

WORKERS! DEMONSTRATE ON AUGUST FIRST!

Defend Yourself; Defend the Soviet Union
Join the World-Wide Protest



Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 178

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

The Negro and August 1st

This is a short reminder:
Every Negro of the working class, and every Negro (including intellectuals and members of the middle class) who is sincerely devoted to the struggle for the freedom of the Negro people as an oppressed minority—every Negro except those upper and middle class "leaders" who make a well-paid profession as agents of the white ruling class among the Negro masses:

Must take part in the great demonstration on August First against imperialist war!

Everyone must remember the particular interest of the Negro people in the question of imperialist war. Remember the Jim Crow regiments, the persecution of Negroes drafted into the world imperialist war, the Brownsville, Texas outrage when Negro soldiers were stood up against the wall and shot or sentenced to long prison terms, the lynching of black soldiers in uniform, the fiendish colonial slavery of the Negro people of Haiti and other Latin-American countries to the Wall Street imperialists, the Yankee warships now making war for imperialist "white supremacy" in China, the enslavement of Porto Rico, and of the Virgin Islands, enslavement of the Negro masses wherever the "Dollar Democracy" of Yankee imperialism reigns! Bear in mind the terrible slavery of the Negro people in the Southern States of American imperialism, as well as the persecution of the Negroes in the Northern cities. Remember that this is all a part of capitalism—now woven into the fabric of this imperialist "democracy." Remember that today Negro tenant farmers and share croppers are being hunted down like wild animals in the State of Alabama with the full approval of the Wall Street government at Washington. Remember that the lynching, organized murder and peonage that the Negro people live under in these United States are an integral part of the system of American imperialism that is now preparing to plunge the masses into another world slaughter to preserve the same system of imperialist Jim-crow slavery!

Remember that the present Hoover plan for a criminal imperialist war for the destruction of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a plan to drown in blood the greatest triumph of the working class and the exploited peoples of all history. Hoover's war against the Soviet Union will be a war against the oppressed "races" just as much as is the present shooting of Negro share croppers in Alabama.

The demonstration of August First is not a pacifist demonstration. It is a fighting demonstration against imperialist war. It is a fighting demonstration against capitalist slavery. It is a fighting demonstration in defense of the colored colonial slaves of Wall Street imperialism, whether these be in Alabama, Haiti, Nicaragua, or in the Philippines.

The demonstration on August first is a fighting demonstration to save the lives and liberties of the nine innocent Negro boys framed up and sentenced to death at Scottsboro. It is a fighting demonstration against the white ruling class terror against the Negro share croppers of the South.

It is a fighting demonstration for equal rights and self-determination for the Negro people.

It is a fighting demonstration for the solidarity of the Negro and white workers.

The demonstration against war this year is the greatest demonstration for the Scottsboro boys.

This is a reminder, not only to the Negro masses that they owe it as a duty to their own cause to participate in the demonstration of August first—it is also a reminder to all members and functionaries of the Communist Party and all of its Districts, in all of the 175 cities in which the demonstrations will occur on August First—to see to it that the Negro masses are drawn into this great demonstration by scores and tens of thousands.

One of the measures of the success of the August First demonstration will be the number of the tens of thousands of Negroes participating.

One of the measures of success of the fight to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys and to combat the murderous terror against the Alabama share croppers, will be the degree of participation of the Negro masses in the August First demonstration.

August First must be made the greatest demonstration of the Negro masses.

All Aid to the Striking Miners

WHILE the famous "Hoover plan"—both of them—and the failure that has resulted, are pushing the imperialists ever nearer to a new and more terrible world war, a war directed first of all against the Soviet Union, under the Hoover plan of "maintaining prosperity" put out after Hoover's conference with business and labor leaders in 1929, a capitalist war against the American working class has long taken its toll of misery and death.

The miners have borne the brunt of capitalist attack, even before "prosperity" faded in 1929. Already since 1927, when the Western Pennsylvania miners were completely sold out by the United Mine Workers (U. M. W. A.), these miners have been slowly starving to death. When they struck it was because they actually felt that they may as well starve striking as starve while working at wages which had been cut time and again.

That they are making a fight both obstinate and heroic is clear to all. So clear, indeed, that the mine operators are greatly disturbed at the rejection by the miners of the treacherous U. M. W. A. which rejected the mine fields only to find that the miners have gone over to the revolutionary union, the National Miners' Union of the Trade Union Unity League.

The operators, who thought they were "through with unions," now are trying their damndest to bring back the U. M. W. A. traitors, Lewis and Fagan, and force the miners to accept them by force of hunger. A letter from an operator, published in the N. Y. Post of July 21, reveals how the mine owners regard the U. M. W. A. as a company union. This operator is quoted as saying:

"I have about reached the conclusion that I prefer to deal with a good union. The only way to solve the wage problem is to put all competitive fields under a well-managed union. There is a great danger that industries other than coal are already infected with Communism, and the sooner this tendency is headed off the better for the United States of America, even if it requires the help of the United Mine Workers to throw the National Miners' Union out of the mines."

What this mine owner wants is a "good" union, a "well-managed" union, that will serve all mine owners as a fascist organization to strangle this strike—and other strikes—of the miners against wage cuts and starvation. This fascist organization should be the basis, in this scoundrel's opinion, for similar fascist "unions" in "other industries."

The answer of the miners is already clear: They have strengthened their fight and spread it ever wider! But the workers of these "other industries" must rally to their support, must back up these fighters on the class war front who are striking against starvation.

Every aid, every penny and loaf of bread that can be spared by any worker outside the striking coal fields—or in them, as well—must go to feed these fighters and their brave women and children! It is a fight against starvation, against fascist "unions" ruled by the capitalists!

Remember the miners when you demonstrate against capitalist war on August First! Capitalist war is always war upon the workers! Down with capitalist war! Win the strikes in the mines and the textile mills! All aid to the battling miners!

R. I. STRIKE HOLDS FIRM; HIT TERROR

Report More Out At Shawshen in Am. Woolen

PUTNAM, Conn., July 23.—M. Salzberg, whose silk mill here has been struck solid by the 300 workers organized in the N. T. W. U., is again calling for conferences with the strike committee will be finally decided on by the mass of the strikers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 23.—The delegation of the Weybosset strikers from Olneyville received the information here today that the weavers of the Shawshen village mill of the American Woolen Co. went out on strike. This report has not yet been verified. The Shawshen mill was the only one of the string of A. W. C. mills in the Lawrence vicinity that did not strike last February. According to the report the weavers went out against the speed-up.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 23.—Preparations were made by the Royal strikers to send a mass delegation to the mayor to demand that the rights of the workers to strike, picket, and assemble be recognized. The mass delegation will also score the policy of the city administration which spends thousands of dollars for police to break strikes, but does not give a cent for unemployment insurance. A united front conference of all workers organizations leading to demonstrations in Pawtucket and Central Falls on this issue has also been decided on. The delegation will visit the mayor on Friday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—A delegation of Weybosset strikers visited the board of public safety of the state of R. I. and demanded that the rights of the workers to strike and picket be recognized. The Olneyville police under the direction of Captain Kelly had been dispersing the picket lines under the orders of A. H. Eddy, resident manager, A. W. C. The pretext used by the police was the fake bosses' vote held in Library Hall last Monday. The mass pressure by the strikers forced the police to change their mind on the question of the strike "being all over." The state board of public safety was forced to recognize the rights of the workers to picket and to declare that the strike was still in effect. More moves will be made to take away the workers' rights.

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST MEET IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—About 1000 workers, Negro and white gathered in mass meeting Wednesday night at Gay and Willard Ave. to demand the immediate release of the 9 innocent Scottsboro boys. Raymond and Kominsky spoke. The whole Negro section here is agitated against the vicious system of lynching and discrimination.

4,000 At Funeral of Murdered Miner Pledge More Determined Fight to Win Strike Victory

WHEELING, W. Va., July 24.—Two thousand miners joined the funeral march at the burial of William Simons, 16-year-old miner who was shot down by a mine boss recently. Over 4,000 attended the mass funeral. Simons was a member of the Youth Section of the National Miners Union and a member of the Young Communist League.

Miners, young miners, women and children from all sections of the Ohio coal region gathered at Miltonville and marched over two miles in the blazing sun to the cemetery. The procession was led by young workers and children. Chandler, Harvey and Silver were the speakers at the miners rally attended by over 4,000. The miners declared their determination for a more intensive fight against starvation and the terror of the bosses. They enthusiastically greeted the call for greater struggle.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, July 24.—The most intense indignation of the striking miners in Eastern Ohio over the murder of 16-year-old William

Overcome the Lagging Behind!

To all Party Committees, Units and Members

In the past week has appeared a slackening of preparations for August First Anti-War Demonstrations. This dangerous lagging occurs just at the moment when the war danger takes on more concrete forms than ever since 1914-18. It is caused by organizational weakness in the Party's work. At the same time the responsiveness of the masses to our slogans is growing by leaps and bounds.

The Central Committee sounds an alarm for the entire Party. It calls upon every committee and every unit to immediately undertake a thorough and searching check-up on the execution of all decisions and plans for mass mobilization on August First.

In the week remaining we must revive all work with tenfold energy, follow up every detailed plan, place personal responsibility upon particular comrades for the execution of each concrete task, and activate the non-Party mass organization as never before.

The Central Committee demands an accounting from every Committee and unit for the thorough execution of this mobilization order.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P.U.S.A.

Preliminary Hearing for Negro Croppers Tuesday; Big Demonstrations Aug. 1

International Working Class to Protest Murderous Landlords' Terror and Demand the Release of Croppers, Scottsboro Boys

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 24.—For the second time within the short period of a few weeks the eyes of the working class of the whole world will be focused on an Alabama boss court as 60 framed-up Negro croppers come up for a preliminary hearing next Tuesday.

TRY TO MURDER ILLD ORGANIZER

Coal Thugs Dynamite Car Used by London

HARLAN, Ky., July 24.—In an effort to eliminate the International Labor Defense with its militant class struggle defense policy from the Harlan strike, coal operators had the Ford car of one of the I.L.D. organizers dynamited yesterday.

The car, which Comrade Jessie London used to get about the district to organize defense for the scores of strikers arrested by the operators' police and deputies, was standing in front of the house where she is staying. Only the fact that Comrade London had not come out of the house as quickly as the operators' thugs expected her to, saved her from being murdered.

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FROM STEEL WORKERS—Gary U. S. Steel Corporation workers send their share of relief by truck to the striking miners. Many of the miners are fighting against the U. S. Steel Corporation which owns mines. Unity of the workers will win the strike! Send relief now to Penn-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee, Room 205, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MASS PICKETING PULLS MORE OUT OF MINES; UMW INCITES ARRESTS

3,000 Out on Strike Now in 165 Paterson Shops

Strikers Must Solidify Ranks and Join the National Textile Workers' Union in Order to Push Through to Victory

PATERSON, N. J., July 24.—Over 3,000 silk workers are out in 165 shops in the general silk strike called by the United Front Committee and the National Textile Workers' Union, according to the latest check-up today.

The strikers are beginning to realize that they must organize their forces, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union to push the strike through to victory. The workers who come out ready to battle are learning they must join the union and solidify their ranks against the bosses and their agents in the United Textile Workers and Associated Silk Workers.

BRONX WORKERS IN AN ANTI-WAR ST. PARADE TODAY

Mass Meets Precede and Follow the Bronx Parade

BRONX, N. Y.—A mass demonstration, followed by a march, will take place today in the Bronx at 3 p.m. at 138th St. and Brook Ave., organized by the United Front Anti-War Committee, led by the Bronx Section of the Communist Party.

The thousands of workers will demonstrate their willingness to fight against the imperialist war preparations and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Negro and white workers, men and women, young workers and children, all will be there at the demonstration. Members of mass organizations, shop committees and shops will participate in the demonstration and march.

The demonstration was prepared by a conference, a number of open-air meetings, thousands of leaflets and shop gate meetings. The march will be led by the band of the Workers' Defense League.

A mass meeting will be held at the start of the march at 138th St. and Brook Ave. and at the end of the march at 161st St. and Prospect Ave. All workers are urged to participate in the demonstration.

Five More Miners Arrested On U.M.W. Warrant

United Front Meets 350 Westmoreland Miners Hear Kem-enovich

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 24.—Five more miners were arrested at Meadowland in connection with the Canonsburg attempted meet of the United Mine Workers that was broken up. The city authorities are working with the U. M. W. to frame up miners on "inciting to riot charges."

Those arrested now are: Leo Thompson, bail \$5,000; William McQueen, Mike Turk, Henry Stacey, Edgar Jones and Stella Rasofsky, aged 13. McQueen and Stacey are Negroes. All but Thompson are held on bail of \$2,500.

