

Socialist Convention Endorses Farmer-Labor Party

**CHINESE RED ARMY
DRIVES IN SHENSI**

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Daily Worker

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BLACK LEGION PLOT TO RULE SIFTED

A. F. of L. Council Demands C.I.O. Disband in Two Weeks

GREEN ADMITS LETTERS SENT; HIDES TEXT

Message Sent to Heads of 9 Large Unions in Lewis Committee

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The officials of nine large international unions, who are members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, were given two weeks in which to disband the C. I. O. in a letter sent to each of these officials by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, it was learned here today.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. admitted to a representative of the Daily Worker that such a letter had been sent, but refused to disclose its contents. Green also declined to comment on reports that the letter was an ultimatum, containing threats of drastic action should the C. I. O. refuse to dissolve. He declared that the question of whether or not the executive council could throw out unions whose leaders were members of the C. I. O. constituted "a legal question."

To Act This Week
Reports, which are current here in reliable quarters, are to the effect that the letter serves notice that the C. I. O. must be disbanded within two weeks. Accompanying the letter was an oral threat of expulsion of the unions if they did not comply with the letter.

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, who is chairman of the C. I. O., stated to a representative of the Daily Worker that any communication which had been received would be considered this week by the union's executive board.

Is New Climax
The letter sent out by the executive council brings to a new high point the battle between the Green-Wool-Hutchinson machine and the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as to whether or not mass production workers in the basic industries shall or shall not be organized on an industrial union basis.

The crisis in the situation is undoubtedly being intensified by the developments in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, where the Tighe-Leonard machine is endeavoring to short-circuit the industrial union steel drive resolution of the recent Cansbury convention.

General Strikes In Spain Answer Fascist Killings
MADRID, May 26.—General strikes went into effect today at Oviedo, Logrono, Victoria and Miranda del Ebro as two Communists were shot down by fascists at Zamora.

Workers on the Andalusian Railways have threatened to walk out for better conditions and higher pay.

A strike was declared here today in all beer, ice, vermouth and soda water factories.

Sunday Drive Coming Down Home Stretch
The home stretch in the Sunday Worker drive is in sight. The goal is 150,000 circulation by June 12; the subscription quotas have been established by cities and states and are rapidly reaching 100 per cent in many localities.

The possibilities of future work should appeal to the imagination of every worker who realizes that the success of the entire working class struggle lies partially in the success of a great workers' newspaper such as the Sunday Worker. You have the power to build 1,000,000 circulation; to create a newspaper with color press, with colored comics, a fighting, truth-telling newspaper.

Socialists Endorse Farmer-Labor Party

Convention Resolution Calls for Qualified Participation in Local Labor Party Actions—Adopted by Vote of 109 to 64

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—The Socialist Party convention here today voted in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party. The vote was 109 to 64.

The majority resolution which was adopted stated in part that the Farmer-Labor Party was "an inevitable stage in the development of America Labor's political consciousness."

The resolution called for a qualified participation in local Labor Parties, but expressed opposition to labor tickets.

The resolution declared itself for a federated type of Labor Party and welcomed the cooperation of middle-class organizations, cooperatives and cultural groups.

It called for a workers' and farmers' Labor Party, completely cut loose from the old-line capitalist parties and policies, with control over its candidates.

(By United Press)
CLEVELAND, May 26.—The Socialist convention today adopted a platform calling for broad congressional control of industry and agriculture and public ownership of key industries.

The platform carried the full approval of Norman Thomas who will expound it in his third campaign for the presidency.

The platform criticized the "Old" and "New" deals, then listed nine "immediate demands." They are:

- 1—Adoption of the farmers and workers rights amendment to the U. S. Constitution giving Congress wide control over agriculture and industry.
- 2—Public ownership of the nation's key industries; recognition of the principles of collective bargaining.
- 3—Continuation of Federal relief for the unemployed; continuation of WPA at union wages, health and old age pensions to be financed by increased income and inheritance taxes.
- 4—Passage of legislation for the

Japanese Rush Troops to Hopei

TIENSIN, China, May 26.—Four Japanese army transports, laden with infantry and cavalry, are on their way to North China as reports state that the Chinese Red Army has succeeded in gaining control of all Shansi Province.

(Earl H. Leaf, United Press correspondent in Tientsin, today reported that the Red Army "is crowding almost to the Hopei Province border." Peiping, capital of China, is situated in Hopei Province, which is immediately west of Shansi. An advance by the Red Army into Hopei would bring the Chinese Red troops directly into contact with the Japanese invaders.)

The Japanese transports, rushed to the scene of possible conflict with the Red Army men, are due at Tang Ku on the coast, Friday, and the troops will arrive in Tientsin here Friday night.

They will be quartered at the gigantic new Japanese military air-drome and barracks which is nearing completion on the Hopei plain some miles from Tientsin, capable of quartering 15,000 men.

It is said that the men en route are the final contingent of the new troops intended for the Japanese Army in Northern China. No figure was given, but it was reported unofficially that some 2,000 men were in the four transports—a small number for such ships.

Japanese military activity leaves no doubt that the Japanese are prepared for increased aggression in North China.

Dakota Slate Amalgamated To Be Built

Farmer-Labor Party Convention Is Called in Mitchell June 20

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26.—Two speeches complimentary to Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of them direct and the other indirect, were heard by the 13th biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here today.

A spread eagle appeal for the President was made by Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, who performed the same political function for the Democratic Party at the Washington convention of the United Mine Workers.

The other tribute came from Louis Waldman, leader of the Old Guard Socialist faction, who declared that Roosevelt deserved credit "for making America social-minded." Waldman spoke as counsel for the Amalgamated.

McGrady gave a picture of present conditions in the United States, based on government statistics. It was a picture, as McGrady himself

6,000 OUT AT 6 PLANTS OF RAND CO.

Strikers Picket in Three States After Move to Fire Union Heads

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 26.—A strike by 6,000 workers in six plants in three States, hit Remington-Rand, Inc., this morning in answer to its proposal that workers at its Syracuse plant consent to the discharge of 16 of their leaders as "trouble makers" or resign themselves to a lockout.

The 1,700 Syracuse employees of the typewriter firm have been locked out since last Thursday, with the company officials uttering threats to move the plant to Ikon, N. Y., unless the men submit to its terms.

The plant at Ikon is among those hardest hit by the strike. Some 1,700 walked out this morning.

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At the Tonawanda plant a meeting last night voted to join the strike on call from the main office of the Remington-Rand Joint Protective Board. This morning the gates at Tonawanda were closed and picket lines set up.

The International Workers Order in Buffalo met today and proffered

News was received today that the Norwood and Marietta, Ohio, plants were shut down. None of the 1,200 men of the day shift at Norwood reported for work this morning, and 450 of the night shift men are pledged to stay off the job.

After 60 police failed to keep the Norwood employees from picketing, H. T. Anderson, Remington-Rand vice-president in charge, posted a notice "Closed indefinitely."

At Marietta the Remington-Rand Protective Board and 125 members of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association are involved.

"Our decision to strike was made more than two weeks ago," said Edward Guckert, president of the Sheet Metal Workers Marietta Local union, today. "Our efforts to obtain union conferences and negotiations with Mr. Rand failed, and when we were so informed, we voted to strike."

Middletown Out
Reports from the Middletown, Conn., plant announce the strike there but do not give the numbers involved. A meeting held there last night indicates that 1,100 voted to strike, and it is believed that more than that number actually joined the walkout today.

The demands of the Joint Protective Board of the Union accepted at mass meetings of workers of all plants of Remington Rand, Inc., last night include:

End of the lockout in the Syracuse plant; reinstatement of the sixteen union leaders discharged; guarantee of continuance of the Syracuse plant; 50 per cent wage increase in all plants.

Though the struggle against overtime in certain plants and slack time in others, and the effort to raise wages has been general in all the Remington-Rand plants, the center of the fight was in Syracuse.

Rand Scheme
After the lockout began, last week, Mayor Roland B. Marvin was

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25 More Seized in Roundup; Ritual Shows Hearst Program; Unionist's Murder Linked to Band

Investigator Promises New Inquiry Into Death

DETROIT, May 26.—Evidence is being marshalled here to prove that what the police called the "suicide" of George Marchuk was another of the murders perpetrated by the terrorists of the Black Legion. Marchuk's body was found Dec. 22, 1933, in Lincoln Park, a .32 calibre bullet in the brain.

Marchuk had been known as an extremely active member of the old Auto Workers Union, and an organizer of the Lincoln Park branch of the Unemployment Council. He was discovered dead on an empty lot between University and Porter avenues by two children on their way to school.

Several delegations of auto workers and unemployed appeared before the Lincoln Park City Council a few days after the discovery of Marchuk's bullet-riddled body, demanding that the cause of his death be investigated. They contended that Marchuk had been a victim of K.K.K. thugs, secretly backed by officials of the Ford Motor Company.

His death was termed a "suicide" by the authorities, despite the insistent demands of friends that he had been murdered in cold blood for his working class activities.

Harry Colburn, chief investigator for Wayne County, Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, declared yesterday that the death of George Marchuk will be again delved into on the theory that it was actually a "Black Legion" assassination.

Comparing the bull-whips and bullets activities of the far-flung "Black Legion" with the vicious death-floggings in Tampa, Fla., Common Pleas Judge Ralph S. Lindsay said here, "It is equalled in the degree of heinousness only by the floggings in Tampa. There is nothing else like it in all the rest of the United States."

Riot Act Trial Of Union Men Opens Today
(Special to the Daily Worker)
AKRON, Ohio, May 26.—With observers from the Ohio National Guard at the Goodyear Rubber Company's plant, and with attorneys of the American Civil Liberties Union preparing to take part in the trial tomorrow of 33 Goodyear union men charged with violating Ohio's Riot Act, Akron waits tensely for the outcome of the court case.

The rubber workers have been arrested upon charges arising out of last week's victorious sit-down strike.

Union men and sympathizers are expected to mass at the trial which will take place in Akron's Municipal Court.

National Guard representatives were brought in by the Goodyear Company to intimidate the people of Akron.

Premier Quits In Belgium
BRUSSELS, May 26.—Premier Paul Van Zeeland, head of Belgium's "National Union" Government since March 25, 1935, resigned today following elections in which the Catholic party lost sixteen seats, thus surrendering its position of largest party to the Belgian Labor Party.

King Leopold III of Belgium was expected to ask Van Zeeland to head the government again or turn to Emile Vandervelde, former premier and Socialist leader, with a commission to organize a Cabinet.

The next cabinet list the last one is expected to be a coalition between the Socialists, Catholics and Liberals. The Socialists now have 70 deputies, Catholics 63 and Liberals 23. The fascist Rexists, led by thirty-year old Leon Degrelle, control 21 seats. Communist representation rose from three to nine deputies.

The "National Union" coalition will have a safe majority so long as it holds together against the more extreme reactionaries, the Rexists and the Flemish Nationalists.

Organizing for Peace
Asked the purpose of the conference the general said: "We have a tremendously strong

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Federal Authorities Must Act!

AN EDITORIAL

AN IMMEDIATE federal investigation of the Black Legion is in order. Evidence of nation-wide activities of this terrorist band, their close connections with the police departments of various cities, with the Republican political machine (and possibly with sections of the Democratic Party as well), statements of members that they planned to set up a dictatorship (fascist) in the United States, all call for federal action.

These Hitlerite storm troopers are a menace to all liberty-loving people. Under the slogan of opposition to Communism, Negroes, Jews and Catholics, they have already perpetrated several murders and organized violence against the labor movement. They are plotting against the people, trying to do illegally what such reactionary legislation as the Kramer Anti-Sedition Bill and the Michigan Dunckel-Baldwin Bill are seeking to accomplish legally: the suppression of all democratic rights.

The facts so far revealed are sufficiently ominous to sound the alarm throughout the country. Whether the Black Legion has 6,000,000 members in the United States or 600, one thing is clear: this is something more than a group of backward workers whose prejudices have been whipped into a lather of violence against groups whom they regard as "un-American."

The members of the Black Legion are only the dupes of more powerful forces higher up. The Black Legion is HEARTISM IN ACTION. It is LIBERTY-LEAGUISM IN ACTION.

And it is no accident that the Black Legion in Michigan used the name of the Wolverine Republican League and formed connections with Republican politicians.

Whether or not it is actually on the Liberty League payroll, the Black Legion is a blood-brother of the anti-Semitic Sentinels of the Republic, the anti-Negro Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, the anti-labor Crusaders, the anti-farmer Farmers Independent.

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Black Legion-Republican Ties Seen by Michigan Congressman

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Black Legion "should command the attention of the Department of Justice and the whole United States Government," Representative John D. Dingell of Detroit asserted today in an interview with the Daily Worker. Dingell and Congressman

George G. Sadowski (Dem., Mich.) saw the possibility the terrorist gang had a hand in the long series of bombings of labor union and other workers' organization headquarters in and around Detroit. Both said they were considering what action they could take to push investigation of the Black Legion.

"It looks to me as if some of the Black Legion men must have had strong Republican Party connections," said Sadowski. "This thing must be investigated down to its very bottom, and I say let the chips fall where they may. There must be some important people involved."

Dingell said, "If labor headquarters are being bombed, if some hidden power is operating to destroy the rights of labor, I will do everything possible to protect these rights. There's some reason to believe the Legion might be connected with the union bombings. The Legion is such a vicious outfit anything might be expected from it. I want to know what is behind it. This matter, involving large numbers of people and merciless killers, is nothing to monkey with. Today they attack one group, tomorrow it will be another."

City Officials in New York and Cleveland Refuse Permits
Young people throughout the country are making final preparations for the United Youth Day demonstrations for peace on Saturday under the auspices of the American Youth Congress, as city officials in New York and Cleveland have refused to grant the marchers permission to demonstrate.

Yielding to the pressure of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the American Legion the City Council of Cleveland has revoked its original permission for the May 30 parade.

The City Council did not however revoke its resolution supporting a Tag Day for the American Youth Congress on July 6, and its permission to use the municipal buildings during the Third American Youth Congress which will be held in Cleveland, July 3, 4 and 5.

The refusal of Park Commissioner Moses of New York to grant the Youth Congress permission to use Washington Square Park for the May 26 demonstration, was described as "a plain and simple case of discrimination" in a Youth Congress statement issued yesterday.

Arabs Clash With British In 2 Sectors
JERUSALEM, May 26.—Two pitched battles were fought between Arabs and British police today as the struggle for Arabian independence continued to sweep the whole country.

At Tabor, east of Nazareth, a detachment of British police retreated before the Arabs.

Charge Prosecutor Had Sought Membership in Organization

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—A widespread drive against the terrorist Black Legion started here yesterday when further revelations of that organization's murderous activities resulted in the issuance of 25 new warrants for the arrest of vigilantes who horse-whipped workers refusing to join them and killing others.

Additional information, disclosed by investigators, revealed that the Black Legion has an alleged membership of 3,000,000 on a nationwide scale, and that its leaders have ambitions to upset the government and establish a fascist dictatorship.

With the investigation gaining ground momentarily, charges of explosive force were hurled into the scene by the Hearst's Detroit Times, which published a photo of an application card, purported to have been signed by Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne County prosecutor, who has been conducting an investigation into the personnel and activities of the black-robed terrorists.

Extend Inquiry
With growing evidence that the murderous band has left a trail of death and destruction in their wake the past few years, orders were issued yesterday for the preparation of grand jury proceedings in every county of Michigan where the Black Legion is known to have operated.

Warrants will be issued for the arrest of every known member of the Legion who has been active in the series of floggings and suspected, additional murders by the band, as the evidence is disclosed, authorities said.

Under growing public pressure, investigators of the Legion's terrorists' acts are turning their attention to a whole series of suspicious deaths of labor organizers and recent bombings of halls of working class organizations. The bombings of the Oakland County Workers Home and the Workers Hall in Detroit will be probed, authorities said yesterday.

Sift Bielak Death
Charges came forth yesterday also from the sheriff of Monroe County that the murder of Jack Bielak in March 1934, is also the work of the fascist assassins. Bielak was an active member of the Hudson Auto Local of the American Federation of Labor. He had organized his department of the plant and led them in a strike.

Ohio Chief Questioned
Vern F. Effinger, reputed chief of the Black Legion in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, was questioned by police in his Lima, Ohio, home yesterday. He denied implication in the Michigan murder bombings.

Effinger, seated at a desk on which was a white statuette of a hooded Ku Klux Klansman, state cynically to his questioners: "America is cursed with too much liberty."

Effinger admitted that he is an important member of the Black Legion, but was evasive when asked he was the tri-state head. "This is a secret organization," he said.

