

Daily Worker

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

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 182

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

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

SMASH THE WAR PLOTS! ALL OUT ON AUGUST 1st!

"Socialist" Scouts for Capitalist War

THE Vienna congress of the Second "Socialist" International is in session, with the main aim of preventing a working class revolution in the capitalist countries, and urging all capitalist governments to unite for armed intervention and war against the Soviet Union.

The way this counter-revolutionary program is presented to the workers who still follow the "socialist" traitors, is to picture the capitalist governments who are responsible for the last world human slaughter as cooing doves of peace, while pretending that all the danger of war comes from the Soviet Union. An example of this kind of "socialist" war scouting for the capitalists is the editorial that appeared in the May 17th issue of the "socialist" paper, the Jewish Daily Forward of New York, entitled "Capitalism and War Danger."

After commenting upon the heavenly desire for "peace" shown by the International Chamber of Commerce, it draws the conclusion that because capitalists do not "want" war, there is no war danger from the side of capitalism.

"The overwhelming majority of the representatives of merchant and finance capital in all countries are now opponents of war. . . . The claim of Moscow that the capitalists of the whole world with Hoover at the head are supposedly preparing a new war, is simply ridiculous. . . . No person in his right mind would dream to state that the two strongest capitalist countries, America and England, are now looking to cook up a new war. . . . Also in Germany," etc.

But the "socialist" Forward does find a war danger, and continues: "But fascism and Bolshevism. . . are really a permanent danger for peace." Having thus opened his mouth to speak supposedly in equal condemnation of fascism and Bolshevism, the Forward editor carefully avoids saying anything against fascism, but proceeds with full steam ahead to lie about the Soviet Union.

"Moscow now has the largest standing army in the world and the Soviet Government is continually manufacturing more munitions and various poison gases. The Soviet Government is the only government which does not cease ejecting itself into the internal business of all countries. . . . Bolshevist militarism really represents a great danger for peace."

How like unto two peas in the same pod is the above to the anti-Soviet war speech of U. S. Brigadier General Holbrook, made to the veterans of the 78th Division at Camp Dix on July 26th:

"It is well to remember that the political power in control of Russia has declared war on the United States. Russia is evidently preparing to fight the world. . . . She is building great munition plants and creating the greatest war machine the world has ever known. . . . Foes of the recent conflict will work together against the common enemy for the preservation of our governments, our homes and firesides and our religion."

The "socialist" editor and the U. S. Brigadier General see eye to eye on the source of the war danger. But both are silent on the fact that the Soviet Union at the first "disarmament" conference it was allowed to attend (1927) proposed that every warship be sunk and every soldier demobilized—and that this real and complete disarmament proposal, and all the partial disarmament proposals made by the Soviet since that time, have been ignored by the capitalist governments as though they never were made! They have even ignored the anti-dumping agreement or "economic armistice" offered by Litvinoff at the Geneva conference in May!

But neither capitalists nor their "socialist" servants have failed to prepare in every way for war against the Soviet Union. It is a bold liar who can deny that England, France and the U. S. A. have not spent countless millions of dollars to arm Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania to the teeth against the Soviet Union!

Other millions have gone to spies and saboteurs within the Soviet territory, and of these spies the Second "Socialist" International has furnished a large number. Fume and fret as they may, the American "socialist" party who aided in financing these criminals, cannot truthfully deny the confessions made by their agents who were caught and tried this year in Moscow. A few extracts from these confessions are enlightening:

"Dan (a Russian 'socialist' leader living abroad) commissioned me to inform Sber that both party and sabotage work would be financed by the organization abroad."—Statement of Petunin, Feb. 19, 1931.

"Abramovitch (a Russian 'socialist' leader who often visits the U. S. A. to get funds and is supported by the 'socialists' here) raised the question of sabotage and intervention with extreme energy and determination. He pointed out that a decision had been reached with regard to giving financial support."—Statement of Gromann, Dec. 25, 1930.

"Every party group was to strive to carry out sabotage in one form or another, apart from the normal party work."—Statement of Salkind, Dec. 4, 1930.

"This (referring to a document) was the instruction for the adoption of the tactic of sabotage and the support of intervention."—Statement of Sukhanov, Jan. 22, 1931.

Workers, these are the "socialist" scouts for capitalist war against which the workers of the whole world are coming into the streets on August First to protest!

Every day brings nearer the new world slaughter! The attempt to destroy the Soviet Union again as they tried to do at the end of the last imperialist war! Out on the streets on August First to warn the war makers to hold their hands! Out on the streets to demonstrate your will to defend the Soviet Union!

English Workingwoman Tells Lady Astor Truth About USSR

NEW YORK—An English working woman, who went to the Soviet Union five years ago, when Lady Astor challenged her to go to the country of which she was so much in favor, on Tuesday wrote a letter to the same Lady Astor who is now in Moscow visiting the U.S.S.R. with George Bernard Shaw, saying she never wants to return to the land of British capitalism and misery. The letter which was published in the Soviet press says:

"My comrades helped me by taking care of me and my children," she wrote. "There is no reason which could induce me to leave Russia to go to my old fatherland, where as a widow I could afford only a miserable living for my children. Here they receive an education. I have been given every opportunity to earn for myself and maintain my children. This makes me happy and satisfied."

She said Soviet Union was going on the right way and that the fate of the workers was better than that of millions of unemployed in capitalist countries, including the United

states.

The letter said that Lady Astor might be interested in knowing what an English working woman thought of the Soviet Union. She told the "lady" who has been playing all sorts of antics in the Soviet Union, not to lie when she returns but tell what she saw.

JEWELRY MEN

WIN A STRIKE

NEW YORK.—Calling jewelry workers to a mass meeting last night at Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 42nd St., at 8:15 p. m., a leaflet issued by the Jewelry Workers' Industrial Union, told of the victory won by workers in the Reiner and Berkow shop.

"After one week on strike with picketing every day, Reiner & Berkow was compelled to take the men back without discrimination, no piece work and with the wages agreed on before the strike! Solidarity of the

Mass Trial of Morris Hillquit at Central Opera House Tonight

PICKETING GROWS IN SILK STRIKE

Strike Committee Hits Mayor's Committee Strike-Breaking

AFL Keeps Workers In 50 Jailed On Lines at Boss' Orders

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—Mass picket lines under the leadership of the United Front Committee and the National Textile Workers' Union, have been active in front of many shops here, both last night and this morning. They were able to pull out 60 girls at the Colonia Throwing plant. The new strikers showed tremendous enthusiasm, singing and shouting the slogans of the strike. They mobilized the children of the strikers and all marched to the strike headquarters at Turn Hall.

When 40 workers of the Taylor & Fried ribbon shop walked out at 10 a. m. this morning, under the notion that the A. F. of L. had called them on strike, Burger, organizer for the United Textile Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. organizer, told them to go back to work "if you want to." He tried to discourage the workers from going on strike and forced most of them to go back.

Yesterday evening the A. F. of L. textile unions arranged for an open-air meeting of its members on a piece of property owned by the 12th-men's Circle at Carroll St. and 12th, with Ludwig Lore, Musteite faker, and other A. F. of L. betrayers as speakers. A "professor" of Brookwood College spoke. Many of the workers demanded unity of the rank and file to win the strike, interrupting the speakers' blab.

After the meeting the speakers asked for "volunteers" for picketing; only a few score workers responded.

Right following the closing of the A. F. of L. meeting the workers remained and J. Lubin, secretary of the General Strike Committee, and Lina Chernenko spoke, calling on the workers to unite for struggle on a united front basis. The workers cheered them. When the workers called for mass picketing, the whole meeting responded, over 500 joining the picket lines.

This morning the picket lines were in fine shape in every shop section. About 15 shops came out, all under the leadership of the National Textile Union. They elected the necessary rank and file committees to conduct the strike.

At 10 o'clock today there was a mass meeting at Turn Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing. The workers were called again to go to the picket line at lunch time. At the Rosen & Son Mills police arrested around 50 pickets. The boss claimed that there was no strike and demanded the police arrest the pickets. The cops obeyed.

Today there was a secret meeting of Mayor Hinchliffe's committee with the bosses and the A. F. of L. fakers to break the strike and prevent united action of the rank and file to win the strike through mass activity. At the mass meeting of the united front, a delegation of 15 was elected, with Biedenkapp as the spokesman, and they presented the demands of the strikers to the mayor's committee. They told the mayor's committee no agreement between the A. F. of L. fakers would be recognized by the United Front General Strike Committee.

Mayor Hinchliffe has been instructing the Police Recorders (police judges) to inflict severe punishment on pickets and strikers arrested in an effort to break the strike.

At 10 a. m. Thursday there will be a mass meeting of strikers at Turn Hall, to conclude drawing up the demands of the various departments of the strikers.

men in the shop has definitely shown the boss that he cannot break the Shop Committee!

"Follow Jewelry Workers: The militant program of Shop Committee, shop struggles and shop strikes and active support on the picket line is the fighting policy of the Jewelry Workers' Industrial Union.

Try Hillquit for Plotting To Attack Soviet Union

Bedacht Will Prosecute Yellow Second International and Socialist Party for Part in Capitalist Intervention Plan

Tonight at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., Morris Hillquit, rich corporation lawyer and leader of the American "Socialist" Party and of the Second International, will be placed on trial by the Communist Party of the United States before a revolutionary mass-tribunal on a charge of plotting and organizing military intervention against the Soviet Union. The trial will begin promptly at 8:30 and workers are urged to come on time.

The basis of the charge against the leader of the American "Socialist" Party and of the Second International is Hillquit's suit in an American capitalist court on behalf of a band of former Czarist oil-magnates with the purpose of establishing their "legal title" to the oil industry of the Soviet Union. The suit is to lay the "legal" and "moral" foundation for a military intervention against the workers' fatherland.

On behalf of the Communist Party of the United States, Comrade Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A., will conduct the prosecution against Morris Hillquit, the American "Socialist" Party and the Second International. Comrade Bedacht has announced his intention to call as witnesses for the prosecution a number of workers from shops and mines as well as some of their leaders, among them Richard D. Moore, Louis Hyman, R. Saltzman and others.

The American "Socialist" Party has not had the courage to accept the challenge of the Communist Party to send Norman Thomas or Louis Waldman to defend the intervention acts of Morris Hillquit before the proletarian mass tribunal. Under the circumstances the defense of the "socialist" leader will be entrusted to one of the audience.

The mass trial tonight at Central Opera House will be the last mobilization rally for the great anti-war demonstration to be held on Saturday afternoon, August 1, on Union Square. It is important that active workers be present at the mass trial, where final arrangements for the Union Square demonstration will be announced.

Kentucky Operators Unleash Terror Against the Miners

Editor, Crawford's Weekly Shot By Ambushed Gunmen at Pineville

PINEVILLE, Ky., June 29.—Another car was dynamited at Wallins. Bruce Crawford of Norton, Va. and editor of Crawford's Weekly, was shot in the leg by ambushed gunmen today. Two more houses were searched yesterday and a minimum of thirty gunmen arrived. There have been many open threats and the new tactics are not to jail the miners, but to shoot them down.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 29.—An excellent conference with delegates from 17 mining towns met here Sunday at the call of the Miners National Unity Committee of Action, set up by the national miners' conference which met in Pittsburgh, July 15-16.

The Belleville conference reviewed the situation in southern Illinois, and found that the miners are practically unanimous against the Lewis and the Walker state administration of the U.M.W. They are, to some extent, in the control of a local faker, named Edmundson, who is probably a Lewis agent. At least this Edmundson was a commander of U.M.W. gunmen, and led the attack at Hancock for Lewis. But so great is the fury of the miners against the betrayals practiced on them by Lewis, this Edmundson has to pretend to fight both Lewis and Walker. There is no doubt also that Edmundson has connections with the Musteite movement, the so-called "Progressive Labor Action" group of mislead-



Negro Reformists Uphold Lynch Justice and Incite Boss Terror

CHATTANOOGA, July 29.—Fearing the rapid growth of the united front mass movement of Negro and white workers in defense of the Scottsboro boys and the arrested Camp Hill, Alabama, Negro croppers, the Southern boss lynchers are desperately mobilizing the whole gang of Uncle Tom leaders with which the Negro People, like other oppressed nationalities, are afflicted. In function laid down by the bosses for these Uncle Toms is to hamstring the defense of the Negro victims of capitalist justice, defend the white ruling class responsible for the persecution of the Negro masses and uphold the frightful imperialist oppression of the Negro People as the best possible thing for the Negro. This traitorous function the Uncle Toms are gladly, if not ably, performing.

Negro, White Workers Give Answer August First!

In addition to Pickens, Walter White, Dr. Stephens, and other N.A.A.C.P. reformists, the Southern bosses have succeeded in mobilizing several groups of these betrayers of the struggles of the Negro People. In Birmingham, Alabama, for instance, a group of Negro preachers, landlords and other exploiters of their own people have come out in defense of Southern justice and "American principles." They have launched a vicious attack against the mass fight led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense to smash the murderous frame-ups against the Scottsboro

Only Soup for Lunch



Black and white miners fight side by side in the National Miners Union strike in Western Pennsylvania. A bowl of soup is the little one's meal. Scene at Cedar Grove barracks. Rush relief to the Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn. Ave., Room 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER WORKERS TIE UP VESSELS IN BIG STRIKE

MWIU Leading Strike Against Wage Slash

STOCKTON, Cal. (By Wire).—The river workers have struck 100 per cent on all boats on which the 35 per cent wage cut has been put into effect.

