious measure which aimed to destroy all democratic rights.

With the new attacks facing the American workers in the wake of the scrapping of the N.R.A., the need for fighting unity, a unity that can be most effective in a genuine Labor Party, is greater than ever before.

The example of the labor movement in Detroit needs to be followed by the workers everywhere.

Coal in the South

APPROXIMATELY twenty thousand bituminous coal miners will strike in Alabama on June 16. The coal miners of the South, especially in the Alabama mining field, have had their conditions hammered down under N.R.A. to an unbearable degree. William Mitch, head of the Alabama district of the U.M.W.A., has since the last strike there made one concession after another to the coal operators.

The miners work in the South under a wage differential, that is, the union wages in the South are set lower than the northern wage scale.

The southern mine owners are making preparations against the strike. Terrorization, always present, has been intensified. A propaganda campaign in the local press attacks the strike as "unwarranted."

Strike preparations in the South, because of these conditions, become doubly important. The coal operators will try to break the strike and smash the union there in order to weaken the whole national struggle.

In every local union, no matter where it is located, the strike demands should include abolition of the wage differential and no discrimination against Negro workers.

Lower Relief Wages

THE sinking wage scales on relief projects are made sharply obvious by a report of the Works Division for the city of New York.

Whereas, in May, 1933, all laborers on the relief jobs were paid \$4.50 a day, today the local schedules call for \$4. This means that the relief worker, on the three days a week plan, receives today \$12 a week, where in 1933 he received \$13.50.

Further relief payroll paring is now the order of the day under the Roosevelt \$19-\$94 wage decree. The projects are being shifted from the metropolitan areas to the rural districts where the minimum wage will be paid. The \$400,000,000 apportioned for state highway construction yesterday is part of the well-thought-out program of the administration to shunt the projects away from the city so that the maximum coolie wage will be paid to only a very select few.

Organize your local project committees and locals and prepare to strike against the starvation scales!

Send delegates to the Emergency Conference Against the Roosevelt Hunger Wage in Washington, June 22 and 23!

Decree Laws Again Blocked

LATEST efforts to wedge in semi-fascist decree-laws in France under the camouflage of the Bouisson cabinet met defeat by the extension of the united front of Socialists and Communists.

Many Radical Socialists, representatives of the petty-bourgeoisie and peasants, were forced to split with their leader, Edouard Herriot, and vote against granting dictatorial financial powers to Premier Bouisson.

Bouisson craftily sought to put over wage cuts, pension slashes and some familiar New Deal attacks on the workers. Led by the Socialist and Communist united front, a sufficient force was rallied in the Chamber of Deputies to defeat this plan. The previous inspiring victories of the united front, especially the gains of the Communist Party of France, were decisive in determining the votes of the majority of the Radical Socialists.

As a result the united front is stronger, more powerful. The workers and peasants are being rallied to greater struggle to protect their rights and to speed the fight against French capitalism and its fascist gangs.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Revolutionary Competition Spread Our Literature Reach the Millions

THE May meeting of the Central Committee of the Party has endorsed the proposals of the Agitprop and Literature Commissions to organize on a national scale revolutionary competition around the distribution of the following theoretical pamphlets recently published in large-scale, low-price editions: "Lenin's Letter to American Workers" (.93); "State and Revolution" (.10); "Stalin's Foundations of Leninism" (.10) and "Marxism Versus Liberalism" (.02); and "The Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels (.05).

This competition will be divided into five parts, one for each of the pamphlets listed. It will be based on the Party units, and the winners will be the units distributing the largest number of each pamphlet per member.

The last copy of each of the pamphlets in the competition will be saved and will be especially inscribed for the winners of the competition. Each inscription will bear the name of the winning unit, the number of members it has, and details of the competition.

THE Communist Party unit, which in proportion to its membership distributes the largest number of Lenin's "Letter to American Workers," will have the honor of presenting the specially inscribed copy of this pamphlet to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International. Thus, the winning unit will have the distinction of bringing dramatically before the Seventh World Congress the recent work of the American Party in popularizing Lenin's teachings among the American toilers to whom Lenin addressed himself directly in this letter.