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French General Arriving Here Urges Us to Unite for Peace

By Adam Lapin
General Georges Poudroux, retired Major General of the French army and one of the world's outstanding experts on chemical warfare, arrived yesterday in New York from Canada to urge the American people to unite for peace.

Resplendent in a military uniform, his chest covered with decorations and the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor hung around his neck, the slight, gray-haired general talked about concrete ways and means of fighting against war.

General Poudroux, one of the outstanding leaders of French veterans, is an active supporter of the People's Front. He is in favor of the Franco-Soviet Pact, of the unity of the masses of people against war, and of American participation in the League of Nations.

He is here under the auspices of the National Peace Council, a federation of peace organizations, to make a coast to coast tour in which he will urge American peace organi-

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Arabs Clash With British In 2 Sectors

JERUSALEM, May 26.—Two pitched battles were fought between Arabs and British police today as the struggle for Arabian independence continued to sweep the whole country.

At Tabor, east of Nazareth, a detachment of British police retreated before the Arabs.

Another force of British troops bore down on 200 Arabs at Masha, in Galilee, inflicting severe casualties. Reports said that Arab engaged the British troops when three Arabs were arrested while grazing their flocks.

Barricades were erected at Gass as Arabs answered police fire with stones. All telephone and telegraph wires have been cut. British troops have been rushed into the district in anticipation of further clashes.

Planters Unleash Terror to Crush Arkansas Strike

Choppers Slain And Imprisoned By Vigilantes

Threats Fail to Cow Leader of Union—Returns to Post

By Rex Pitkin
(Special to the Daily Worker)

EARLE, Ark., May 26.—Relentless for follows strikers and officials the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union as thousands of cotton choppers entered the second week of their strike in Eastern Arkansas.

Planters and law officers have banded together to smash the strike. Iron Gilmartin, chairman of the Tampa Defense Committee, who came here to secure the release of the thirteen Negroes imprisoned in concentration camp on the Peacher plantation, was arrested and thrown in jail. His attorney was slapped in the face by Peacher. Gilmartin was booked on a charge of "disturbing labor" although he spoke to none of the strikers. He was on his way to call on Mayor Mitchell of Earle for information. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out by a planter on whose land Willie Hurst, a tenant, was brutally murdered last month by two masked vigilantes. Gilmartin had called at the home of the Hurst's friends, Amos Williams and his wife, the shack in which Hurst was shot.

Films Destroyed

Evelyn Smith, union official, and Mrs. Clay East, union sympathizer, were driven from the Peacher plantation. A camera carried by Miss Smith was snatched from her and the films destroyed. They were shown to the highway by Peacher and warned never to return.

Gilmartin was released on a \$150 cash bond raised by his attorney.

One plantation manager dispossessed an entire family because the man had gone on strike. His wife is critically ill, but she was placed out on the road under a wretched sun.

A mob of vigilantes, headed by three planters Peacher, Barham and Lancaster—went gunning for the president of the Earle local of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. They threatened to "hang his hide on a cypress tree and stop all that labor trouble."

Returns to Post

Undaunted, the head of the militant local, Kelly Williams, came to Memphis for a conference with H. L. Mitchell, union secretary. Courageously he returned to his post in Earle to continue his union activities.

After investigation of the concentration camp by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, former head of the Y.M.C.A. and militant minister, he sent the following wire to Attorney General Homer Cummings:

"I have today witnessed the most flagrant violation of the Federal Peonage Act by the killer, P. D. Peacher, in the lawless county of Crittenden, near Earle, Arkansas. I interviewed thirteen Negro prisoners in the stockade, unlawfully arrested, torn from their homes and imprisoned by Peacher, who threatened us and refused to answer all questions. Our histories should be revealed in the following: that slavery was ever abolished in Arkansas. I do not know if the Federal government will do anything. If not I shall try to rouse public opinion from coast to coast over the national disgrace of lawless Arkansas."

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Assignment of Fred A. Isrig, U. S. district attorney in Arkansas, by the U. S. Department of Justice to handle the charges of peonage being made against plantation owners by striking cotton choppers, was vigorously protested by representatives of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union here.

Isrig, they pointed out, is a member of the Pulaski County, Arkansas, Planters' Club and is himself a large plantation owner. It is felt that his efforts on behalf of striking cotton choppers, asking a wage increase of seven and one-half cents an hour to 15 cents an hour, would not be unbiased.

House Speeds Naval Bill For 54 Ships

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Advocates of a big navy will be glad by the decision of the House Rules Committee today to report a bill bringing to the floor a bill designed to permit building of fifty-four auxiliary ships for the Navy over a period of ten years at an expense of \$175,000,000.

The rule would be subject to one hour debate and the bill itself to another hour.

Oil Workers Strike 2 Times in Week In Venezuela Port

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, May 26.—A strike today paralyzed this important oil port for the second time within a week when the local transportation division of the Caribbean Petroleum Laborers' Union walked out demanding the reinstatement of a dismissed union member.

Strike leaders threatened to extend the strike to other divisions and other parts of the country.

Last week a general strike, abandoned after twenty-four hours, was called to demand the dissolution of Congress.

Guerrilla Tactics New Strategy Of Chinese Red Army in Shansi

Underground Soviets Set Up in Districts as Columns March

By J. R. Barrett
(Special Daily Worker Correspondent in China)
(Article II)

The Chinese Red Army had now delivered its first series of effective blows against the counter-revolutionary forces. As we have seen, General Yen Hai-shan unleashed a veritable terror in reply. The Red Army commanders have now changed their tactics somewhat. From a head-on attack, they changed over to the strategy of guerrilla warfare.

Anticipating a new "White" counter-offensive which had become possible as thousands of "White" troops were rushed to the Shansi front, the Red Army withdrew further west to the Shensi-Shansi border. Underground Soviets had meanwhile been formed in all the evacuated cities and districts.

The Whites advanced very slowly, though there were no Red Armies in the district. There was a strong fear of the Red Army among the "White" command. They did not want to take chances on a surprise attack, nor did they have any confidence in their rank and file or the people of the Sovietized areas. During their advance they occupied only the large cities.

Rapidly shifting their strategy, the Communists in the west along the Shensi-Shansi border split into a number of smaller columns, and launched simultaneous attacks in four directions. This occurred about March 20.

"Of the four columns," stated a United Press report from Peiping on March 21, "the one causing the most fear is that which is advancing again in the direction of Fenchow (Fenchow). [This was the first Red Column.] A number of villages in Hsiao-yi (Siao-yi) hsien and Fenchow hsien (counties) have been captured."

The second Red Column was rapidly marching from Fehsi (Fehsi) directly east of Siao-yi toward Hungtung and Chaoheng, two important towns along the mid-Shansi railway.

The third Red Column, advancing from the western part of Linshih hsien, was reported to be "threatening Liangtu and Yitang, north of Choocheng."

A fourth column was moving north to the northern part of Shansi, near Tsiokou and Linshien (Linhsien).

Fenchow Isolated
On March 22, the foreign missionaries in Fenchow evacuated the city, following suit. The First Red Column was marching toward these cities. Pingyao, a city twenty-five miles from Taiiko, fell on March 23. Fenchow was completely isolated. More cities near the capital Taiyuan fell before the revolutionary forces.

On the 24th of March, the Red Army was reported to be within 20 miles of the capital, following the fall of the key cities of Wenshui and Choocheng.

"Heavy fighting and heavy losses have started their skillful guerrilla movement (Nanking) troops from the attacks of the Communists, who have started their skillful guerrilla tactics," reported the Shanghai Nippo on March 23.

Occupied Railroad
The Communists were now well astride the railway running southward from Taiyuan. They occupied it at Sukow, Lingshih (Linshih) Kienku and Pingyao. Hungtung and Pingyang (Linfen) were surrounded, the former reported captured on March 26.

According to press reports, the Red Army headquarters were at Saitoucheng, near Sichow, 120 miles southwest of Taiyuan. It is from this point that the campaigns to the north and south were being directed. The furthest eastward advance of the Red Army was around the district and city of Chinyuan, 60 miles west of the Hpei-Shansi border. On March 28, this group was marching toward Luan, near the border.

April witnessed a new development in the Shansi Red Army campaign north of Taiyuan. The Fourth Red Column marching to the north, reached Linshien (Linhsien) and Kolanchow districts about the 1st of April. On April 6, a group of the Red Army crossed from Shensi into Shansi and joined forces with the Red Column around Hinghsien and Paoteh. Even the bourgeois press reported the capture of both cities.

Reds Control Fuku, Shennu
The Red Army was also in control of the cities of Fuku and Shennu and their districts near the Great Wall. There are now nearly 10,000 Red Troops in this region. Part of this force is reported to have marched into Suluan province.

The southwestern part of Shansi was reported to have been the scene of spectacular "White" victories in the early part of April. The two armies clashed in the Hungtung, Pingyang-Chaoheng sector. The Red Army had given up hope of capturing these cities.

Further north, the cities of Fenchow, Silou and Shuangshichen were again reported in the hands of the Whites.

Official news agencies reported defeat after defeat for the Red forces and on April 17, they reported that the Red Army had been divided into small groups and had been seen near the Shansi-Shensi border and the villages of Sankan-gohen and Lichiatat. Later news came in driplets from a heavily censored press.

It is apparently true that the Red Army have withdrawn from a number of districts after having or-

LEADERS OF CHINESE RED ARMY



A group of the leaders of the Chinese Red Army who are now conducting a campaign in Shansi Province, North China. This photograph was taken when the Red Army was fighting in South China. The Chinese inscription on the photograph reads: "Picture taken after the victorious occupation of Sinsua, Hunan, during our expedition." The comrade in the center of the first row seated with light overcoat is Hsia Hsi, chairman of the Soviets; to his left is the famous military commander, Comrade Hsiao Keh.

ganized and worked with the masses. Everywhere they left active underground Soviets. Only large cities and towns have been captured as occupied by the Whites, who in accordance with their respect for the Red Army and their fear of the people in the rural districts, are contenting themselves with the larger centers.

Avoid Concentrations

The Red Army has apparently changed its tactics. It has divided into smaller units and is avoiding all large concentration of white troops.

It is certain that the group of the Red Army operating in the northwestern part of Shansi around the districts of Hinghs and Paoteh are gaining new successes. Even the official reports, heavily fabricated, do not claim their defeat.

This is equally true of the Red Forces in the eastern part of the Province near the city of Chinyuan and the districts of Fushan and Luan.

The absurdity of the manufactured lies about the Red Army are obvious even in the reactionary press. A United Press report dated April 17 states in this connection: "One thousand Communists under Peng Teh-huai in Ahsien, 3,000 under Lin Hsu in Hsianing and 2,000 under Hsu Hsiting and Liu Tze-an in Shungyang were again disastrously defeated in engagements with the Government (Nanking) troops, yesterday with-

a third to a half of the Communists killed and many wounded. Observers here, in comparing the figures and reports for the past few days are considerably puzzled. For instance, in yesterday's reports Lin Paio was supposed to have had only 2,000 men, half of whom were killed in a bloody encounter and the rest dispersed. Today he is reported to have 3,000 men and again they have been 'disastrously defeated.'"

New Districts Gained

It can be stated, in summing up the present situation of the Red Army in Shansi, that certain districts have been given up but again new ones have been occupied.

Another tactic or new maneuver is under way. Part of the forces have moved directly to the northwestern part of Shansi while another force is occupying the districts in the mid-eastern part.

Other detachments have divided into smaller groups for greater mobility. Perhaps the next few weeks may show what the next step or move is to be. The living forces of the Revolution have not suffered any "disastrous defeats" nor has the initiative and freedom of movement been taken away from them.

[The third and final article in this series on the Chinese Red Army will deal with the social and economic influence of the Red Army in the regions which it covers.]

Federal Authorities Must Act!

— AN EDITORIAL —

(Continued from Page 1)

ence Council, and other fascist and semi-fascist groups that have been organized and financed by the Morgan-du Pont interests.

In Detroit the hand of the Black Legion is seen in the bombing during the past year of the headquarters of labor organizations and the murder in December, 1933, of George Marchuk, militant auto worker and Unemployment Council leader.

Marchuk was murdered by the Ku Klux Klan in Lincoln Park, industrial suburb of Detroit, dominated by the Ford Motor Co. A dispatch in Monday's N. Y. Times states:

"In the suburbs on the River Rouge, where the cult [Black Legion] is strongest, it is a political power."

In the Detroit labor movement it is common knowledge that the Ford Motor Company employs Ku Kluxers and ex-convicts to terrorize militant workers.

WHAT DOES THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY KNOW ABOUT THE BLACK LEGION?
Will Prosecutor Duncan C. McCreia, who is conducting the investigation in Wayne County (Detroit), go into that?

Will he also investigate the possible connection of the Detroit Police Commissioner, Heinrich Pickett, with these modern Black Hundreds?

Pickett's removal has for weeks been demanded by hundreds of organizations because of his strike-breaking activities and terrorization of the Negro people. His attorney is Harry S. Marx, who is listed on a Black Legion letterhead as a director of the Legion and its attorney.

Will McCreia also investigate Wilbur M. Brucker, former Republican governor, who a month ago spoke at a meeting of the Wolverine Republican League? Brucker was among those who actively supported the infamous Dunkel-Baldwin Bill designed to suppress democratic rights in Michigan.

In this connection Prosecutor McCreia must clear his own skirts before anyone can have confidence in his investigation. A membership application in the Black Legion, bearing Brucker's signature, is reported to have been found in the organization's files. If this is a forgery designed to discredit the investigation, let's have the truth. If not, the immediate appointing of McCreia as head of the investigation and his removal from office must be demanded.

Jim Crowism In Social Work Is Condemned

Negro Congress Leader Tells Conference Relief Evils

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, May 26.—John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, told social workers here that Negroes throughout the nation should align themselves with all forces who are fighting reaction in order to lift themselves out of the mire of discrimination in relief practices.

Davis was speaking before National Coordinating Committee of Social Service Employers Groups at the National Conference of Social Workers.

The identity of interests of all labor and the need for integrated action on the part of all whose liberties are being menaced by the forces of reaction was stressed by Davis in his speech.

Unemployed Problems
Edward Lewis, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, summarized the differential practices in relief which the unemployed Negro client must face. Independent action of labor groups was urged as a means of effectively combating the intolerance practiced in most relief agencies toward Negroes.

Abram Plaxer, general manager of the New York local of the American Federation of Government Employees, reviewed the work of his union in fighting Jim-crowism within the New York Emergency Relief Bureau.

After group meetings on social case work, community organization and the prevention and treatment of delinquency and crime the delegates were to gather in general session to hear Professor Parker T. Moom of Columbia University discuss "International Peace and the Common Good."

Edith Abbott, dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago and sole nominee for president of the conference, criticized the system of "political clearance" in federal relief. She said civil service had lost ground under the alphabetical agencies.

Frank J. Bruno of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. defended "bonding" as "one of the most promising experiments in this present depression to suit made work to the social needs as well as to the industrial facilities of the unemployed."

Col. Leonidas Coyle, state fire warden, reported that three volunteer fire fighters were missing. He said the missing men were Benjamin Brown and Henry Dupke, of New Gretna, and William P. Martin, of Tuckerton.

The fires, which have burned constantly for more than forty-eight hours, have taken a toll of five known dead. Eight were injured seriously and more than a score suffered lesser burns.

A rising wind whipped the flames over fire lanes and into fresh timber. A new fire was reported raging two miles west of Egg Harbor and was sweeping toward Cologne. This fire threatened several small communities and several hundred persons.

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Farmers Union Official Arrested for Organizing Negro, White Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—For organizing Negro and white sharecroppers in the Farmers' Union, John Moore, official of the union, has been arrested in Marksville and is being held in jail there. All organizations and individuals are urged to wire the Marksville judge and Governor Richard Leche, demanding his release.

S. P. Endorses Labor Party

Parley Favors Qualified Participation in Local Actions

(Continued from Page 1)

Immediate education and economic needs of youth (American Youth Bill), abolition of COC and NYA.

5—Drastic increase in income and inheritance taxes on higher income level, excess profits taxes and wide experimentation in land values taxation.

6—Thirty-hour week, abolition of injunction in labor disputes; prohibition of company unions, spying, private guards and summer use of peace officers in labor disputes.

Farm Plans
7—Abolition of ten at and corporation farming and substitution of the use and occupancy title for family-sized farms; control of marketing, processing, and distribution of farm products by cooperatives and other agencies to be created for this purpose; stabilization of farm cost of production to the working farmer; such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized farmers and consumers; social insurance against crop failures.

8—Abolition of all laws interfering with rights of free speech; free press, free assembly; enforcement of Constitutional guarantees and legal equality for Negroes and enforcement of drastic anti-lynching laws.