Boats are tied up in San Francisco, Coast and Stockton. The demands have been granted and the union recognized until a conference of all workers and boat owners which will be held Sunday, August 2. The rank and file strike committee will fight all conciliation or lock out maneuvers of the bosses.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union is spreading the organization and the ranks of the strikers are being solidified. The policy of the strike committee is to broaden out the struggle into a general strike of all the riverboats if necessary.

Strike in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After several weeks preparation the rivermen have gone out on strike under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union against a 35 per cent wage cut instituted on June 1st. Besides the actual cut of five cents per hour overtime the boatowners tried to force the payment of wages for time of handling cargo only, thereby making the rivermen traveling longshoremen. The strike called on Monday, July 27, tied up all boats affected 100 per cent forcing the owners to come to terms. The demands of the strikers are: wages to be 40c per hour day time (7 to 12 and 1 to 6); 50c per hour overtime until last landing.

HOOVER LIES ABOUT WAGE SLASHING AIM OF WALL STREET GOV'T

U. S. Steel Corporation Starts Wage Slashes for the 250,000 Steel Workers

Railroad Brotherhoods Try to Tie the Hands of Workers to Help Government Cut Pay

As August First approaches—the day of workingclass mobilization against war, hunger and wage cuts—the capitalists threaten the American workers with a new wave of pay slashes. Millions of workers now face reduction of their already low standard of living.

Wage cuts, unemployment and the prospect of war! These are the realities that face every worker in the United States on this August First.

Against the war preparations we must mobilize for a huge demonstration this Saturday, in Union Square, 1:30 p. m. All out! Fight against the war preparations and all that goes with it—wage cuts, hunger, unemployment.

Canonsburg Iron Workers to Strike Against Wage Cut

By EDITH BRISCOE

CANONSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The Budke mill of the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Co. is right in the mine strike area. Many of the steel workers go on the miners' picket lines. Many of them helped to run Pat Fagan out of Canonsburg on July 19, and a number of them have been arrested for fighting in support of the miner.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is busy selling out the steel workers of the Budke mill. On July 1, the company announced a wage cut of ten per cent. In a notice put up at the mill gates the company state at beginning with August 8, all the "catchers" helpers (catchers are those who catch the rolls in the mills) are to be fired, which will mean twice as much work for the catchers. Another condition announced was the establishment of open shop conditions. The notice read: "All those who fail to report to the office on August 8 will be fired."

This wage cut affects 200 to 300 workers. Over half of them are in the hot mill, and are organized into the Amalgamated. The present wages received are such that the majority of the steel workers are actually at the point of starvation. Laborers get \$2.70 a day, working just a few days a week.

The workers refused to work under these starvation conditions. But the Amalgamated at the very outset of the wage cut program showed it would fight to force the workers to accept it. At their regular meeting, these fakers told the men to go back to work and promised to "settle with the company." But the workers realized the fakery of this promise, and stayed out solid.

Then the Amalgamated began its usual tricky maneuvers. Another meeting was held, but the officials carefully avoided the question of the strike. When they were forced to take notice of it, they mildly suggested that the workers stay out on August 8, but made no preparations for picketing.

The policy of the Amalgamated is to wait and see what the workers do on August 2. They will try to keep the workers from striking as long as possible. If they strike anyway, they will sell out the strike at the first opportunity. The workers of the Budke mill are aware of the strike breaking policy of the Amalgamated. They are preparing to strike August 8th, in spite of the Amalgamated. The Metal Workers Industrial League is now organizing the Budke mill workers for a strike against the 10 per cent cut and worsening of conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Hoover, the chief liar of the Wall Street government in Washington today came out with one of his crassest lies, declaring that the capitalist government which is now trying to break 88 strikes against wage cuts, does not favor wage cutting.

The bosses, realizing the tremendous response of the workers to the new offensive of the capitalists, are trying to put their wage cuts over behind a screen of official lies.

The Hoover statement, which is a classic in its bold misrepresentation of the facts, was issued after the United States Steel Corporation announced the beginning of a wage cut drive by first cutting the wages of the office workers, and then following this up by slashing the wages of the 250,000 workers in the mills.

After all the capitalist papers had announced that Secretary of Commerce Lamont, on orders from Hoover, had come out favoring wage cuts Hoover declared:

"No member of the Administration has expressed the view or holds the view that the policy of the administration in advocating maintenance of wages should be changed. It has not been changed." Every worker knows that this is a lie out of the whole cloth, as wages have been cut in every industry in the United States—with the help of the government, through the Depart-

They Would Like To Do It, But...

They would like to crush the Daily Worker. The Hoovers, the Fishes, the Wolls, the Hillquits and their Wall Street masters—how they would like to do it! But behind the Daily stands an army of thousands, fighting for the Daily, keeping it alive and defending it from attack.

Your half dollar sent to the Daily Worker NOW means another obstacle in the path of the bosses and their agents, who hope to squeeze the Daily out of existence. It means more power to the brave fighting the miners have been putting up to the new Paterson silk strike, the textile strikes in New England, to the fight to snatch the Scottsboro boys from the electric chair. It means a better, bigger, more determined struggle against the imperialist war preparations.

Send it TODAY to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

'Do Not Go Back Until You Have Won Better Conditions'

Declaration of the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee

NEW YORK.—Effective in most of the shops, the stoppage called yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials to strengthen their company union apparatus at the expense of the workers, showed the willingness of the workers to strike against the intolerable conditions in the trade.

Assembling at various points after the walkout, 10 a. m. yesterday morning, the men's clothing tailors received further evidence from the Hillman clique that the stoppage was not called to better their conditions. The Hillman machine speakers dwell on the necessity of collecting the 5 per cent wage assessment to be levied upon the workers. That this is a bare face steal to strengthen the treasury of the Amalgamated bureaucracy is testified by the fact that already the tailors in Rochester and Chicago have been forced to pay this assessment. No time limit is given the assessment.

Workers of one of the biggest shops in the trade, J. J. Friedman, where wage cuts and speed-up had made the workers restive, were forced back to work yesterday afternoon upon orders from Hillman.

Most of the inside shops will be returned tomorrow morning, according to Hillman, the very shops that have hounded the industry with a modern sweat shop system.

At the Brooklyn meeting H. Ebert and I. Weiss, members of the Rank and File Committee, exposed the purpose of the stoppage and called upon the workers to turn the stoppage into a genuine strike for better conditions. Schlossberg, chairman of the meeting, was nervous throughout Ebert's speech and made several efforts to stop him.

Hillman rushes Agreement. Information received indicates that Hillman intends to rush through the sell-out agreement between the A. C. W. and the employers, in Mayor Walker's office.

The Amalgamated Rank and File Committee is spurring its efforts to reach the rank and file workers to turn the sham stoppage into a mass strike.

"Do not go back to work until you have won better conditions," is the leading slogan of the committee, advising the workers to build shop committees and conduct an energetic strike.

RANK AND FILE EXPOSE BOSS UNION ORGANIZATION DRIVES

At a meeting of shop chairmen called by the company union last night the rank and file of the workers took the floor, exposing the hypocrisy of Hochman and showing up the fact that in every instance where the workers took up the struggle for union conditions the officialdom has sided with the bosses and has brought about the discharge of many active shop chairmen and shop committees. They exposed the so-called organization campaigns, showing the tall the officialdom is interested in is to get money in the form of dues and taxes from the workers, showing that the workers must take the situation into their own hands, must unite in struggle to improve conditions in the shops.

The shop chairmen expressing these views were supported and applauded by the workers present there. Zimmerman, who took part in the discussion under the pretense of criticizing the administration, vainly attempted to arouse enthusiasm on the part of the workers for the fake organization campaign, stating that he will go, together with the so-called organization committee, to take down shops for the company union.

The Industrial Union held a forum

of dressmakers today, which, despite the hot weather, was fairly well attended. Isidor Weisberg, organizer of the union, led the discussion. He analyzed the condition of the dressmakers, pointing out that only through united struggle of the workers in the shops and an effective organization campaign in the coming season can conditions in the shops be improved.

Company Union In Fur Trade Meets. Resistance of Workers. The Stetsky-Kaufman clique today sent out its so-called organizers in an effort to extort dues from the workers. Without any exceptions, the workers of all shops that they visited refused to contribute one cent toward the maintenance of the bankrupt company union. In some instances the workers went to the office and after listening to the speeches of the Kaufman-Stetsky officials told them bluntly that they are through with the company union and will no longer help to finance this agency of the bosses.

The Industrial Union calls on all fur workers to refuse to pay dues to the Kaufman-Stetsky outfit. This is the first step in the direction of bringing these shops into the ranks of the Industrial Union, which will assist the workers in fighting for union conditions.

At meeting of Negro furriers will be held at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St., on Friday right after work. Ben Gold and Maud White will speak on the activities of the Negro workers during the dogskin strike and outline a plan of activity to carry on the campaign amongst the Negro workers in the fur trade. Dressmakers Win Wage Increase. The strike against the Brown Dress Co. and the Grace Dress Co. of the Bronx were settled this afternoon by a committee of strikers, when the boss agreed to increase the price of the garments from 75 cents to 90 cents.

The workers, who had been on strike since last week, accepted this settlement and returned to work. This victory of the Bronx workers will stimulate the organization campaign planned by the union for the Bronx section.

A membership meeting of Bronx dressmakers will be held tonight at Belmont Hall, 599 E. 184th St., right after work. The strike conducted by the union against the Rubinger Dress Co., 305 Seventh Ave., is developing very favorably. Eleven more workers have joined the ranks of the strikers. The workers are confident that the boss will be compelled to give in to their demands.

At the membership meeting of the knifegoods workers at the office of the union a report will be given on all the strikes and the knifegoods workers will be mobilized to spread the campaign to new shops.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

—Pepper, Get the ILLD—



FINAL T. U. U. L. PICNIC MEETINGS

The last meeting of the enlarged One Big Picnic Committee to make final preparations will be held tonight, at 6 p. m. at the new headquarters of the New York T. U. U. C. at 5 East 19th St. Members of all unions and leagues must attend without fail.

Negro Reformists Uphold Lynch Justice and Incite Boss Terror

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) Instead, it is the militancy of the Negro masses, and the activities of the revolutionary white and Negro workers in defending these victims of capitalist justice that are attacked by the Uncle Toms.

Referring to Communist agitation in the South for equal rights for the Negro masses, the Birmingham reformists declare: "... Strangers appeared in Birmingham held meetings, and advocated doctrines calculated not only to overthrow our form of government but to uproot our very civilization."

Not only do these traitors defend the form of government in the South, that is, white "supremacy," and the civilization of lynching and Negro enslavement, but they actually try to incite the white bosses to further terror against any Negro who dares to fight against starvation and to better his conditions, and against the white and Negro workers fighting for Negro rights, for unconditional equality, and for the freedom of the framed-up Scottsboro boys and the Camp Hill croppers. They state:

"We are law abiding and believe profoundly in orderly government. We are opposed to all forms of violence, of course. We do think, however, that some way should be found to go after the real offenders in such matters and punish him to the very limit of the law."

On the very day that this statement of the Birmingham Uncle Toms appeared in the Birmingham Post, the Chattanooga Times also carried a story, widely quoting the attacks of William Pickens on the Scottsboro-Camp Hill defense campaign and using Pickens' lies against the croppers in an effort to justify the bloody attack by the Talapoosa County landowners on the croppers. In his statement, Pickens admits that "the Negro 'share cropper' of the South is scarcely one removed from the Negro slave of 1850." This, however, does not prevent Pickens from lining up with the Southern slave drivers against those fighting for Negro rights.

Negro and white workers! Rally to the defense of the Scottsboro-Camp Hill victims of capitalist justice! Defend them against the efforts of the capitalist and their tools to railroad them to the electric chair! Demonstrate August 1st against Jim Crow capitalism and its lynch terror, its mass unemployment and starvation, its preparation for imperialist war! Demand the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys and the Camp Hill croppers! Defend the right of the Negro workers to organize to fight starvation! Defend the Soviet Union!

EDUCATIONAL MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—The Harlem group of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is holding an educational meeting tonight with William Patterson as the lecturer. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock in the Lafayette Hall, 165 West 137th St.

THE PENN-OHIO MINERS RELIEF COMMITTEE

calls upon those workers who have not yet turned in their Tag Day boxes to keep them over the week end and extend the tag day this Saturday and Sunday. We must raise 10 thousand dollars for relief of the striking miners. A call from the strike area has been sent to us demanding support in order to buy 200 tents to shelter 2,500 families evicted from their company union shacks. Workers should respond to this call of the striking miners. We must give shelter, food and summer clothing to the miners, their wives and children. This will enable them to continue their heroic fight against starvation.