Similarly with the other four pamphlets, the unit, which in proportion to its membership distributes the greatest number of "Foundations of Leninism," wins the opportunity of presenting a specially inscribed copy of this work to the architect of Socialist society, the renowned and beloved leader of the world proletariat, the firmest and most brilliant continuer of Lenin's teachings, Comrade Stalin. The same will be done with a copy of "Marxism vs. Liberalism."

The unit distributing the largest number of "The Communist Manifesto" will present to the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the inscribed copy of this immortal clarion call to the world proletariat which still echoes and re-echoes around the earth today. The unit which distributes the greatest number of copies of "State and Revolution," will likewise present the inscribed copy of this Leninist classic to the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

WHAT is the purpose of this revolutionary competition? What is its objective?

The purpose is to stimulate the entire Party membership to renewed and intensified efforts to reach the millions, not only with our agitation literature, but with theoretical material as well. This is an essential condition to the raising of the partial struggles of the working class to high political levels. The deep absorption of the American toilers in Marxist-Leninist theory is a prerequisite to our winning of these masses to the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

THE objective of this revolutionary competition is to bring to a successful conclusion the 100 per cent distribution of the large editions in which these pamphlets were recently published. The low prices, ranging from two to ten cents, bring them within the reach of every section of the population. Of the 100,000 copies of each of these pamphlets recently published, only the following quantities have thus far been distributed: Seventy-five thousand copies of "Foundations of Leninism"; 45,000 copies of "State and Revolution"; 20,000 copies of "The Communist Manifesto"; 42,000 copies of "Letter to American Workers"; and 82,000 copies of "Marxism vs. Liberalism." These figures represent the number sold by the center, and it is safe to say that a great many of them are still on the bookshelves of the District and Section literature departments.

COMMENCEMENT



by Burck

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Mr. Lore's Accuracy
Trotzkyist Distortions
What the Facts are in France

TO THOSE who underestimate the growing power of the anti-fascist united front in France, rapidly extending to the petty-bourgeoisie and the poor and middle peasants, the defeat of the Bouisson Cabinet was indeed a great surprise.

It is no accident that the Trotzkyist foreign expert of the New York Post, Mr. Ludwig Lore, who believes "Hitler's popularity is greater than ever," should be equally distorted on the situation in France.
The fact is not so much that he positively and pontifically announced to the world just two days before that "the new Bouisson government is sure not only of a vote of confidence but of those emergency powers the refusal of which impelled Flainin to resign." The Post foreign experts after all have a record of guessing and missing most of the time.

What is particularly vile about this gentleman who is as accurate on France as he is about Hitler's popularity is his deliberate slander against the united front of Socialists and Communists.

"ANALYZING" the relation of forces before the Bouisson Cabinet presented its rear to be kicked by the French Deputies, Mr. Lore asserted:
"Unless appearances deceive, the proletarian United Front seems to have been so convinced as the other parties of the necessity of granting the new government special emergency powers within certain limits for a restricted period."
This slander is of a piece with the usual lying campaign of the Trotzkyists against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of France.

Bouisson desired "emergency powers" to slash wages and pensions, as well as to subsidize the big banks and trusts.
As the stormy and turbulent Chamber session showed, it was the brilliant struggle of the Socialist and Communist United Front that split the Radical Socialists away from Herriot. This led to the defeat of the Cabinet and a further weakening of the Fascist efforts of French finance-capital.
The result, as usual, ran the dirty lies down the throats of the Trotzkyist defamers and distorters.

JUST as the facts on May 1 in Germany (as printed in every capitalist paper gave the lie to Mr. Lore about "Hitler is more popular than ever," so the facts in France, just two days after his perversion of the position of the proletarian united front in France, again slap him in the face.
It is not, again, that the unwary and anti-proletarian Mr. Lore made a bed game and lost by two votes. His whole fundamental approach is one of super-cynicism toward the revolutionary advance of the French proletariat, a complete lack of understanding of the class struggle in France. His twisted Trotzkyist outlook necessarily distorts his whole view of the political reality.