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., July 23.—Pickets at the Pittsburgh Terminal Mine No. 2 record progress not only by the number of men they have drawn out of the mine within the last few days, but by the production of the company, which they can observe, because in addition to a small amount of coal (200 tons) shipped in trucks, the coal is loaded in railroad cars that can be counted. On July 18, there were 17 railroad cars loaded. On July 20, there were nine. On July 21 there were five, and today there were five cars loaded. This is an insignificant production, and indicates the mine is practically closed down. The company is abandoning its old men, who, for a while were tricked by the United Mine Workers agreement and driven to work by the evictions and violence of the deputies, and is now trying desperately to import scabs from Pittsburgh. Eleven scabs were brought in today.

MEADOWLAND, Pa., July 23.—Leo Thompson, section organizer for Canonsburg, and Redman, Negro miner and member of the Canonsburg section strike committee and of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee, were arrested here today on warrants gotten out at the instigation of the United Mine Workers officials. The arrest is a desperate effort by Pat Fagan, district president of the U. M. W., to get revenge against the miners of Canonsburg who repulsed his thugs and beat up Fagan last Sunday.

The two miners' leaders were seized at a meeting here of the Canonsburg section strike committee. A U. M. W. official led five detectives and three state troopers

MINERS TAG DAY TODAY AND SUN.

NEW YORK—Thousands of New Yorkers will unite in a mighty drive today and tomorrow to collect funds for the thousands of striking miners who are facing starvation in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Many of the miners are eating grass. One striking miner dropped dead of starvation the other day in the office of the Penn-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief in Pittsburgh. The miners' children are crying for bread; most of them have forgotten the taste of milk.

Every dime collected today and tomorrow means a bottle of milk for a miner's child. The starving strikers and their families must be fed. Their pleas to the New York workers must be answered by truckload after truckload of food.

Get a collection box at one of the relief depots listed below and help these heroic miners in the ir battle against starvation.

A little leg work today and tomorrow on the part of one New York worker will save some miner's life. Fill your collection boxes—and turn them in on Monday so that the funds may be rushed to the relief stations immediately. Collection stations are located at:

- New York—759 Broadway, 16 W. 21st St., 131 W. 28th St., 196 E. Broadway, 143 E. 103rd St., 11 Clinton St., 350 E. 81st St., 301 E. 29th St., 110 W. 116th St., 15 W. 126th St., 353 Lenox Ave.
- Brooklyn—962 Sutter Ave., 61 Graham Ave., 127 Osborn St., 1844 Pitkin Ave., 1373 42nd St., 140 Neptune Ave., 48 Bay 28th St.
- Bronx—785 Westchester Ave., 830 Westchester Ave., 2109 Arthur Ave., 1400 Boston Road, 2700 Bronx Park East.
- Astoria, L. I.—23-78 Steinway Ave.
- Newark, N. J.—90 Ferry St.

Shaw Says British Should Follow the Example of Soviet

(Cable by Inprocor.)
MOSCOW, July 24.—Bernard Shaw visited the Moscow Electricity works with Lunacharsky, former Commissar of Education, together with other Soviet authors. Shaw had a long conversation with the Director on the workers' struggle to carry out the Five Year Plan and showed great interest in it. He talked for a long time with the workers. The force protested against the "forced" labor lies of the British press. Shaw replied, "It is a pity there is no forced labor in England because there are millions unemployed." At the conclusion of his visit he declared he was delighted to observe such enthusiasm, and on his return to England would try to persuade the British workers to follow the Russian example.

ALL WORKERS OUT FOR THE STRIKING MINERS' RELIEF TAG DAYS, TODAY AND TOMORROW!

Furriers United Front Meet Plans Campaign in Industry

Workers Protest Lovestoneite Proposal for Unity with Peace Maneuvers of Co. Union

NEW YORK—The United Front Conference called at the initiative of the Rank and File Committee of 100 at Irving Plaza last night cemented the united front of the fur workers in the struggle for union conditions.

215 elected shop delegates attended the conference. Of these about 72 were from shops controlled by the Associated Fur Manufacturers.

Ben Gold reported on the campaign in the fur trade since the first meeting at Cooper Union held on June 24th. He spoke in detail on the shop strikes that are being carried through in which the workers have secured increases in wages ranging from \$5 to \$20, and the successful strike in the dogskin line where the workers after a two week strike have returned to the shop victorious.

A very interesting discussion developed on the question of the fake peace maneuvers of the Stetsky-Kaufman clique. The proposal of the Lovestoneites that the Industrial Union takes part in the fake conference met with a storm of protest.

on the part of the rank and file delegates present at the conference. After a lengthy discussion in which the proposals of the Lovestoneites were effectively answered by the workers, the conference decided to reject their proposals. Instead, the conference adopted a decision to send a letter to the rank and file members of the Joint Council asking them to join with the workers in building a united front for struggle to improve the conditions of the fur workers and to defend the interests of the workers.

The Industrial Union calls on all active members to report to the office of the union on Monday morning to assist striking workers of the Knitgoods, Fur and Dress Departments on the picket line.

Fur Finishers Meet at Irving Plaza. A meeting of fur finishers has been arranged at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place Tuesday night after work. At this meeting final plans for the drive against finishing contracting will be made.

Call on Tailors to Turn Hillman's Stoppage into Real Strike Struggle

NEW YORK—Calling upon men's clothing workers to turn the Hillman stoppage to extend the control of the company union, into a real strike struggle to win demands in the shops, the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee issued a statement yesterday.

"Hillman, the bosses, Mayor Walker and the police have already a prepared agreement in their pockets—to further enslave us for the coming three years, to continue wage-cutting and to keep on throwing us out of the shops into the growing army of unemployed. You are called in a stoppage instead of the promised strike. Hillman will bring here his new 'victory.' He will again seek to throw sand in our eyes, posing as a fighter, and in this way, he will try to force his new betrayal down our throats.

"Who decided to call a stoppage? To us tailors they talked general strike. We all voted for a real strike! We all voted that demands be put forth which would improve the conditions of the tailors in the shops. As on previous occasions, Hillman and his clique have betrayed the decisions, the will and the interests of the tailors. Instead of a real strike, they called a stoppage for, as they themselves assure the bosses, only a few days.

"Every Amalgamated member can see that this is a conspiracy on the part of the bosses, the Hillman clique and the police to strengthen the bosses' association and also to attempt to replenish the empty coffers of the Hillman union.

Pointing out the series of wage cuts in the industry (to be published later) the declaration concludes:

"Follow Clothing Workers! In us alone lies the power to smash the treacherous plans of the Hillman clique and to turn the stoppage in-

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What's On—

SATURDAY—
International Workers Club will meet July 25, 7:30 p.m. at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 88th St.

Joe Hill Branch, I.L.D., is having a beach party July 25 on 4th St., Brighton Beach.

Attention Medical Workers. All medical workers who have some spare time are asked to report to 35 E. 12th St., on the third floor, July 25, 2-5 p.m. Help needed in preparation for August 1.

Young Defenders No. 3. The Y. D. will hold an evening party July 25, in Van Cortlandt Park. There will be games, songs, lots of fun, including refreshments. Admission free. The group will meet at 6 p.m. at 257 E. 10th St., for stragglers, at 242d St. and Broadway.

Brownsville Branch, I.L.D. Outdoor luncheon will be given July 25 at 2 p.m. at 2745 W. 5th St., New Island. Admission 35 cents. Proceeds for Prisoners' Pledge. Luncheon time is in store for all.

The Brownsville Branch, I.L.D., challenges the Brownsville Youth Center in raising the most money for Miners' Relief.

Emblem Literary Club. Sunday, July 26, there will be a debate on Communism at 5:30 p.m. at 149 W. 124th St. All revolutionary workers are to attend and to come early. Admission is free.

Tag Days. The Miners' Relief Committee asks all Brownsville organizations to take tag boxes for the Saturday and Sunday Tag Days at 1844 Pitkin Ave.

Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. The W.E.S.L. will have an open-air meeting at 12th St. and Fifth Ave. at 8 p.m. There will be excellent speakers, including a miner from the West Virginia coal strike area. All ex-servicemen invited.

Harlem Literary Clubs to Debate On Communism Sunday

HARLEM—Two Harlem literary clubs have organized a debate on Communism for this Sunday afternoon, 5:30 o'clock, at 149 W. 136th St.

The subject of the debate is given as "Resolved, that the Negro should not affiliate with the Communist Party."

The Emblem Literary Club will defend the negative viewpoint, while the Excelsior Literary Club will defend the affirmative, that is, that the Negro workers should join the Communist Party.

Admission is free.

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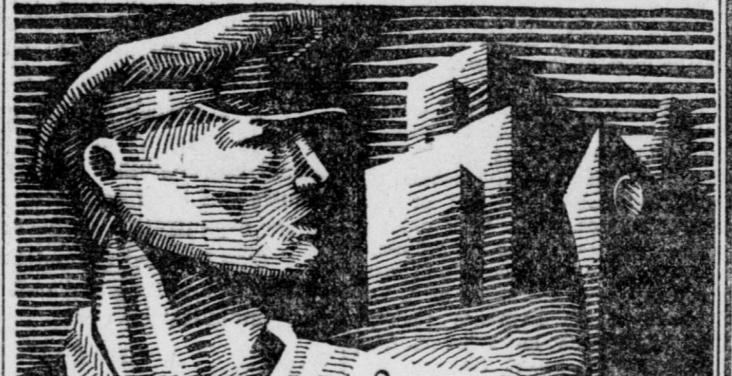
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SELL MINERS' HOMES FOR UNPAID TAXES IN KANSAS MINE REGION

UMWA Completely Dead; Miners Now Look to National Miners Union for Leadership

County Cuts Off Relief; Unemployed Councils Being Built In All Mining Camps

Pittsburg, Kansas, is in the center of a rich mining district, known as district 14 of the once powerful United Mine Workers of America, a union which the miners now regard (and correctly so) as a 100 per cent company union that works for the interests of the coal barons.

The John Lewis machine is completely dead here and the miners all agree that the thing to do now to better the conditions of the miners is to build up a strong National Miners Union and take the Lewis machine to one of the strip pits and let the steam shovel cover it up. One miner, in proposing this, said that we should then put up a small monument with the inscription "A Sad Experience" written on it.

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A LETTER FROM SOVIET CHINA

When the first part of the 15th Red army won Insham (western part of Anhui) the soldiers of white army called us over—"We have the ammunition for you," "come faster Red brothers."

According to accurate information just received, the Soviet district of the frontiers between Anhui and Hupai are becoming stronger every day, and that is why we see such rapid development of the peasant revolution. On March 8, the Red army marched over to Insham and chased the white army into the city. The soldiers of the white army did not want to fight against their Red brothers and having killed their officers called the Red army with the words quoted above. We received from the soldiers the following: 2,000 rifles, 2 cannons and four machine guns.

The most pleasant event was the capture of 20 rich landowners whom the peasants hate so much. The removal of landlord class is a real cause for joy among the peasants.

Three Young Communists Esperanto Correspondents

MONT. FARMERS APPROVE USSR

Drouth Drives Poor Farmers to Ruin

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—To one of the largest audiences that has ever gathered to hear a speaker on political or economic subjects in Sheridan County, three workers, Comrades Sneider, McGortle and Lawrie from the western coast, spoke on the achievements of the Russian people under Communism, and the success of their Five-Year Plan. These three speakers who were accompanied by the local organizer for the United Farmers League, Com. Omholt, had just recently returned from a tour of Soviet Union as the guests of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and were going to Froid, Montana from there working their way back to California and Washington.

The crowd that came to listen, one composed mostly of grizzled and careworn farmers and workers and their wives eagerly listened to the stories these comrades had to tell of the Russians. Their applause was stimulating when they heard that in Russia there was no unemployment, that children were the first consideration in the minds of all, that men and women were absolutely equal politically and economically and that the aged and the sick were taken care of by the state. All of the audience seemed in hearty approval of the "Hands Off the Soviet Union" policy to allow the Russian workers to go on with the one great example without interference by war by all the capitalist countries.

Sheridan County and its environs has suffered from one of the most serious droughts in many years this past year, and many farmers and workers are on the verge of starvation.

The steel barons shoot children in the July Labor Defender.

Soviet "Foreign Labor"—Eradicate strikes in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

ARIZONA TROOPS TRAIN FOR WAR

Mesa, Ariz.

Daily Worker: I am living in the Rocky Mountain region of Arizona. In the next block to me is a training barracks for soldiers where the crack of rifles may be heard all day. The khaki clad soldiers are taught to be used to the guns and to get used to taking orders and being obedient. Every night we hear the clatter of horses' hooves along the roads as the soldiers train in the dark and silence.

For what are they training? Not for peace, surely. We remember the last war "to end all wars" and to "save the world for democracy." Now every capitalist nation is lining up their forces for a new war to "save the world."

What are the readers of this fine working-class paper doing to avert this slaughter that the bosses are preparing for the world? Are you telling your friends the truth about how the bosses are preparing to dupe them into another slaughter? Give them the Daily Worker and let them learn how the capitalist nations are preparing an attack on the first workers republic, the Soviet Union.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it.

A WORKER.