Anti-War Edition of Daily for New York

Fifty thousand copies of the Special Anti-War edition of the Daily Worker will be distributed in New York City next Thursday and Friday to rally the workers for the Union Sq. demonstration, August 1.

The Communist Party of District 2 New York calls upon all sympathetic mass organizations to participate in the mass distribution Thursday and Friday.

It calls upon all workers, sympathizers, whether belonging to a proletarian organization or not to appear at the stations indicated below on Thursday, in the different boroughs of New York City to take part in this vital preparation for August 1st and help make the demonstration a huge success.

Come to the following stations: Lower and East Side Manhattan—1) 35 E. 12th St., 5th floor; 2) 142 E. Third St.; 3) 11 Clinton St.; 4) 65 E. Fourth St.

HARLEM—1492 Madison Ave., Progressive Youth Club; 15 W. 126th St. (Finnish Workers Club).

BRONX—569 Prospect Ave.; 1400 Boston Rd.

BROOKLYN—1) 61 Graham Ave.; 2) 73 Myrtle Ave.; 3) 140 Neptune Ave.; 4) 118 Bristol St.; 5) 1844 Pitkin Ave.

FOSTER BRINGS MESSAGE OF MINERS TO TUUL PICNIC

The picnic of the Trade Union Unity League on August 2nd at Pleasant Bay Park is an event of significance in the labor movement of New York. This picnic is not to be regarded merely as a merry-making affair—although there will be plenty of fun—but as an event of political importance.

The strike struggles that are in progress and those that the workers will engage in in the coming period, demand the building up of the Trade Union Unity League and its revolutionary unions and leagues. More and more the workers are turning against the American Federation of Labor—witness the strike of the highway construction workers in White Plains, N. Y., the dog skin fur workers of New York, the silk and dye workers of Paterson. These are only a few of the struggles that are taking place in this district alone, not to speak of the miners' strike, and the movement growing among the steel workers who face a wage cut.

Therefore, all friends of the revolutionary labor movement—workers in shops, members not only of the revolutionary unions, but of the A. F.

L., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, etc., members of fraternal organizations, clubs, must attend the picnic. They must propagate among their shop mates and friends, men and women, Negro and white, young and adult to be there.

Comrade Foster, who is in the coal fields, where 50,000 miners are fighting against starvation forced upon them by the coal operators and the fascist officials of the United Mine Workers, will be the speaker. He will come to the picnic fresh with the spirit of the greatest struggle that is taking place at the present time.

Crowd the picnic grounds next Sunday! Build up the Trade Union Unity League! Organize and strike against wage cuts, speed-up and miserable conditions.

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9149

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The DAILY WORKER 50 East 13th St. New York City

What's On—

THURSDAY

Daily Worker Readers' Club. Will have their first organizational meeting at Dr. Glouberman's office, 300 E. 170th St., July 30, at 8 p. m. Comrade Talmay to speak.

Steve Katovis Branch L.L.D. Will have an open-air meeting at Tenth St. and Second Ave. at 8 p. m.

Latin-American Workers. Solidarity meeting of Spanish-speaking, Italian, English, Negro and white workers at the New Harlem Casino, 115th St. and Lenox Ave., at 8 p. m.

T.U.U.L. Plumbers' Section. Will have a meeting at 108 E. 13th St., in Room 405, July 30, 7:30 p. m. All members requested to be present.

Election Conference. An election conference of all organizations in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 8th Assembly Districts has been called for July 30 at 8 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. Fourth St. All members of organizations are asked to bring this up at their local meetings.

International Labor Sports Club. There will be a special meeting of the I. L. S. C. at 227 E. 12th St. at 8 p. m., sharp. All members are requested to be present.

NEWARK. Friends of the Soviet Union. A meeting of the Newark Local, F. S. U. will be held July 30 at 8 p. m. at the Russian Hall, Broome St. Comrade Darcy will speak.

FRIDAY. Harlem Progressive Youth Club. On July 31 a meeting will be held at 1492 Madison Ave.

Brownsville Conference. On July 31 a mass conference will be held at 118 Bristol St. at 8 p. m. to build a Workers' Center. All organizations are urged to send delegates.

Help Build the Trade Union Unity Center!

ONE BIG PICNIC

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE

At PLEASANT BAY PARK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2nd

- ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM
1. Volca Defense Corps with Band.
 2. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
 3. Pageant—Against Imperialist Wars—by the Workers Cultural Federation.
 4. Aldo Chorus—100 Voices.
 5. Pioneers Kitchen Orchestra.
 6. Artists of John Reed Club.
 7. Singing Societies of Jewish Workers Clubs.
 8. Cambridge Chorus of League of Struggle for Negro Rights.
 9. Labor Sports Union—In Wrestling, Indoor baseball, Novelty Races—Director Simon Rado, Callisthenics—Finnish Women's Vega Club.
 10. Numerous games by the Building Construction Workers League, Food Workers Industrial Union, Metal Workers League, Marine Workers Union, Finnish Workers Club and other Organizations.

Parade of organizations with bands and banners led by groups of Striking Miners, Textile Workers, Furriers, Shoe Workers, and the indicted Food Workers, will be reviewed by representatives of the Unions and Leagues together with

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Who will speak on the
MINERS STRIKE

Fickets 25 Cents in Advance—35 Cents at Gate
Direction:—Take Lexington Ave. East Side Express to East 177th St. Unionport car to end of line where our buses will meet you.

WOCOLONA

CAMP WOCOLONA IS BEAUTIFUL AND MODERN
New bungalows with hot and cold showers, 4 tennis courts, field for play and sport, culture, dance, music

Rates: 21.50 per week—TUUL members: \$17.50
Round Trip \$2.60

Tonight—"CHINA EXPRESS"
Friday—CAMP FIRE, MOONLIGHT BOAT RIDE
Saturday, Aug. First Demonstration, Workers Laboratory
Sunday Morning Lecture, Evening—Concert and Dance

Our Champion—Our Press

Our modern, large Nitgedaiget is giving this week to the Communist Press
Start the week with a mass immigration
Rescue your "Daily" and "Freiheit" out of distress.

FIGHT THE WAR DANGER!

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? Get "Anti-Soviet Lies Exposed," by Bedacht. "Soviet Dumping" Fabie, by Litvinov. One month's sub to Daily Worker ALL FOR 50 CENTS—75 Cents in Manhattan or Bronx) Or Bedacht Pamphlet and Litvinov's "Revolutionary Struggle Against War" "Fascism" with one month's sub. Send in your sub now and get two of these fighting pamphlets FREE!

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Central Office of the Communist Party U.S.A.
50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK CITY

PUT NEW LIFE IN YOURSELF AND ALSO
The Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit
At CAMP NITGEDAIGET
WEEK OF JULY 27th to AUGUST 3rd
UNUSUALLY INTERESTING FEATURES ARRANGED FOR THIS WEEK. PROCEEDS TO
Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit
BEACON, NEW YORK
FOR INFORMATION CALL STUYVESANT 9-6332

AMUSEMENTS

The Daily Worker Says!—

"An interesting drama... Superior photographic technique... Soldiers and workers act strongly and clearly, and without the impression of phantasmagoria."

"A JEW AT WAR"

A Tense Drama of a Jewish Worker Who Awakes to the Senseless Slaughter of Worker by Worker in the Last War!

CAMEO 42ND STREET 10 A. M. 35¢ and BROADWAY 1 P. M. 50¢ (WIS. 1789) POPULAR PRICES 6 P. M.

MUSIC
STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orch.
LEWISohn STADIUM
Amsterdam Ave and 181st St.
FRITZ REINER, Conductor.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30
Prices: 25c, 50c, \$1. (Circle 7-7575)

THE FRONT LINE

The W. I. R. and I. L. D.
Are first in line of Workers' Battle, against starvation, gorillas and police that beat and handle us like cattle.
Wocolona works this week for W. I. R. Camp Unity—for the militant I. L. D.
The W. I. R. hands out food and clothes to strikers
The I. L. D. sets our prisoners free.

This Week Is
Trade Union Unity League Week
In **CAMP KINDERLAND**
For this week
A special program has been arranged by Comrades J. SCHAEFER, B. PLONTER and CHERNER.
THURSDAY—LANQUET FOR CAMPERS and T.U.U.L.
Given by the workers of the camp. An extraordinary program prepared for this night.
Friday—MOVIES, DANCING Saturday—SPECIAL CAMP FIRE
Sunday—Concert, arranged by Schaefer and Amateur Night. Sam Nesin, head of the Unemployed Councils of New York, will speak.
Come and help the T.U.U.L.

RED FRONT

OUR BATTLE IS GREAT, OUR FIGHTING IS VITAL
PROLETARIAN CAMPS MAKE US READY AND STRONG
PROLETARIAN CULTURE, SPORT AND RECITAL
TEACH US TO FIGHT WITH A SONG
COME TO WOCOLONA
COME TO NITGEDAIGET
COME TO UNITY AND KINDERLAND—
THEY ARE ALL WITHIN THE REACH OF YOUR HAND
for information call at the office of all 4 camps
32 UNION SQUARE, ROOM 505, TEL. STUY. 9-6332

WORKERS RAGGED AND HUNGRY IN BENTON AS ONLY MINE CLOSES

Father Stole to Feed Starving Children, Sent to Penitentiary

Three Bank Failures Wipe Out Savings of the Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Benton, Ill.
Editor:—During the year of 1930, three of Benton's banks closed their doors. The hard earned life savings of many were lost. Next, Benton's only mine, which employed about 500 men, shut down and failed to pay its employees one month's wages. This made beggars out of them. They begged and are still begging of those that are only existing, working only a few days per month. On every side one hears the bitter cry for bread; on every side we see hungry, ragged men, women and children who have a right to life, liberty and happiness.

POLICE BRUTALLY BEAT UP WAR VET; HE MAY NOT LIVE

Fight Against Next War; Demonstrate August First

Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Comrades:—As a result of being kicked in the stomach by a railroad "dick," Horace O'Neill, 37, wounded in the St. Mihiel offensive in 1918, lies in the St. Joseph Catholic Hospital here in unconscious state and a hemorrhage may cause his death at any moment.

O'Neill was on his way to North Platte where he expected to obtain work so that he could support his two motherless daughters. The two railroad dicks ordered O'Neill to "unload" and while he was complying with the order he received a vicious kick from one of the dicks and it caught him right on the wound that he had received in the war. Bleeding from the mouth, O'Neill was picked up by two working men and hurried to a hospital where he was put under influence of hypodermic injections. It was learned later that O'Neill had been discharged from a veterans' hospital in Illinois where he had undergone over twenty operations since the war. The kick reopened his wound.

George F. Woods and John L. Lehman, the two railroad dicks, who were on the same train, denied ever seeing O'Neill. City and state authorities willingly took the word of these two fathead cops.

Ex-servicemen and all workers should know that the capitalists' cops are free to club and murder the working class—that the American Legion fascists and the capitalist institutions will back the cops in this cowardly slaughter! Only when the workers get in power will these injustices and outrages be done away with! All out on the streets on August 1st to demonstrate against the capitalists and their imperialistic war against the workers of the world!

U. S. RUBBER CO. CUTS PAY 10 P.C. Must Organize to Force Co. to Terms

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:—Two years ago the workers at the Detroit plant of the U. S. Rubber Company went on strike. The whole plant walked out and the shop was closed down for a week. The company came to our terms and we all went back to work at the old rate. Everything was fine until 3 months ago. We were to have a new wage system called "Task and Bonus," and they gave us their promise that the wages wouldn't be cut or the wage scale changed. But they couldn't keep their promise as two weeks ago the men in our department received another cut.

The boss said that they had eliminated a certain operation and that they were going to deduct this time from our efficiency which would amount to only 3 per cent on a day's work. Well 3 per cent wouldn't be so bad as that only amounted to 3 cents an hour but it turned out to be 10 per cent.

We must get organized into the Trade Union Unity League as the rubber workers could tie up the whole auto industry if they were organized.