As a final example of prophecy and reality, Lore said, in his highly definitive manner:
"The radical Socialist Party, whose leader Edouard Herriot, belongs to the (Bouisson) Cabinet, has decided to grant the new regime full power for financial reconstruction over a period of six months. This gives the Bouisson Government a strong majority backing."
THIS is an unvarnished lie, as subsequent facts proved. Edouard Herriot promised support. But Herriot proposes and the class struggle, with the united front in its van, disposes. What Mr. Lore, and the Trotzkyists in their frenzied hatred of the Communist Party of France and the Soviet Union could not see, was that the power of the revolutionary forces in France were growing (as the elections showed) and were able to force a majority of the Radical Socialists to vote not only against Bouisson but the promise of their own Party leader, Mr. Herriot.
The day before yesterday Lore said, "Hitler is more popular than ever." Yesterday, with equal accuracy, he said: "The Communist Party of France will support the French war budget and program." Today he says: "The French Communist Party will vote for the emergency powers."
And this is the "specialist" on foreign affairs for the New York Post!

Letters From Our Readers

Why Top AFL Officials Don't Represent Workers' Interests

Phoenix, Arizona.
Comrade Editor:

Continue demanding that all trade union officers receive pay equal to the average pay of the workers they represent. I include the A. F. of L. national officials also. Officers who receive high salaries and build up estates of \$100,000 or a million are capitalists and not workers; despite their trade union cards which they betray for money. Mostly where a man's interest is, there lies his heart. Divorce capitalism from labor. Only officials who live within the means of workers can feel the sufferings of the army of poor workers and can honestly fight their battle. Make this the great battle cry in trade unionism. Shame the capitalist trade union "labor" leaders before the poor workers. This is a step in progressive trade unionism.
A FRIEND!

CCC Boys Praise Realism In 'Young Go First'

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

On May 30, a group of C.C.C. boys, some in camps now, some discharged, saw "The Young Go First" at the Park Theatre. I would like to give the consensus of opinion of this first full-length play of the Theatre of Action.

Firstly, those who were at that performance had the idea that the play was exaggerated, but we, the boys, were surprised at the accuracy which those scenes portrayed about the life that we led for about one year to fifteen months. Of course, there are camps which won't follow the lines of the play—there are better and there are worse—but although no two camps are exactly alike, the play gives the average camp and gives it marvelously. For example, I'll quote from a letter received by our League from a group of boys who were given dishonorable discharge for striking:

"SOME three or five of the biggest banks in any of the most advanced capitalist countries have achieved a 'personal union' of industrial and banking capital, and have concentrated in their hands the control of billions upon billions, which form the greatest part of the capital and

Urge Extending Boycott to Hearst Advertisers

Los Angeles, Calif.
Comrade Editor:

I've been wanting to write you upon these most important matters for some time, but what aroused me particularly is reading on the front page of today's Herald-Express (Hearst paper) a new attack on the Soviet Union by some man by the name of Smith. I don't buy the paper therefore I haven't his first name, and I noticed he was a "mine" and a "Communist." Hearst has been slandering the Soviet Union with his prostitute writers for a long period and in spite of falling circulation of his vile sheets. There has been some small talk of boycotting his advertisers, and why not? It should be done on a large scale. Why shouldn't different organizations pass resolutions? So much the better if large united front organizations would do so; if a resolution were passed stating that it is the sense of the meeting that the advertiser would be boycotted if they continued advertising in the Hearst papers. Even in a large city as Los Angeles it would only be necessary to send out about 10 or 12 copies to the largest ad-vertisers.
I hope you will take cognizance of such a plan and suggest it to all organizations by publication in the Daily Worker.
W. S.

NSL Committee Asks Boycott Of Hotel Delano

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The other day, a committee, representing the New York District of the National Student League, which is planning an affair on June 22, approached the manager of the Hotel Delano for the evening. Asked whether Negroes were to be admitted, they pointed out that one of the major policies of this student organization is a constant fight against discrimination against Negroes.

They were told then that no affairs would be permitted at which Negroes were to be present, as a result of a recent affair (evidently

Lenin on the Role of the Banks

revenue of an entire country. A financial oligarchy, creating a close network of ties of dependence upon all the economic and political institutions of contemporary bourgeois society without exception—this is the most striking manifestation of this monopoly.—From "Imperialism."