Miner's Wife and Five Children Jailed for Picketing Ohio Mine

Urge Workers to Help Collect Food to Speed Strike to Victory

St. Clairsville, O.

Daily Worker: "You send me to jail, and by babies go with me." So said Mrs. Stella Bonifini, the mother of five children, and the wife of a miner now on strike in Ohio, whom the police arrested for "throwing stones at scabs."

With a stern face, and proud of the part she had played in helping keep the scabs away from the mines on strike, she took her five babies and off to jail she went.

Mrs. Bonifini is only one of 40,000 miners' wives and mothers who have been subjected to a very hard life. Caring for a big family, with the washing to do, taking care of the house source, cooking often times for boarders, for there is never enough to eat from what "he" makes, so it's necessary to keep boarders to help out.

No Food for Babies
When the pay is brought home "you just don't know what to do with it. You have the rent to pay, grocery and butcher bills, and often times doctor bills, for our babies most always get sick since we can't afford to give them the right kind of food."

So when the strike broke out the women became active in helping their men win it. The strike is one against starvation, and the women, the wives of the miners, know it better than anybody. So, after taking care of the household, the women together with their children go out on the picket line and take their place together with their men against starvation for the right to live decently.

Wives Militant
Every day as the strike is developing, it can be noted that more and more miners' wives are drawn in to the struggle. Remarkable militancy is shown by the women. Although in many cases they go on the picket line without food, but this does not discourage them from fighting. They are subjected to arrests, beatings, but even this does not keep them from the battling field.

What they most need now is food. With sufficient food for themselves and their families, their fight for a decent living wage and against the UMW betrayers will be won.

Every worker must help collect food for the miners and in this way help them win their battle.

J. C.

New Britain Food Workers Staggered

Placed On Half Pay, Work Increased

New Britain, Conn.

Daily Worker: "Sorry, boys, but you will have to work a half-day from now on at half pay and one meal a day." This is what the restaurant bosses are telling us restaurant workers in Britain. The half pay amounts to \$30 a month and if a worker gets sick for one day the boss at once gets another for less pay.

The Victor Lunch of this city changes its boss owners every day. They have to wash dishes, peel potatoes, help on the counter, cook and carry dishes at the same time. These restaurant bosses learned from the manufacturers about the stagger system which Hoover and his committee advocated.

We workers must wake up and learn that this stagger system means starvation. Every one of us must organize like the coal miners did. We starve when we work and we starve when we don't work. How can we support our families on \$30 a month. Let's take action now and stop the bosses from kidding us along.

We should all read the Daily Worker and learn how to fight. We must organize into the Food Workers Industrial Union and put an end to these conditions.

—A Food Worker.

THEY ARE FIGHTING AGAINST STARVATION: HELP WIN BY SENDING RELIEF!



'NO STRIKE, BOYS,' SOCIALIST TELLS WORKERS IN MEX.

Labor Faker Advises Workers to Work For 80c A Day

Mexico City.

The Daily Worker: I write to you because I am a worker and I sure believe that the "Daily Worker" is the voice of the working class and I would like to see the names in the paper of some of the enemies that the working class has here in Mexico.

Just a few days ago my syndicate (?) had a deep problem with the boss of a big drug store, only because the workers didn't want any more to work from 12 to 13 hours a day with a salary of \$2 or \$2.25 (silver, Mexican money, it is about 80 cents), the leaders hardly knew what to do; the boss sent to jail one of the workers, calling him "a dangerous Communist."

Then the policemen searched several houses of the workers plundering them, thinking that they were going to "find something," after all this we were ready for the strike and decided to get what we wanted; but then the boss accompanied by a lawyer come to see the head social leader.

After a long conversation the socialist leader, A. Perez Medina, said to us: "No strike, boys, the lawyer of the boss is a great friend of mine and he has promised me that soon everything will be all right, so get back to the job till I call you up."

And against the wishes of the workers, everybody went back to work to keep on being exploited.

I know that this is only a little part of what they do and what they are capable to do against the laborers; but I want as a Mexican worker, to tell the American working class that here in Mexico as in the U. S. A., we are fighting for our rights and against the imperialism of the bosses—sure we will keep on till we get what we need and must have.

For the rights of the working class. —R. R. B.

Prepare for Aug. 1 in Hancock, Mich.

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

HANCOCK, Mich.—A united front conference was held here at the Labor Hall to prepare for the August 1 demonstration against war. There were 17 delegates present, representing as many organizations. These delegates went back to their organizations to mobilize the workers to come out and demonstrate at Reven and Franklin Sts. at 2 p.m. August 1.

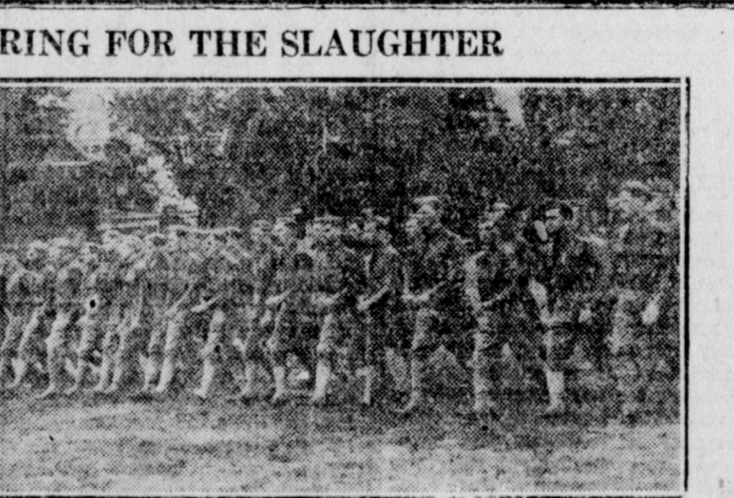
Another conference will be held July 27 at the Hancock Labor Hall, to make final preparations. At our first conference the question of the miners' strike was brought up. The delegates resolved to take up the task of collecting relief for the striking miners as soon as they get back to their organizations. We also arranged to hold a big workers' picnic some time in August.

Butte Miners Must Pay Toll to City

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

BUTTE, Mont.—This city is called the "richest hill in the world." All the business blocks are owned by non-residents of Montana. The workers live in cheap built up shacks in the County of Silver Bow. Our Mayor is in the wholesale business. The miners must pay toll of \$1 to Butte to drive through the city on their way to work in the mines.

PREPARING FOR THE SLAUGHTER



SALMON FISHERMEN DECLARE STRIKE AT CAPE FLATTERY, WASH.

Demand Greater Share of Salmon Catch; Call Fishermen to Stay Off Flattery Waters

Received 6 Cents Per Fish, Divided Into 13 Shares; Strikers Demand 10 Cents

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TACOMA, Wash.—To write an article, not only the present but also of the past conditions of the fishing industries of the Puget Sound, in the state of Washington as well as in Alaskan waters, one must actually be a member of a boat's crew in order to fully describe the conditions on them.

I have just returned from Cape Flattery where the fleet is carrying on most of its work at present. It is a most dangerous place to fish. The seas are always rough and a crew of eight or nine men are crowded into small 50 and 60 foot boats. One or two have to work in the rough seas in a small skiff of 12 or 14 feet. A worker has to have a lot of nerve and be pretty hard up in order to put up with this life. It is one of the most dangerous and hazardous occupations that I know of.

CHINA RED ARMY BUILDS 300 NEW WORKER SOVIETS

15,000 New Forces Join Communists in Hankow

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, China.—Over 300,000 soldiers of Nanking army after their victory over the Northern opposition, were transferred by the orders of Chiang Kai Shek to the Red front. This grand army equipped with military airplanes armored tanks and armored trains, after the three months of extermination of Communists, now have to perform this task under the personal leadership of Chiang Kai Shek, who is fighting with the help of foreign capitalists.

The three months are over, what are the results? Before the Nanking army ever saw the first detachments of the Red army Chiang Kai Shek lauded his army five times a day as the army which "heroically destroyed 8-10 thousands of Communist detachments." That may be true, because the Red army only has one gun for four or five soldiers. However, the Red army is welcomed everywhere by the workers, is now found in 300 Soviet regions, and after the announcement of the destruction of the Communist army, the workers and peasants have done their part to destroy it by increasing its forces to 15,000 in Hankow, and 10,000 in Shanghai, and similarly hundreds of thousands of peasants joined the ranks of the Red Army everywhere.

Figure it out yourself how many fish must be caught in order for a worker to make a decent wage to compensate him for his labor and the danger involved. Maybe you think the boat owners don't make much either but this is not so for they also own the canneries. By this method they lower the price of the catch and pile up profits.

Strike!
Of course no human being can work under these conditions so the fishermen got together on July 3 and declared a strike. The result is that no boat is fishing at present and we feel sure of success. We are demanding ten cents a fish and will not go to work until we get it. It will be better for all salmon fishermen to stay away from Cape Flattery and nearby waters until our demands are granted.

Sincerely,
—Fisherman.

NOT SLAVES, BUT FREE WORKERS BUILDING SOCIALIZED INDUSTRY

Soviet Worker Answers Capitalist Lies

KURGAN, U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrades:
We are not slaves, suffering under the whip of hirelings of capitalism, but self-conscious workers who construct socialized industry in U.S.S.R.

Let me relate to you one of the numerous examples: In a Siberian part of U.S.S.R. there was constructed a gigantic metallurgical plant. The successful completion of this plant helps in many ways to transform the backward Siberian region. This metallurgical plant gave a basis for Siberian agricultural development as well.

This plant was to begin production on October 1 and is to produce rails, locomotives, and parts of other machinery. The builders of this plant have shown many times their devotion to proletarian construction. Neither the long distance from cultural centers, nor the shortage of labor—nothing stopped their onward progress. There is the brigade under Com. Bargshnikov which was working on the construction at 58 degrees below zero. In spite of everything they worked and conquered.

Such enthusiastic workers are found everywhere. They work not because of "duty" but because of desire and will to complete the "five year plan in four."

Colorado Miners Hit Policies of Pinchot and U. M. W. A.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

WALSLEBURG, Col.—Over seventy miners attended a protest mass meeting here Sunday afternoon at Carpenters Hall. O. J. Christensen spoke to the miners dealing with the crisis of capitalism and the coal crisis in particular.

The miners were very indignant when the speaker explained the policies of the U.M.W.A. and the liberal Governor Pinchot against the striking miners. A telegram of protest was sent directly to Governor Pinchot.

Most of the miners here are unemployed and are ready for organization. All the miners asked that an organizer from National Miners Union be sent.

Glad To Be Reds, Say Textile Workers

Providence, R. I.

Dear Comrades:— I went to Central Falls to get a permit to sell papers—so I could sell the Daily Worker in the textile strike zone. I was refused the permit, but got one from the Providence police.

I went with my Dailies to the Providence Woolen Mill and at 5 o'clock when the workers came out the sergeant of the police came up and told me to move. I told him that I had a badge permit and he said: "How do I know that is yours? I called his bluff by asking to come over to the station where I got the permit. All this time the workers from the shop were looking on. This tug of capitalist law tried to impress the workers that he was protecting them from a "dangerous Irish Red." But the workers knew his scheme. They came to me and bought my Dailies, and in doing so enraged the cop. I told him, and so did some of the workers, that if the Communists were fighting to better the conditions of the workers then we were damned glad to be called "Reds." —H.R.

Why Millionaires Want War Against U. S. S. R.

By GRACE HUTCHINS

HOOPER explained that he had run through his profession... As managing partner of the London firm of Bewick, Moore & Co. (Civil and Mining Engineers) he was receiving \$5,000 a year as mining expert and \$95,000 as year as financial expert.

This was in 1907, 7 years before the world imperialist war, and Hoover was selling mining stock in London as "financial expert" or "promoter" for 10 companies of which he was a Director. A list of these companies is given in the book, *The Great Mistake*, by John Knox, revealing other facts about Hoover, the millionaire.

One after another mining companies went into liquidation, and expired. But Hoover himself lost no money. He kept on starting new mining companies and selling more stock to gullible investors. He even started a new one in July, 1915 a year after the imperialist war broke out. The war was to give him his biggest opportunity.

Earlier in his career as a profiteer, Hoover had been in Australia and then in China. He had "learned that men who promoted mining properties and sold stock in mining companies were not dependent for their earnings upon the operating profits. The swift route to fortune lay in anticipating those profits and in selling their anticipations to the public. With the stock sold, the promoter had the money."

In China, as agent for Bewick, Moore & Co. and as Director of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Hoover secured mine properties from the Chinese, by making promises which he promptly broke. His dealings were so raw that the Chinese brought suit against his company and the case was tried in the London High Court of Justice, in 1905. Even a capitalist judge commented on the "breach of faith" involved in such methods of company-promoting.

Promoted Mines in Czarist Russia. Two of Hoover's largest undertakings were in Russia—one at Kyshtim in the Urals and the other at Irkutsk on the Siberian plains near Manchuria—the Kyshtim Corp. and the Tashlyk Corp. As a director of Leslie Urquhart's Russian-Asiatic Corp. from 1912, Hoover's job was to reach the stock-buying clients of the Bewick-Moore organization.