9—Armed reduction, elimination of compulsory military training in schools, abandonment of imperialist adventures, maintenance of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, strengthening of neutrality laws.

Amalgamated Hears McGrady
(Continued from Page 1)

When the delegation pressed him, a discrepancy arose between his version of the shooting and that of Inspector De Martin, of the 123rd Street Precinct. Valentine told the delegation that the ball was still in the boy's hand and that as soon as it was taken out, the police would have some basis upon which to find out who shot him.

Officials of I.S.U. Confer With Curran On N. Y. Strike
An important step forward in the fight of the New York striking seamen for trade union democracy was made yesterday when the executive board of the International Seamen's Union, meeting in Chicago, conferred with Joe Curran, strike leader, for four hours on the local situation.

At the end of that time, the board members requested Curran and his committee to draw up in detail the demands for an ending of the strike and for a settlement of the New York situation, which the strikers insist should be put into force. The executive board members did not indicate what action they would take on such demands.

While this is going forward, the Citizens Committee to Aid the Striking Seamen emphasized the importance of the public trial of the police department to be held tonight at the Manhattan Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street near Eighth Avenue, in which the strike committee is also joining. The trial will open at eight o'clock.

6,000 Strike at Six Rand Co. Plants
(Continued from Page 1)

Syracuse rushed to the company, made a trip to New York and saw President James H. Rand, Jr. and got what he told the workers here to be a concession. Rand agreed that as a vote through the union had already been made, and there was no assurance of a fair count of the ballots in the new polling.

Section Organizer Hans Handov of the Communist Party was arrested today in Syracuse, for distributing handbills pledging the full support of the Communists to the Remington-Rand strikers. He is held on \$100 bail.

President James H. Rand, Jr. of Remington-Rand typewriter company, met with its board of directors in New York today. Before going into the board room he stated that he would continue plans to move the Syracuse plant and would try to run the other five plants of his company with non-union men.

Stage Hands to Meet
(By A. P. of L. News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The 32nd convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada will open at the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., on June 8, according to an announcement by President George E. Browne at the Alliance headquarters here.

Townsend Revolt Spreads As Aides Ignore Subpoenas
(By United Press)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The "Townsend revolt" against the House old age pension investigating committee spread today to subordinates of Dr. Francis E. Townsend when two of his lieutenants failed to appear in answer to a subpoena.

John B. Kiefer, Chicago, and the Rev. Clinton L. Wunder, New York, both members of the directorate of the Old Age Revolving Pension, Ltd., followed their leader in his defiance of the Congressional committee.

The committee was thrown into a quandary by the Townsend challenge and stalled for time again. At an executive session it was decided to delay further its decision whether to cite Dr. Townsend for contempt.

Chairman C. Jasper Bell, Democrat, Mo., decided to resume general hearings after the decision to delay action on possible contempt proceedings and called Kiefer and the Rev. Wunder. Neither appeared.

Valentine Upholds Police Rule

Says Cop Who Slugged Negro Will Stay On Force

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine sought to turn a protest delegation into a persecuted delegation yesterday morning when he received in his office a group of Negro and white leaders who had come there to protest against police brutality in Harlem.

Members of the delegation, which gained entrance to the Commissioner's office were: Victor Gettner and William Pickens, Jr., of the New York Civil Liberties Committee; Samuel Chassy, attorney for John McNeil, Negro worker, who was beaten by Patrolman Charles Brown on March 28; and S. Sommers, of the International Labor Defense—

all members of the United Civil Rights Committee of Harlem.

When the delegation objected to Patrolman Charles Brown's continuance on the police force while he was under charges of assaulting McNeil, the Commissioner stated curtly that Brown would not be suspended.

He intimated that Brown was being persecuted despite the fact that more than a dozen witnesses testified at the hearing against Brown that he had beaten the Negro worker almost to a pulp.

The Commissioner then launched into a vicious denunciation of the Mayor LaGuardia Commission for the investigation of conditions in Harlem. He characterized the report of the Commission as "dishonest."

Responsibility for discrimination against the Negroes in Harlem, high rate of unemployment, and inadequate hospitalization, squarely on the city administration.

Dismissed Attack on Boy
His answer to repeated attacks on the people in Harlem by the police, was the contemptuous statement that if the department "had more money" he "would put more police in Harlem."

The Commissioner then described Leonard Brown, the thirteen-year-old Negro schoolboy who was wantonly shot in the temple by police two weeks ago as a "truant."

The boy was shot because he was "boisterous," he stated, and that if the boy had been smaller, the police would not have made a mistake and shot him. The police who shot him alleged that they were looking for a hold-up man.

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Unions Back Harlem Independent Political Convention

31 Groups Are Listed For Sessions

Widespread Interest Indicated by Letters to Committee

More than thirty-one important unions have already sent in credentials for the convention to set up a Harlem Independent Political Action Party, according to I. E. Lawlor, executive secretary of the Continuations Committee for All Harlem Independent Political Action. At the conference on a Farmer-Labor Party held last Sunday, Lawlor was unanimously elected to the executive board of the Farmer-Labor Organization which evolved from the conference. More than 129 A. F. of L. unions participated.

The Harlem Independent Political Action group had sent twelve delegates to the city-wide conference, representing the thirty-one unions backing the development of the Harlem Independent Party.

Unions represented on the Harlem delegation were the United Vehicle Workers of America; S. Lewis; The American Federation of Government Employees, William Galden; The American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, Maurice Hubbard and Charles Matson; Cafeteria Workers Union, Manning Johnson; Local 22, Building Service International Union, Council 8, Carl Offord; Union Mechanics Association, Bernard Taylor; New Amsterdam Medical Association, H. Stevens; Laundry Workers Union, Anne Gardy; Building Superintendents Council, G. Van Golden. Others on the delegation were the Rev. D. N. Licoorish, Chairman Church Council of National Negro Congress; and Merrill C. Work, National Executive Member of Workers Alliance of America.

The number of credentials which reach our office daily, said Mr. Lawlor, "are the most convincing proof of the widespread interest in our preparations for the new Party of the People of Harlem. Typical of the kind of letters which accompany these returns is the following from Thomas Young, vice-president of the Greater New York Council, Building Service Employees, International Union, A. F. of L.:

"I am heartily in favor of the action taken at the Conference on Independent Action on April 27 in setting up a Continuations Committee, and calling of a Convention of June 20 and 21.

"It has always been my opinion that this is what has been needed for a long time—the getting together of Negroes in one united force for political action, regardless of the other minor differences.

"I shall be pleased to attend this convention in person and with another member of Local 32-B, Caesar Dankerlin."

The Continuations Committee for Harlem Independent Political Action was formed at a Conference held April 27 at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Harlem. The chairman of the Committee is Donald Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants League. Vice-Chairman, Ashley Totkin, national secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Rev. O. C. Maxwell, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; Layle Lane, secretary of the Harlem Committee Teachers Union; A. Miranda, Latin American organizations, Lucille Spence, secretary of Better Schools for Harlem is treasurer.

The Continuations Committee, which is the body directing preparations for Convention June 20 and 21 at Renaissance Hall, meets regularly Wednesday evenings at the office of the Committee, 139 West 125th Street, Room 3.

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WIDOW AND CHILD OF BLACK LEGION'S VICTIM



Mrs. Charles A. Poole of Detroit is shown with the son born to her on the day after the body of her husband, a WPA worker, was found in a gully. Since the murder of Poole, cases of scores of other victims of the black robed Klan are being investigated.

Ship Workers Vote On Representation

Temporary Agreement Reached Between Owners and Men—Strike Action Which Would Tie Up Work on Destroyer Held Off

The little town of Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, where the big docks and shipbuilding works of the United Shipyards, Inc., are located, awoke yesterday morning to find that temporary agreement had been reached between the shipbuilding company and the workers, which meets the initial terms of the men.

Meeting at Union Hall, on De Hart Avenue, in Mariners Harbor, more than five hundred members of Local 12 of the Marine Workers and Shipbuilders Industrial Union voted unanimously to suspend all strike action, pending a vote of all the workers in the yards as to the organization which they desired to represent them.

Reject First Proposal
The vote ended a day in which the possibility of the complete tie-up of work on four naval destroyers, being built by the United Shipyards, Inc., seemed to be a distinct possibility. In a letter presented earlier on Monday to Local 12 of the Marine Workers and Shipbuilders Industrial Union and to the Marine Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, Manager James Nelson of the company had stated that plant officials would confer with committees from each of the organizations and with another committee representing "the unorganized men." The representatives of Local 12 objected to this, as a proposal under which the demands of the union men could be defeated.

In a further conference on Monday afternoon, President Powell of the company and Manager Nelson finally agreed to a vote of all the men working for the concern to determine the organization that should represent the workers in presenting their demands to the company. It was this agreement which the meeting at Union Hall agreed enthusiastically to accept.

Vote for Union
Under the agreement, that group which obtains the majority vote of the men will be the group which will be recognized by the management as the collective bargaining agent.

United Fruit Longshoremen Carry Union Fight to Court

The battle for the organization of the longshoremen of the United Fruit Company which has been carried on so vigorously by the men themselves despite the open sabotage by President Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen and his henchmen, moved from the docks into the courtroom yesterday.

Before Judge John F. Crew, in Supreme Court here, more than 200 members of Local 856 of the I.L.A. obtained a court order, compelling Ryan to show cause why the membership of that local shall not have the right to elect their own officers and delegates and why they shall be compelled to submit to having two Ryan henchmen foisted on them as delegates for a period of five years.

Case Up Friday
In the court case which is likely to follow, the record of intimidation on the part of the United Fruit Company and of Ryan's arbitrary efforts to smash all unionization efforts on the part of the men, will be aired. Upon the decision in the case will rest the future unionization of the men or of their continued blacklisting with Ryan's tacit consent.

The order of the court calls upon Ryan and his henchmen to appear on Friday before Justice Isadore Wasservogel, to give their answer to the accusations of the men.

The petition for court action, signed by the 200 union members, was accompanied by more than a hundred affidavits charging that none of the affiants had been invited to the fake meeting held by the Ryan machine on April 22, which was called in anticipation of the court action and which was attended by sixteen henchmen of the Ryan-Camarda officialdom.

At this meeting, Ryan put through the trick so well known to racketeering labor leaders like Ted Brande, former Czar of the New Jersey building trades, in "choosing" John Gibelin and Charles Piccarelli as delegates for five years.

Tactics of Ryan
The court action is a new high point in the continued effort of the workers at the United Fruit Company to effect unionization of Pier 9, where the rich banana trade of that company is handled. A successful strike in November was sabotaged by Ryan and his machine, on the grounds that he could not interfere with a "company union contract" rigged up by the company, when the organization drive of the men was at its height.

The longshoremen forced Ryan to admit them to membership in Local 856, where regularly elected delegates attempted to function. Ryan and his New York district organizer, Pete Hussey, refused to recognize the elected delegates and arbitrarily appointed Gibelin and Piccarelli to these posts. Neither of them have ever made any effort to collect the dues of the men or to handle their numerous grievances, the company being allowed to continue its policy of blacklisting of all active trade unionists.

Through their attorney, Harry Sacher, the men served notice on Ryan in April that a meeting of the local union must be held at which the membership would have a right to participate or the entire matter would be taken into court. In great haste, Ryan called the secret meeting of his henchmen, dubbing it a "local meeting," and chose Gibelin and Piccarelli all over again as the alleged delegates.

1,000 Out As Barbers Spread Strike

5,000 More Expected to Follow Strike Call in Downtown Area

By two o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than one thousand barbers had answered the strike call issued by Local 3 of the Journeymen Barbers International Union, affecting the downtown area of Manhattan, including the Wall Street section, the strike committee announced. The strike is one of a series of swift-moving barbers' strikes throughout the city during the past few weeks. With successful strikes ended in Brooklyn and the Times Square area, the Joint Board of the union met Monday night to issue the call to the Downtown section.

Abraham Greenwald, secretary-treasurer of Local 3 and chairman of the strike committee, stated that within a few days he expects all of the 6,000 barbers working in 2,500 shops to answer the strike call. "The response has been excellent and more men are coming out every minute," he said.

Retail Clerks Oppose Riven's Autocratic Acts

Vote at Meeting to Fight the Attempts to Break Union

The voice of the membership of Local 1006, Retail Clerks International Protective Association, has been heard on the arbitrary attempt to reinstate henchmen of Hyman Nemser and has unanimously condemned Samuel Riven.

Four hundred members of the local, meeting at Germania Hall on Monday night, condemned the action of Riven in seizing the books and records of the local and voted confidence to their regularly elected executive board. It was the largest membership meeting ever held by the local.

Retired To 'Buy' Him

"I don't want appointments from dictators—I've gone through life clean," was the statement made by Al Gadd, chairman of the Executive Board of the local, as the members enthusiastically cheered him.

In a sensational expose, Gadd revealed that over four months ago he was approached by the Nemser henchmen who had been repudiated by the union and offered a job if he would only "play ball" and help bring in the discredited union representative through the back door. This move was characterized by Gadd as a further attempt to return the union to the hands of Henry Silverman, chairman of the merchants association, who has been looking for ways and means to take away the gains that the men received when they finally rid themselves of the old Nemser group.

"The present move has one basis and one basis alone," Morris Bershad, the secretary-treasurer of the union whom Riven high-handedly removed, declared. "It is because Silverman wants us to go back to the old fashion of working for eight months and four months of starvation. We won our twelve months work without Silverman by signing individual contracts and we don't intend to go back to the old way."

Discredit Nemser Henchmen

At this point a union member proposed that those two elected business agents, Sam Feder and David Schonbrun, who have decided to cast their lot with the Nemser henchmen, no longer be recognized as business agents and that Bershad be the only recognized financial and grievance agent for the union. Amid cheers this motion was unanimously passed.

Repudiates Brother
"They are digging their own graves," Joseph Daly, an active union member said, when on the floor of the meeting he sensationally repudiated his own brother whom he accused of being bribed by the Nemser group. With this spirit, the members, after an appeal by Max Bookbinder, another active union man, \$700 was collected for the defense of the union.

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- COTTAGE FOR RENT
MOUNTAIN Cottage, furnished, near Camp Nidegisset, 8 rooms, bathroom, running water, porch, \$110 per season. Box 126, c/o Daily Worker.
- FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT
57th St. (Ap. 13). Four-room apartment. Includes September 1st. \$80 monthly. Call evenings.
- TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE
TWO Russian Underwood; 1 English Royal typewriter, late model. \$25 each. See Mr. Dayron, 21 W. 46th St. Furniture store.
- HELP WANTED
50 YOUNG MEN and 25 young women are wanted immediately to sell the Sunday Worker. Good places are open. Sell in the subway or on street corners. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply to Room 201, Daily Worker Office, 59 E. 13th St. between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.
- YOUNG MEN for week-end work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply Home Delivery Dept., 35 E. 12th St. (store).
- 25 YOUNG MEN and women to sell Daily Worker in Coney Island. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply Room 201, 59 E. 13th St., or 211 Brighton Beach Ave.

Student Leader Asks Ouster Of Robinson

City College Elections Fill Offices With Student Unionists

As returns of the student elections at City College rolled in today, indicating a complete sweep of all major class and student council offices by the Student Union Party, a Robinson told a Robinson that City College would soon need a new president.

Herbert Robinson, newly-elected head of the student council, gave out the following statement on the elections:

"The victory of the City College student union party, interrelated as it is with the corresponding victories of the American Student Union parties at Hunter and Brooklyn colleges, indicates that the great mass of students in city colleges support the Union and the policies for which it stands. The success at City College further shows that we earnestly desire the ousting of President Robinson."

The American Student Union Party at City College ran on a platform for the abolition of the R. O. T. C. in support of the Oxford pledge against war, for the reappointment of Morris Schappes, and for the passage of the American Youth Act.

Teachers Union Asks Lehman Act on Bill To Aid Substitutes

ALBANY, May 26.—Governor Lehman was petitioned last night to approve a bill affecting more than 4,500 substitute teachers in New York City. A delegation representing the Teachers' Union conferred with the governor at the executive mansion.

The teachers seek approval of a bill extending for four years the period during which substitute teachers would remain eligible for permanent appointments. Delegates cited that the depression reduced the number of appointments to regular jobs.

Delegation to Make Report

Telegraphic greetings to Sunday's conference from Alexander Troyanovsky, United States Ambassador from the U.S.S.R., were received.

A resolution passed by the conference halted the invitation extended by the people of Biro-Bidjan to visit their land, and stressed the necessity for the delegation which will be elected to bring back full reports of what they found, that the Jewish people of the United States might be fully informed of the new life being built there.

The conference elected a permanent committee of twenty-one to execute the desires of the group.