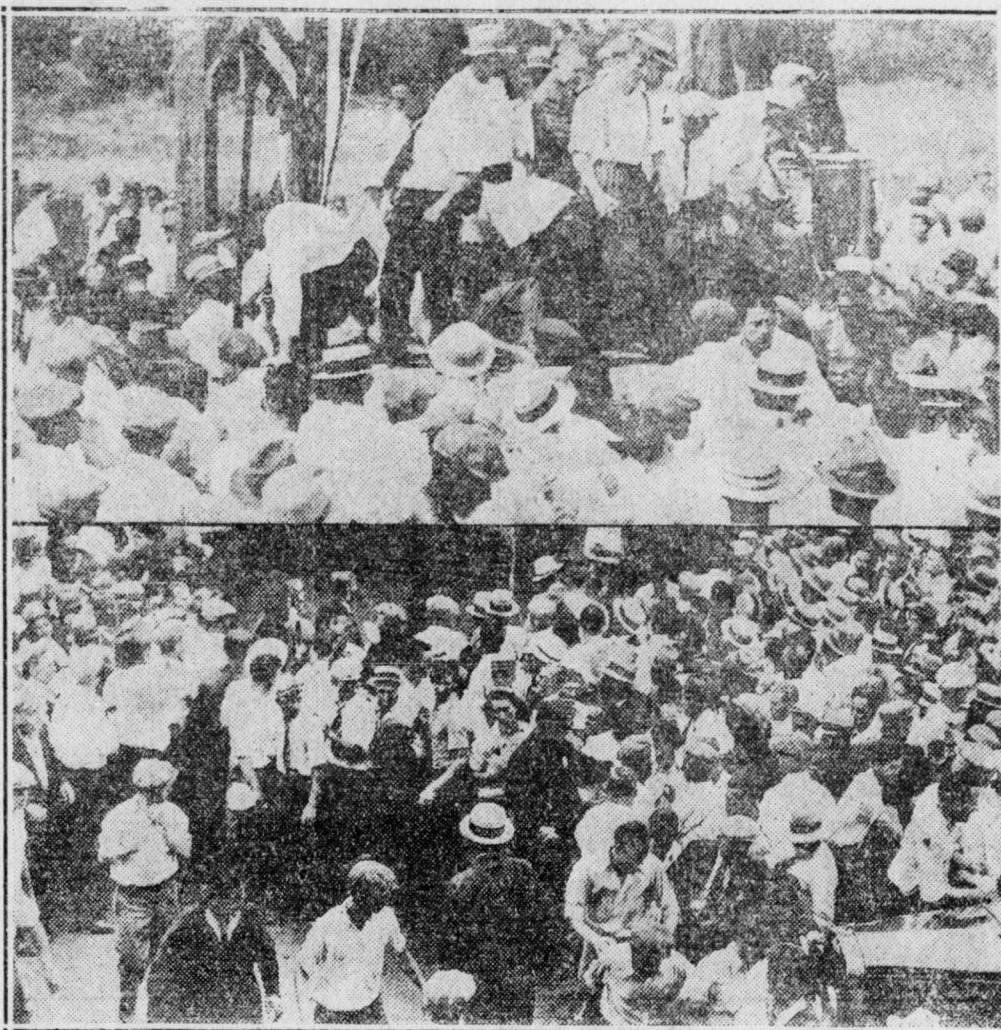
Sincerely,
—A Rubber Worker.

GIRL COLLAPSES FROM STARVATION.

Hondo, Cal.
Editor:—Near the point of starvation and exhausted by a long search for employment, Johanna Lee, 202 North Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, collapsed on the street car on July 17. The girl revived after being given nourishment at the Georgia Street receiving hospital. Her last job was with a man as office clerk. He "forgot" to pay her \$90 a month's wage, she said. The name and address of the employer is unknown at this writing.
—L.P.R.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOOVER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER, WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION!

DRIVE FAKERS FROM MINE FIELDS



(Top) Pat Fagan, U. M. W. faker, trying to speak to a meeting of miners the strikebreaking U. M. W. called in Canonsburg, Pa. The miners themselves broke up the meeting.
(Below) Anthracite miners refusing to submit to listen to Pres. John Boylan at the opening of the District Convention of the U. M. W.

Strikers Must Demand Recognition of National Textile Workers Union

By EDITH BERKMAN.

The National Textile Workers' Union is now leading one strike after the other. Just like the National Miners' Union, it is now the recognized, fighting union in America. The National Unions of the Trade Union Unity League have proven to the workers that they are fighting unions of the workers. The workers know that and the mill owners know it, too.

Good Leader.

The National Textile Workers' Union is a god strike leader. Now we must learn to be a good union builder to keep the victories, of the strike, after the strike is settled. We must demand the recognition of the National Textile Workers' Union! Among the mistakes made in the Lawrence strike, in which 10,000 workers were involved, was one for which we are paying very dearly now. The mistake of changing the demand from recognition of the N. T. W. U. to recognition of the Mill Committee. When we owners that we gave in to the mill owners one of the most important demands.

The N. T. W. U. will not be able to keep a membership in the mills, after the strike, if we don't educate the workers to understand that they must take the union with them in the mill. The strike committee must make it one of the most important tasks to educate the workers during the strike to become union members and union builders—union organizers.

In Central Falls, in Pawtucket and now in Providence we must put forward the demand of "Recognition of the N. T. W. U." If we don't do that, after the strike will be over our union will be known, just like in Lawrence, as a good strike leader, but the membership of the N. T. W. U.

U. will drop down right after the strike.

Some workers will say: "The boss will not recognize the union." No, fellow strikers, the boss will recognize our union if we will fight for it. Of course, the mill owners will gladly recognize the U. T. W., for it is the union that does not fight against speed-up, wage-cuts, etc., but the workers must force the mill owners to recognize their union, the "Red Union"—the union that is the only one in the textile industry now fighting against the bad conditions in the mills.

The lesson of the Lawrence strike, to the workers on strike, must be, we are on strike under the leadership of the Red Union, we will go back to work with our fighting union recognized.

Loggers' Misery Increases As Lumber Crisis Deepens

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash.—A decline of fifteen and thirty-three hundredth per cent in lumber mill production is shown in comparison of the week ending July 4th and the preceding week. Roughly this comes about by 40,000,000 feet less. Further figures compiled by the West Coast Lumbermen's Ass'n show that contrary to the reports of "better sentiment" so loudly bally-hooped show that mills for the first 26 weeks of 1931 have operated at 41.78 per cent of capacity as against a 62.57 per cent for the same period in 1930. Sales have steadily dropped being 22,500,000 less for this week than the preceding week.

More Misery.

A close study of the bosses own figures will show the lumberworkers that this trust and "faith" in the mill boss is a weak prop to expect to feed his family on. While these figures show the deepening of the crisis, they also spell intensified misery for the lumber workers.

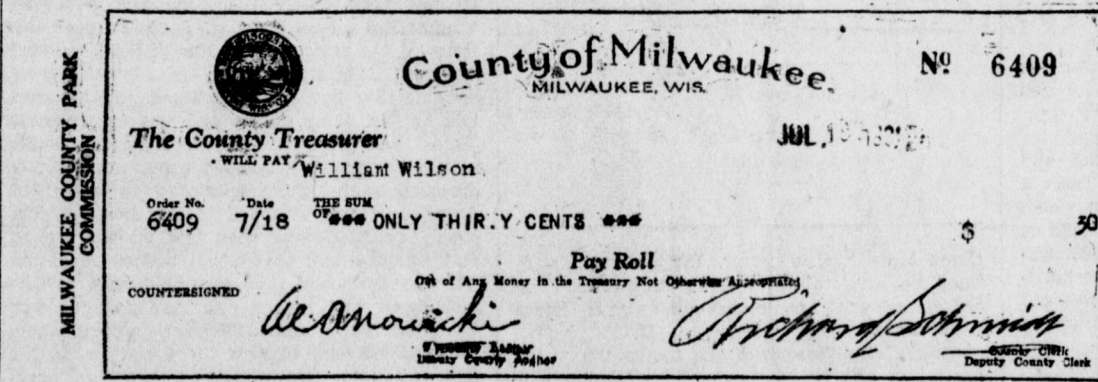
The Weyerhaeuser interests which control about half of the Washington timber lands are rapidly central-

izing the industry. They are driving out the smaller companies and the "shot-gun" feed as the speed-up is known locally is becoming more unbearable. No completion of the logging and mill deaths this year has been made but from casual readings of the back issues of the press a noticeable increase will be seen.

Build Stockade.

Camp workers know that when the mills stop selling they too are out of a job. Weyerhaeuser has built a stockade around some of their mills and one worker reports seeing machine guns stored in the Everett mill. The bosses are preparing. What are you going to do lumber workers? It's starve or fight—Let's fight—Fight against starvation, against the shot-gun feed, against an industrial death list as big as the war casualty list for the same period of time, against the slow killing of our children by starvation. To fight we must be organized as are the miners of the east who are fighting. Build the National Lumber Workers Union in your shop or camp or mill. Write to the NLWU at 614 First Ave., Seattle, Washington.

Worker Exposes Milwaukee's Fake Jobless Relief Scheme



Paid With Few Cents and Groceries for Long Hours Toil

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—If one wants to see some real forced labor all he needs to do is to come to the socialist city of Milwaukee. Here the unemployed workers are forced to work for Milwaukee County and when pay day comes around they are given a few pennies.

Here is a pay statement and a check for thirty cents, which the county gave a fellow worker for working 54 hours. Instead of giving the workers cash payment they give him what they called "relief." This is practically the same as slavery, as the worker is merely working for his food. And the relief the socialist

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE	
PAY ROLL NO.	NAME
279	Wm Wilson
PAY ROLL AMOUNT	54 hrs @ 50¢
	27.00
DEDUCTIONS	
OUT DOOR RELIEF	26.30
TRANSPORTATION	.40
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	26.70
CHECK AMOUNT	...30

bosses here are giving the workers is sure lousy. The Milwaukee bosses have herded this so-called relief scheme far and wide. But they did not say that the workers had to work hard for it and then receive as little as thirty cents or nothing in money whatsoever. We are calling a demonstration before the County Board soon and will demand that workers working on these county jobs shall receive wages in cash and not in kind.

WORKERS KILLED BY SPEED-UP IN CRANE COMPANY

Wage Cut 30 to 40 Per Cent; Must Organize and Fight

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Chicago, Ill.

Editor:—Crane Company is killing workers by speed-up. In the last few days six workers dropped dead in the shop from inhuman speed-up. When the worker drops dead in the shop the body is taken to the medical department and then they call the patrol wagon to take the body from the shop. The reason the workers are dying in the shop is because one workers must do the work of two. The workers can not stand it in this hot weather.

The press machine molders must do twice as much work now as they did before they cut the piece work of all molders' working day. But the bosses tell them a certain number of pieces have got to be made. Some times it is impossible to make that many. The worker is afraid to lose that job and kills himself working.

Piece work molders used to make from 90 cents to a dollar per hour, day work wages are from 60 to 67 cents per hour in this case. Our wages are cut from 30 to 40 per cent. The shop runs from 28 to 34 hours per month. The workers cannot exist any longer on this stagger system. There is an opportunity now for the Metal Workers Industrial League to organize the Crane workers. The workers are getting ready for struggle. We must take steps immediately to organize into the Trade Union Unity League.
—J.P.

TEAMSTER TELLS OF SLAVERY IN PACKING PLANT

Made Do Double Work At \$13 a Week and Starvation Board

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Comrades:—I work in Frye's packing plant. This is a local concern that have their own stores, etc. They make lots of money. I have only been here a week but I know what the conditions are and believe me they are rotten. I am a teamster. I work 9 hours a day and work 6 1-2 days a week. On Sunday morning I have to shovel manure with the other four teamsters who work here. There are some shovelers and they work the same hours. We all get \$13.00 a week and our board. That board is the rottenest thing about it. Just for example I will give you the breakfast that we had this morning. Hotcakes, (flabby and tough without any decent milk, etc.). Bacon butts. These are the tough ends of bacon that is not sold. Coffee which was nothing but rotten colored hot water. The syrup for our cakes was water thinned.

Do not have to be told much to understand that this is not worth begging to hold on to. I am for fighting such conditions and I am going to talk to the other workers here about organizing. This week I am going to join the I.L.D. I heard one of their speakers the other night and I am supporting any organization helping the fight for better conditions for the workers. I read the Daily Worker every day and sure am glad to see it grow the way it is. I forgot about the beds. If you want to stay awake nights they certainly help you out. I can pull a sheet off of any so-called bed in here and raise a cloud of bed-bugs.

Organize!
These conditions are so not only in the Botany but in many other mills around here. But they need not remain so for long. The workers got to get together. We've got to join the only workers union in the textile industry—the National Textile Workers Union. However, the workers can do something right now. August First—the International Red Day of Struggle Against Bosses War and for the Defense of the Soviet Union—will be held in Passaic on Hope Ave. and Monroe St. at 2 p. m. All textile workers must come to this demonstration and begin once again the effective struggle against the bosses.

Wax Face? Friedland's son when faced by the Unemployed Council that was working against this cruelty, went to the home of this man and, as he owned the house the man lived in, lowered the rent from \$20 to \$15 and agreed to pay his light and water bill. There are many cases like this in this same company. This shows what the Unemployed Council really can do. The Council is still in its infancy now, but if we build it into a real big Council with all the unemployed in Lansing drawn in we will be able to force the government to pay real unemployment insurance to the jobless.

Negro Jailed for Walking on Street

Calls to Build Up a Strong L.S.N.R.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

While walking up Webster Avenue in this city, it was about 10 p. m. I was stopped by a cop, who asked me where I was going. I answered that I was going home. The cop then carried me to No. 2 police station. At the trial the cop told the judge that I would not tell him where I was going. The judge then asked me where I was going. I told him that I was going to my wife. The judge said \$10 or 10 days in jail.

This is the way the cops try to terrorize the Negro workers in the town of Pittsburgh. This must be stopped. If anybody has the right to walk on the streets it is the workers. We are the ones who built them, both white and Negro workers. We must get together and put a stop to this kind of discrimination. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is the organization that is fighting against this kind of terror. All the Negroes, I think, should get behind this good workers' organization.
—A Negro Worker.

Become a regular worker correspondent for the Daily Worker. Write for the Daily about your day to day struggles.