When the Revolution of 1917 overthrew the Czarist government, Hoover moved to protect his investments and is said to have persuaded President Wilson to send a part of the American Expeditionary Force on the campaign to Archangel and Murmansk. The campaign failed, and Hoover is still waiting for a chance to recapture his investments in Czarist Russia. "A war would give him such a chance," he thinks. In fact in the N. Y. Times of July 19, Walter Durrant, who was present at Versailles when the allies enforced their "peace," it is stated, in regard to the present crisis in Central Europe: "No less an authority than Mr. Hoover himself expressed to the writer during the peace conference, the opinion that the post-war reconstruction of Europe would be difficult if not impossible, while Russia remained 'closed'—in other words, while Russia remained Bolshevik."

But to return now to his career during the last great imperialist war. As Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Hoover helped his masters in the United States to turn a tidy profit of \$135,637,543.21 out of the administration of Belgium relief. (They rewarded him well when the war was over.) This Belgian relief was no "charity," as it has often been called, but a "chain store operation on a huge scale."

Hoover's position as Chairman of the Relief Commission gave him prestige and a convenient background for his stock-selling. Aided Yudenitch Against Workers' Revolution.

But the crowning of his career as a faithful servan of his capitalist masters came with the use of a faithful servant of his capitalist masters came with the use of the \$100,000,000 fund for famine relief in eastern Europe in 1919. The story was brought out on the floor of the Senate in Dec. 1930. Hoover made a complete report as to how he spent that big sum. But he did turn in to President Wilson three estimates and preliminary summaries, all of which mentioned Russia. At that time the Allied powers were still trying to defeat the Soviet government.

Gen Yudenitch, counter-revolutionary, had left Estonia and was invading the Soviet Union with British and French supplies and other aid, when Hoover prepared his "report." In Table I Hoover included an item of \$4,600,000 for relief supplies "shipped" to Russia, together with \$100,000 for children's relief in that country.

Table II shows 22,472 tons of food delivered to the "government of Northwest Russia," which was the Yudenitch monarchist army, trying to capture Petrograd, (now Leningrad). It lists also 844 tons delivered to the "government of South Russia," which was the Denikin expedition against the Soviet Union.

Table III, a preliminary summary of total deliveries of children's relief supplies, includes Northwest Russia 967 tons together with 2,552 tons to Finland, presumably a way-station for future delivery to "liberated" (under white guard) Russia.

A few years ago a man named Martin appeared before a congressional committee in Washington with a bill of lading and other papers showing that he sailed with a shipload of American supplies, including Ford trucks, gasoline, oil and other supplies to Reval, Estonia, and turned it over to Yudenitch. Yudenitch gave him a medal and a note of appreciation. Hoover explained that Martin had been instructed to deliver these supplies to the "government of Northwest Russia" for relief of the "civilian population."

But it had never reached the civilian population of Russia. Yudenitch was defeated, his invasion collapsed, and most of the supplies remained in Estonia, to which he retreated in a hurry.

What Hoover was so anxious to accomplish in 1917-19, he is still wanting to accomplish. He wanted intervention against the Soviet Union then. He wants it now and for exactly the same reason—to get back his property at the expense of the workers who now rule in the Soviet Union and to restore one-sixth of the earth to the capitalist robbers.

LENIN PAMPHLETS FOR AUGUST FIRST

For the August 1 "Anti-War Campaign" International Publishers are preparing for publication the pamphlet "Socialism and War" by Zinoviev and Lenin. This pamphlet which was written in August, 1915, contained the declaration of the official attitude of the Russian Bolsheviks toward the war and the Second International.

This pamphlet played a great role in solidifying the revolutionary international elements in the socialist parties of the various warring countries; and it is therefore one of the historic pieces of writing which came from the pen of Lenin and Zinoviev who had then worked with him. This pamphlet was reprinted in the Soviet Union in 1924 on the tenth anniversary of the Imperialist War, and in a preface to that edition Zinoviev stated that Lenin wrote Chapter I and portions of Chapters II and IV of the pamphlet, and that Lenin completely edited the entire manuscript of the pamphlet.

This pamphlet, dealing as it does with the basic questions of imperialism and the attitude of the revolutionary workers toward the war, with the right of self-determination, with pacifism and other forms of opportunism, with the methods of fighting war, etc., should be especially used in connection with the present Anti-War Campaign. This pamphlet, which will be ready in a few days, will be No. 3 in the Little Lenin Library and will sell at 15c a copy.

Another pamphlet by Lenin, also issued by International Publishers in the Little Lenin Library, which should be used in the August 1 campaign is "The War and the Second International," which deals primarily with the role of the Second International which lead to its collapse during the war.

A popular pamphlet which should be particularly widely distributed during this campaign, is "Chemical Warfare" by Donald Cameron, published in the International Pamphlet Series No. 3, which sells for 10c. This pamphlet analyzes the preparations for war and shows the ghastly instruments which are now being brought

SCENES IN THE ALABAMA MASSACRE.



1. A scene in Dadeville, Ala. early last Friday as the landowners' posse arrived with a load of arrested Negro croppers.
 2. The site where Ralph Gray, Negro share cropper was shot down by official gunmen. Chief of Police, J. M. Wilson, Camp Hill, Ala., is shown standing where Gray was felled.
 3. Gray was trailed to this shack and murdered in cold blood as he lay helpless in bed.
 4. Armed deputies bringing share croppers to the Dadeville jail.
 5. The Dadeville jail where the croppers were brought Friday.
 6. Deputy Sheriff A. J. Thompson, who helped in the onslaught on the croppers.
 7. Sheriff J. K. Young who led the massacre on the croppers.

Military Preparations for War Against the Soviet Union

Aware of the menace which threatens it in the immediate future, the international bourgeoisie and in particular the French bourgeoisie prepares feverishly for war.

Everywhere military apparatus of a strength and capacity for destruction unknown to history is being set up.

It may be said indeed that one of the characteristics of this period, the period of imperialism or the last stage of capitalism, is the unprecedented development of military force, the accelerated rate of increase in military expenditure in the budgets of all states. There are countries like France, 84 per cent of whose budget is for the liquidation of the expenses of past wars and for intensive preparation for the next war.

True, all this formidable apparatus is not erected solely against the USSR. It is also required by the general instability of peace, by the certainty of coming conflicts between the imperialist powers, by the requirements of the class struggle, for internal repression and for repression in the colonies.

But to strike down the Soviet Union, as we have just shown, a primary necessity for all the capitalist states and the powers have resolved to settle accounts first with the USSR.

Preparations for aggression are carried on in every part of the anti-Soviet front by the most varied methods being obviously the most important.

It is enough to consider the growth of armaments in the imperialist countries as a whole, and in the States which are neighbors of the USSR in particular, to be convinced of the frenzy with which war preparations are being made.

Let us take a few figures from the official budgets of the five biggest capitalist states: France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan. (Germany is excluded in view of its special position since the Versailles Treaty.)

If one adds up the expenditure on armies, aerial fleets and navies one finds that, for these five Great Powers, it amounts to:

1,828 million dollars in 1914
1,828 " " " 1923
2,167 " " " 1928
2,324 " " " 1930

The increase continues in 1931. Thus the expenditure on what is called "security," thirteen years after the end of the imperialist war, is twice as large as in 1914.

The scientists in every country are mobilized in the service of war preparation. It is now impossible to distinguish a scientific study according to whether it has an industrial or a military objective. In actual fact, the work of engineers, chemists and electricians is used for the perfecting of engines of war. It is all a question of improving the power of motors, the range of guns, the means of transport, steel and explosives; of making asphyxiating substances more deadly. Every university, every laboratory is transformed by imperialism into a laboratory for war preparations. This prospect of the future destruction of humanity is terrifying. The imperialists are preparing with their own hands the destruction of their civilization, which they accuse the Bolsheviks of wishing to attack.

In the same way as the scientists of the universities have been mobilized,

whose very existence will not be known until war has begun.

Giant aeroplanes made of steel can now carry charges of asphyxiating gases weighing a ton or more for distances of more than 1,000 kilometers. They will be able to destroy in a few hours the greatest of cities and whole industries.

Special chemical detachments are armed with cylinders of gas one third as heavy as they used to be. The gas waves will be of an intensity hitherto unknown. The range of the chemical torpedoes has reached more than two kilometers. Tens of thousands of square meters can be transformed into poison cemeteries in a few minutes. They can be enclosed in strong walls of poisonous gas. Electrical energy can be transmitted from a distance, powerful war machines can be operated from a distance, invisible rays can be used.

This progress in military technique, developing with gigantic strides year by year, serves excellently the political interests of the international bourgeoisie. Now that the armies recruited from the peasants and workers by means of compulsory military service are becoming less and less reliable on account of communist propaganda, the importance of selected and controlled professional armies is increasing.

Directed by the General Staff of imperialism France, the neighbors of the USSR follow in her footsteps. The new plan for a territorial militia in Fascist Finland is a copy of Paul Boncour's law. From the first day of war the whole country will be divided up into districts with centres for the mass mobilization of the population. The same is the case in Yugoslavia.

And this brings us to the consideration of the actual military role of the states bordering on the Soviet Union. Imperialism has entrusted them with the task of setting up a ring of armies around the USSR.

What are the military forces of all these states on the borders of the USSR? Those to the East reach a figure of 3,397,000 men apportioned as follows:

Turkey	233,000
Persia	51,000
Afghanistan	42,000
India	283,000
China	2,500,000
Japan	309,000

The total forces of those on the West come to 592,000.

Poland	303,200
Rumania	207,200
Finland	29,000
Estonia	14,000
Latvia	18,000

Against these military forces—the Red Army! It numbers 562,000 men. It can be seen that the vanguard of the forces of imperialism around the USSR is numerically much the stronger.

But in order to appreciate the military strength of the great nations and of the states bordering on the USSR, it is not enough to consider merely these figures of the so-called peace time armies.

The imperialist wars and the war against the USSR will be wars of great magnitude and will need much cannon fodder. Furthermore the real armies are doubled by very large auxiliary military organizations grouped in various well-organized societies of a fascist character or so-called sport organizations of which it is worth recalling the approximate numbers:

82 Cents of Every U.S. Dollar Goes for War

In an article in its monthly bulletin, *The Index*, The New York Trust Company admits that the combined military and naval costs of the United States are the highest in the world.

"So far as the United States is concerned," *The Index* says, "President Hoover has estimated that, if all costs—including interest and repayment of debts due to wars—are taken into account, past wars and current military expenditures are responsible for no less than 72 cents of every dollar spent by the Federal Government. Other authorities place the proportion as high as 82 cents."

These arguments are being pre-

tanks cannot hold back Bolshevism from Central Europe." And the United States is preparing its tanks, airplanes and guns for the attack on the Soviet Union.

The Christian Science Monitor admits in its issue of July 6 that "American expenditures for such (war) purposes are 161 per cent higher than before the war and are continually increasing." The British expenditures are 43 per cent higher than before the war. The figures of the New York Trust Company show that war expenditures of the United States have increased from \$318,400,434 in 1916 to \$1,649,384,415 in 1930. This fourfold increase amounts to \$1,330,983,981. In the face of ty-

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN WAR

Don't bother trying to think what war is referred to in the title above. This war hasn't happened yet. God willing, it never will. But we believe it is perfectly possible. Some of us might even live to see it. Millions of people now, in one part of the world and another, are engaged in a fight of the new kind of the United States, Russia has 158,800,000 population; the United States 123,000,000. Once we used to fight for kings. Then, as times changed, we fought to overthrow them. Now most of the kings are

This is a reproduction of part of an editorial in last Sunday's *New*, which announces that American capitalism is preparing for war against the Soviet Union.

pared for the attack on the Soviet Union. They are to be used in conjunction with the armed camps in the states bordering the Soviet Union. This was openly stated by the German *Berger's Zeitung* which stated, in advocating an anti-Soviet front, that "our (the German) Russian policy has kept us aloof from the Western policy of England. England must be aware that Polish

millions of unemployed who are starving and being evicted from their homes, the capitalists of the United States are spending nearly two billion dollars for war purposes. The unemployed must demand all these war funds for immediate relief.

The American capitalist press is preparing the American working masses for this attack on the Soviet Union. The N. Y. Daily News on Sunday had an editorial, as was pointed out in the *Daily Worker* on Monday, entitled the "Russo-American War," in which they tell the American workers that they "might even live to see it." The capitalist press is doing its part to prepare the attack on the Soviet Union. That is the capitalist front. We stand in the workers front in the defense of the Soviet Union. Demonstrate on August first against the imperialist war plans. All war funds for the unemployed! Defend the Soviet Union!

First for the big nations:

France	500,000
Great Britain	320,000
U. S. A.	1,900,000
Italy	1,100,000
Germany	800,000

The following are the figures for the Western countries directly bordering on the USSR.