HOLIDAY AHEAD!

TARTAR
London style, 100% pure wool, imported from London, 310/75.

CRUISER
CRUISE CLOTH—exclusive of Crawford and imported linen, cool as breeze, cool and trousers, \$11.75. Registered.

SEASHORE Country! Mountains! Open Road! We're ready with our finest selection of summer clothes. Rich white gabardines. Soft-textured white Shetlands. Cool, luxurious sport-back gabardines. Cruise Cloth suits. Country outfits with separate Sports Jacket and Slacks. All authentically styled. All faultlessly tailored. And priced the Crawford way... minus the middleman's profit! So for the holiday ahead come to Crawford and you'll be dollars ahead!

SPORT COATS, \$10.75 SLACKS, \$2 to \$6.50
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS, COOL, LIGHTWEIGHT, \$18.75

Crawford
\$18.75
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
CUSTOM QUALITY CLOTHES

All purchases will be altered and ready in time for Memorial Day

MANHATTAN
25 Cortlandt Street . . . near Broadway
825 Broadway . . . corner 12th Street
841 Broadway . . . corner 13th Street
122 7th Avenue . . . corner 15th Street
1232 Broadway . . . corner 23rd Street
462 Seventh Avenue . . . corner 33rd Street
208 West 42nd Street, near Seventh Avenue
909 Eighth Avenue . . . corner 37th Street
157 East 84th Street . . . near Third Avenue
113 West 125th Street, bet. Lenox & 7th Ave.
1419 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner 181st Street
1391 St. Nicholas Avenue
94 Delancey Street . . . corner Ludlow Street

BROOKLYN
90 Fulton Avenue . . . near Schenectady St.
467 Fulton Street . . . corner Lawrence Street
1512 Pitkin Avenue . . . near Barrett Street
1622 Pitkin Avenue, cor. Holliswood Avenue
1700 Pitkin Avenue, near Rockaway Avenue
28 Manhattan Avenue . . . near Varot Street

JAMAICA
165-24 Jamaica Avenue, corner Herrick Road
165-05 Jamaica Avenue

JERSEY CITY
4 Journal Square

NEWARK
94 Market Street, corner Washington Street

BOSTON
595 Washington Street, corner Avery Street

PHILADELPHIA
1223 Market Street . . . 38 South 69th Street

BRONX
226 Willis Avenue . . . near 149th Street
15 East Fordham Road, near Jerome Avenue
320 East Fordham Road . . . corner Elm Place
378 East Fordham Road . . . near Webster Ave.

PELHAM (HAM) MEDALIST
Rich, luxurious GABARDINE, combination of fine fabrics, stronger in four than ever, 6 colors beautifully, bold in shape, precise well and comes in a variety of smart colors.

VETERANS...Take advantage of Crawford's Courtesy Plan NOW!
EXTRA! Official American Legion Uniforms, usual price, \$25 . . . Crawford's price, \$18.75

NEW YORK'S LARGEST CLOTHING CHAIN!

Drive for Industrial Unions Is Pushed at Conference

Lewis Urges Work of CIO Be Speeded

Millions of Workers Ready for Action A.F.L. Is Told

(By Union News Service) WASHINGTON, May 26.—Meeting with a special committee from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Chairman John L. Lewis and other members of the Committee for Industrial Organization explained their reasons for continuing the work of the C. I. O., despite the council's request that it be dissolved.

The council's committee consisted of George M. Harrison, Joseph N. Weber and G. M. Bugniak. It was appointed by the council at its February session in Miami, but this was its first meeting with the C.I.O. Leaders Confer

Besides Lewis, President T. F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers, President Glen W. McCabe of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, Vice-President Philip Murray of the United Mine Workers and Director John Brophy of the C.I.O. were present at the conference, representing the C.I.O.

Harrison declared his instructions were to urge the abandonment of the C.I.O., which in the opinion of the executive council members delegated to itself functions reserved to the A. F. of L. The proposal he advanced was that the C.I.O. should be dissolved and "then we can get together and see if we can't find some solution."

Demand C. I. O. Continue Lewis, McMahon and McCabe all replied that they were under instructions from their unions to work for industrial unionism. They were organized through the C.I.O. and that they saw no reason why its constructive activities should be abandoned.

Lewis read to the executive council committee the statement adopted by the C.I.O. in reply to the council's action at Miami. In this statement, he said, was still his position. The statement declares that the unions making up the C.I.O. believe its continuance "is not only fully justified but essential to the future growth of the A. F. of L."

In regard to the expressed fears of dualism, the C.I.O. declared that they are trying to remove the roots of dualism by making it possible for the millions of mass-production workers now outside the A. F. of L. to enter on the only basis they will accept—industrial unions.

Committee Formed to Study Unemployment

(By Associated Press) WASHINGTON, May 26.—Admitting that industry has only the vaguest notion about the problem of unemployment, George L. Berry, coordinator for industrial co-operation, announced the formation of a committee to study the problem. Questions to be examined include, "Who are the unemployed?" "What are their normal occupations?" "What is the size of the task of solving the problem, the current trends, and the definitions of employment and unemployment. Official government figures are to be used. Members appointed to the committee are Paul S. Hanway, National Fibre Can and Tube Association; Henry Dennison, Dennison Manufacturing Company, and Hector Lazo, Co-operative Food Distributors of America, representing the management. Representing labor will be John F. Frey, metal trades; I. M. McDonough, building trades; J. M. Ornburn, label trades, and George M. Harrison, railway clerks.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa. Attention Philadelphia! Reserve Sunday, July 12 for the "German Summer-Festival" (Picnic) on the grounds of the Workingmen's Home for the Aged, near Warrington, Pa. on U. S. Route 611. Or by Bus from Willow Grove to Grounds. Music, dancing, entertainment, sports. Admission free. Aup: German-American Workers Club.

Jamestown, N. Y. Anti-War Rally and Picnic, Sunday, May 31. All day. John Gustafson's Farm, Scandinavian Mail Chorus, Refreshments, good speakers. Admission free. Proceeds Jamestown Sect. C. P. Directions: (Take Palencher car to Palencher—free ride to farm from there.)

SANDALS

Variety of models for Men & Women from \$1 Up. For O. S. M. P. Street and Sport. Mail Orders Filled. Write for Free Folder.

SELVA

1687-D BROADWAY, N. Y. at 48th St., 1 Flight Up. Open Daily 9:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. CHICAGO, ILL.

Princess. See Clark at Jackson Court. Meet to Milestone

"WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT"

"After burning page and of Soviet 'Militants'—DAILY WORKER"

LAST BOW OF SUBMARINE IN WHICH 40 DIED



Here are the last views of the U. S. submarine, S-4, once the tomb of 40 men. The salvaged craft that once sank off the coast of Massachusetts is re-sunk off Honolulu. Upper photo shows the dismantled sub as it looked after being cast adrift to be sent down to the ocean's bottom and, at left, the last farewell.

Chicago Negro Is Candidate of Communists

Haywood Will Oppose Mitchell, DePriest for Congress

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—Harry Haywood, Negro Communist leader and organizer of the South Side, will be the Communist candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District. Frank Myers, prominent in the student movement at the University of Chicago, will run for Congress from the Second Congressional District.

West Virginia Miners Write of Achievements Of Firm Organization

(By Labor Research Association) Letters from U.M.W.A. members show what a union can accomplish in raising wage rates, shortening hours and protecting its members. West Virginia miners write:

"Before the organization came here we were working 14 to 16 hours a day for the pitiful sum of \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day. Now we can work 7 hours for \$5.10."

"In the old days the miners here were loading a 7-ton car of coal for \$1.15 and most of the time we were docked a half car, which would leave 57 1/2 cents for our work. Now coal is weighed by an honest union weighman and we get paid \$1 7-10 cents a ton; one car pays from \$3 to \$5 and no docking. We also get paid for any other work we do. We used to work 12 to 14 hours a day for \$1 to \$3 or less. Now we work 7 hours and are paid from \$5 to \$11. . . ."

"Now we do not fear gunmen. McDowell County, West Virginia, has been cleaning up the gun thugs and we are hoping the cleanup will be complete after the election this fall."

Communist Party Sub-District Parley Registers Gains

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26.—I. Amter, State Secretary of the Communist Party, addressed the closing session of the Sub-District Convention of the Party here, delivering a thorough-going speech on the problems of organizational work. Amter dealt especially with the policy of the Party for the approaching national elections.

While cautioning the delegates against being satisfied with gains made recently, Amter stated that the work of the Sub-District during recent weeks has been gratifying, with marked results in recruiting of new members and other important advances.

Water is taxed at \$1 a month, but few could pay so much and it was cut off. Since the wells were dry and there was no water to be had, the miners' families organized a 7-mile march to the county center to demand the water be turned on. High school boys and girls marched with their parents, remembering the miners' Mukewtown march in August, 1932, county authorities turned on the water.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

Jobless Miners Live Below Subsistence

Starvation Relief Diet Causes Widespread Pneumonia

(By Labor Research Association) A jobless miner, his wife and two children on "relief" in the mine fields near Duquoin, Ill., must eat on \$7.36 a week. Relief diets do not include any green vegetables or fresh fruit; indeed a miner's child hardly knows what fresh fruit is.

On their way back from the Workers' Alliance convention, miners' representatives told a luncheon meeting in New York City what it felt like to be on relief in the mine area. With eggs at 72 cents and oranges at 75 cents a dozen through the winter, these "luxuries" were not included in the relief budget.

As a direct result of this slow starvation diet, there were 90 cases of pneumonia in Duquoin in February and March. Children were among the 32 who died. Duquoin has a population of only 7,500.

St. Paul Gas Plant Workers Organize

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—Coke and gas workers at the coke plant, which is 85 per cent organized, it was reported yesterday by Ray F. Wenz, special organizer here for the American Federation of Labor. A charter to Federal Local 20226 has been granted, and the local has affiliated to the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

A series of open meetings to complete 100 per cent organization will be addressed by William Brennan, president of the Assembly, and by the newly-elected officers of Local 20226: President Walter Smith, Secretary Timothy Sullivan and others.

Polish Workers Forming People's Front as Misery Grows

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF public. This solidarity is particularly in evidence when the "Polish strikes" are eventually turned into "hunger strikes."

The background of these strikes is one of the deepest economic crises of modern times. There are in Poland 1,000,000 unemployed in the urban and 6,000,000 in the rural sections. When the demagogic Kozlowski government assumed power it was under the slogan of "Lower the cartel prices," designed to raise the purchasing power of the poverty-stricken countryside. While the prices of agricultural produce dropped as much as 75 per cent, those of industrial output remained on the old level.

The Polish peasant was being ruined and the village seethed with discontent. Again and again reinforcements of police and gendarmes had to be dispatched to the villages. It was to pacify the peasants that the slogan of lowering cartel prices was advanced. But even the Koelnische Zeitung, a Nazi organ friendly to the Kozlowski regime, in reviewing the first six months of his cabinet, declared on April 16:

"Although the government did lower the wholesale price of a number of products, all these measures ended in nought. The chasm between the industrial and agricultural merchandise has become greater while the purchasing power of the agricultural economy has been brought even below the plane on which it was prior to the advent of the present government."

Big Business of Poland, as Big Business everywhere, to insure its profits passed the burden of re-

Farmer-Labor Parley June 14 In Allentown

Defeat of W. R. Hearst Ally Is Urged by Committee

ALLENTOWN, Pa. May 26.—Following the path blazed by other industrial centers in recent months toward independent political action, wage-earners of this city and vicinity are lining up for the Farmer-Labor Party.

A ringing call, printed and distributed by the Committee for the Promotion of a Farmer-Labor Party, calling for a conference for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party of the Ninth Congressional District, to be held on Sunday, June 14, at the Labor Temple in this city. A section of the printed conference call reads: "We know by this time what we can expect from the Republican and Democratic parties in this District—nothing. By looking over the record of the present Democratic Congressman, Oliver W. Frey, we find that he has worked against and voted against every progressive measure introduced into the United States Congress—the Soldiers' Bonus Bill, the Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill in 1935; the Prater-Lundeen Bill and the Farmers' Refinancing Bill known as the Prater-Lemke Bill in the present session. This record of Congressman Frey is the record of the Democratic Party in this District. The record of the Republican Party of Grundy and the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company in this District is well known to the voters. The present Republican candidate for Congress, Theodore R. Gardner, is a staunch supporter of the policies of the Liberty League and its fascist ally, William Randolph Hearst."

We might repeat these indictments many times by analyzing the records of the Democratic and Republican Senators and Assemblymen from Lehigh and Bucks Counties. In Allentown, Quakertown, Doylestown, in every village and township throughout this District the Democratic and Republican administrations have been vying with each other to oppress organized labor, to break strikes, to support sweat-shops, to foreclose and evict farmers from their land and to better serve their moneyed masters.

Organizations backing the conference and composing the promotion committee are: Central Trades and Labor Council of Allentown and Vicinity; Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union, Local 159; American Federation of Silk Workers, Branch 10; American Federation of Teachers, Local 359; American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 4; Langhorne, Pa. Farmers Union of Bucks County, Quakertown and Perkasie; Keystone Workers Association, Emmaus; Eighth Ward Unemployed League, Allentown; International Workers Order, Allentown; and the United Workers Ticket, Emmaus.

Not one cent now remains, either for relief or for the salaries of B.E.R.C. employes. The latter, therefore, have been dismissed with testimonials of commendation for loyalty and devotion—fine consolation for joblessness. The former have been dismissed even more thoroughly with flat statements denying further help.

"Let Them Starve" This correspondent was reliably informed following the closed and final meeting of the B.E.R.C. board that one of its philanthropic dignitaries, laying out five alternatives, concluded with the fifth:—"and we can let them starve!"

This also was the solution of the Maryland Legislature. Another dignitary of the Com-

One of Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism Prisoners Is Released

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 26.—Norman Mini, one of the Sacramento criminal syndicalism prisoners, was released from San Quentin April 27, immediately following the setting of his term at three years, including 18 months' probation. It has been learned, Mini, who separated himself from the other Sacramento defendants before the trial, was represented by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense (Trotskyite).

Charge Meat Trust Plot

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 26 (AP).—Threats of boycott by government agents marked the opening of a new round in the fight of South Dakota farmers against the compulsory tuberculin test of cattle. With an array of scientific opinion on their side, farmers claim that the test is unreliable and is in the interest of packing companies which buy condemned meat at low prices and sell it at regular prices.

Shoe Repair Workers Strike in Philadelphia Against Firing of Two

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The workers of Franklin Shoe Repair Company, Thirteenth and Arch Streets, struck here yesterday because of the discharge of two members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. The Franklin concern was formerly known as "Famous Shoe Repair Co." and has a contract with the union that does not expire until September.

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Now the miners are demanding return of the coal weight the company stole from them.

In all nearby mines in Fayette County they are talking of Peters. "He was only checkweighman for a few weeks when he found it," they pointed out. Or "I didn't vote for him but he can have my vote any time from now on," say others.

Now the miners of Vesta No. 5 see what it means to elect good officers. What happened there should be a lesson to all locals. During the first part of June, nominations for all local offices are made.

Spur to Unionization

Baltimore Relief Funds Are Ended

Maryland State Funds Inadequate to Care for Needs of 20,000 Jobless in City—Mayor Calls Parley in Crisis

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—Carrying with them the information that no further relief is to be expected, final checks were mailed to almost 6,000 families by the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission over the past week-end.

Through the staggering failure of the emergency session of the Maryland General Assembly to grant relief funds, the B.E.R.C. has been forced to dissolve. Direct victims are a minimum of 5,362 families of employables, unemployables, children, and 325 B. E. R. C. employes. As yet, these figures do not include 12,000 who have been absorbed temporarily by the uncertain WPA projects, "always a potential relief load," as a social worker pointed out to this correspondent.

An estimate by Howard C. Beck, Jr., relief administrator, puts the number of needy at 2,986 cases, an average of three members to a family.

20,000 Sufferers These, plus the "potential" 12,000 endow the key city in the Free State of Maryland with at least 20,000 starving, helpless sufferers! In a few days their plight will be critical—and criminal. Instead of the necessary \$4,329,290 to cover relief expenditures for a fiscal year in Maryland, not more than \$600,000 was granted. This amount was consumed through the past March, April, and part of May.

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Spur to Unionization

Mine Checker Bares Scheme To Bilk Men

Short Weigh Scales Exposed at Vesta by Progressive

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 26.—When the progressive miners of Vesta No. 5 mine, captive to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, elected a progressive checkweighman in the last elections, they even then did not realize the full implications of what they were doing.

This checkweighman, known only as "Peters," made a little speech just before the elections and said: "I am not making any promises that I will do this or that, the only thing I can promise is that I will do the best I can."