WORKERS DRIVEN TO DEATH BY SPEED-UP IN PASSAIC MILLS

Botany Mill Lengthens Hours and Introduces New Speed-Up; One Dies, Many Made Ill

Call Workers to Organize Into National Textile Workers Union and Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PASSAIC, N. J.—The workers of this textile town, famous for their world-known struggle of 1926-1927, face a situation which must be answered effectively by new and bigger struggles.

The Botany (biggest mill around here) after cutting wages by 10 per cent a few months ago, began introducing the automatic six loom system. Efficiency experts were brought into the mill, who simply turned the place into a race track. Even foremen are forced to push trucks around while hollering at "their" men to hurry up. The old workers could not get themselves into the speed necessary to run the six looms. These are being fired gradually and a younger element being given the jobs. Recently, two shifts had their hours lengthened from 8 to 9 hours, with 10 per cent additional for the overtime. Many departments of the regular shift had their hours lengthened from the regular 8 hours 40 minutes to 9 hours 40 minutes. Most likely, if the Botany workers do not organize and fight, the entire shift will have their hours lengthened. There are 10,000 unemployed in this city. Instead of dividing up the work (with no reduction in wages, which the workers can get only if they fight for it) the bosses make it harder for the workers to get jobs.

Killed By Speed-up
The terrific speed-up brings ill health and early death to the workers. Yesterday, a worker dropped dead by his machine. The speed-up causes heart disorders which greatly shorten the lives of the workers. (And then of course, the company doctor can say that it is due to "heat prostration" or anything like that.) Young workers find themselves so exhausted that they cannot go out for a breath of air at night after coming home from work, but must stay in and rest till the next day of slavery. That's not all. Women, with families to take care of, have to work nights, in the night shift from 3 to 12. And there's supposed to be a law against night work for women in New Jersey.

Organize!
These conditions are so not only in the Botany but in many other mills around here. But they need not remain so for long. The workers got to get together. We've got to join the only workers union in the textile industry—the National Textile Workers Union.

However, the workers can do something right now. August First—the International Red Day of Struggle Against Bosses War and for the Defense of the Soviet Union—will be held in Passaic on Hope Ave. and Monroe St. at 2 p. m. All textile workers must come to this demonstration and begin once again the effective struggle against the bosses.

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Fruit Left to Rot While Workers Starve

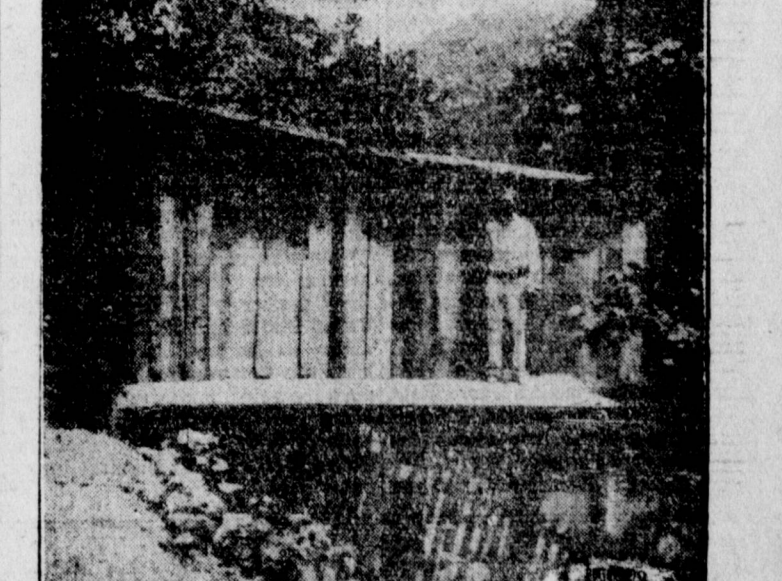
(By a Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—California has too much fruit, too much fresh fruit, too much dried fruit, too much canned fruit! It falls off the trees, it rots on the ground, and the warehouses are full of preserved fruit. Can it be that some new fad has taken hold of the people and that they have decided that peaches and apricots and pears and berries are bad for the health? So it would seem, judging from the over-abundance in the orchards and the number of hungry workers in the cities of California here.

Last year the apricot pack was only half of what it was in 1929. This year the pack was limited to even less, thirty-five per cent of what it was in 1929. Prices must be kept up by all means. Now the apricot pack is finished, but a greater problem comes with the ripening of the peaches.

As was true of the apricot pack, the peach pack last year was only about half of what it was in 1929. Prices were not what the canneries wanted them to be. The thousands of cases of canned peaches did not go into consumption in spite of all the advertising that was done, and so the canners decided that something drastic must be done and done quickly. That is why the gentlemen on top put their heads together and decided that the production of canned fruit must be adjusted to the "country's normal demand for the peaches." How could this be accomplished? In the first place, there was too much fruit in the orchards, so "one hundred per cent of the industry" decided that 12,000 acres of peach trees must be pulled up and destroyed so that 100,000 tons of peaches at least would be out of the way. Then it was decided that the pack must be limited to 9,000,000 cases in 1931, which is more than twenty-five per cent UNDER the average pack of the past five years, including the crop failure of two years ago.

The finest peaches are costing the canners only twenty dollars a ton, and yet we workers pay fifteen cents a dozen for ordinary peaches at the height of the season. Such are conditions in sunny California where the flowers grow!

NOT A WOODSHED



Dwelling of a miner employed by the Tway Coal Co., near Harlan, Ky. Thousands of miners in the country are in revolt against misery and starvation.

Gov't Hearings Reveal U.S. War Preparations

(By Labor Research Association)
The third and final volume of the hearings before the War Policies Commission have now been printed. The testimony and exhibits take up nearly 900 pages of government paper.

The Commission, it will be remembered, was set up by the last Congress, ostensibly to promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war. The chairman of the Commission, composed of cabinet heads and representatives from the House and Senate, is Secretary of War, P. J. Hurley. Before the Commission appeared various capitalists, militarists, professional patriots, politicians, and pacifists, most of them submitting suggestions as to how to make war more efficient — under capitalism — and how to conduct it that it will not end in revolution.

Profiteering in war was frequently referred to but practically all the witnesses agreed that a "reasonable profit" should be allowed, say about seven per cent considered "all right" by R. T. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion. Congressman J. A. Frear of Wisconsin, told how he had been a member of a congressional committee in 1921, which had investigated war graft in the making of airplanes, etc. "That investigation," he declared, "disclosed waste of money in practically every line of service through war profiteers, cost-plus contracts, and other profit methods scandalous beyond measure as to amount or character."

Are the capitalists right now interested in getting in on the fat wartime contracts from the government? Colonel Charles B. Robbins, president of the Cedar Rapids Life Insurance Company, and assistant secretary of war in 1928-1929, answered this question when he told how in working on industrial preparedness plans he met with great enthusiasm from the profiteers. He said:

"I spent one day in Pittsburgh when the heads of practically every industry in Pittsburgh stayed in a room from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon with just an adjournment for lunch, discussing the plan and there was a considerable difference of opinion on some parts of it and they asked me what I thought of it at the end. I said, 'I am not so surprised there would be a difference of opinion as I am surprised at the fact that the heads of all the great steel corporations and the Westinghouse people and all those people would spend an entire day discussing a hypothetical situation — take their time to do it!' They were that interested."

He added that he found none of them "who were in favor of war profits; that is, excessive profits." He remarked naively that all they had expressed a desire for was a "moderate return." This was precisely the position taken by the munitions manufacturers before the war of 1914-1918.

Many of the liberals who appeared were eager to help the capitalist government carry on the next war more scientifically and with less waste than it had the last one. All sorts of articles on economic planning and the rationalization of capitalist processes were poured into the record. For example, Professor R. M. Lovett of Chicago University filed for insertion in the record the articles on economic planning that had appeared in the New Republic by Geo. Soule, prominent ex-radical, and L. L. Lorwin (Louis Levine), former pal of Emma Goldman and now a respectable professor of economics.

Benjamin C. March, a somewhat cynical but energetic liberal, who heads the People's Lobby, predicted that "another large-scale war will end the present economic system" and that this fact "militates against war and operates to put the world organization on a cooperative basis which alone can prevent another conflict." Which, in plain English, means that the capitalists are so afraid of another war that they will start to "cooperate" and hence there will be no war! This is pre-war stuff of the sort we heard uttered way back in 1913 by such "practical" pacifists as Norman Angell.

Ben Marsh hastened to straighten out his position with the Commission by assuring them that "I am not against the Government; I am always for gradual change — sometimes they have to be rapid — by peaceful methods. . . . I should try to change (the government) while we have political parties, so that if the people in an orderly way want to change things, we can. That is our salvation. That is why I do not like the hard-and-fast system that they have in Russia, for one thing."

Norman Thomas, the Socialist Party leader, contributed the following: "I do want to congratulate the Commission (Hurley and his gang of war mongers—Ed.) and the country upon the dawning, if somewhat muddle-headed conviction, that when it comes to a real emergency like war, the ever-blessed profit system won't work under an immense degree of control. As a socialist, I rejoice in this, even as I rejoice in the demonstration given by the late war that planned production is essential."

When Mr. Thomas had finished his various pacifist observations, the secretary of war said: "Mr. Thomas, I want to thank you

for the views that you have given. You have suggested two or three times that you have been rushed in this matter, and I may say to you that any supplement that you care to add to the remarks that you have made will be gladly received by the commission."

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the last imperialist war, pointed out that "war is a death grapple between peoples and economic systems," which sounds strangely like a recognition of the fact that the Soviet and the American economic systems are quite different and that war against the Soviet Union is not far off.

Arthur J. Lovell, vice president and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, wished to assure the Commission that the members of his brotherhood would be loyal to the imperialist machine whenever war came. He illustrated this aptly by pointing out how many of his union brethren had served in the last war. They were not only "in France and along the front, but one special corps, known as the Russian Railway Corps, served in Russia, and they did real service."

Dr. Thomas Hall Shastid, introduced by Secretary Hurley as the "founder of Give the People Their Own War Power (Inc.) in 1927, and author of Just One Check on War, 1928; How to Stop International War, 1928; and Shastid Proposed Peace Amendments to the Constitution of Various Lands," presented his patented device for a cure for war under capitalism. In the course of his statement this sterling pacifist let slip the following: "The Russian Government stands as the greatest known menace to the peace of the world."

What will happen to the mythical rights of free speech, press and assembly during the next war was sketched by Herbert B. Swope, editor of the "liberal" New York World until 1928, and associate member of the War Industries Board during the last war:

"Just as raw materials, capital (sic)

and men are conscripted or controlled, so must public opinion be dealt with in time of war. It must be organized and paraded under drill masters. Censorship and propaganda are the agencies of domination. . . . For home consumption all wars are defensive and all are based upon the questions of national honor."

Swope urged the necessity of what he called "positive propaganda," which "however naive at times shall praise our virtues, sublimate our aims and accentuate our successes and minimize the views of the enemy and indict the achievements of the War Department were brought out in some detail by military officials who appeared before the Commission. Some of the outstanding facts revealed in this connection were the following:

1. Some 1,785 factories have already been "allocated to production" of war time supplies and some 30,000 more are being surveyed for the same purpose. Those companies that might decline allocation will simply have their source of raw materials cut off.

2. Some 14,000 industrialists hold reserve commissions in the army. They are working with the War Department, planning the capacity and requirements of industry in war time.

3. Special "raw material procurement plans" have been prepared for what are described as "strategic" and "critical" materials, those not mined or produced in this country.

4. The procurement planning division of the War Department alone employs about 150 officers, full time and part time, and has about three hundred civilians and clerks working in it.

5. The War Department has projects for the "control of the price of labor" and "control of labor migrations" in its full drawn Plan for Industrial Mobilization which occupies about 125 pages of the report of the War Policies Commission. The elaborate charts and diagrams in the report all include important sections on the mobilization of "labor facilities."

6. These plans of the War Department call for the closest cooperation with and utilization of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, as shown in our article in the Daily Worker, July 18, 1931.

7. The War Department has thus gradually secured a hold over American industry and will in the coming war have a complete dictatorship over all industrial equipment and labor.

8. In view of the close connections between the War Department and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and its Special Committee on National Defense, which lobbies in Congress for War Department measures, it can safely be predicted that normal war profits will be enjoyed by the capitalists of the United States during the next imperialist war.



ALL OUT AUGUST 1
DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!



HOT NEWS!

By HARRY GANNES.

An editor, who admits he was a panderer of poison ideas to the masses, has given us the inside story of the tabloids. It is not a confession, such as old prostitutes were wont to indulge in order to be on the right side of the church. In "Hot News" we have a man who is still editor of the New York "Mirror," daily poisoning the minds of the masses with the foulest lies and distortions, writing how the business is done, bragging about his ability to mislead his hundreds of thousands of readers.

It was the Chicago Tribune, powerful Midwestern newspaper of the rabid imperialist McCormick interests, that invented tabloid journalism through the New York Daily News. Basically there is no difference between the tabloids and the regular, full-sized capitalist sheets. The Chicago Tribune has the same policy, dressed up in different garb, in its Chicago "respectable" sheet as it has in its New York tabloid.