Poland	1,000,000
Rumania	155,000
Finland	95,000
Estonia	32,000
Latvia	30,000

Say 1,172,000 men and youths, whereas in 1928 there were only 230,000.

schools of France and England are open to the officers of Poland, Rumania, Finland, Estonia and Latvia. All the political anti-Soviet combinations are led by Poland, the chief vassal of French imperialism. Finland is under her orders. Rumania is allied to her by a military treaty. Poland has a war industry which works with feverish activity. But it is another of France's vassals, Czechoslovakia, which is especially entrusted with this production, with the carrying out of large orders for war material for Poland and Rumania.

Finally it is to be noted that Poland repeatedly conducts military naval and aerial maneuvers in which an invasion of the Soviet Union is always the central tactical theme.

Maneuvers with the same objective take place in Estonia and Latvia, with mechanized and highly developed equipment; armored trains, armored cars, tanks, aeroplanes, furnished by western imperialism and in particular by France.

It is clear that these feverish military preparations, these repeated maneuvers, this increase in supplies and armaments, these millions spent without reckoning have only one purpose. They are aimed exclusively at the Union of Socialist Republics. It has been decided that the Union must at any cost be wiped off the face of the earth.

J. P. Morgan Says War!

CONFIDENTIAL

We make no other charges to the participants, being compensated by the Imperial Russian Government for our services in arranging the credit.

In all cases where the exercise of our discretion is required the decision of a majority of the undersigned shall be conclusive upon participants. Obligations, transferable in form, will be deliverable as soon after July 1st as possible.

Kindly advise any of the undersigned by wire as to the amount of participation, if any, that you desire in this business. We reserve the right to reject applications in whole or in part, or to allot an amount less than that applied for.

Yours very truly,

J. P. Morgan & Company The National City Bank The Guaranty Trust Company
 Lee, Higginson & Company Kidder, Peabody & Company

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT
\$50,000,000 CREDIT

June 14, 1931.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned are arranging a credit in New York on behalf of the Imperial Russian Government. The amount of this credit in which we will participate will not exceed \$50,000,000 and the proceeds are to be expended in the United States. The Government agrees to retire the credit at the end of three years unless sooner retired, as hereinafter set forth, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, both principal and semi-annual interest being payable in New York City in dollars.

To provide for the possible retirement of the credit before maturity, the undersigned hold the two following privileges:

(a) We may, in our discretion, sell rubles, which are credited to us at the State Bank of Russia, to an amount equal to three rubles for each dollar of credit. The Government is to receive 50% of the profits resulting from such transaction, and the net balance is to be distributed ratably among the participants upon final settlement of the account.

(b) We retain the privilege to purchase from the Government in lots of not less than \$5,000,000, \$55,400,000 per five year five and one-half percent Imperial Russian Government gold bonds, which are to be held subject to our order and which, if purchased, will be paid for out of the ruble credit at the rate of 55 1/2 cents per ruble. Both principal and interest on these bonds will be payable in dollars in New York City. The price at which we have the right to purchase these bonds from the Government is to be 94 1/2% and interest, less 2 1/2%, and to the extent that such privilege is exercised the proceeds of the bonds to the extent of \$92.50 for each \$100 bond shall be applied to the liquidation of the credit. The net profit arising from the sale of any of the bonds will be distributed pro rata among the participants upon final settlement of the account. Out of the proceeds of the sale of these bonds to any syndicate formed for their distribution, we shall be entitled to reimbursement for our expenses in forming the syndicate and in addition compensation not exceeding 1%. Such syndicate shall be formed at a price not less than 94 1/2% unless a majority in interest of the participants herein shall consent to a lower price. We may participate in any syndicate formed to purchase any of such bonds.

NEW YORK—Morgan & Co. which floated a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Czarist government on June 14, 1916, is one of the leading forces behind the war plots against the Soviet Union. The *Daily Worker* today prints a photographic copy of a confidential statement issued by Morgan & Co. in 1918 stating the terms of the loan of \$50,000,000 to help the Czarist government win the war.

Smash the war preparations of the big bankers against the Soviet Union! Refuse to be slaughtered to collect millions lent to the Czar! The workers of the Soviet Union are building up a new society, without hunger and unemployment! Defend the Soviet Union! All out on August 1, against the imperialist war preparations!

OUT ON THE STREETS ON AUGUST FIRST!

JOIN THE WORLD-WIDE PROTEST OF THE WORKING-CLASS AGAINST IMPERIALIST W A R.

FIGURES IN BIG DROP WEDNESDAY; EVERY DISTRICT MUST REACH GOAL!

Workers who do not want their names published because of possible persecution should indicate this in sending in their contributions. Collectors should ask those who contribute whether they want their names printed.

Wednesday was one of the worst days since the beginning of the drive. Only \$143.28 came in. It doesn't look as if the districts are exerting themselves very much to raise their quotas. District 2 (New York) did even worse than the day before, contributing only \$44.68. The highest sum

DIST. 1	DIST. 4	L. Kikka	.50
Coll. by V. Nekrosch	Jamestown Sec. N. Y.	Mrs. Minnie Aho	.25
Chelsea, Mass. 15.00	Coll. by F. Kraus, Utica, N. Y.	A. Heikkinen	.25
L.D.S.A. Brockton, Mass. 10.00		A. Karttunen	.25
A. Comrade, Manhattan 5.00	Total 3.00	S. Carlson	.25
Lanesville Unit, Mass. 8.50	DIST. 5	A. Backman, Ontonagon, Mich.	.50
Brockton Unit 5.00	Farrel, Pa. 2.00	Hancock, Mich. J. Surlock	.50
Wm. Daisey, Brockton 5.00	A. Dicola, Philadelphia 1.00	J. Kuskinla	.50
Dorchester Unit 2.00	P. Mosca	M. Weiss, Minneapolis, Minn.	.50
New Bedford Unit 5.00	L. Mann		
Total 55.50	Total 7.50	DIST. 10	Total 6.50
DIST. 2	DIST. 6	L. Brown, Hot Springs, Ark.	.50
M. Harris, WNY, N. J. 1.00	Coll. by F. Jurinovich, Youngstown, O.		
J. Bloom, NYC 5.00		Total 5.50	
J. Goswamy, Elkin, N.C. 2.00	DIST. 7	Seattle, Wash. Sec. 2.50	
"Tag Day" Sec. 2 2.50	A. Lucht, Detroit 2.00	Seattle, Wash. L. M. Cooper	1.00
Sec. 2 TWB, Br. 47 43		W. S. Brough	1.00
Sec. 2 14.30	Total 2.00		
Holofueck, Manhattan 1.00	DIST. 8	Total 5.50	
Progotick, Chicago, Ill. 1.25	S. W. Z. Chtenoa 1.00	DIST. 13	
Medical Wkrs. Coll. by J. Berger 14.50	Chicago, Ill. E. Adamek	Working Women's Circle, L. Ang. 13.55	
Total 44.68	Louis W. 25	Total 13.55	
DIST. 3	V. Nousek	DIST. 18	
J. Good, Reading, Pa. 1.00	V. Malevsky .50	F. Bruetkner, Laramie, Wyo.	1.00
Atlantic City, N. J. George 1.00	Total 3.50	Total 1.00	
E. Orphanos 1.00	DIST. 9	Total 143.48	
Collection L. Gansell 5.00	Green, Mich. 1.00	Prev. rec. 26,352.47	
K. Beer, Phila., Pa. 1.00	A. W. Laird 1.00	Total to date \$26,405.95	
Total 5.00	K. Kerman 1.00		
	J. Tzori .50		
	E. Savola .50		

I enclose a 50 cent piece to build the D. W. Sustaining Fund..... (Put cross here)

I pledge myself to **WRAP ME UP AND SEND TO DAILY WORKER** or monthly sum of..... the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund.

Beginning.....

NAME..... ADDRESS..... City..... State.....

Send me information on Daily Worker Clubs.....

Program of Unity and Action for All Mine Workers

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE OF MINERS
Consisting of 685 Delegates from N. M. U., U. M. W. A. Locals and Unorganized Miners Held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15-16, 1931.

THE FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION
In recent months the coal industry is marked by a rising wave of mass strikes—the Glen Alden and Shenandoah strikes in the Anthracite, the bitter struggle in Kentucky, and the strikes in Illinois, Indiana and Southern West Virginia. The most important of all these strikes is the present strike of 40,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and the West Virginia Panhandle, being waged under the leadership of the militant National Miners Union. More than 160,000 men, women and children of the coal fields are involved in the struggle.

These strikes are all fights against the growing starvation conditions in the coal industry. Unemployment exists on a mass scale, wages have been cut to the bone, union conditions have been destroyed, terrorism by the operators and the government is widespread, poverty and destitution are the lot of the miners and their families.

It is the task of this national conference, consisting of delegates from the National Miners Union, U.M.W.A. locals and minorities, rank and file strike committees, etc., to strengthen these local strike struggles, to unite them, and, upon the basis of a common program of demands, to develop them into a general struggle against the operators and their labor leaders.

Betrayal by the U.M.W.A.
The operators are deliberately reducing the miners to slavery conditions, so that we may be still more ruthlessly exploited. Their most dangerous instrument for this purpose is the U.M.W.A., which is completely dominated by the Lewis clique of fascist fakers, gangsters and racketeers. The U.M.W.A. is used by the bosses to cut wages and to break the resistance of the miners. Lewis and Co., with their policy of collaboration with the bosses, have betrayed the miners a thousand times, including the present bitter Kentucky strike. In the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia N.M.U. strike, the U.M.W.A., with the help of gunmen, deputy sheriffs, state police, mine bosses, capitalist newspapers, etc., is herding scabs and trying openly to break the strike under scab agreements providing for conditions worse than before the strike.

Auxiliaries of the Lewis machine are unreliable elements such as Howat in Illinois, Keeney in West Virginia, and Maloney in the Anthracite. These people, with a show of progressive phrases to cover up their reactionary policies, place themselves at the head of the workers in revolt against Lewis and then betray them to the operators and Lewis at the first opportunity, as Howat did in Illinois by his alliance with the fakers, Fishwick, Farrington and Walker.

The U.M.W.A., held in the death clutch of the Lewis machine, no longer represents the interests of the workers. It is a tool of the bosses. That's why the operators in the bituminous fields are now so eager to rebuild it. That's why the anthracite operators have established the U.M.W.A. check-off. That's why every recent strike in the coal industry is directed against the Lewis U.M.W.A. as well as against the coal operators.

Government Terrorism and Strike Breaking
The local, state and national government is the enemy of the miners and the tool of the coal operators. Every strike of the miners against starvation at once has to confront armies of police, deputy sheriffs, state police, and troops, as well as injunctions, mass arrests, etc. In Pennsylvania Governor Pinchot hypocritically speaks of a "fair deal" for the miners, while at the same time he floods the strike area with armed police thugs of every description and attempts to smash the N.M.U. and the strike. President Hoover demonstrates the federal government's hostility to the miners by trying, through the recent Washington conference, to break the strike by forcing the workers back to work under scab U.M.W.A. agreements.

Fake Remedies vs. Struggle
In this crucial situation the miners have the most urgent need for a fighting policy, a policy of unity and class struggle. The bosses attempt to argue away the slavery conditions by claiming that the coal industry is "sick," that they are making no profits, that they cannot pay better wages. They propose as a cure the trustification of the coal industry. This is also the policy of the government and Lewis. Howat, Keeney, and the socialist party, true to their policy of covering up their program of betrayal of the miners with radical words, are proposing this same policy under the name of nationalization.

We denounce this whole argumentation as a lie and the trustification-nationalization program and have turned the mass picketing into a farce, sending strikers to the mills unorganized without leadership. However, the rank and file workers are militant. They sent a delegation to Paterson last Thursday which returned determined for unity and against a sell-out. They were enthusiastically welcomed by rank and file workers and are determined to prevent a planned sell-out conference with Pinchot. They are determined to turn the Shop Chairmen Committee into a mass strike committee which will elect three representatives from every shop and will vote against another Gov. Pinchot conference, against individual settlements, and for unity with Paterson.

Mass picketing continues and the strike is spreading to all unstruck departments.

One way of defending the Soviet Union is to spread among the workers "Soviet Forced Labor," by Max Bedacht, 10 cents per copy.

The aim of this united front should be to organize the miners for a common struggle on all fronts against the operators, the government terror and the Lewis clique.

LOCAL PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE.
This conference, on the basis of its joint demands and united front organization, adopts the following program of local and district struggle and activity:

1. The spreading and strengthening of the present strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky.
2. The initiation of new strikes upon the basis of partial demands to be formulated locally, these strikes to be conducted by broad rank and file strike committees.
3. The development of local and district relief committees to support the strikes of the miners.
4. Support of the National Miners Union in the building of the organization and the active building of minority groups in the U. M. W. A. and the West Virginia M. W. U.
5. The establishment of unemployed councils in the various mining centers.
6. The organization of broad mine committees on the basis of local demands.
7. The linking together of all these organizations into local Miners' Unity Committees of Action.
8. The organization of hunger marches of unemployed and employed miners in all sections of the mining industry and in general the development of the struggle for unemployment insurance and relief.
9. The holding at once of a whole series of local and district conferences and mass meetings to popularize the program of this national conference and to organize the miners for struggle in support of it.
10. Development of a system of volunteer organizers.
11. Mobilization and organization of the women for the struggle.