He took his job on May 1. Many another checkweighman had been elected before, with extravagant pledges of good service to the miners. But Peters, despite his modesty in promising, had a good eye. He noticed what apparently the others never saw, that the big cars running over the scales didn't seem to weigh as much as similar sized cars used to weigh, though the scales balanced.

Encourages Car The method of weighing in this mine was merely to run the cars slowly over the scales. It had been the method in use for years.

But Peters tried something different. He uncoupled a car and ran it back to stand on the scales. And that car weighed 600 pounds heavier than it had weighed while moving!

He tried it with another car—700 pounds heavier.

Investigation showed a hole in the spring in the scales was out of place. The company said it was an "accident" and anyway didn't make any difference. Two inspectors were called, who both agreed with the company. A third man, however, proved that the removal of the spring caused the coal to be short-weighted when cars were in motion.

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Your newsstand

WHERE will you buy tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker? There is a newsstand close to your home. It is the most convenient place for you to buy your paper. Unless you have already done so, why not place a standing order with this dealer?

Newsstands are the principal factor in the distribution of any newspaper. Most people buy their paper from the newsstands. Unless the Daily Worker is well represented on the thousands of New York stands, the problem of reaching new readers becomes exceedingly difficult.

As an economy measure, the Daily Worker no longer accepts unsold papers from the news dealers. Unsold papers are an expensive waste. They serve little or no purpose. They greatly increase the cost of producing the Daily Worker and they discourage some dealers from handling it.

For your own convenience, as well as to assist us in placing it before the millions of New York workers, we urge you to speak to your newsdealer about the Daily Worker. Tell him that you will buy the paper every day and that it will attract other people in the neighborhood to his stand. Help your newsdealer who is helping us to build the circulation and influence of our paper!

Dealer orders may be placed by phoning ALgonquin 4-7954.

DAILY WORKER

Hitler Agent Plots in Canada Against Labor

Karl Gerhardt, Nazi Emissary at Universities

By Fred Hodgson
Editor Associated Labor Press

TORONTO, Ont., May 26.—Karl Gerhardt, handsome young Hitlerite leader in Canada, the dashing Fascist who sets the hearts of debutantes afire, is more than he says he is.

I knew Karl Gerhardt personally. I knew him several years ago when I was a reporter on the London (Ontario) Advertiser, and the staff of the University of Western Ontario.

This is the university that decided to ban Negroes and almost succeeded in getting two newspaper reporters discharged because they exposed the whole plot. I was one of them. Mary Turner of the Free Press was the other.

"Eased Out"
This was before Herr Gerhardt was gently "eased out" at Western when his Nazi activities got the university into hot water. He was moved to an affiliated college at Waterloo, Ontario.

Give the devil his due—Gerhardt is handsome and he has a way with women. Hitler goes in for handsome men as his agents. Witness von Ribbentrop.

Gerhardt, when he meets you, bows sharply from the hips and clicks his heels together in the best military manner. He is slim, tall and dark. He does not look at all like the bullet-headed blond that is the Nazi ideal as the 100 per cent Aryan.

Threatens Shooting
I met Gerhardt more times than I can remember, on the street, in restaurants, at parties. He has been in my home. I have argued with him many times.

The last time that I saw him was in the office of The Advertiser when he came to say good-bye. He clicked his heels and offered his hand.

"The next time we meet," he said, "I may have the pleasure of shooting you."

But, this being Canada, not Germany, the pleasure had to be deferred.

Just how truthful Gerhardt is I do not know. But on his own boast he is a Hitler agent. This is in contradiction to his statement in Montreal a few days ago that he is "not preaching Fascist doctrine" and that he is in Canada on a "mission of good will."

Exposed in Clarion
Arthur Mould, London, Ontario, labor leader, charged at a meeting of the East Middlesex Deputies Association that Gerhardt was forced to leave Canada for his Nazi activities. Mould charged further that Gerhardt was head of the Fascist organization in Canada—the Nazi propaganda merchants—and that the same man had used airplanes to whirl him about the country on speaking tours. Tod Allen, Daily Clarion correspondent in Montreal, revealed other things about Gerhardt in a recent series of articles in that paper.

All of those things Gerhardt denies. Perhaps he will deny some of the things he told about himself.

First—That he is one of Hitler's originals; that he joined the Nazi Party away back when Hitler had a little group in a beer hall in Munich. Gerhardt told me that he was a member of Hitler's organization when there were less than 200 Hitler Fascists in all of Germany.

Second—That he had been recalled to Germany but "might be back."

Third—That he would "lay down his life" for Herr Hitler. (He is a bit melodramatic, as witness his remark about the "pleasure of shooting" me.)

Gerhardt is a Nazi agent. He came to Canada on a Hitler mission, according to his own statement, and he is here on a Hitler mission today.

Communists Will Speed Activities In Chicago Plants

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

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Klan Seeks Delay In Next Tampa Trial

Working Class Jury's Verdict Held Victory in Fight for Civil Rights Against Terrorists in Florida—Floggers Face 10-Year Sentences

By Jack Jameson

TAMPA, Fla., May 26.—A working class jury has found the Tampa police floggers guilty despite a well-greased Ku Klux Klan defense, a biased judge and a weak prosecution. The unexpected verdict ran through Bartow and Tampa like wild fire. In his charge to the jury, Judge Dewell attempted to apply the final coat of whitewash to the entire Shoemaker flogging-murder case. But the six-man jury, headed by a WPA worker and containing one unemployed worker, found the five police-Klanmen guilty of kidnaping Eugene F. Poulnot from Tampa's police headquarters last November 30.

F. P. Bridges, C. W. Carlisle, F. W. Switzer, Sam Crosby and ex-Sergeant C. A. "Smitty" Brown, who led the raid on the peaceful meeting of the Modern Democrats here, that night, face a maximum 10-year prison sentence.

The victory for civil and trade union rights in Tampa and Florida is, however, far greater than that. It presages the bringing to trial of the five police-Klan convicts; Robert Chappell, the released Klansman and former Police Chief R. G. Tittsworth for the kidnaping of Dr. Sam J. Rogers. It spells a speedy trial for the kidnaping and murder of Joseph A. Shoemaker against the seven Ku Kluxers from Tampa and the three vigilante floggers from Orlando. It means that a workers' jury rebuked flogging counsel Whitaker for attacking Communists and for resorting to the old trick of attempting to make the jury try Communism and Communists instead of Klan floggings and the defendants.

The jury returned its verdict after three and one-half hours of deliberations. The verdict was arrived at after three ballots, it was understood. At noon, two and a half hours after they retired, they asked for pen and ink. Judge Dewell entered the jury room at that time and it was agreed that he go to lunch. An agreement must have been reached then, it is believed. Each juror was asked individually if the verdict of guilty was his own. Every man of them replied in the affirmative.

Delay Next Trial
Polk County Solicitor Manuel Glover assured questions concerning the next step in the state's case against the Tampa-Orlando police-vigilante floggers. He believed the next trial in the series of the Shoemaker murder case probably will not come off for another couple of months. He said the next trial will be that of Arlie Gillian, Ed Spivey and James Dean, all of Orlando.

The trial will be tried in Polk County, the solicitor said, and indicated that they would be tried first on the charge of kidnaping Poulnot.

The eleventh man to face trial on charge of being an accessory after the fact, like his former boss Tittsworth, the former police chief, is Manuel Menendez, of Tampa, former secretary to Tittsworth. Menendez refused to testify at the trial but ended on admitted orders in open court from Pat Whitaker on ground that it would incriminate him.

The jurymen returned what is considered here to be a "courageous" verdict. They gave their answer in face of investigations against Communists, Socialists and unemployed by the Klan defense, headed by Whitaker. They were held to be swayed by the counsel "K-men" from their working class point of view and paid no heed to instructions by the court that left no course other than to acquit.

Whitaker's Jury Tactics
Whitaker tried everything imaginable to curry favor with the

workers on the jury. He addressed them individually and collectively. He sat in the witness chair. Suddenly he jumped to the floor and sat on his heels. He waved his arms in the air and he used them to pat the jurors on the knees. He told jokes and he raved against Communism, the Tampa newspapers and witnesses.

Judge Dewell stepped down from the bench, seated himself beside the six shirt-sleeved jurors and delivered his charge. He explained to them that if they believed the defendants took Poulnot from the police station for the purpose of handing them over to the floggers, that would not constitute intent to "secretly confine and imprison."

"If you have reasonable doubt that the defendants intended to take the stand to deny part in the crime of Nov. 30,"

E. A. Borsage, one of Whitaker's attorneys, asked freedom for the kidnapers if the jury believed the purpose of the abduction of Poulnot was flogging rather than confinement.

"I want you gentlemen to remember you are not trying the flogging case," he said, "you might think you are trying it because the state was so persistent in giving you that information. Believe that evidence if you will, and when you believe that evidence, the state of Florida has disproved his case and not proved it because if there was any intent, it was certainly the intent to flog."

The phraseology of the count as worded in the information against the police-Klan-kidnapers was so worded that when the case is proven, it isn't.

The Klansmen of Polk County figured without the workers on the jury. The verdict means a defeat for the Klan and forecasts an offensive by Socialists, Communists, trade unionists and all friends of freedom and foes of Fascism against Klan rule in Florida.

When Shoemaker died last December from the wounds inflicted on him on Nov. 30, his death shocked the nation.

When Poulnot cried in front of headquarters, his voice attracted attention. His outcry played an important part throughout the proceedings during the preparation for the trial and all through the six weeks of court action.

To Run Labor Ticket
MADISON, S. D., May 26 (FP)—Though weather and road conditions have prevented the filing of a Farmer-Labor Party registration with state authorities, the organization's executive committee has decided to run a complete Farmer-Labor Ticket in the independent column on the ballots at the coming election. With a view towards widening the organized movement behind the independent slate, the committee has called a state convention to meet in Mitchell June 20.

Ninth Party Convention Discussion

Farmer-Labor Party Action Grows in Up-State New York

By ALEXANDER GUSS

One of the tasks adopted at the last meeting of our sub-committee was the control task of organizing functioning labor party committees in Buffalo, Jamestown and Rochester.

These three cities were chosen because, first, of their strategic importance as centers of heavy industry, second, because of their importance as trade union centers, and third, because of the comparatively stronger party organization there and the record of previous united front activities.

In the month that has elapsed since our last meeting, certain definite progress has been made which can be registered and certain serious mistakes which must be corrected.

Progress in Buffalo
So far, of the three cities chosen for concentration, Buffalo has shown the greatest progress, despite the fact that of the three, Buffalo has the weakest labor movement, and the fact that party forces in the A. F. of L. are much weaker in Buffalo than in Rochester and Jamestown. Taking these factors into consideration, and considering the shortness of time, it is an achievement for Buffalo to have established a functioning labor party committee with fairly good initial trade union representation.

In addition to many individual trade unionists, four A. F. of L. locals have elected official delegates to the Farmer-Labor Party. Most important of these are Carpenters' Local No. 374, whose president is chairman of the Socialist Party county committee and who is, incidentally, one of the delegates to the Farmer-Labor committee, the Federal Union of the Office Equipment Workers Union of Tonawanda, N. Y., which has not only endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party, but has also for the first time elected an

educational committee which will begin to carry through work in this union of 500 members, that will raise the basic problems facing the labor movement today, and provide opportunity to the Farmer-Labor Party to supply them with speakers. The local of the Molders No. 84 and the United Textile Workers Union of Dupont are also delegated to the committee. In addition, there are several trade unionists who are beginning to raise sharply the question of official endorsement from the floor of their organizations.

Shortcomings Cited
Again considering the weakness of the Buffalo trade union movement and the weakness of our forces in the trade unions, these developments are important and indicate a growing sentiment for the Farmer-Labor Party in this city. The basic weakness of our Party in Buffalo is, first of all, its failure until very recently to give the Farmer-Labor Party committee specific tasks, such as the mobilization of the greatest number of trade unionists for the Farmer-Labor Party. Instead of which the Farmer-Labor Party committee spent most of its time in discussion of the same problem.

It was because of this that the meetings have become smaller. Further, we must register the failure to organize meetings, give publicity to the work to deal with special problems of the trade unions, and to link up the special political situation in Buffalo with the broader problems of a Farmer-Labor Party. One example is the failure to use the sentiment of the trade unionists against the budget cut as evidenced by the action of the Central Trades and Labor Council in its resolution of condemnation against members of the Central Trades and Labor Council who are also members of the Common Council and who either aided the cut openly or took no action against it.

Another weakness is the failure to prepare the workers outside of the trade unions to take action for the formation of committees. For instance, despite the existence of the Labor Party committee no leaflets or other publicity have been issued. The basic tasks in Buffalo at present are: 1) greater initiative in reaching other trade unions for the labor party committee; 2) immediate issuance of leaflets and other material and the distribution of labor party literature. The organization of meetings to follow up on the meeting recently arranged with Maurice Sugar; 3) to prepare for the calling of a County Conference for the formation of an official committee for the formation of the labor party; 4) to involve a much greater number of forces in the work of the labor party committee and to place definite responsibility upon all members of the present committee; 5) to involve the Socialist Party, which is not officially on the committee, although some of the trade union delegates are prominent in the ranks of the Socialist Party.

Jamestown and Rochester
We have a somewhat different situation in Jamestown. There we have a much broader movement and a much greater general sentiment for independent political action.

Already Jamestown has had such experience in independent political action through the People's Ticket, which received 1,400 votes out of a voting population of 15,000, or close to 10 per cent of the total vote. In this town of about 40,000 quite a large percentage of the workers are organized. The workers in Jamestown have a good record of militant strike action and the sentiment for a Labor Party is good.

On the present committee, which is composed of some twenty odd members, there are representatives

Olson Favored By Students At Minnesota

United Front Action Achieved on Campus for First Time

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 26.—A united front of all radical and progressive elements on the campus of the University of Minnesota was able to gain a valuable victory with the adoption of a United Front platform and the nomination of Governor Floyd B. Olson as candidate for president at the mock political convention held at the Field House of the University.

The victory of the united forces was significant in itself, but more important was the fact that this was the first time that all important left-wing groups at the University of Minnesota came together on common grounds and for one candidate in joint political action.

The united front platform, based on a fight against war and fascism, upon immediate issues of civil liberties, social security, and the protection of collective bargaining, was presented jointly by the Communists and the Farmer-Laborites, and gained the highest number of votes on the first ballot.

The first major victory came with the adoption of the platform when the Socialists threw their fifty-odd votes to the program of the united front on the second ballot, and the conservative forces of the Democrats and Republicans were decisively routed.

Four ballots were required to nominate Olson as the presidential candidate, but at no time in the balloting was he behind in actual number of votes. A two-thirds majority of delegates could not be mustered on the first three ballots, but additional strength was garnered on the fourth ballot to give the united front candidate a decisive majority, enabling him to receive the nomination for president.

Charge to Jury
Judge Dewell continued his role of aid to the Klan defense to the bitter end. He did not fail to remind the jury that the defendants need not take the stand in their own behalf and he ordered them not to take into consideration that none of the police-Klanmen dared take the stand to deny part in the crime of Nov. 30.

E. A. Borsage, one of Whitaker's attorneys, asked freedom for the kidnapers if the jury believed the purpose of the abduction of Poulnot was flogging rather than confinement.

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YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Hair-Dyeing
R. S. New Haven, Conn., writes: "My mother, who is 37, is becoming very gray. One of her friends advised her to try a tint called 'Baby Roma.' Could you please advise us as to its worthiness, if any? Also, what are the reasons that cause grayness?"

There are no efficient "hair restorers"—that is, hair-dyes—to change gray hair to a darker shade, for self-use at home. Since a good hair-dyeing job is one for an expert, we advise you to have this done by a competent hair dresser.

All the so-called hair restorers on the market contain simple, well-known chemicals and are not by any means worth what they cost. In addition they do not fulfill their promise of dyeing the hair in an effective manner.

The definite cause of grayness of the hair is not known. It is due to the loss of the ability of the cells in the hair roots to manufacture the pigments which enter the hair as it grows and give it its individual color. In most cases, grayness is part of the general aging of the body.

Poison Ivy
K. E. New York City, writes: "We have an eighteen month old baby and a chance to rent a bungalow in the country for the summer. I am susceptible to poison ivy. Do you think I'll get it again or can I possibly avoid the weed? Is there any sure way of immunizing myself against it? Is it more serious when a baby gets it?"

When once sensitive to poison ivy, you will again get the rash on exposure to the plant. If you are very sensitive, the slightest contact will be enough to produce the rash.

There is no sure way at present of immunizing against poison ivy. Although injections are advised by some physicians, it has not been proved conclusively that they are effective.