With war preparations going on every day, the role of the tabloids in preparing the masses for war gets clearer every day. Gauvreau's story of the inside manufacturing of news gives us a very good idea how it's done. We see the tabloids in action now. The most recent example was the editorial in the New York Daily News "The American-Russian War," in which the argument that war would be for the profit of Rockefeller and Morgan and Ford were "answered" beforehand. The N. Y. Mirror and Graphic, in the German situation, were so anxious to plug for war that they gave the game away when they talked about the war against Red Germany and Russia.

In this lower form of capitalist newspaper life we get a better glimpse into the mechanism of jour-

nalistic optimism and how it is created. Gauvreau tells the story of his life devoted to jazz journalism. The book is in fictionalized form, but the characters are easily recognizable. The owner of the newspaper is MacFadden, of the MacFadden publications, who has made himself many millions by selling the news and magazines, and setting the pace for all the tabloids. MacFadden appears in "Hot News" under the name of Bunnyweather.

Gauvreau, brought up in the best traditions of American capitalism, through his editorship of several New England newspapers, gets his first job on a tabloid, Bunnyweather gives him his instructions, and Gauvreau prides himself on his ability to carry out instructions no matter how low he must crawl. Bunnyweather wants to reach the masses. He says: "Remember that I am the champion of the common people. Never print anything that a scrubwoman in a skyscraper cannot understand. Talk to them in pictures, flaring glaring pictures. Sit down on the curbstone and chat with them. Catch their eyes so that I can pour my message into their brains!"

What is this burning message that MacFadden—we mean Bunnyweather wants to pour into the brains of the workers? "Sex and money," says Gauvreau.

The money is for Bunnyweather who has no scruples in squeezing the life savings from the scrubwomen by getting them to buy worthless land plots.

The pictures are semi-nude chorus girls enticing the reader on nearly every page. With them go moral sermons written by skyliffs at the rate of \$1,000 a week.

There is an interesting incident in connection with the pictures to show that Gauvreau and his type do not stick to semi-nudes to mislead the

workers. One of the tabloids has a clever idea on carrying out the lying campaign about forced labor in the Soviet Union. Gauvreau invented an idea that stood them in good stead. If Gauvreau wanted to picture a bed-room scene and make it look real they would photograph a similar, enacted episode in the editorial office and then paste the heads of the individuals, involved into the manufactured picture. Great stuff, he thought!

Now we must rouse up hatred against the Soviet Union! "Play up forced labor!" That's the instruction that rings in all the editorial offices of the capitalist sheets.

A bright young panderer takes a picture of a worker beaten in Venezuela by the Wall Street protected dictator; they paint in some Russian scenery. A gory article is written, and they offer the photographic proof!

Strikes, revolutions, conditions of the masses, war preparations, an understanding of the realities of life, this was all taboo, Gauvreau writes. Most of the news is manufactured to order. For months the readers are fed on the Peaches Browning degeneracy, manufactured, Gauvreau tells us, from the whole cloth by the Graphic. Even murder was allowed, to manufacture news desired by the tabloids. Gauvreau tells how he planned a murder himself but he says he stopped just in time.

"I realize how I had skirted to the abyss of murder. It was a long road to travel in a short space of two years. What was I now? At best, a panderer to the basest instincts of mankind."

This chest-thumping is really praise and an attempt of Gauvreau to show he really wasn't as bad as he could be.

Bunnyweather told him to "keep

a flock of stool-pigeons" employed, and frame-ups were as ordinary as running the paper off the press daily.

When Rothstein, arch gangster of New York was killed, Gauvreau got a story telling of the inside life of Rothstein. Just before the serial telling about Rothstein's payment of \$50,000 to a Tammany Hall boss for the right to run gambling houses, Gauvreau said: "The serial was ordered killed. Why?"

"I was getting close . . . too close to the truth!"

On other occasions, Gauvreau masses, fill their minds with any kind of degeneracy, but don't get "too close . . . to the truth!"

The sport pages of the tabloids and read by the workers and Gauvreau's description of the type of individual who usually run these pages is interesting. Referring to his sport editor, he says: "He instructed his men from various dens of vice by telephoning at irregular intervals."

At election time the paper got its instructions on whom to plug for. Orders came from Tammany Hall. Drunken and doped editors wrote the editorials. "The highest class" editorial and newspaper men were always being to be employed.

The book is written in the tabloid style, but the booze-filled editor can see north but the glory of the chase after circulation. That millions of workers are drugged with capitalist poison, "basest instincts" bothers this penitence not at all. He still has an important job carrying on the same type of work in a loftier style.

The book is a good description of the filth and slime the capitalist press feeds to the workers to keep them from overthrowing the dunghill of capitalism which sprouts such poisonous weeds.

States Bordering U.S.S.R. Armed Imperialist Camps

(This is part of a larger study on "The War of Intervention Against the Soviet Union and the Second International.") It exposes clearly the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union through the ever greater arming of the vassal states surrounding the Soviet Union. While the arming of the border states by the imperialist powers is pushed to the utmost the imperialists are piling up their own armaments, both land and naval, for the attack on the Soviet Union. The United States spends 82 cents out of every budget dollar for war and has the greatest expenditure for armaments in the world.—Ed.)

By P. R. DIETRICH.
While production is continuously declining in all other branches of industry as a result of the tremendous economic crisis, we note a stupendous boom in the war industry of the imperialist powers and of their vassal states. This is particularly true of France, England, Italy, as well as for Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic states. The economic crisis, therefore, has obviously not brought the development of war industry to a standstill. Quite the contrary. Despite the aggravation of the economic crisis with all its unendurable burdens for the toiling masses, despite their financial difficulties which are increasing daily, the governments of the capitalist countries are systematically increasing their expenditures on armaments.

That the expansion of the war industries and of general armament in all capitalist countries, partly carried out openly and partly in concealed forms, serve first of all the preparation for the war of intervention, is shown by the following facts: French imperialism is exerting every effort to strengthen the fig-



ing capacity of its allies along the western frontiers of the Soviet Union — Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. The means of transport which must connect the industrial bases of the coming intervention in France and England with Poland and Rumania, the principal issues of the attack, do not seem sufficiently secure, so every measure has been taken to strengthen as far as possible the industrial bases for war in Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia. A further fact of importance is the financial expansion of the leading munition manufacturers of Western Europe, primarily the French firm of Schneider-Creusot and the English firm of Vickers, into Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Chief Arsenal of the Army of Intervention.
Czechoslovakia has become the principal arsenal of Eastern and Southern Europe. It is at the same time the connecting link of the Polish-Rumanian-Baltic armies, since it has much better transport connections with these countries than have France or England. These facts explain why French capitalism has made the most of Czechoslovakia's industrial base, already highly developed before the war, to expand and develop its war industry to an enormous extent. For its activity Schneider-Creusot has made use of an entire financial system, in the form of two large banks, the "Union Entreprenne," with a capital of a hundred million francs, and the "Union Parisienne."

These banks have played a special role in developing Czechoslovakian war industries and especially the Skoda Works.
Tremendous Earnings of the Skoda Works.
The "Skodovak," the factory newspaper of the Skoda Works, publishes the following announcement: "A conference of the financial consortium of Schneider-Creusot-Skoda was held recently, at which the final balance for the year 1930 was read as follows: Gross earnings, 257 million crowns (37 million more than in the preceding year); net earnings, 68,876,000 crowns (one million more than the preceding year); 127 million crowns written off the books (43 million more than the preceding year), dividend per share again amounts to 90 crowns."

Thanks to the efforts of French and Czechoslovakian capital there are at the present time in Czechoslovakia six rifle and machine-gun factories, five artillery works, fifteen cartridge and shell factories, four factories manufacturing airplane motors, eight gunpowder and explosives factories, ten factories for manufacturing gas poison and anti-poison gas materials.
In these enterprises more than 70,000 workers are employed and in case of war the number of workers could be increased to 300,000.
Polish Armaments Industry.

Second place in regard to the expansion of the war industry among the states bordering the Soviet Union is occupied by Poland. There the development of war industry is proceeding in different ways. Firstly, in building government factories of a purely military nature; secondly, in developing private industry of the sort that can very quickly be reorganized into war industry. Along with these goes on the creation of semi-governmental factories of a general industrial character, which, however, in case of war, can be utilized for military purposes.

At the present time there are about 40,000 workers employed in Poland's war industry, in twenty large factories either owned or subsidized by the government. Of these, six are munition factories, three gunpowder and explosives, two machine-gun factories, four airplane, two airplane motors and two for armored cars and tanks.

In the event of war more than half of Polish industry can be reorganized for military purposes.
Among the western border states, Rumania after Czechoslovakia and Poland, possesses the strongest war industry.

With the support of French, English and Czech capital Rumania has of late years been laying the foundation of its own war industry and has adopted a series of organizational measures in order to be able to utilize the rest of its industry in case of war.

The brief description here presented of the basis of war industry in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania does not by any means exhaust the auxiliary industrial resources which these countries will have at their disposal in case of war. Moreover, they can count on the support of the entire powerful war industry of France, England and the other capitalist countries. In accordance with this, the construction of their own war industries in these countries is accompanied more and more by the construction of strategic railways and military harbors, intended for the transportation of armies and for military shipping.
New Railways and Military Harbors.

These measures, as well as the construction of war industries, are carried out with the co-operation of French capital, which grants credits to the governments of Poland and Rumania. Among the objects of this construction we may mention the Polish military harbor of Gdin-gen, near Dantzig on the Baltic Sea; the Rumanian harbor of Constanza on the Black Sea, the great harbor of Saloniki with a special free port for Yugoslavia. To this list must be added the Polish railroad Gdin-gen-Upper Silesia and the construction of railways in Rumania and Bulgaria, with the intention of creating direct rail connection from Saloniki via the Danube bridge, now being built near Rostok, to the eastern centers of Poland. All these railway constructions, according to the plans of the French general staff, are to serve the purpose of guaranteeing rail and water connections between France-England and Poland-Rumania independently.

The preparation of intervention is evidenced further by the continual transportation of arms from France to the small states on the western frontier of the Soviet Union. The latter have imported from France guns to the value of \$40,000,000, hand grenades for \$60,000,000, machine-guns for \$13,000,000, canon for \$38,000,000 and technical materials for \$20,000,000.

Billions for Armaments.
The growth of the official military budgets in the chief countries, France, England, United States, Italy and Japan, is shown by the following figures: In 1914, the military budgets of all these five countries, amounting to 1,182 millions of dollars, in 1930 to 2,324 millions of dollars. That means that the expenditure was doubled. In the border states, Finland, Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Rumania, expenditures grew from 12.8 millions of dollars in 1923 to 177.7 millions in 1930. And this growth has not come to a stop in 1931. All these measures show how feverishly imperialism is carrying out its preparations for the war of intervention against the Soviet Union.

Ford to Fire More Workers in August

Detroit, Mich.
Dear Daily Worker:
In spite of the fact that about 55,000 workers were discharged by the Ford River Rouge plant since June 15, the annual "vacations" at the Ford River Rouge plant did not even get started yet. The real vacations will begin in August. And do not wonder if you hear next time from Detroit about revolt of auto slaves. Wherever you go here the air is greatly charged with the grievances of workers. The bosses fear the workers and drive to their shop offices under police protection. The workers when they see the bosses grind their teeth and clench their fists and do not be surprised when you hear about revolts of auto workers.—N. M.

Experiences of A Negro War Vet

HOW Negro soldiers in the World War were refused treatment at base hospitals, denied medical aid by dainty white nurses and doctors who "could not soil their hands with Negroes," forced to do all the scavenger work in camp, sent to work as stevedores unloading cargoes, and finally sent to the front untrained and without equipment when the German offensive made it necessary to use them as reinforcements, is told by a Negro World War veteran in the current issue of the Southern Worker, Communist weekly organ in the South.

Denouncing the war preparations of the bosses against the Soviet Union, this World War veteran says:

"The Russian workers got freedom after the last war. I am an American Negro and I will tell you what I got.

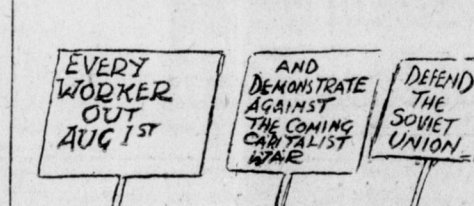
Stevedore Work in Jim Crow Camp.
"I was drafted into the army June, 1918, and I was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. There I was sent to the Negro Jim-Crow camp which was in swampy land along the river. Instead of drilling, all the Negroes were set to work unloading coal, cutting wood and doing the hardest kind of work! Our food was rationed out to us and there was no thought of giving enough.

"If any of us failed to eat that war bread, that tasted like dirt as much as left a crumb on his plate, that man was punished by being given extra work. We were given no training at all. No Negroes were given target practice or permitted to shoot their guns in the U. S.

"After ten days of this we were sent to Camp Humphreys, Virginia. This was a Southern camp under Southern officers. As soon as we arrived the Southern officers started in to show 'these damn Ohio niggers' their place. They said to us, 'You niggers want to say 'Sir' to a white man in this camp.'"