DEVELOP THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

This conference proposes the development of a general strike in the coal industry against the coal operators and their Lewis U. M. W. A. lackeys. The broad way to such a strike movement is the intensification of the local strikes and organization activities and their linking up nationally. The miners are ready to fight in every district. It is necessary to develop a national program and organization.

We fight for the establishment of uniform conditions and a national agreement to cover the whole coal industry. But meanwhile, pending the time when our organization has grown strong enough to enforce such national conditions, it will be necessary to make settlements with separate mines and groups of mines with uniform dates of expiration.

The conference endorses and supports the strikes of the miners in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Northern and Southern West Virginia, and Illinois. We call upon the miners everywhere to apply the program outlined above. In this way we will lay the foundations for the fundamentally necessary national strike movement. In October (the exact date to be set later) a national conference of the Miners' Unity Committee of Action will meet to decide the next steps to be taken in the development of the national struggle to end the intolerable slavery conditions in the mining industry.

Miners, unite and fight! It is high time to put a stop to the starvation of ourselves and our families. Fight for the right to live! Fight for milk for our babies! Fight against starvation and slavery!

National Miners' Union, Central Rank and File Strike Committee of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, National Miners' Union Delegation from Kentucky.

Rank and File Miners Opposition of the U. M. W. A., Anthracite District.

Rank and File Miners Opposition of the U. M. W. A., Illinois District.

Rank and File Committee, Alabama.

Miners National Unity Committee of Action.

TOM MYERSCOUGH, Secretary, 611 Penn Avenue—Room 204—Pittsburgh, Pa. Send all relief to the Penn.-Ohio-W. Va.-Kentucky Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

gram as an attack against the miners. It means only more misery and exploitation for the miners; the driving of hundreds of thousands of miners out of the coal industry. The decisive coal companies are subsidiaries of the great railroad, steel, auto, public utilities, etc. corporations; they are reaping hundreds of millions in profits yearly out of the toil and misery of the miners and other workers. The operators can and must be made to pay the demands of the miners.

The miners' reliance must be their unbreakable solidarity in struggle. The way to develop and lead such solidarity and struggles has been shown by the National Miners Union which is leading the strike of the miners in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. We can and must compel the operators to grant the immediate demands of the miners. Our answer to the bosses' plea of the crisis in the coal industry is the organization of the struggle of the miners, together with all workers towards the breaking of the rule of the capitalist class, the confiscation of the coal mines, and all factories, the abolition of exploitation, which can only be achieved through the establishment of the rule of the workers, along the path of the workers in the Soviet Union.

The Miners' Demands
Against the starvation program of capitalist trustification and nationalization, this conference calls upon the miners to fight for the following general demands, and in addition we urge workers to formulate and fight for local programs of demands:

- General increase in wages.
- Unemployment insurance, paid for by the government and bosses, and immediate relief for all unemployed miners.
- The six-hour day without reduction in pay.
- Establishment of check-weighman and union conditions.
- Recognition of mine committees elected by all the workers.
- Abolition of company towns, company stores, evictions, and payment in scrip.
- Protection of the health and safety of the workers.
- Abolition of the speed-up.
- Abolition of the check-off.
- The right to organize, strike and picket and abolition of the injunction.
- Equal rights for all Negro miners, including wages, assignment of work, etc.
- No discrimination against or persecution of foreign-born workers.
- Equal pay for young workers and special protection.
- Unconditional release of all workers arrested in connection with strike and union activities.
- Withdrawal of armed forces from the striking areas.
- A national collective agreement for the whole coal industry.

The Need for Unity

To fight successfully for these demands, unity of the rank and file is the supreme necessity. The present scattered fights throughout the industry must be connected up into a broad national movement of struggle. Unity must come from below, from the working miners. It must be based upon a common program of demands, organization and struggle; it must be directed against the Lewis and Howats, as well as the coal operators. It must include anthracite and bituminous miners, metal miners, Negroes and white, American and foreign-born, youths and adults, men and women.

Especially does this conference emphasize the basic need for unity between the employed and unemployed workers. They must fight shoulder to shoulder for their joint demands. We must defeat the plan of the operators, Lewis and Hoover to starve several hundred thousand workers out of the coal industry.

The struggle of the miners must be linked up with that of the whole working class. The miners must join forces especially with the steel workers and railroad workers. We must support the struggle of the miners in England, Germany, France, etc.

THE UNITED FRONT.

To achieve unity among the miners this conference proposes a broad united front of all coal miners willing to fight for the foregoing program of demands. For this purpose a Miners' Unity Committee of Action shall be set up nationally with branches in the various districts, sub-districts and localities. These committees shall be composed of affiliations of locals of the National Miners Union, of sympathizing U. M. W. A. locals and minorities, of locals and minority groups of the West Virginia Mine Workers Union, of Unemployed Councils, of unorganized workers,

they can push through to victory.

The co-operation of the police with the U. T. W. and the A. S. W. was shown at the Gaty Throwing Mills. A cop told the pickets to go back to work and come out on August 3 when the U. T. W. and A. S. W. called them, or not at all.

In the Ajax mill the A. S. W. workers came out on strike. They refused to scab, but the A. S. W. told them to go back to work.

The August 3rd so-called strike call of the U. T. W. and the A. S. W. is an attempt to discourage the strikers, but it is falling and the workers are being drawn into the strike rapidly by the National Textile Workers Union pickets the shops and draws new members into the union from the strikers ranks.

The strike committee of 165 members elected by the rank and file of the strikers meets tonight to discuss prices (rates of pay) to be offered to the bosses on Monday by the United Front Committee. A committee of 35 has already drawn up the price list. Tomorrow it will be placed before the workers for discussion and on Mon-

MASS PICKETING PULLS MORE OUT OF MINES; U M W INCITES ARRESTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

into the hall, and picked out the two men he wanted jailed. The police questioned and insulted others in the hall, but took only these two along with them. The exact charges are not known, but some twenty arrested previously were either charged or threatened with charges ranging from "disorderly" to "felonious assault" and "incitement to riot."

The International Labor Defense is working for the release of all those arrested.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—The Butler Consolidated Coal Co. has gone into bankruptcy. This is the outfit which maintained the most mechanized mine in the world, at Wildwood, Pa. It got the only injunction granted so far in the coal strike, and its deputy sheriffs on June 22, ambushed and shot to pieces with shot guns, rifles and pistols the picket line formed in defiance of the starvation order issued by the courts of Allegheny County.

One miner, Spiro (Pete) Zigaric, was killed by the deputies, twelve were wounded, and Tom Myerscough, the National Miners' Union section organizer, who was on the picket line, is arrested and is out on \$12,500 bonds charged with manslaughter and incitement to riot. Both charges are attempts of the courts to eliminate this organizer from the strike after the deputies had failed by the cruder method of assassination.

Judge James O. Campbell of Butler County has appointed Attorney Marten A. Reiber, of the Union Trust Co., owner of the Butler company's bonds as receiver, with authority to continue operations of the mine, with what scabs he can get.

Pittsburgh papers today are full of a sensational story of alleged "bombing" of a bunkhouse with six scabs in it, last night at the Wildwood mine. They admit no one was seriously injured by the explosion, which they offer no proof was the result of a bomb.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—One of the reasons the strike is sure to spread is seen in the following incident. A miner for the Westmoreland Coal Co., Adams mine, in the Irwin field, brought into the National Miners' Union office here a pay envelope which shows he is credited with \$19.82 for two weeks' work. The company deducts \$4.50 for rent, 15 cents for smelting, 75 cents for powder, and 40 cents for lamps, leaving the miner \$14.61 on which to feed his family during two weeks.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23.—"Business Week," an employers' and investors' magazine, gloats over the usefulness of the United Mine Workers of America as a wage cutting tool of the coal operators. It says: "In settling the Scotts Run strikes, instigated by wage cuts, the U. M. W. has accepted wage scales considerably below those paid in non-union mines in this region; well below those paid in unionized Illinois and Indiana. Basic day rate set is \$5.50, compared with \$6.10, Illinois union scale, and from \$7.70 to \$4.50 paid by Consolidated Coal Co., non-union operator in the field."

MASONTOWN, Pa., July 23.—The coke coal region will have its united front conference, following the line of the United Front National Miners' Conference held last week in Pittsburgh. The exact date and place will be announced later, but the miners, especially of the Frick mines are rapidly electing their delegates and working out the plans. The conference will formulate demands for the coke coal region and issue a strike call. It will outline a strong organization drive for the coke coal region, and for all of Fayette County.

This was the region most disastrously betrayed by the Lewis machine in the 1922 strike. Thousands of miners of the coke region not previously organized joined the union in that strike, and struck with the rest. Then when the settlement was made, Lewis simply left them out of the settlement, cut off their relief, and starved them back to a wage cut. Frank Farrington, then president of District 12 of the U. M. W., himself later a proved grafter but just then in conflict with Lewis, charged and proved in public that Lewis got a bribe of over \$600,000 for this treachery to the coke coal

miners. Mines which have already elected delegates are the following Frick mines: Eatintorn, 4 delegates; Ronco, 5 delegates; Lakerome, 3 delegates; Filburn, 3 delegates; Grindstone, 4 delegates; Footdale, six delegates. Delegates as follows are elected already from the following Rainey Coal Co. mines: Royal, 6 men; Allison, 5 men. Delegates are elected from the following Hillman mines: Tarhill, 2 men; Orient, 3; Cardale, 2. Three delegates are already elected from the Republic mine of the Republic Steel Co.

There are many other mines in this vicinity which will send delegations.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—Still more proof of the wage cutting effects of the United Mine Workers' agreement in the Pittsburgh Terminal mines is being brought to light. The miners are just beginning to find out what that contract means, and what the company can do, with the consent of the U. M. W., to worsen conditions of the miners even in violation of the agreement, bad as it is.

Saturday, eight men on the night shift at Mine No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Terminal, at Mollenauer, came up because their battery lights had been poorly charged. When they got to the lamp house, the superintendent was waiting there for them, and told them to get new lights, go down, and get their tools— they were fired. The company wanted coal, and no excuses were allowed.

Conditions underground are so harsh now in these mines that with 327 men working at No. 3, the Saturday production was only 298 mine cars of coal, less than a car per man, and with the miners credited (before deductions) with about \$1.12 a car.

The six men fired and the 23 who quit on the night shift Monday (before the main walk-out) because the snappers were taken off in No. 2, reported they were credited for coal mined at the rate of 42 and a half cents a ton, though the contract is supposed to be for 45 cents. They were charged 80 cents for dues for two weeks, 45 cents for check-weighman, 40 cents for doctor, \$1.25 for insurance, \$5 for two weeks' rent, and \$1 for lamps, though the contract says that lights shall be at the rate of five cents a day.

At Mine No. 8, and it is believed this ruling applies in all mines of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., the deductions for "impurities" in the coal have been 500 pounds per car since July 16. Before that, the company was deducting 200 pounds. If there really are impurities, the men are fined in addition, or laid off as a punishment.

Another big company is doing the same sort of thing, Pittsburgh Coal Company's mine, Montour No. 8 at Liberty has cut the tonnage indirectly to 20 cents a ton on some conveyors.

HERMINIE, Pa., July 23.—Three hundred and fifty miners of Westmoreland county, mostly from Herminie, Hutchinson, Keystone, Rillon, Hamton, Edna No. 1 and Edna No. 2 came to the first big mass meeting in this unstruck field, to hear Vincent Komenovich, secretary of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee speak on spreading the strike into this territory. The meeting was held Wednesday night.

The mine bosses came along to watch, but the miners crowded around the speaker after the meeting, almost refusing to end it at all, and asked questions and made suggestions for the beginning of strike action. Wage cuts and scab regulations are big grievances here. The big companies in this field are Westmoreland Coal Co., and the Berwind-White Coal company, which operates here under the name of "Ocean Coal Co."

Preliminary Hearing for Negro Croppers Tuesday; Big Demonstrations Aug. First

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were framed up by the county authorities, who are controlled by the landowners and in many cases are the landowners themselves. The croppers are charged with conspiracy to murder, with carrying concealed weapons, etc. They had valiantly defended themselves and several of the police were wounded, including Sheriff J. Kyle Young.

As the murderous Alabama landlords and capitalists speed their plans for railroading to long jail sentences or possible death sentences, the workers of the world are pushing their plans for huge militant protest demonstrations throughout the world on August First. Millions of workers will rally in these demonstrations to the fight against capitalism, against its lynch courts, against its race hat-

red, against mass unemployment, starvation and misery, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the only country in the world where racial and national oppression has been abolished.