Poison ivy rash is no worse in a baby than in an adult, except for the fact that babies will not control the desire to scratch and will therefore produce infections.

Making Good Coffee
D. G. Hartford, Conn., writes: "I was approached by a friend to buy a Cory Coffee Brewer for making better coffee, which is essential to good health. But before buying one, I would appreciate having your opinion on it. My friend claims that coffee made in metal containers and percolated has a metallic taste."

The secret of good coffee lies in the fresh grinding of the beans, the non-exposure of the coffee grounds to air, and the making of coffee by pouring the water over the coffee grounds below the boiling point of water. Another important consideration is to use as freshly roasted coffee as possible.

If the above advice is followed, there is no reason why delicious coffee cannot be made with any receptacle. Coffee does not take up a "metallic taste" from ordinary percolators or pots.

The Ruling Class



"Sure, we'll get rich some day. Every time the company rehires John we have to pay them back what we owe them while he was laid off."

TUNING IN
WEAF—600 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—860 Kc. WEVD—1300 Kc.

- 3:00-WEAF—Forever Young—Sketch
- WJZ—Edison Pioneers—Sketch
- WOR—Molly of the Movies—Sketch
- WABC—Arrival of Polish Motorship
- Batory, in New York Harbor
- WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
- WOR—Home Economics Talk
- WJZ—Brothers Matinee
- WEVD—Rita Steinfield, Soprano
- 3:30-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
- WOR—Allie Love Miles Club
- WABC—Deutch Orchestra
- WEVD—Mrs. Cohen and Mr. LaMuda—Sketch
- 3:45-WEAF—The O'Neill—Sketch
- WOR—Rose Orchestra
- WABC—Gogo De Lya, Songs
- WEVD—Uncle Abe, Juvenile Stories
- 4:00-WEAF—Woman's Review
- WOR—Description, Acorn Skates, Belmont Park, by Bryan Hill
- WJZ—Betty and Bob—Sketch
- WABC—E. Robert Schmitt, Piano
- WEVD—Kajalrajee Orchestra
- 4:15-WEAF—Variety Music
- WOR—Backstage Wife—Sketch
- 3:40-WEAF—Ranch Boys, Songs
- WJZ—How to be Charming, Beatrice De Sylva
- WABC—Dance Orchestra
- WEVD—Italian Music
- 4:45-WEAF—From London: The Crisis of Peace—Henry Wickham Steel
- British Journalist, Addressing 6th National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City
- WOR—Jimmy Allen—Sketch
- WJZ—Marie Voice—Sketch
- WABC—Circus Barrie, Baritone
- WEVD—Logan Orchestra
- WOR—News; Omar, The Mystic
- WABC—Margaret Gordon, Songs
- WEVD—Male Quartet
- WOR—Merchery McCrea, Children's Program
- 3:30-WEAF—Twin City FourSome, Songs
- WJZ—Singing Lady
- WABC—Buddy Clark, Songs
- WEVD—Clemens and Gus Pfeifers
- 4:45-WEAF—Don Pedro Orchestra
- WOR—Dick Tracy—Sketch
- WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch
- WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch
- 6:00-WEAF—Flying Time—Sketch
- WOR—Uncle Don
- WABC—Edon Boys Quartet
- 6:15-WEAF—News; Cliff Dennis, Tenor
- WOR—Mary Small, Songs
- WABC—Bobby Benson—Sketch
- 6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
- WOR—Terry and Ted—Sketch
- WJZ—Press-Radio News
- 6:45-WEAF—Press-Radio News
- WOR—Basel, Resumes
- WJZ—To Be Announced
- WABC—Development of Chain Stores
- WOR—Wheeler Sammons, Managing Director, Institute of Distribution
- 6:45-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch

WOMEN OF 1936

Ann Rivington

I HAVE received more letters in regard to Niobe's worry over her daughter. If you have been following this "Problem Contest," you will remember that Niobe is worried because her daughter married secretly and did not tell her parents for a long time, because her daughter may have injured her health and made herself unhappy by preventing motherhood, because her daughter does not confide in her. I promised we should have some sort of a little prize, probably a book, for the best letter of advice to Niobe. Now I want to announce the prize. It will be a copy of Clara Zetkin's "Recollections of Lenin." It is considered for the prize, all letters must be mailed before June 1.

Before I print any more letters, I want to quote from a second note I received from Niobe herself. She says that readers have gotten an impression that is not quite the one she intended. She does not want to separate Betty from her husband. She has never disliked him on account of his poverty. She worries chiefly about her daughter's health and her future health. She says, "Why do we have such things happen, that could be helped among us who know? It was not that I took it to be a crime, what had come to be Betty's share. It was more of a question: why among people in the movement such things have to happen?" This is an added thought for those of you who will write to Niobe during the rest of the week.

NOW for selections from two of the letters that have come to me for Niobe:

"Niobe loves Betty and wishes that she experience the least rough sailing through life. . . . Instead of worrying as to whether Betty has already had an abortion or fearing one in the future, you as a mother, if they have neglected either through carelessness or because of lack of information, should inform them that they should use a form of contraceptive found most suitable for her at a birth control clinic, until such time as they wish to have a child."

"And Betty and Hubby, through your strong love you have achieved your immediate aim. Break down the barriers existing between mother and you and build the future together. Our battle is to keep the family intact, even against the will of the parasite rich, and overthrow as quickly as possible this ugly, disintegrating form of society, so that all may walk hand in hand and enjoy the fruits of life."

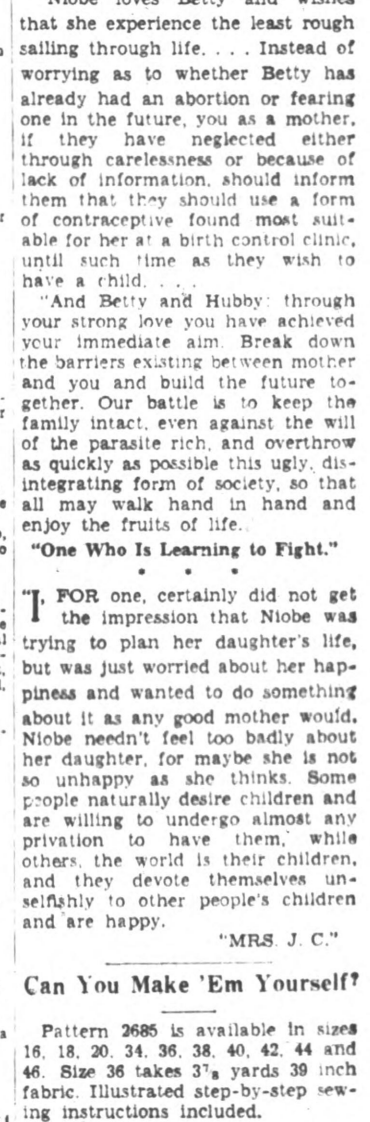
"One Who Is Learning to Fight."

FOR one, certainly did not get the impression that Niobe was trying to plan her daughter's life, but was just worried about her happiness and wanted to do something about it as any good mother would. Niobe needn't feel too badly about her daughter, for maybe she is not so unhappy as she thinks. Some people naturally desire children and are willing to undergo almost any privation to have them, while others, the world is their children, and they devote themselves unselfishly to other people's children and are happy.

"MRS. J. C."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2685 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from residents of New York City on each order in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales Tax) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern. Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Communists Will Speed Activities In Chicago Plants

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

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A Letter from Chicago

By ALICE EVANS

IT'S easy to forget the steel mills in Chicago, if you're not around there much. On Michigan Avenue, you see the skyline. It looks very pleasant. There are well-dressed people on the street and smart cars on the outer drive. There is Buckingham Fountain and the Art Institute, battered but imposing. There is the Gold Coast and the lake. Don't go far west of the lake at any point of its long curve: the gilt is thin in Chicago, and the layers of slums behind it are not pleasant.

But the steel mills are like a city themselves. Follow the lake's curve way Southeast. At night is the best time, for then the furnaces throw smoky orange light into the darkness. If you go by day, the squalor is too strong. Instead of looking, you want to tear things down. Go at night. It's safer. The broken, wooden shacks are touched with glimmer in the dark. The stony, unpaved streets without lamps are mysterious, instead of merely uncomfortable. The long lines of smokestacks and factory buildings within the bare fences are intriguing.

You wonder what is inside. Better not to go in. The power, the giant imagination, the hot flames—of steel and the mills which nurture it—these are better sensed from the outside, in the shadow of fires against the dark sky and the sweep of long buildings in the night.

Inside, where the furnaces glare hottest and sweat grows sticky, then dry, it is a different story. Better not go in. These silent, single men in work clothes with lunch boxes under their arms—they could tell you. But they don't speak. They shuffle quickly through the night, walking alone. Each one hugs his secret. They come out of the broken, wooden shacks, as the door slams you hear a child cry or a woman's shrill voice in confused complaint.

The men look husky and strong. They are strangely silent. They do not walk in pairs, chattering noisily to each other, as factory girls do. The steel mills are a grim business. The bare shacks are grim, too. The fear of wage-cuts, or layoffs, or the burn of molten steel—these are serious things. There's not much time for laughter in a steel worker's life. On Saturday night, maybe, in the tavern, drinking beer with his buddies, or on the dance floor with his girl pressed close. But it's hard to shake off the ten-hour shifts, the heavy heat, the solemn fears.

REMEMBER the union hall last year, just before the big Amalgamated Association strike was called. Men sat around, stolidly, even the younger ones. The strain, the fear, the stubborn, bitter readiness to fight—these hung in the air. No one spoke. They walked restlessly through the rooms and looked at the newspapers moodily. It turned out there was cause for moodiness. The strike never materialized. The men were not unified. They continued working at the old wage. Craft unionism was not the answer. Besides, the company said it was losing money.

Two weeks ago the Chicago Tribune financial page reported that U. S. Steel announced the greatest increase in dividends for the last quarter of a year since 1929. A week later came the benevolent announcement of one week's vacation with pay for all steel workers who had five years' continuous service behind them. Some men were fooled by this. They forgot how few have worked continuously since 1931; what a small percentage was eligible for this bribe.

"The U. S. Steel vacation plan was meant to head off organization," said the leader of an A.A. lodge recently, "but it won't do it."

Today industrial unionism is in the air. The Amalgamated Association in Chicago has accepted the offer of the Committee on Industrial Organization, and the big drive is coming.

The steel workers learned a big lesson last year, and in the sullen days since, while the company was doubling dividends and cutting wages. The kind of a lesson that burns deep into the core of a man, like molten steel burns his flesh. The kind of a lesson he carries with him when he walks silently to work through the dark night. A lesson he whispers to the puddler next to him during the long, hot hours. A lesson he mutters to himself, sitting sullen at the table at home, when the shift is over. A lesson that cannot be unlearned even by a week's vacation with pay.

THE fruits of that lesson will unite these single, silent men, shuffling through the dark. Their union, which embraces all workers in the steel mills, regardless of color, nationality, skill or craft, will grow strong with the bitterness of their lives.

Some day this union will write its answer to the doubled dividends and the broken frame shacks. Some day we will look at the dark sky above the smokestacks and see the triumphant answer of united men written there in orange flame. The fire will be so bright, and the letters so clear, that even the well-dressed people on Michigan Avenue, and the smart cars on the outer drive, will see it. All along the lake's curve, from 190th Street to Sheridan Road, people will stand still and look. Some of them will tremble. And in the layers of slums behind the lake, millions of other workers will watch, and take heart, and grow strong.

TWO WORLDS

Utilization of Inventions

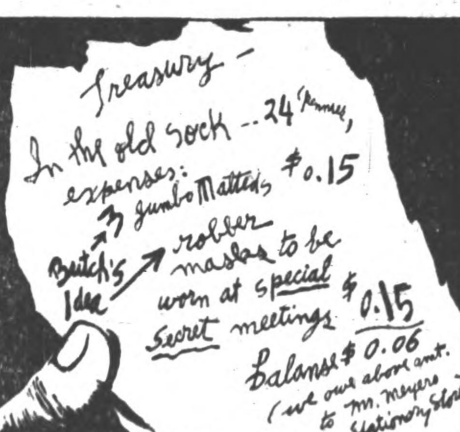
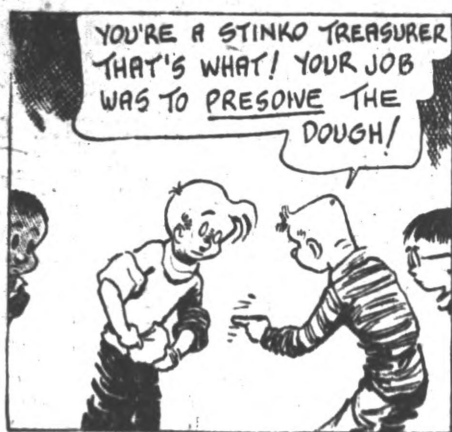
IN THE U.S.S.R., all scientific inventions are used for the benefit of society as a whole, without infringing on the rights of the inventor and patent-holder. The Soviet patent law makes it obligatory to utilize all inventions which are considered useful for Soviet national economy, and there is consequently no possibility of an invention being suppressed (as in capitalist countries) in the interests of personal gain for the patent-holder. The inventor receives a proportion of the saving effected by the use of his invention, sometimes running to very high figures.

IN THE U.S.A., the entrenched manufacturing interests consistently follow a policy of purchasing patents with the sole purpose of suppressing them, in order to prevent the competition of new inventions and new machines with the old machines involved. Needless to say, the capitalist courts have found nothing to condemn in this practice. The first judicial decision which definitely upheld the legal "right" to suppress patents was returned in 1898, and stated that the patentee if he sees fit "may reserve to himself the exclusive use of his invention or discovery. . . His title is exclusive and so clearly within the constitutional provision in respect to private property that he is neither bound to use his discovery himself nor permit others to use it."

LITTLE LEFTY

Black on White!

by del



60,000 Peasants Seize the Land

A First-Hand Account of the Agrarian Revolution in Spain

By GEORGES SORIA

EVERY reign comes to an end—the Spanish feudal aristocrats and the "caciques" seems to be over with from now on. The people have begun to transform their life of poverty, and nothing now will stop it from carrying out its will.

When the downfall of the monarchy was proclaimed in 1931, a wave of hope lifted the peasants on its crest—they were to be given the land, their poverty would be lessened somewhat. We know how the stalling of the Republicans at this period compromised and disappointed this great hope. The People's Front has taken over the job today of giving form to this dream. And already we can see the passage of the feudal face of that anachronistic Spain of feudal times in which idle lords of the manor ruled the province as in days of yore. From Galicia to Andalusia, from Castile to Estremadura one will find today—to carry out without delay the farm reform, which for the Spanish peasants is a question of life or death.

I'VE JUST passed through Estremadura, a province whose "rich and burning soil" Cervantes boasted of. Through the valley of the Guadiana passes through it, it is still a plateau; Badajoz, the capital of the province on the left bank of the river, looks on Portuguese territory on the other side. The influence of the sea mingles with the effects of the sun. For centuries long a feudal regime held sway there. The old castles with their high battlements are still poised upon the hills, and infuse a bit of medieval feeling into the landscape. Immense expanses of land, the "dehesas," spread out their untilled prairies to this day. It holds all riches—cereals of all kinds, hops, beans. . . . At many spots the soil is exceedingly rich. In spite of this, the land bears upon it the imprint of hunger—whole villages have gone through the long winter colds without once touching meat or bread; they're too dear.

You may see now what meaning the vast movement which broke over the country of February 18, the day of the People's Front victory, had in these conditions. You know how the government of Senor Azana, once in power, busied itself with carrying out the mandate which had been given it by the masses of the populace. The first measures were to begin the installation of the Yunteros on the soil confiscated from the grandees. In view of the technical difficulties, the operation, according to the government, could only concern a small minority, several thousand yunteros whose extreme distress was too great for it to last any longer.

ONE fine morn the province of Badajoz found itself transformed. . . . Anticipating every initiative on the part of the government, and arguing that if they waited for official sanction, the era of labor would begin a year later, 60,000 peasants occupied the land last month. It was an extraordinary event in the province—without the knowledge of the authorities, it had been prepared in the greatest secrecy, and only those involved had received the following order: "On the —th, at five in the morning, the peasants will silently meet outside the village, and will go to the lands to be occupied. With cries of Long Live the Republic! they will trace out the limits of the terrains to be cultivated, and will immediately return to their villages."

The leaders of the Land-Workers' Federation went on thus: "Once this is done, you will immediately return to your villages. And you will all be together, go to the Town Hall and ask for authorization of your occupation. You will then decide in public assemblage whether you desire to exploit the land collectively, individually, or in intermediary form. Then proceed to the initial labors, carefully avoiding all conflict with the authorities, and on each occasion respectfully saying that thus you will have worked in the defense of your interests and in those of the Republic, which in this case you will consider as coinciding with your own."