Fight Discrimination.
"The food was so bad and the treatment so harsh that five days after we arrived there was a riot. It was caused by a plantation boss officer who drew his pistol on about 50 Negroes who did not salute him. They took his pistol

away from him and made him dance. The general in command then issued an order that officers would only carry pistols when on duty. All Southern officers always wore pistols, when in command of Negro troops. We were then given rifles, but no ammunition, and sent to



Camp Merritt, New Jersey. Every day we were lined up and searched for ammunition. The officers were afraid to have a single Negro have one cartridge while in the U. S.

After a final search of the Negro troops for cartridges and at the same time issuing ammunition to the white troops we were loaded on the U. S. S. Leviathan.

Made Grave-diggers.
On the way to France 500 white soldiers died of the flu. We arrived in Brest right in the midst of the worst epidemic of the flu in history. From 250 to 300 deaths a day. When the white officers found that very few Negroes were dying of the flu, they made the Negroes do all the scavenger work in camp. The Negroes all furnished details to dig the graves and to load and unload the dead bodies and to cover up graves.

"We did this two weeks and then were sent to the front to an artillery camp. The food was awful and the Negro soldiers were not allowed to go to town and mix with the French people. It was here we learned that General Pershing

had requested the French government to Jim-Crow the American Negro. Pershing told the French that Negroes were not good enough to associate with white people. He asked the French government to keep French women away from Negroes.

Wounded Refused Car.
"We were next sent to the Argonne Forest to the 349th Field Artillery. After the battle the 92d Negro Division with its wounded was sent to the rear to rest and receive replacements. It was then decided to send the Division's wounded to a base hospital. Right here we saw some of the democracy of the U. S. A. we were supposed to be fighting for.

"This base hospital near Treves, France, had lots of Red Cross nurses and was organized in Texas and Georgia. These American white nurses put up such a howl about nursing Negroes that the officers refused to allow the American Negro wounded in this hospital. The Negro wounded were then laid on the ground and we were told that white women could not nurse Negroes and that we would have to furnish tents and nurses and care for our own wounded. The wounded Negroes, some of whom were gassed, laid out on the ground a half a day until some Negro soldier notified a French general and the Negroes were taken to a French hospital.

"Get Back to Your Place."
"Back in the U. S. in 1919, we were up against the same old jim-crowism. In Camp Union, N. Y., we had a race riot on account of our tearing down jim-crow signs. Officers told all southern Negroes to go home when discharged and get back in his place. They also told them that it would be a good idea not to wear their uniform home, that southern white people did not like to see a Negro in a uniform.

"You all know that 1920 was the greatest lynch year in the history of the U. S. Do not be cannon fodder again. Remember your treatment during the World War and after. Demonstrate on August 1st! No war against the Soviet workers!"

Fight Against Imperialist War Danger! All Out August First! Demonstrate!

"Wrongfully, Unlawfully, and Forcibly"

(Hillquit's Political Program of Intervention Against the Soviet Union.)

By N. BUCHWALD.

IT'S NOTHING, Hillquit himself says it's nothing. He assures us that his suit in a New York court on behalf of a gang of czarist oil magnates based on the contention that the "Soviet Government . . . wrongfully, unlawfully and by force of arms seized possession of all the plaintiffs' oil-lands"—that this suit is "of no political significance" and that it is one of the "ordinary cases involving disputes over property rights."

Hillquit says it's nothing and Norman Thomas says that Hillquit ought to know.

"Morris Hillquit's standing as a lawyer,—says reverend Thomas,—his great intelligence and long devotion to the party make one hesitate to disagree with him in a case of this sort."

Quite so. Hillquit knows what he is talking about. When he says that the Soviet government has "wrongfully, unlawfully and by force of arms seized possession" of czarist oil-robbers' properties, he means every word of it. He means to say that the proletarian revolution in Russia is both wrong and unlawful and that the gang of czarist capitalists whom he has the honor to represent, are "lawfully entitled to the possession" of the Soviet oil-industry. We are not exaggerating the least bit. Hillquit plainly asserts the "lawful title" of his clients to have oil lands of the Soviet Union. Article XXVI of his affidavit reads as follows:

"XXVI. In and after November, 1917, a revolution occurred in Russia and the supporters of the said revolution, acting together under the name or designation of the Federated Socialist Soviet Republics of Russia or Soviet Government of Russia, thereafter wrongfully, unlawfully and by force of arms seized possession of all of the plaintiffs' oil lands, wells, buildings, fixtures, machinery, plants, cisterns, and pipe lines above described by virtue of an alleged decree of nationalization or confiscation of all oil lands and of the whole oil producing business in Russia, and have thereafter **WRONGFULLY, UNLAWFULLY AND FORCIBLY RETAINED AND MAINTAINED POSSESSION** of the said lands, wells, buildings, fixtures, machinery, plants, cisterns and pipe lines **WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE OWNERS THEREOF** and of the **PERSONS LAWFULLY ENTITLED TO THE POSSESSION OF THE SAME, INCLUDING THE PLAINTIFFS.**"

We have underscored the telling phrases in Hillquit's affidavit, his main arguments upon which he builds his case against the workers' revolution. If these contentions "are of no political significance," then all the counter-revolutionary activities of the czarist emigres, of the Mensheviks, the imperialist bankers, and the General Staffs of the anti-Soviet intervention are also "of no political significance." Hillquit's complaint constitutes the **POLITICAL PROGRAM** of all the counter-revolutionary anti-Soviet bands the world over, as well as the program of the Second International, of which Hillquit is an outstanding leader.

When their imperialist powers in 1919 invaded Russia in order to strangle the workers' revolution they were actuated by exactly the same "principles" as those expressed in Hillquit's affidavit. Kolchak, Denikine, Yudenich, Wrangel, Semyonov,—all the leaders of the white bands who drenched the Russian soil with the blood of the workers and the peasants, did so in the name of the very "principles" solemnly proclaimed and sworn to by Morris Hillquit. They, too, maintained that the Bolsheviks seized the properties of the capitalists and the landowners "wrongfully, unlawfully and by force of arms" and they proceeded to regain these properties with the kind aid of the imperialist armies of intervention. This was their **political program** and it remains the political program of the anti-Soviet counter-revolution to this very day. In fact, there is no other program back of all the intervention plots and imperialist anti-Soviet drives.

Morris Hillquit chooses his words with care. He uses the word "wrongfully" with calculated intent. He means to say that the workers' revolution is not only unlawful by the legal tenets of capitalism, but it is **wrong** as well,—that the rule of the workers and the peasants constitutes a **moral wrong**. He means to say that even if most of the capitalist governments are forced to recognize the Soviet Union and hence—the "legality" of the revolution, the rule of the workers and peasants still is "wrongfully" because it violates the most "sacred" capitalist institution of private property.

In his statement defending his suit on behalf of the czarist oil-bands Hillquit says that "the actions do not involve any question of socialist principle." Again Norman Thomas is right in his assurance that Hillquit knows what he is talking about. Who is better qualified to judge of "socialist" principles than Morris Hillquit, chairman of the American "Socialist" Party, its International Secretary and member of the Executive Committee of the Second "Socialist" International? Who knows better than Hillquit that the attempt of the former Russian capitalists to regain their possessions by means of mil-

itary intervention is fully in accord with the socialist principles of the Second International?

It is wrong to think that Morris Hillquit's interventionist program differs in any way from the anti-Soviet program of Norman Thomas, of the American "Socialist" Party or of the Second International. Perhaps, Hillquit put it a bit too awkwardly; perhaps his open interventionist policy is causing some embarrassment to some of the more practical "socialist" interventionists who find it necessary to cover up their intervention activities by a lot of hypocritical assertions of "friendship" for the Soviet masses. Norman Thomas himself is somewhat embarrassed by Hillquit's frankness in the matter. He knows that an open interventionist program is a poor snare for "soul-catching" among the workers who are in sympathy with the Soviet Union and its socialist up-building. For this reason Thomas is forced to concede that Hillquit's interventionist oil-suit "seems to me to have a political significance" contrary to the well established socialist position on the right of nationalization. It may seem at first glance that Thomas grudgingly recognizes the "right" of the Russian working class to nationalize the plunder possessions of the Czarist capitalists. But this is not so. Thomas' "well-established socialist position" is based on a still better established "socialist" position that the capitalists must be "compensated" and compensated well, for their nationalized properties. He makes quite a point of it in his book, "America's Way Out," saying that, "There is much to be said for compensating those who first are singled out for the socialization of their property," for . . . "after all, a great many owners are guilty of no worse crime than playing the game by the established rules."

In other words, Norman Thomas fully supports the position of Morris Hillquit, which is also the position of the British arch-interventionist, the oil-magnate, Deterding, the position of the imperialists of all countries—that the Bolshevik revolution has committed a wrong by depriving the capitalists of their possessions without compensation, and that the wrong must be righted by military intervention.

Hillquit makes it quite clear in his affidavit that he does not recognize the workers' revolution. Again, it is not his personal position. The Second International does not recognize the revolution either, just as it has not recognized American capitalism, just as it has not recognized the White emigres or the French General Staff. There is no difference between Hillquit's not recognizing the workers' revolution and Deterding's. Deterding says the revolution has stolen his oil properties; Hillquit says exactly the same thing. Deterding maintains that the former owners of the Russian oil lands are still legally and morally entitled to their "stolen" properties; Hillquit emphatically agrees with him. Deterding insists on getting back his "stolen" oil-properties or at least part of them; Hillquit sets out to achieve the same end on behalf of his Czarist clients.

There is no difference between the "socialists'" intervention program and that of the imperialists. The difference is only in the strategy employed. The imperialists proceed more or less openly with their intervention plans and their drives against the Soviet Union, while the "socialists" seek to deceive the working masses by a show of "friendship" for the Soviet workers, doing their utmost at the same time to discredit the achievements of the workers' revolution, to lie about it, to mobilize the workers on the side of imperialism in the coming intervention against the Soviet Union. This, indeed, is one of the specific tasks of the "socialists" in the joint plan of intervention organized by the imperialists in close and willing cooperation with the Second International. The Second International and its parties throughout the world are the "Agitprop Department" of the intervention, doing their utmost to propagandize the workers against the Soviet regime and for the support of a capitalist war upon the Soviet Union. The Second International has already earned the name of "war international" by its cooperation with the imperialists of every country in the world war of 1914-1918. It is now entitled to yet another name—the **intervention international**, for in all truth and in all fact, the Second International and its various parties, including the American "Socialist" Party, is an imperialist intervention agency, and its leaders are active agents of imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.

The American workers will not be misled by some of the intervention agents, like Norman Thomas, who profess not to support Hillquit's intervention policy. The American workers know that Hoover, Mellon and Stimson are forging a united imperialist front against the Soviet Union. They must also realize that Hillquit and his ilk are all too willing aides of the imperialist interventionists.

Fight against imperialism! Fight against anti-Soviet intervention! Fight against imperialist war-makers! Fight against their "socialist" helpers! In the land of Hoover and Stimson, in the land of Hillquit and Thomas the First of August must be made a day of stormy mass demonstrations against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union!

WORKERS! ONCE IS ENOUGH!

By BURCK



PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

The Unemployed Councils at Work in South Carolina

By CLARA HOLDEN.

The Unemployed Councils are, of necessity, organizations out in the open. They should be loud-mouthed giants, making demands and making themselves felt by many demonstrations, hunger marches and open meetings. When, because of police or K. K. K. terror, the Unemployed Council branches are forced to be partly underground, it is a very unhealthy situation. New strategies have to be worked out. Instead of open, publicly announced meetings, meetings have to be held on the quiet, in different workers' homes. Not having open, mass activity, there is a danger that all real activity will stop and that the Unemployed Councils will be mostly a matter of speeches. The branches become demoralized unless definite, concrete jobs are undertaken. Else various activities have developed. In one case, a woman who owed \$10 on her rent was told by the landlord that her \$100 worth of furniture would be taken in five days. A group of neighbors, organized by the Unemployed Council, went to the landlord and told him to leave her alone. No attempt was made to take the furniture, which otherwise would undoubtedly have been seized. Another landlord came down 50 cents on rent, when Unemployed Council members in one neighborhood refused to pay it. Groceries can be brought down the same way. When certain families are especially badly off, committees of neighbors go with them to the Red Cross and Phyllis Wheatley Settlement, to ask for relief. Groups go to stores and ask for food. None of this activity, on the face of it, is done in the name of the Unemployed Council; to all outer appearances, the committees are just interested groups of neighbors. Their relation to the Unemployed Council is like that of the mill committees to the National Textile Workers' Union.

The Unemployed Council branches here are active in the Scottsboro case. When one of the Scottsboro boys' mothers was in town for two weeks different branches and members donated food and money for her upkeep. Collection lists and collection boxes are handled by the branches, and literature is sold, to raise money. Members of the Unemployed Council were the leaders in the Scottsboro Defense Committee. Thirteen churches and one association of teachers were visited, when Mrs. Montgomery was here, and \$47.23 collected.