Negro and white workers! Rally to the fight against capitalist lynch law, against imperialist war! Demand the release of the Scottsboro boys! Demand the release of the Camp Hill croppers! Fight for unconditional equality for the Negro people, including the right of self-determination for the Negro majorities in the Black Belt, the right to organize and control their own government. For the withdrawal of the armed forces of imperialism from the Black Belt! For the confiscation of the land of the rich landowners for the colored and white workers who till the land! Demonstrate August First!

FOUR LETTERS TELL OF NEED FOR DAILY WORKER

Many of the letters the Daily Worker receives with contributions to the financial drive tell vivid stories of the class struggle. Here are four of them:

1. **Blanche L.**, of New York City, is working in a restaurant making \$8 a week. On this she is trying to support not only herself, but her two small children. She slaves long hours under an exhausting speedup, constantly hounded by the boss. Out of her meagre earnings she donates \$1 "to the fighting organ of the workingclass and I call upon all workers to help save the Daily."

2. **L. C. T.**, of San Francisco, native-born American with a real Anglo-Saxon name, has been cashing in on Hoover's 20-year plan, to the tune of \$10 to \$12 a week for something more than an eight-hour day. When we issued our appeal for 15,000 half dollars, he responded, not with a half dollar but with a dollar. And he didn't consider his duty done, but went to a friend and got a dollar from him. He writes: "Such an appeal should not pass by any worker who has the least interest in the movement. And just think it is only one-half dollar. I would like to do better, but I am making only \$10 to \$12 a week."

3. **J. H. Crown**, of Davenport, Ia., tells his story in three short sentences: "I enclose \$1. I have been donating regularly. I am unemployed, but am doing all I can to help the Daily Worker in its struggle."

4. **W. G.** lives in Charleston, W. Va., in the southwestern part of the state, where several thousand coal miners, who are among the lowest paid workers in the country, are on strike despite the misleadership of the Mine-les and other treacherous elements. W. G. has had only six weeks work

BALTIMORE IN RELIEF DRIVE Tag Days On August 7th and 8th

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—A miners' conference was held here on July 23rd, with over three delegates, including A. F. of L. locals. A broad committee of fifteen was elected. A Negro miner, Daniels, spoke, and Michael Burd reported on the miners' situation and appeal for the building of a permanent relief committee in Baltimore and the surrounding mining towns.

An extensive campaign was mapped out to intensify the collection of funds, food and clothing and to penetrate A. F. of L. locals to make the picnic on Saturday, July 25, for the miners' benefit, a success.

It was decided to hold tag days on August 7 and 8. A resolution was made protesting against the lynching of Negroes in Alabama and shooting of miners by hired gunmen. Greetings to the Central Rank and File Strike Committee was adopted.

during the past 16 months and most of the workers in Charleston are in the same boat. But he went around among the workers and among some of the small shopkeepers whom the crisis has made sympathetic and collected \$4 for the Daily. He writes: "I wish every worker in America would do the best he can, would organize under the leadership of the Communist Party and fight the capitalists and their system and by helping the Daily Worker help ourselves."

What about you? The Daily Needs more half dollars, more contributions of all sorts if it is to get through the summer. Speed funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

UTW, "Socialists" Plan Sell-Out of Textile Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 24.—Rev. Webber of the "socialist" party, Moser of the A. F. of L. and Kurtz, representing Gov. Pinchot are attempting to counteract the good effect of the Paterson strike by individual settlement, on boss terms, behind the backs of the workers. An unauthorized conference was held with the Canova Mills and commanded the strikers to accept their terms, which they refused to do. These betrayers brought their proposition to the Chairman's Committee, but they are afraid of the mass sentiment and do not dare violate the decision against arbitration and individual settlements. However, the danger is great that the chairman will reverse the decision and have become the mouthpiece of the U.T.W. officialdom. In the past week they reversed the decision of unity with the Paterson workers participating in a united front committee and called the police to the strike hall, attempting to keep out the non-UTW strikers.

They prevented the Paterson representatives from entering the meet-

3,000 OUT ON STRIKE NOW IN 165 PATERSON SHOPS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

they can push through to victory. The co-operation of the police with the U. T. W. and the A. S. W. was shown at the Gaty Throwing Mills. A cop told the pickets to go back to work and come out on August 3 when the U. T. W. and A. S. W. called them, or not at all.

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Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to Advertising Department The DAILY WORKER 50 East 13th St. New York City

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The August 1st Demonstration in the Pittsburgh District

By CARL PRICE.

THIS year, August First, the International Day of demonstration against imperialist war, finds a strike of 40,000 coal miners in the Pittsburgh District. In the mining field, the steel towns and in Pittsburgh, the August First demonstration this year will be a demonstration in support of the strike of the miners against starvation, a demonstration in support of the demands of the miners, struggling in the N.M.U. against the wage cuts, speed-up drive in the coal industry.

August First demonstrations will be held in every section of the mining field, including Avella, New Kensington, Johnstown, Steubenville, Ohio; Wheeling, West Virginia; Cannonsburg, Washington, Brownsville, Bentleyville, etc. These demonstrations have been called by the Central Rank and File Strike Committee, and by the Communist Party. Thousands of striking and unemployed miners, together with their families, will demonstrate for the demands of the National Miners Union against unemployment, and against the preparation of the bosses for imperialist war.

The August First demonstration will emphasize the struggle against unemployment. Thousands of both unemployed and striking miners have been evicted. One of the demands on August First will be against evictions of unemployed and strikers, no shutting off of gas, heat or light of the strikers or unemployed miners, and for immediate social insurance for both unemployed and strikers, and the immediate appropriation by the county, state, and national government, of immediate unemployment relief to the strikers and unemployed miners and their families. The hunger marches which were held in Washington, Pa., Pittsburgh, demonstrated the unity of unemployed miners in the mass struggle now going on in the coal fields.

The August First demonstrations this year will mark also the outpouring of thousands to demonstrate the unity of the unemployed and strikers in the struggle against starvation. The unemployed workers of Pittsburgh have already demonstrated their solidarity with the striking miners. The Unemployed Councils of Pittsburgh are picketing the scab employment agencies in Pittsburgh, which are trying to ship scabs, to the coal fields. Several times in the last two weeks, large numbers of unemployed workers have demolished employment agencies and prevented the shipment of trucks of scabs. The unemployed workers of Pittsburgh are beginning a militant struggle for their demands.

Fred Kearns, secretary of the Unemployed Council of the Hill Section, Pittsburgh, and George Brown, young Negro worker, are now held under \$10,000 bond each, because they took part in preventing sheriffs from evicting an unemployed Negro family on the Hill in Pittsburgh. They are charged with rioting and inciting to riot, felonious assault, resisting an officer, and disturbing the peace. Recently in McKees Rocks, workers prevented an eviction and organized an Unemployed Council right on the spot. In the Pittsburgh August First demonstration, to be held in West Park at 2 p.m., the unemployed workers of Pittsburgh will not only demonstrate their solidarity with the striking miners, but will demonstrate on behalf of the 120,000 unemployed workers of the city, against evictions, against the corrupt Mellon-Kilne administration in Pittsburgh, which has shut off all relief, and is picking up workers on vagrancy charges, and

for the immediate release of all arrested, unemployed workers, who picketed scab agencies, and prevented evictions, for social insurance, and for immediate appropriation of relief by the City Council.

Demonstrations will also be held in such steel towns as Ambridge, McKeesport, Monessen, etc. Several thousand steel workers in the Pittsburgh District have been laid off in recent weeks, and wages are being cut in steel plant after steel plant.

In Monessen, a few days ago, thousands of workers stormed the steel mill there when a rumor spread that a few jobs were available, and fought with the police who tried to drive them from the unemployment agency.

The contrast between the conditions of the workers of the Soviet Union, and the Pittsburgh District, comes out clearly this August First. In the Pittsburgh District—starvation, wage-cuts, speed-up unemployment. In dinner buckets, dry bread and potato peelings, or nothing. Young workers slave in the mills and mines without schooling. Children are without even rags to wear or shoes for their feet. Foreign-born workers are threatened with deportation when they rebel against starvation. Negro workers are Jim-Crowed and threatened with lynching when they demand full equality. In the Soviet Union there is the six hour day for miners, seven hour day for other workers, five day week. In the Soviet Union full equality for all workers, Negro, foreign-born, etc. In the Soviet Union constant shortening of hours, increase in production, increase in wages, schooling for all children and young workers, constant bettering of living conditions, no unemployment.

The preparations of the bosses for war are manifest in the Pittsburgh District. The Hoover conference with the U.M.W.A., the large State Police force of the Pinchot-bosses government, the use of courts and injunctions against the strikers, the program of further wage-cuts and starvation and unemployment are a part of the preparations for war. The workers of the Pittsburgh District have felt the full weight of the economic crisis. The bosses are trying to starve the workers so that the bosses may keep their profits. They are starving the workers so as to compete with the bosses of other countries. They are spending billions for war so they can attack the workers' government of the Soviet Union, at the same time they deny the unemployed and strikers, social insurance.

A new day has dawned in the Pittsburgh District. The workers are engaged in mass struggle under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League. They are waging a bitter struggle against the U.M.W.A., the bosses' government, the coal operators, the other bosses, for the right to live. They are struggling for the demands of the unemployed, the strikers and the part time workers.

They are struggling against the attacks of the bosses' government for full equality for foreign born, youth, women, Negro workers, and in defense of the Soviet Union, the land of the workers.

This is the meaning of August First this year in the Pittsburgh District.

"ATTABOY! GET THE HUN—I MEAN BOLSHIEVIK!"



By BURCK

Red Sparks By JORGE

The Cops Know Them—Like Brothers

Commissioner Mulrooney of N. Y. City, when he was telling the dance-hall proprietors that they must "clean up" their morals: "There must be no gangsters and racketeers. If any night club proprietor does not know all the gangsters and racketeers, the Police Department will furnish instructors to point them out." After which, we surmise, there will be drinks for three.

Tie It Outside

Some chap on the Chicago Daily News slipped this one over on the editorial policy of making Hoover a second Jesus Christ: He said: "Moralism: noun, from mora, probably meaning more; and taurus, meaning bull."

"Officially Closed"

The Bronx Grand Jury has "officially closed" the case of the murder of Vivian Gordon, after five months of "constant investigation" since she was found strangled to death after trying to tell the Seabury Committee how the N. Y. police framed her up.

The policemen she accused had an alibi, but the capitalist press never questioned that alibi, though they seem all fretted about the one "Legs" Diamond made. Incidentally, "Legs" was walking around New York City and visiting his friends at the time—before his trial—when he was supposed to be securely lodged in jail upstate and the jail "heavily guarded," supposedly to prevent his get-away, but seemingly to prevent anybody finding out that he wasn't there. More, the capitalist press knew he was running loose, but didn't yelp.

But the murder of Vivian Gordon and the antics of Tammany police is enough to make a cat laugh, a wild cat or, better, a hyena. We recall how District Attorney McLaughlin, who was and is ace-high with the World-Telegram, was going to solve the mystery pronto. With the assistance, of course, of Police Commissioner Mulrooney.

This last was a neat joke. "Put a thief to catch a thief" might work well sometimes, but when the thief you "put" is the thief to be "caught," you're out of luck. But somebody had to be caught.

So the clumsy frame-up was rigged up on a couple of tough mugs who probably deserved death on general principles but who never killed Vivian Gordon. A taxi driver the cops had something on was first beaten into submission and then coaxed to testify the tough mugs had murdered her in his car.

He even testified that a certain underworld lawyer named Radeloff had hired them to kill. But, strange as it may seem, Radeloff was walking around the streets while his trial was going on, and nobody bothered him.

When the two scape-goats were pinched, Mulrooney promoted the cops who "apprehended" them, and no doubt they got a couple of hundred dollars raise in pay. Of course this pay raise is not revoked merely because the expected victims were freed by a "Not guilty" verdict.

Not at all! And after the prosecutor, the press and the police got through damning the jury, the Grand Jury winds up its "hreeless investigation" by publicly thanking Mulrooney! What's the use of having juries if they don't do what the police want?

All of which does not answer the question as to who did kill Vivian Gordon. We have pointed out before that she was connected with the Fish Committee "investigator" Gaston B. Means, who was acquitted of murdering a woman down South many years ago. The capitalist press hushed this connection up, and also her relations with other "prominent politicians."

There isn't any "moral" to this story, only a big stink. But capitalist politics has put on the lid. The case is "officially closed."

The Police Beerocracy

The million dollar brewery with all modern conveniences, located on Tenth Avenue, New York, and finally raided after many efforts by the U. S. "prohibition" agents, must belong to the N. Y. Police Department.

At least the police were more careful about shooting anybody away from the property than anyone else, according to the U. S. agents. Any time they came around within blocks of the brewery, policemen appeared from all sides, demanding to know who they were. The cops explained that there are so fearfully many gunmen running loose in that part of town that every person had to show his passport.