WHAT was said was done, and on the appointed day, in the morning, the order was carried out with admirable discipline. Not a single village failed. All the peasants informed without exception, even in the tiniest hamlets, met and went to see their respective mayors. The secretary of the Land-Workers' Federation of Badajoz, who led the operations, told me of the moment of joy beyond description when old men, children, women, all mad with delight, danced macap dances around the Ayuntamiento, while the toilers returned from the fields, signed the official deeds to their lands. "Never," the secretary of the Federation told me, "never did the hands of the yunteros tremble as

THE EAGER FACES OF THESE SPANISH PEOPLE LISTENING TO A PEOPLE'S BLOC SPEAKER GIVE SOME CONCEPTION OF WHAT SPAIN'S LEFTWARD MOVEMENT MEANS TO THE MASSES.

much as when they signed these deeds, which made official their liberation—they, who had always been pariahs! . . . "There were no conflicts with the civil guard—it would have been too simple. Each time that the authorities came to the fields, the yunteros quit work. Faithfulness to the order, in this case, with the force of inertia, bested the authorities who in due time had to authorize the land seizure. The Institute of Agrarian Reform, which is in charge of the division of the land, indeed assigned its engineers and the official labors began. But the peasants had occupied the soil. The pressure of the masses of the population had simply cut to the minimum the formalities which would have required months of studies."

WITH this mass occupation, the question was not yet solved in Estremadura, for the 60,000 new farm-workers do not by themselves constitute the whole agricultural proletariat. The yunteros are legion there. And in this very rich region of Badajoz, where large estates occupying a total acreage of 2,000,000 acres are owned by 1,200 landowners (while 331,942 small proprietors own 1,135,000 acres and the farm workers own not a thing) the question is sure to rise again. The Institute of Agrarian Reform, studying the particular conditions not face all the demands which are which at the present time is work-



ing on a census of all estates. In the skill of its engineers, studying the particular conditions not face all the demands which are which at the present time is work-

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

War: Brass Tacks Versus Brass Buttons

WAR is Hell—but the Devil does not "cause" War. That, in ten words, is the theme of Professor Charles A. Beard's matter-of-fact little book, *The Devil Theory of War*. The American historian who so ably exposed the class character of our Constitution and who thinks a ten-foot pole too good for Hearst, now takes a crack at one of the many popular delusions concerning the origins and nature of War. This is the idea that was result from the innate wickedness of men in general—or from the Machiavellian devilry of certain men in particular. "It is impossible," he writes, in commenting upon the voluminous records of the Nye Munitions Inquiry Committee, "to conceive the cause of the war in terms of some person or persons and some action or actions standing alone—separated from other persons and actions." Developing this thought with special reference to that most abused scapegoat, the "politician," he comes to the interesting—but ambiguously stated—conclusion that "in the pursuit of peace, people are doing things that have a direct bearing on war."

The question, of course, at once arises, "What people are doing what things?" Dr. Beard attempts to answer this question (which he himself does not put so baldly) by a careful survey of the economic and financial factors which led up to our entry into the last War. Leaning heavily upon official documents he shows how the gradual involvement of American business and capital in the years 1914-1917 produced a situation which automatically compelled our bankers and industrialists to adopt a military line in favor of the Allies. "Act I" beginning with the earnest but futile efforts of Secretary of State Bryan to stop the dangerous flow of American credits to Europe ("money is the worst of all contrabands"), ends with the government, through Mr. Bryan and his Counselor, Robert Lansing, appealing to the House of Morgan on ineffectual moral grounds not to defy "the true spirit of neutrality" by extending loans to belligerents. "Act II" shows how the bankers, having gained the first point, proceed merrily to tie the government in a series of Gordian knots reaching all the way from Washington to Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. Each knot means fresh millions of credits from the Morgans, National City and their numerous subsidiaries; these credits pump new blood into an ailing American industry—which promptly starts bamboozling American workers with an illusory "prosperity" behind which the War Department draws up its elaborate blue-prints for an "emergency." The "Third Act" is where the plot thickens to the consistency of blood: "unless American investors now put up the money to pay Americans for American goods bought by the Allies, the outcome would be disastrous." The colossal and ever-mounting debt, which started as a trickle from Wall Street, had become a tidal wave which was swiftly engulfing the American people. With the exception, naturally, of the big capitalists, who had meanwhile very cleverly built an ark out of their patriotically earned profits. "Act Four" Ambassador Page enters the scene with his famous cable to Wilson: the drums start their long roll and several million Americans—without prejudice to color, sex, race or creed—stand by to usher in the next stage of American imperialism.

That, substantially, is the burden of Professor Beard's story. Although told with great brevity, the salient points from the record are well brought out, and all of them converge like the spokes of a Juggernaut wheel upon the pivotal fact of "business as usual." Beard very sensibly scoffs at the idea that one or another "incident" brought on the war: these were merely so many "trigger-causes," im-

potent to act unless the gun were loaded. He is particularly severe on the theory (recently dredged up and popularized by Charles Seymour) that the German submarine campaign, by itself, led to the declaration of war. In this connection he presents the following extraordinary bit of dialogue between President Wilson and Senator McCumber, as introduced into the records of the Nye Committee: Senator McCumber: Do you think that if Germany had committed no act of war or no act of injustice against our citizens we would have gotten into the war? President Wilson: I think so. Senator McCumber: You think that we would have gotten into it anyway? President Wilson: I do.

So much for the man who was re-elected for having "kept us out of war" and with whose name—as Karl Radek shrewdly pointed out twelve years ago—"is bound up the last Utopia of the bourgeoisie . . . a Utopia which is the last great idea of the capitalist world."

What Next?

PROFESSOR BEARD thinks that our experience in the last war, properly digested and applied, can help us to keep out of another one. At this point, however, his realism gives way to confusion, a confusion that arises from his failure to "go the whole hog" in his condemnation of the system which he has shown to be inseparable from war. Admitting his profound disbelief in the effectiveness of "neutrality" measures (whose support by bankers and munitions makers seems "not to their discredit"), Dr. Beard immediately contradicts himself by coming out in favor of "mandatory neutrality"—particularly on those issues which he himself recognizes as entirely beyond the power of an imperialist state to control: "an embargo on the sale of munitions and the extension of credits to belligerents, and a restriction of sales to neutrals engaged in reselling to belligerents." That this idea receives lip-service from both military and industrial leaders appears not to strike him as dangerously paradoxical: indeed, one of the advantages of "mandatory neutrality" is that "bankers would have to go to Congress more or less openly, instead of slipping around to the State Department or the Metropolitan Club." So, just as in 1917—and throughout our whole history—the "bankers" will again have an inside track: only (if we are to believe Dr. Beard) in the future they will respect the "educative" effect of such an arrangement—and utilize it to help America in the noble work of "tilling her own garden." In other words, war is to be kept out of America by keeping America out of the world—not (as we are learning from the genuine internationalism of the Soviet Union) by keeping war out of the world.

Dr. Beard wishes, with all his heart and soul, to see the "racket" of imperialism abolished. He has shown how this racket worked twenty years ago; he sees it speeding up for a new reign of terror today. Can he not also see that if war is the product of forces unloosed by one system (capitalism), it can be abolished only through the forces released by that system's destined adversary and successor—Communism? If devils do not "cause" war, then surely human beings—resolute millions of human beings throughout the world—can, by a disciplined solidarity, lay the foundations of an enduring peace.

(*The Devil Theory of War, an Inquiry into the Nature of History and the Possibility of Keeping Out of War, by Charles A. Beard. New York, Vanguard Press, 124 pages, \$1.50.*)

erty-stricken peasants. And besides the peasants cannot wait.

In spite of these difficulties, the peasants who have taken possession of the land work it with love and faith. I have rarely seen farmers take such care of their soil. Here it is a question of a genuine tie which has just united the yuntero sentimentally with his bit of soil, bringing joy into the lives of these unfortunates who had been deprived of everything, so that they know themselves to be the owners of the soil which they till so joyfully now.

Today the great estates on which the farm workers for long centuries had never tilled the soil except for the benefit of the farmer (who himself merely managed the wealth confided into his hands), the psychological conditions for collective labor are often mature: it will be simple for the yuntero to understand how labor carried on by a peasant community tilling for itself can be much more productive. (Translated by Herve Rosier.)

THEATRE

Amateur One-Acters

EACH IN HIS PLACE, a one-act play by Sol Hollander, staged by David Holtz. ONE OF THE BRAVEST, a one-act play in three scenes by E. Abeles, staged by Nadya Ramonov. TROOPS ARE MARCHING, a mass chant by Moishe Nadir, translated from the Yiddish by Mark Feder, and staged by Mark Feder; choreography by Adele Jerome. At the New Theatre Playhouse.

By HERB ROSEN

IN ORDER to sense the deepest and most basic currents in the Left theatre, it is often valuable to see the productions of the small amateur theatres. Despite their many faults, they have a sense of vitality and movement which overcomes mistakes of both dramatist and producer. The New Theatre Players, though they have just begun the long climb upward, know what their goal is—and they are moving toward it.

The most interesting presentation of the evening was the last, that of Moishe Nadir's "Troops Are Marching." Unlike the other dramatists whose work was shown, Nadir has a powerful command of the dramatic, which, combined with a deep hatred for war and a fine poetic sight, does not slacken the tension of the emotions until the end. The group grasped the spirit of the work, and carried the audience along despite acoustical difficulties at certain points.

Abeles' play, "One of the Bravest," is based on the same theme as Odets' "Till the Day I Die," and suffers thereby. The first scene in the Nazi Brown-House of tortures is very effective in the use of almost symbolic methods, but is unable to continue the dramatic tension in the two other scenes which follow. The horror and tenseness of underground Communist activity in Nazi Germany is adequately conveyed.

"Each in His Place," by Sol Hollander, one-act drama of domestic conflict during a miners' strike. Hollander, a young writer, attempts to put too much into a one-act piece, and he is not quite sure of himself technically. His work needs considerable polishing and attention to elementary rules of the dramatic art, and would be much more real, in this reviewer's opinion, if drawn from his own experience.

ART

Children's Art School Camp

THE first artists' colony for children was launched at the initial meeting of the Parents' Association of the children's classes at the American Artists School, 131 West 14th Street on May 16. It is to be a non-profit making venture for the purpose of providing a summer place for the children where they will work in the open under the guidance of competent art teachers. A site on a lake, near Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, has been donated and labor for building the camp has been volunteered. Work is now in progress to complete the project before the summer.

A puppet show to be given on June 14 at the American Artists School will help meet the expenses of the camp. This show is entirely the work of the children. They have written the play, planned the sequences, will manipulate puppets of their own make and speak the parts. Tentatively, the plans are to classify the children according to age and send them in shifts of ten until the camp is enlarged to accommodate them all at once.

Offers of assistance in any branch of the building and operation of the camp, as well as donations of building supplies and household equipment will be welcomed by the Parents' Association. Interested persons can contact Miss Beatrice Edelman, American Artists School, 131 West 14th Street, New York City.

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questions are asked to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: What are the incomes and living conditions of the highest Soviet officials—Joseph Stalin, Maxim Litvinov, etc.—H. L. G.

Answer: Stalin and other leading political figures in the Soviet Union have incomes which are comparable to those of the average highly-skilled Soviet worker, that is around six hundred rubles a month. Many skilled workers and technicians in fact enjoy incomes which are considerably larger than those of the typical government official; the average Stakhanovite worker, for example, receives an income which runs well over 1,000 rubles per month.

Since most of the higher government officials are members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, their incomes are strictly limited by the Party regulation prohibiting any member from receiving more than a specified maximum. This maximum varies from one district to another, depending on differences in living costs; in the Moscow district, for example, this maximum was until recently set at 300 rubles per month, and has lately been raised to 600 rubles per month to keep pace with the general rise in living standards, and doubling of average wages of all workers, since 1932. If the Party member's office carries a higher salary than this specified maximum, the balance is required to be surrendered into the Party funds. Income of Party members from other sources, such as authorship and journalism, besides being subject to the ordinary progressive income tax to which all residents of the U.S.S.R. are liable, is affected by a further Party regulation requiring the surrender of 20 or 30 per cent of the total (in some cases even 50 per cent) into the Party funds. These Party regulations limiting the income of its members were established on the general principle that no government or Party official should receive an income substantially greater than that of the skilled and zealous manual worker. And Party members, being Communists, willingly abide by this Party regulation because they know that they are working not for personal gain but in order to contribute to the building up of a classless society.

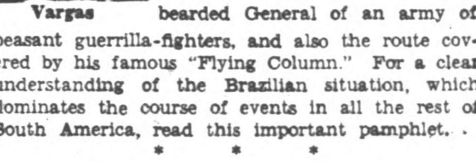
With all the slander that has been spread in the capitalist press in regard to the Soviet leaders, there is one thing that all foreign press reporters have had to admit: that Stalin and other leaders work extremely hard and live very simply. The distinguished Fabian Socialists, Beatrice and Sidney Webb, who made an exhaustive study of various aspects of Soviet life in preparation for their monumental work *Soviet Communism*, came to the inescapable conclusion that the leading Soviet officials, "unlike the leading administrators of every other great nation, are found occupying flats of three or four rooms, with their wives often going out to work for wages, and altogether living a life not substantially differing, in the total of personal expenditure, from that which is open to the most highly-skilled manual workers of their own country."

LIFE and LITERATURE

Break the Grip of Vargas!

A POWERFUL weapon in the struggle to free the beloved leader of the South American masses from the bloody grip of dictator Vargas, is the new pamphlet, *Luis Carlos Prestes, The Struggle for Liberation in Brazil*, price five cents, now ready for distribution. Describing the evolution of Prestes

from a young military cadet to a brilliant revolutionary fighter for the liberation of the Brazilian people, the pamphlet gives a vivid picture of the growing struggles against both foreign imperialism and the native feudal landlords. Four rare photographs show Prestes as a young cadet, as a mature man, as the ragged, bearded General of an army of peasant guerrilla-fighters, and also the route covered by his famous "Flying Column." For a clear understanding of the Brazilian situation, which dominates the course of events in all the rest of South America, read this important pamphlet.



Vargas bearded General of an army of peasant guerrilla-fighters, and also the route covered by his famous "Flying Column." For a clear understanding of the Brazilian situation, which dominates the course of events in all the rest of South America, read this important pamphlet.

Fiction and Plays for Workers

QUITE a number of low-priced novels, plays and books of short stories are available in the Workers Bookshops, written by outstanding writers of many countries. Among these we recommend *Six Seamen*, by Mike Bell, price fifteen cents; *White Stone*, by M. Chumandrin, price ten cents; *Soviet Main Street*, by Myra Page, price fifteen cents; *Life in Review*, by Semyon Narinyan, price ten cents; *Civil War in the Taiga*, by I. Strod, price twenty-five cents; *Armoured Train 14-68*, a play by V. Ivanov, price twenty-five cents, and many others. We urge our readers to visit their nearest Workers Bookshop and look over these splendid books.

The New C. I.

THE new, No. 5, issue of *The Communist International* brings a wealth of vital material to all students of the world revolutionary movement. Of outstanding interest for American trade union and unorganized workers is William Z. Foster's "The Industrial Union Bloc in the American Federation of Labor." E. Varga, brilliant Marxist economist, contributes "The Capitalist Way Out of the Economic Crisis." A vivid account of the advances made by Soviet Georgia under Socialism is entitled "The Victory of the National Policy of Lenin and Stalin," by Laurence Beria. Other important articles are by Harry Pollitt, Wilhelm Pieck, A. Sergeev and others. Don't miss this splendid number.

Peace Versus War!

PEACE vs. WAR, *The Communist Position*, is the title of the stirring new pamphlet by F. Lang, which has just been added to the long list of anti-fascist fighters published in recent months. Calling for a world front of workers, farmers and all friends of peace, the author gives a brilliant analysis of the struggles against fascism now going on in France, Spain, Germany, China, Japan, Italy and other countries. This valuable and timely pamphlet, price five cents, calls for the broadest distribution in shop and neighborhood. Every friend of peace will find it a real guide in the fight against the war-mongers.

Axe Started on NRA Year Ago After Reaction Reaped Benefits

ANNIVERSARY SUMMARY SHOWS 'NEW DEAL' WAS USED BY WALL STREET TO RESTORE PROFITS AND STRENGTHEN GRIP ON NATION

ONE year ago today the axe of the Supreme Court descended on the neck of the very sick Blue Eagle. The nine black-robed old men, who are the real government of the United States, said in effect that Congress, which is supposed to legislate in the interests of the common people, has no right to pass laws for the protection of labor.