The organizational machinery of the Unemployed Council has been worked out this way. Branches meet every week; at most, every two weeks. Minutes of each meeting should be taken. Each branch, as it is formed, elects an executive committee of three—branch secretary-treasurer, literature agent and one delegate to the Central Executive Committee. The Branch Executive Committee signs up new members, sells literature and handles any situation that comes up between meetings. For instance, I have just been told that a "pounding" is going on in one neighborhood—a house-to-house collection of food—a cup of sugar here, a cup of flour there—for a family in immediate need of help. The

literature agent is in charge of the Southern Worker, Labor Unity, pamphlets and also any leaflets that are to be distributed. Each branch gets 10 papers to sell between meetings. The literature agent is also responsible for Workers' Correspondence. The secretary-treasurer is the "leader" of the branch and is in charge of the treasury. After the necessary amount is deducted to pay for the literature sold, the rest is put in the branch treasury, and the members vote how to spend it—send it to the Scottsboro defense or anything they want. Ice cream is sometimes sold at the meetings to increase the treasury. The delegate to the Central Executive Committee reports at the meetings on all the activities in her branch, takes up all problems with the other members and reports back to her branch.

The Central Executive Committee meets once a week. There is a permanent recording secretary, also a treasurer. A different chairman is elected at each meeting. Each member of the Central Executive Committee is assigned to, and is responsible, for a branch. This is especially good where new branches are formed and the Branch Executive Committee is not yet used to the work. Where possible, one worker should have a paid job, if possible, so he can give his full time, as Unemployed Council organizer. To get to new territory, and to keep track of the work, if done right, takes all the time there is. While working underground, even though getting some results, the Unemployed Council must work to come out in the open as soon as possible. The Unemployed Council must work to come out in the open as soon as possible. The Unemployed Council of necessity, must be an open, fighting organization.

into the car. This means he has to handle the coal twice and is only paid for working once. If there is any rock it has to be thrown about 25 feet to the other side of the coal, then the rock has to be loaded on to the car. On this particular entry there was over a foot of rock.

The miner is not paid for working hard throwing rock a distance of 25 feet, but Duncan thought he should at least be paid for loading the rock into the cars. When the boss came along he asked him how much he would be paid per car for the rock. The boss answered the company did not pay by the car but estimated the amount of rock. When Duncan received his statement he found the boss had estimated the rock at nothing.

Such stories of forced labor for nothing are told by almost every miner in the Kentucky mountains! These conditions have led them to militant struggle against some of the most powerful coal interests (Mellon, Insull), to refuse and denounce the U.M.W. of A. sell out, and welcome the National Miners Union.

A Large Section of Detroit Workingclass Faces Starvation!

By JOHN SCHMIES

The following notice was sent to all welfare families:

"NOTICE TO ALL WELFARE FAMILIES
"City of Detroit,
"Dept. of Public Welfare, July 9, 1931

"The City of Detroit must reduce the money spent on unemployed families because of lack of funds.

"After August 1, 1931, many of the families now receiving help will be dropped from our list. This will first affect the families with no small children. The larger families will be asked to eat at the public dining rooms. We cannot promise clothing, rent, coal, gas or light.

"The Welfare Department deeply regrets this necessity and offers its services in helping the unemployed families carry out their plans.

"THE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION."

The above notice was only sent to families. The single workers, both male and female, have been dropped and wiped off the list completely three weeks ago. According to Mayor Murphy's Welfare Commission, a total of 10,800 families have been dropped in the past three weeks. The program of the City Council and endorsed by Mayor Frank Murphy calls for the elimination of 25,000 families by the end of August, 1931.

This starvation program of the city government will actually mean that large numbers of working-class families will starve from hunger. Here we want to cite two examples quoted in an editorial of the "Detroit Times" (July 10, 1931), a paper which denounces the starvation program:

"A mother of four children died of starvation in the Receiving Hospital Wednesday after sleeping in a car for a week."

"A young man turned out of the Fisher Lodge on Councilman George Walters' motion made in behalf of the flophouse ring was picked up unconscious in the street and taken to the Receiving Hospital. He was near death as a result of eating from garbage cans."

The present conditions in Detroit have developed to such an extent that hundreds of similar cases as the two mentioned above are reported daily. Increased numbers of men, women and children are applying for relief, but all of them are ruthlessly turned down.

In addition to all this, workers are being

evicted on an ever larger scale. Practically all day long and every day in the week the branches of our Unemployed Council are called to eviction scenes. Demonstrations and struggles against evictions are taking place daily in Detroit. Only the other day a demonstration of 3,000 workers was organized, and this demonstration lasted until two o'clock in the morning. The entire Police Department in the particular section of the city was called out. Machine guns were put up and a real atmosphere of warfare was actually created. Daily arrests are taking place, as many as 35 workers at a time.

Mayor Frank Murphy is showing his real color and his social-fascist methods more and more.

This starvation program of the bankers and automobile manufacturers, which is being loyally carried out by the city government, is applied at a time when not less than 50,000 additional workers are being kicked out of the automobile industry in the city of Detroit. Besides the wholesale lay-offs wages are being slashed to the amount of 30 per cent. The speed-up system is intensified to such an extent as never heard of in the past. The Hoover "stagger plan" is being carried out to its fullest extent in the automobile shops.

Recently the T. U. U. L. office received a letter from the wife of a Ford worker. The letter reads as follows:

"We have received your address from a friend who said that you would be able to help us. My husband has been killed or rather died from the heat in the Ford Plant. He expired last Thursday at 2:30 p.m. We inquired about help from the Ford Plant, but they said they could do nothing about that.

"If you could be able to help us or recommend any good person we shall appreciate it very much. We are not very sure whether she died from the heat or not. Please answer as soon as possible whether you could help us or not. C. K."

This letter gives a pretty good picture of the conditions inside of the automobile shops and the conditions as well as the wages under which the workers are compelled to work.

In summing up the present conditions in Detroit and vicinity the workers, both the employed and unemployed, face increased mass misery and hunger. The demonstrations for the last two months, and especially since the Michigan State Hunger March, have demonstrated the increased militancy and readiness among the decisive sections of the working class, the automobile workers, to follow the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council in the struggles against our common enemy.

Our immediate task must be to sharply increase our activities and to take a practical lesson from the striking miners and textile workers who are leading a struggle against the conditions which are developing in all decisive industrial centers.

Besides developing local demonstrations, besides fighting for relief and against evictions, we must link up the struggle against unemployment with the building up of a powerful anti-war demonstration on August First, the center of which must be the struggle against unemployment and to bring out all the practical slogans such as "not a dollar for imperialist war preparations, but every cent to the unemployed."

The individual members of the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions, especially the members of the Auto Workers' Union, must become ever more active in all of our branches of the Unemployed Council in Detroit and vicinity.

The demonstrations which were staged during the last two weeks must be increased and above all the building up of the block committees and much more activity among the workers in the shops and employment offices.

The Branches of the Unemployed Council are developing very rapidly in the last six weeks. Hundreds of workers are signing up every week. But in addition to this the building up of our Auto Workers' Union and the Building Trades Industrial League must be much more concentrated upon in order to bring about the unity of action between the employed and unemployed workers.



Another "Socialist" Triumph

The Milwaukee "Leader" is a "socialist" paper in case you don't know about it, and in bold face type in a box on the middle of the front page in its edition of July 23, it boasts of a victory for the "socialist" party, even if it has to go to London to get it.

What is this victory, this great attainment? you will be asking. Did the "socialists" of England stop a wage cut for the Yorkshire woolen workers? Not at all! Let us spring the headline on you first, and go on easy lest your heart can't stand it. Here's the headline:

"SOCIALIST IS WALES' DANCE INSTRUCTOR."

Then the first paragraph:

"London.—The Prince of Wales' dancing teacher was a Socialist candidate for parliament in 1929, it was disclosed in a court case yesterday."

SO! There you have it! Something for American "socialists" to feel all puffed up about, isn't it! But what was Henry Cooper, the "socialist" hero of this case, in court about? Defending the downtrodden British workers? Not on your life!

He is suing a certain Miss Audrey Hodson, claiming that he hired her to work for him two years ago, but that when he went on a vacation "owing to domestic troubles" (which also sounds interesting) this mere hireling "elbowed him out of his business" and now contends that Cooper ceased being the proprietor when he quit paying the rent.

In some angles, this case seems to parallel that of Morris Hillquit, demanding that the Russian workers give back to Russian capitalists the oil wells nationalized by the Revolution.

On the other hand, the cases are different: Cooper taught the Prince of Wales to dance, but the Russian capitalists taught Hillquit to jump through a hoop, stand up and bark and play possum, besides instructing him to dance.

Chile Sauce

Last week, the Republic (with certain modifications) of Chile, had a president. Even on Sunday the N. Y. Times (July 26) informed us that: "The fact that the police have been sufficient to keep the situation under control appears to indicate that the opposition is not finding the strength it probably expected."

Alas for capitalist papers' reputation, the next day the Times had to run a headline: "Revolt Wins in Chile as President Flees!" We must again remind you that when the capitalist papers tell how their big shots are "enthusiastically supported" or "deeply revered" by the populace, that 99 per cent of it is pure hokum.

In the case of Chile, the effort to keep up appearances of voluntary action, gave us some choice laughs when we read the papers of July 27. The fascist dictator, General Ibanez, issued a statement, said the N. Y. Times, out of consideration for the dear public, no doubt:

"Grave reasons forbid me to continue exercising the duties of President, and Pedro Opazo, President of the Senate, will succeed me with the title of Vice President in accordance with Article 66 of the Constitution of the Republic."

Just keep your eye on those "grave reasons" and read further along something else by the commanding general of the Chilean army:

"His Excellency the President, in demonstrating a love of his country and expressing a desire to see peace and a cordial understanding come once more to the citizens, has decided to abandon the Presidency."

Such a fine old gentleman, this Ibanez! (As Curtius of Germany said of old skinkin' Mellon before the moratorium bubble busted.) The President of Chile quits the job for "grave reasons" and a general tells us it is because he "loved his country." But over on the inside pages we read:

"The renunciation of power by President Ibanez sent the capital into a celebration which quickly changed to a popular demand for the death of the President. There was constant parading, shooting of guns into the air and organized cheering, with shouts of 'kill Ibanez!'"

Each one of those guns and shouts was one of those "grave reasons" mentioned by the guy who so "loved his country" that he got out of it between two days and in a hurry to escape being made into mincemeat by his "admiring" fellow citizens.

We note that Wall Street is sorta worried about the \$700,000,000 it invested in Chile and in keeping Ibanez in pork chops. We won't lose any sleep over that, but what troubles us is the weakness of the Communist Party in Chile, bled white by fascist terror, although sure to grow stronger with the mass upheaval.

From up here it looks like Great Britain is getting even in Chile for America's upsetting of its friend, Irgoyen, in Argentina, a year ago. The two big imperialisms have a long finger in every Latin American pie.

District, Section and Unit Literature Agents

Do you have your supply of AUGUST FIRST PAMPHLETS? See that you are supplied with the following pamphlets for your August First Demonstrations Anti-Soviet Lies and the Five-Year Plan 10c By Max Bedacht

"Soviet Dumping" Fable, by M. Litvinov 2c
Revolutionary Struggle Against War vs. Pacifism, by Alex Bittelman 5c
Life in the U. S. Army, by Walter Trumbull 10c
Socialism and War, by Zinoviev and Lenin 15c
The War and the 2nd Int., by Lenin 20c
Chemical Warfare, by Donald Cameron 10c
War in the Far East, by Henry Hall 10c
Don't fail to act at once to get your literature!

CENTRAL AGITPROP DEPT.

Children's Lives Mean Nothing to the Coal Companies

By CAROLINE DREW.

EVER since John L. Lewis sold out the Kentucky miners for four hundred and sixty thousand dollars in 1922, conditions in the camps have been going from bad to worse, and have become so bad that starvation is evident everywhere.

Bill Duncan, who worked for the Kentucky Utility Coal Corp., at their Kentucky King mine, has the following to tell about the treatment he received from the company.

Three days after he took his 6-year-old son home from the hospital where he had been operated on for tonsils and adenoids, the child developed a nose bleed, which his father stopped. The next day Duncan went to the mine to work as usual. He was driving an entry.

About nine in the morning his son's nose began to bleed again. His wife took the child to the company doctor in the camp. They were not living in the camp themselves. The doctor could not stop the bleeding and phoned into the mine for Duncan. Neither the mine foreman or

anyone else would give him the message and it was not until after quitting time that he heard that his son was very ill and had been bleeding all day.

The motors were just coming out of the mine and he asked the cut boss if he could ride the motor out. He finally got permission from the third boss he asked. It would have taken him an hour to walk out. When he got to the hospital with his son the doctor told him that the child would have been dead if he had waited much longer.

Because he rode the motor out of the mine he was laid off for 15 days. The cut boss who had given him permission was also laid off for 15 days. Later the company reconsidered and let the cut boss go back to work.

When the 15 days were up Duncan went back to the same entry to work. At all the entries the miner has to load two cars at a time. The first car is easily loaded, but to load the second he has to first throw the coal at least 15 feet to the bottom, and then shove the coal