So the U. S. dicks were stopped, while the brewery was "cleaned up" and they could find no evidence. But since the republican party is running the national government and wants to make life unpleasant for the leading democrats who run N. Y. City and State, the U. S. agents persisted. It would make good election propaganda in 1932 to have captured Al Smith's brewery, you know.

Thus perseverance had its reward and by getting U. S. search warrants, 400,000 gallons of beer was found in the spickest and spannest brewery imaginable. But of course the ownership of the brewery is kept dark.

But what should make anyone giggle is the excuse of the N. Y. police in trying to get around the story told by the emissaries of law from the republican party. The N. Y. Post gives the police alibi in a way that is so delightful that we must quote it:

"If there was any interference with the prohibition raiders, it must have been by 'spurious policemen' employed by the beer racketeers as a strategic measure. Inspector Thomas F. Walsh, in command of the Third Police Division, which includes the brewery neighborhood, said today:

In view of the story of the federal officers that they had not only been "interfered" with, but had been taken to police stations—stations, no doubt, which the sly beer racketeers had also established as a "strategic measure"—this alibi ought to go along with the one by Inspector Day who, last year claimed that the workers were being beaten up by cops at a demonstration, had "bumped their heads against the pavement themselves, just to lay their bruises to innocent police."

War Preparations Shown in "Labor Fact Book"

THE background of preparations for imperialist war and the approaching attack on the Soviet Union by the capitalist powers is given in the Labor Fact Book just issued by International Publishers. The book devotes one of its most important chapters to a factual description of present-day imperialism, the foreign investments of the United States and Great Britain, and the growing imperialist rivalries.

The method used in this book is to give in the briefest possible form, often by means of tables, the essential facts about a vast array of subjects of the most immediate importance to the workers in the United States and abroad. The belief of Labor Research Association, which prepared this volume, is that the present working class movement must go forward armed with facts, figures and reliable information about economic, social and political matters. Especially does it contend that the working class vanguard must possess concrete and precise data on the economic crisis, imperialism,

the danger of war, the distribution of national wealth and income, lynchings, injunctions, union organization, the business connections of the capitalist party leaders, the betrayals of the "socialists" here and in other countries, farm mortgages, state police, section laws, anti-labor legislation, speed-up methods, the Soviet Union, employers' welfare tactics, deportations and the persecution of foreign-born workers. These are only a few of the hundreds of topics discussed briefly in this handbook for workers.

Special and original features of the book include an analysis of the finance control of the House of Morgan, a list of significant court decisions affecting labor, an historical sketch of famous frame-ups, a list of important strikes in the United States since 1870, a description of the major policies of the American Federation of Labor, a table on the income groupings in the United States (showing the increasing concentration of wealth and financial power, a list of the high salaries of trade union presidents, and a summary of legislation affecting

workers especially youth and women workers.

The book exposes the operations of Matthew Woll's National Civic Federation and its well-financed attacks on the Soviet Union. It shows the connection between the A. F. of L. and the U. S. War Department. It reveals the weaknesses of the I. W. W., and the treacherous methods pursued by the socialist party in its vote-catching campaigns to spread reformism. No such book as this has ever before been issued in the English language. It is printed in large type easy for workers to read. It carries a full list of references to standard volumes to lighten the task of the labor research student. Like the other volumes prepared by Labor Research Association comprising the Labor and Industry Series of International Publishers, it carries a full index so that all topics are readily found.

No worker should be without this book. It is now off the press and sells in a paper bound popular size—224 pages—for only 85 cents. Copies may now be secured from Workers Library Publishers, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

A WAR VETERAN'S CALL AGAINST WAR

ARTICLE II

With all the war preparations going on at the present moment it is quite certain that the talks of peace will soon be replaced by the talk of the glory of "dying for one's country." Let those who are the intended victims of such propaganda be told by those who experienced these glories in the last war, who were exposed to them for months and years.

There are millions of war veterans the world over who can paint with the colors of reality the glories of "dying for one's country." These glories then will take the form of drowning in the mud of the trenches and in the swamps of the battlefields. These glories will be reduced to being burned or suffocated in liquid flame and poison gas attacks; they will be drawn in the form of being torn to shreds by shrapnel, only the lucky ones being killed completely; they will take the form of mass starvation of old men, of women and children in concentration camps; they will look like mass infection by poisonous diseases and deadly germs.

Thousands upon thousands of Serbian boys herded as prisoners must still remember how, shackled on hand and feet, they were exposed to a killing blizzard as a punishment for some infringement of the rule in the prison camp; they may have taken a dry crust of bread to still their hunger; they may have fished a bone out of the garbage dump of the guard's kitchen; their hunger may have caused them to eat the soap given to them for washing. They will still remember how thousands upon thousands died in these camps of Cholera or other epidemic diseases. They may still remember the deadly regularity with which the stretchers carried out of the mass bunk house every morning at six o'clock the prisoners that had died during the night. They will still remember how those dead were stripped of their clothes, their identity fixed on a tag tied to their toes, they remember the clothes flung to the remaining living to cover their nakedness. They may still remember how these rows of dead were practically rows of skeletons, who had been starved into restless victims of any illness or disease that may attack them. They must still remember the beatings inflicted upon the prisoners upon the slightest provocation.

The war veterans of the Serbian army, the veterans of the Dvina division, the veterans of the Austrian army on guard in the Braunau camps, the Czech physicians who served there must still remember all these horrors that were common to all prison camps. The war veterans of the Austrian army must still remember the chains on their wrists and ankles; they must still remember being strung up on the pole with their hands tied behind them; they must still remember their exposure before the trenches with chained hands with the artillery of their own army firing from behind and forcing their regiments to advance into the hell on the front.

They must remember the shootings behind the front of those that were looking for their safety by desertion or because they rebelled against the orders. They must remember the hundreds of Serbian prisoners, all called "Komitatchi," men and women, hanged in the yards of the barracks; they must still see their challenging voices in the last torture. They certainly remember their comrades who were forced to become executioners; they must still see their pale, perspiring faces, their

This is the second of three articles written by a worker who spent five years on different battle fronts in the last war. The articles narrate some of the personal experiences of the writer. The last will appear in a subsequent issue.

trembling hands, forced to kill, in order not to be killed themselves.

War veterans of the Italian and of the Austrian army, veterans of the battles of the Karst, the Isonzo and the Alps certainly remember the battles in the long summer months, the barracks that did not permit rest, did not permit eating. They will still see before their eyes the thousands of corpses entangled in barbed wire, reduced to a formless mass. They will still hear the lamenting of the wounded during the night, begging for water, calling their mothers, begging for help which the continuous fire of the artillery and the perfidy of the generals prevented from being given to them; they certainly still smell the stench that rose from the corpses, spread along the slope of the Sabottino and the San Michele, that forced them to put handkerchiefs wetted with camphor to their noses, in order to be able to breathe; they certainly remember the melting of the snow in May which exposed the hundreds of decaying corpses in front of the trenches; they certainly still remember the lifeless corpses, the weapons, the barbed-wire entanglements, the position of some of those corpses in the last agony of death. They must still hear the humming of the bullets past their ears, the deafening noise of the horrible explosions of the 35 and 38 and 42 centimeter shells, the thunder which accompanied the blowing up of the Col di Lana and the Colbricone which at one blow buried entire regiments. They must still see the rents torn by grenades in the trenches, the foundation of earth mixed with human bodies, and barbed wire, the thousands of grenade holes along the different battle fronts, on the German and Russian front, in the Balkans, in Italy, in France. They will still hear the howling of the bombs dropped by airplanes during the moonlit nights, the following horrible crashing that reduced to ruins the villages behind the front where the reserves were kept. They certainly see the smoking walls of the destroyed houses, the horses and mules galloping in all directions, the masses of reserves scared, running around, looking for a safe place to hide in the cellars of the destroyed houses, with empty windows like the eyes of a skull, and empty interior.

They must certainly recollect the terrible moments of the attacks after three, four days of barrages that completely shattered their nerves, the moments of terrible silence that preceded the attack, the whistling of bullets, the nervous ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta of the machine guns. They will still see the advance of the deployment lines, the mowing down of the first lines, the black clouds of the flame-throwers in front of barbed-wire entanglements, reduced to puddle, with fire tongues breaking through. They must still hear the screams of those who were killed, the moments of leaving the trenches, the moments of counter-attack, of the clash amidst the ruins of trenches and barbed-wire, the moments during which their senses did not function any more. They must still see the young comrade nestling closely to them, holding his

abdomen with his hand, looking at them with frightened eyes, yelling for help and falling down in front of their feet; but must continue, pushed onward by the forward-rushing wave, drunk, dumb-founded, blind. They must still remember that sudden feeling they had of falling because of the weakness in their legs that could not keep them up any longer; feeling that their life was passing, the burning blood on their shoulders that comes from a laceration, and then they fell, heavy shoes trampling over them, a wave of earth filling their mouths, choking them. Then the storm passes by, the humming of stray bullets passes. And then the silence of death, the night, broken only by the explosion of grenades, the lamentations of the wounded around them, buried under earth and corpses.

They must still remember the terrible moments of the gas attack, the painful breathing inside the mask. They will still see their comrades vomit, open their eyes wide and then stiffen in the last agony of death. They must still remember the air attacks over the trenches; they must still see those airplanes tumbling down, no longer under control of the pilot, crashing to the earth and bursting into flames.

They must certainly remember the sticky hospitals, filled to overflowing. They will still hear the lamentations of those whose arms and legs were being amputated. They must hear the screaming of the insane from the pavilion where were kept those whom the explosions of the grenades, the bayonet attacks or the lice have driven crazy! They must still remember some of the hospitals in Austria and Italy where with the thousands of blinded ones from the terrible Karst, where the grenade splinters were multiplied by the splinters of the white rocks.

Veterans of all the fronts still remember the tormenting advances and retreats, the long provision trains stuck in the mud, the lines of fresh victims going to the trench slaughter-house, the lines of stretchers with wounded, going back to the ambulances. They must still remember the officers, hunting for crosses and medals, with their revolvers in their hands behind them, the agony of thirst and hunger. They must still see the corpses flowing down the Piave after the June battle. They must still feel the torture of the Zugna Torta, Monte Corno, of Monte Rovre, of the Grappa of San Gabriele.

Veterans of the French, English, American, German armies still remember the hell of the French front. They must still see the thousands upon thousands of their comrades spread on the torn earth between the fragments of trenches and barbed-wire entanglements. They certainly remember the tortures of imprisonment.

They will remember how they were tormented in these trench-holes, sleeping in the mud, while the corps commanders and division officers, the war profiteers, the bourgeoisie spent their time at banquets, debauching with champagne. They must still remember that while they were facing death, their mothers, their sisters in the occupied territories were forced to sell

their bodies for a piece of hard tack to satisfy their hunger and the hunger of their children.

They will still remember that, while with weapons in their hands they were in the muddy trenches, their family in the invaded territory was transported into the hinterland like cattle, locked into lurid, unsanitary barracks, where epidemics reaped a terrible toll among their children, where their wives were forced to beg in the neighboring towns.

They must still remember how they lost all track of their family, not getting any news for years. They will still remember the censorship of their letters, if they did not praise the war and the "fatherland." They certainly still see the fields of crosses that sprang from the ground behind the front amidst tree-stumps that even today are reminding them of the horrors of the world slaughter. They will still see these forests of crosses in the north of France, along the Alps, along the Karst, of which today the bourgeoisie of the various countries are making a vile market of "patriotism."

They must still remember the last days of the war, the days just before the armistice. The disarming of the regiments that were left on the front, to prevent them from following the example of the Russian brothers when they came back home. They certainly remember the trains bursting with their freight of human beings, those trains that were moving at a snail's pace, and the expressions on the faces of those masses of people that felt like flying to embrace the beloved ones. And the last ones killed in those days, in the days of peace, crushed on top of the trains where they covered down, or those that stumbled over hand grenades thrown away in all directions in these moments of terrible confusion.

Veterans of the world war, who have participated in the insurrection of Cattaro, of Radkersburg, who have participated in the retreat of Caporetto, must still remember how they had the situation in their hands for a moment, how they were free.

They must still remember how they rebelled against war.

Marines of the Cattaro revolt must still see the red flag going up on the "San Giorgio" in front of the mouth of the cannon of the fortresses.

Veterans of the Isonzo front certainly remember how at the Piave the regiments that had thrown away their arms were kept back.

They must still hear the volleys of the execution platoons at Cattaro, after the strangling of the insurrection by the present hangman of Hungary, the then Vice-Admiral Horty. They will hear the last yells of those that were executed right in front of the graves that they had been forced to dig for themselves, their last yells, cursing the imperialist war.

Veterans of all fronts, from the Lebanon to Calais, must still have before their eyes these recollections and thousands of others. They must certainly wake up often by a sudden scare in their dreams, when the nightmare of a dream reproduces the horrors of the last war.

To remember this, means to realize the need for the most determined struggle against the present attempt to reproduce the last imperialist butchery on an even larger scale.

TO BE CONTINUED