Seven months later this supreme and unlimited government knocked out the second pillar of the New Deal temple, the AAA, declaring that Congress cannot use the taxing power, granted in the Constitution, in order to protect the farmers.

It seems that only exploitation is constitutional, according to the Supreme Court.

The overthrow of the NRA and AAA, and the more recent decisions on the Guffey and the Municipal Bankruptcy Acts are milestones in the march of Big Business reaction against the fundamental economic and political rights of the common people of this country.

Today the whole bloc of Liberty League-Hearst reaction, which is concentrated chiefly around the Republican Party, is utilizing the Supreme Court—whom the Constitution never gave the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional—in order to nullify even the pretense at democratic rule and to prepare the way for a fascist dictatorship.

What has happened since the scuttling of the NRA? The monthly survey of the American Federation of Labor tells part of the story.

In the first quarter of this year profits were 36 per cent higher than in the same period of 1935, while production increased 10 per cent. But the average work week was two hours longer, real wages (that is, money wages as compared with the rise in living costs) increased only 2 per cent, and employment—despite the 10 per cent jump in production—was only 2.4 per cent greater.

It is, however, not true, as William Green, president of the A. F. of L. stated, that "under the NRA re-employment kept pace with business recovery." Green himself declared on April 5, 1935 (when the NRA was still operating), that "no progress is being made in industrial employment at present."

The fact is that the powerful Wall Street corporations used the NRA to restore their profits and strengthen their grip on the country, and when they had gotten all they could out of it, used the Supreme Court to kill the NRA.

And these powerful Wall Street groups, who once supported the New Deal, have turned against Roosevelt because they want to do away with even the most meager concessions won by the workers and to drive full steam ahead against the liberties of the people.

One year after the death of the NRA it is clearer than ever that Roosevelt, who refuses to do anything to curb the power of the Supreme Court, is nothing but

a barrier of straw in the path of the Republican-Liberty League-Hearst juggernaut.

And clearer than ever is it that the workers and the masses of the people must use all their economic and political strength if Wall Street reaction is to be halted.

Strengthening of the movement for industrial unionism, particularly the launching of a nationwide drive to organize the half million steel workers, and the building of an aggressive, anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party on a local, state and national scale—these are the most urgent immediate tasks facing the labor movement.

The Hearsts and Liberty Leaguers, in their defense of the Supreme Court, are reviving in modern dress the reactionary doctrine of the divine right of kings—just as their Tory political ancestors did before them.

It is time for the people to speak and ACT—as decisively as did their forefathers in 1776 and 1861.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1936

Hillman's Declaration

THE declaration of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at its eleventh biennial convention in Cleveland, that the Amalgamated pledges its support for the building of local and State Farmer-Labor Party groups, is to be welcomed.

This utterance, made by one of the outstanding figures in the American Federation of Labor, will add strength to the conference in Chicago May 30-31, called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, for the purpose of aiding local and state movements and considering steps to launch a national Farmer-Labor Party this year.

Hillman's statement also offers the hope that Labor's Non-Partisan League will take a similar position. This organization has been formed by John L. Lewis, Hillman and other A. F. of L. leaders to swing labor votes behind President Roosevelt.

We disagree with their support of Roosevelt and with their failure to put any demands to the President, but certainly, in view of our common opposition, to the ultra reactionary Republican-Liberty League-Hearst alliance, we can agree to work together in the building of local and state Farmer-Labor movements.

And since there is no longer any possibility of a Farmer-Labor Presidential ticket this year, there is every reason for the supporters of Labor's Non-Partisan League to participate actively in the movement for a national Farmer-Labor Party.

Curb Its Power

THE Liberty League reactionaries must be proud of one of their chief aids—the United States Supreme Court. It certainly knows how to carry out its part of the job in destroying even the merest semblance of social legislation.

Monday, five of these nine old men, "who can do no wrong," knocked out the 1934 Municipal Bankruptcy Act and thus condemned municipalities and other subdivisions of the states to eternal and hopeless bankruptcy. The decision means money in the pockets of a handful of bondholders and coupon-clippers whose profits might be slightly cut in order to get the cities and counties out of their financial difficulties and relieve the people of crushing taxes.

But the decision is even more ominous. The Republican-Liberty League reactionaries have been crying for federal relief to be turned back to the states and municipalities—a cry which the Roosevelt administration has partially heeded.

But now comes the Supreme Court and decrees that cities and States must remain insolvent, thus permanently disabling them from tackling the giant responsibilities of relief. A beautiful prospect for the 16,000,000 unemployed—already suffering from starvation relief pittance.

Add the Guffey Coal Control Act to the Bankruptcy decision and the total is two more examples of the Supreme Court's reactionary drive to kill all social legislation. And two more big reasons why workers and progressives should demand a curb to the power of the Supreme Court to flaunt and nullify acts of Congress.

United Youth Day

AS spandeaule orators in the various cities of the nation will describe the glories of death on the battlefield, the young people of the United States will commemorate those who have died in the country's wars, by marching for peace.

Under the auspices of the American Youth Congress, great multitudes of young people will march on May 30 in united ranks, raising high their slogan of "Jobs, Not Cannons."

Young people in this country have indelibly stamped May 30 with the name United Youth Day, but May 30 is not only a day for youth. The ranks of the United Youth Day parades should be swelled by tens of thousands of adults who are youthful enough to march in united ranks for peace.

For a United I.S.U.

NEW YORK'S striking seamen, carrying on their eight-week old walkout in the face of tremendous difficulties, have finally forced the international executive board of the union to consider the grievances of the rank and file.

In Chicago yesterday, the members of that board listened to the statement submitted by Joe Curran and the strikers' committee on behalf of the membership of New York. This constitutes an important step forward, since the difficulties with which the strikers have been confronted have arisen mainly from the refusal of the union officers to abide by the decisions of the membership.

The executive committee has listened to the statements of the strikers and has asked them to submit concrete proposals. But the situation demands more than a "formal hearing" on the grievances of the New York strikers. It demands action on the part of the executive committee, whose members must recognize that the consistent disregard of the democratic rights of the I.S.U. membership has led to a situation in which the union's very existence is threatened.

What should be done—and what would aid in strengthening the union—is summed up, in simple words, in the following sentence from the strikers' statement:

"We must have a united union and our union can be united if the membership is given final voice and vote on all questions."

400,000 Steel Workers

IN tomorrow's Daily Worker we are publishing an article by Comrade B. K. Gebert on the present situation in the steel industry and on the urgent need for the opening of the big steel drive at once. It is an article which all Communists, Socialists and other workers in the steel industry should read.

At Bridgeville, Pa., 800 striking steel workers have won their fight. At Portsmouth, Ohio, 5,500 have come out on strike against the company union. These are not isolated examples of the revolt against the anti-union conditions in Steel. The steel workers throughout the nation as a whole are prepared to march toward unionism.

What is holding back the organization of these 400,000 workers? There has been much talk about it, but precious little action. One great obstacle is the drooling leadership of the Amalgamated Association, which is doing everything in its power to halt such a campaign.

The job before the progressives in Steel is clear. It is: BUILD THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION. Enlarge the membership, in order that a larger portion of the workers may be able to exert themselves within the A.A. ranks for industrial unionism and the launching of the big drive. This is a task for TODAY. There is no time to lose.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Experiences in Jersey In Getting Out Unit and Shop Bulletins

THE experiences in the issuing of neighborhood papers for the May Day campaign in the Passaic Section (New Jersey), are of sufficient interest to warrant mention.

Previous attempts, on numerous occasions, to get the units to issue street bulletins were usually unsuccessful. There were several reasons for this. In most of the units, the comrades had difficulty in writing. If they were able to write, they did not have enough confidence in themselves to compose an article, but were glad to leave it to the section organizer or to other "more developed" comrades, usually non-proletarian. Secondly, due to the extreme organizational looseness in the section, there was no efficient way to bring pressure on the units and to check their progress in planning and issuing neighborhood papers. Only the Hackensack unit, in which there are many comrades with considerable schooling, issued such papers with any regularity.

With the tightening of the section apparatus which took place in February and March, with the establishment of weekly meetings of unit organizers, it was made possible to keep in close touch with the units. Early in April the task was given to every unit to issue a paper for May Day. A contest was announced to see what unit would issue the best paper. The weekly section directives kept reminding the units and a check-up was made at the organizers' meetings. In this way it was impossible for the units to "forget" about their paper. As a result, four units, Hackensack, Lyndhurst, North End and Needle issued papers, in addition to the Lodi shop paper. The latter, unfortunately, has to be written by comrades not in the shop. The Needle bulletin was not distributed because of late issue and very bad stenciling, but its preparation provides interesting lessons.

THE fact that papers were issued by Lyndhurst, North End and Needle units was most gratifying. Many of the comrades who wrote for these papers previously had been positive that they could not do so. In the Needle unit a number of foreign-born comrades who write English with the greatest difficulty, also wrote articles. The language was faulty, of course, and had to be corrected, but the thoughts expressed were good. The comrades who corrected the English did not alter the phrasing, and the result was simple but effective sentences.

There are a number of weaknesses that must be noted. Many of the units delayed until the last minute, then had to get out their bulletins in a rush. As a result the articles were not discussed by the entire unit and the bulletin in some cases was the product of individual and not collective work. The technical work and the make-up of all the bulletins could be improved greatly. No attempt will be made here to criticize the articles politically, except to remark that a much better choice of topics could have been made in most cases and that local issues were hardly raised at all. A number of other errors will be revealed in the reviews made by a District comrade, which will be given to the units.

DESPITE the results obtained for May Day, it is questionable whether the Party members in the units really appreciate what a powerful weapon the street bulletin can be. It can bring to many hundreds the Party position on many questions. If the bulletin deals concretely with problems that are close and troubling to the workers, it can win for the Party their respect and confidence.

The units are already on notice to prepare their bulletins for June. It remains to be seen what the response will be, and what improvements will be made.

M. C., Section Organizer, Passaic.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 13th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

THE OCTOPUS!

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Text of Browder Reports Available in Print

Atlanta, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I attended the meeting in New York at the Madison Square Garden last week. I was much impressed by the speech of Mr. Browder. I would like to get the complete text of it so I may study it more fully. I believe it is to be published in the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker.

A.

Makes 'Intelligent Reader' Find Out for Himself

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I'm not a "Dear Editor" addict, nor am I a Communist—yet. But much more of such stuff as that by William Lucas in Liberty, of May 23, turning one's stomach as it did mine, can have only one result—an intelligent reader will make an effort to find out for himself what it's all about. I'm not a Liberty reader, but the title of Lucas' article on the cover caused me to part with five cents, which in some places could have purchased a small beer. "Small beer" or "small potatoes" or anything else you can think of small enough is just what I got for my nickel.

H. H.

Readers are urged to write in the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

'Human Interest' News Is 'Flesh on the Skeleton'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Permit me to contribute a letter in the discussion on what's the matter with the Daily Worker and how it can be improved. I think the chief fault with the "Daily" is that it is devoting itself to too much narrow reporting and re-writing of news. The "Daily" has become monotonously one color, all straight, hard news, repetitions. No humorous or satirical stories, no human interest stories, just the bare, stark skeleton of the class struggle.

For instance, why couldn't such shocking popular stories like the shooting of the 16-year-old Livermore boy by his drunken mother; the killing of his mistress by a young millionaire; the cesspool revealed in the Vanderbilt trial; why couldn't these separate instances of the scandalous life of the upper class have been dramatized and exposed as to how it is an expression of decaying parasitic capitalism. These are the parasites we are exploited for; and this is the life they lead, on our sweat and blood.

The dramatization and examination of the roots of the present Luciano vice trial now so much in the public eye could have more appeals, more lessons, more damnation of our system, more arousing material to fight for a Farmer-Labor Party than the narrow reports of a dozen

economic notes. Why? Because it has a universal emotional appeal, because the story of girls selling their bodies drives more deep into human indignation than the news of a wage cut, except perhaps to the group of workers immediately affected.

Please, comrades, put some flesh on the "Daily," make it a robust, bouncing, revolutionary organ. Let us speak out loudly and boldly with all the force and vigor that our movement generates and it will be heard.

R. R.

Plan to Save Literature From Bookshelf Stagnation

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is the custom among radicals to further their views by passing on to acquaintances the literature they absorbed to prevent such literature from gathering dust, instead of gathering recruits to the working class movement.

To insure against bookshelf stagnation:

- 1—A national committee should be formed to receive discarded books.
- 2—Local committees in cities and villages should be formed to order from the national committee important books absent from their home public libraries.
- 3—These books, the most socially prominent and respected member of the local committee is to offer to the library as a personal gift.

Used copies of "It can't happen here," "I write as I please," "What so proudly we hallooed," "Imperialist Hearst," may thus permeate the lie-packed minds of a nation instead of stagnating on a shelf. A. F.

World Front

By THEODORE REPARD

The Winner: Cordell Hull! Two Can Play the Game What Wall Street Wants

GIVE this week's prize scalpel to Secretary of State Cordell Hull. There's not a competitor in sight.

Hull likes it to be known that he is the last champion of free trade in an ugly world full of assorted trade restrictions, import and export quotas, most-favored nation clauses, and whatnot. This crusader against high tariff walls told the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor in New York last Friday a thing or two. Fighting the good fight and in so many words, Hull warned the merchants of Gotham that the world had to choose between free trade or war.

Writing speeches too far in advance sometimes leads to considerable embarrassment. Just the day before Hull's boss, Franklin D. Roosevelt, had cracked down on Japanese cotton cloth imports with a 42 per cent tariff rate. About 90 per cent of Japan's total cotton cloth export is involved. Next day, Roosevelt had to issue an official statement to the effect that jacking up the tariff against the Japanese cotton cloth "was not in conflict with his general program of lowering trade barriers."

MONDAY'S reports brought further warnings by the Roosevelt Administration against Japan. This time, the threat of "diplomatic action" undoubtedly accompanied by fierce trade war went directly to the source of the friction: Japan's evasion of Chinese duties by large-scale "smuggling" operations. Secretary of State Cordell Hull—crusader extra-ordinaire against high tariffs—had to threaten some more drastic action in the form of higher American duties against Japanese goods unless Japanese imperialism came to terms on the largest untapped market in the world—China.

Japan has been playing a shifty game in the Far East by means of the "smuggling" racket. Japanese importers simply refuse to pay duty on goods to the Nanking government tax collectors. The Chinese tax collectors can do little to remedy the situation because their patrol boats are completely disarmed. Paving practically no tariff, Japanese goods are driving all other goods out of the Chinese market. At the same time, the Nanking government is going broke because of its failure to collect duties on Japanese imports, the chief source of revenue.

WALL STREET doesn't like the situation a bit. When Roosevelt raises tariff rates against Japanese cotton cloth exports to the United States, he is warning the Japanese government with the delicacy of a sledge-hammer that American imperialism has not given up the struggle for the Far Eastern markets.

This is in line with the main foreign policy of the Administration. While American imperialism is not in a position to oppose the Japanese conquest of China by main force, it is set resolved to put every possible obstacle in the way of Japan's achieving complete and unchallenged hegemony. Some time ago, Roosevelt experimented with currency manipulations with China to meet the challenge of Japan. Now, he is resorting to high tariff walls shutting the Japanese out of the American market just as Japan is shutting Wall Street out of the Chinese market.

American imperialism prepares for a war in the future on the largest scale ever pursued in the peace-time history of the country, throws obstacles after obstacle in the way of the Japanese in order to impede the speed of the conquest of China, and always keeps a sharp weather-eye out for the main chance when a fight to the finish can be successfully fought.

HERBERT ZAM finally came across with a retraction in the current Socialist Call on his libel about the French Communist Monmousseau's alleged demand that France answer "cannon with cannon and shell with shell." As pointed out in the Daily Worker, Monmousseau was referring to the Soviet Union, not France. Zam made the spurious Monmousseau quotation the basis for a column which tried to prove that the Communist war policy is indistinguishable from the right-wing Socialists. The deductions drawn from the quotation were as spurious as the quotation itself.

TO FURTHER UNITY

"To facilitate the development of more effective united front activities between your Party and ours, and quite in accord with the expressed position of your leadership spokesmen, we propose:

"The establishment of systematic, joint consultations between the Socialist and Communist Parties for the purpose of carrying through joint activities on all specific issues. We expressly urge that such joint consultations take place in connection with our joint policies in the forthcoming national, state and local elections, in the furthering of our efforts to build the Farmer-Labor Party and in exploring the possibilities of a joint Socialist-Communist presidential campaign."—From letter of Central Committee of Communist Party to national convention of Socialist Party.