

Daily Worker

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

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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3 NEGROES RESISTING EVICTION KILLED BY CHI. COPS

Make August 22 A Day of Struggle

ALL over the United States the working class is in struggle against growing unemployment, wage cuts and starvation. These struggles are being met with the bloodiest terror by the bosses and their state machinery. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, miners struggling for the right to exist are being brutally shot down by mine operator thugs, by state police and deputies. Hundreds have been jailed. Many are held without bail. The United States Government, through its "Labor" Department, is raiding and arresting militant strike leaders in the coal fields, in the textile strike areas, etc. and throwing them into jail or holding them for deportation.

There has been a renewed wave of lynch terror aimed at crushing the growing militancy of the Negro workers. The courts are more and more being used to carry out the lynch verdicts of the capitalists against the Negro workers.

In Alabama, eight innocent Negro children have been railroaded through a farcical trial and sentenced to burn in the electric chair. Only the quick action and militant mass protest of the colored and white workers led by the Communist Party prevented their legal lynching on July 10, the date set by the Alabama landowners and capitalists for their "execution." These boys are still in danger. A ninth boy is being held on the same trumped up charge of raping two white professional prostitutes. He is expected to be put on trial soon.

In Tallapoosa County, Alabama, the efforts of Negro croppers to organize to resist landowner robbery was met by a bloody terror. Croppers were shot down by police, sheriff deputies and landowners. Ralph Gray, a Negro cropper, was murdered in his bed. Five croppers are missing and are believed to have been lynched by the landowners. Thirty-four are held in jail under framed-up charges of "conspiracy to murder" by which the landowners are seeking to justify their murderous terror. In this attempt, the landowners are actively supported by the traitorous misleaders of the NAACP and the editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense are defending these victims of capitalist justice. These organizations quite correctly refuse to base their defense solely on a legal fight. Such a policy would be a childish dependence on the "fairness" of the very boss courts which railroad these victims in the first place.

Four years ago, on August 22, 1927, Sacco and Vanzetti, two Italian radicals were murdered in the electric chair by the bourgeois courts of America.

On the anniversary of their martyrdom, the working class of the whole world will hold tremendous demonstrations against that murderous American Jim Crow capitalism which murdered these workers, which railroaded Mooney and Billings to a living death, which has in its dungeons today scores of militant-class war prisoners, and is now brazenly seeking to frame-up the Camp Hill croppers and to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

Negro and white workers! Prepare militant demonstrations for Aug. 22. On with the struggle against Jim Crow capitalism and its murder of workers! Demonstrate August 22!

For Daily Worker Clubs

In about one month's time, there have been seventeen Daily Worker Clubs formed, and this is one step forward. But we must at once say that this is far from enough, and ask the reason.

The business manager of the Daily, touring the districts, reports that our Party district organizations "have a misconception" of what these Clubs are. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that, outside of New York City, where two or three section functionaries have done good work, the existing seventeen clubs are due, not to the Party but to the initiative of the readers themselves.

But why should there be "misconceptions"? The editorial "Daily Worker Clubs," published on June 4, and concrete instructions sent to all districts and about 2,000 Daily Worker agents and Party functionaries about the same date, gave every information and direction necessary to act. Also, numerous special articles on the back page have stressed the importance of this task and given detailed guidance.

Our editorial on June 4, speaking about general meetings of readers out of which clubs should be formed, said:

"These should not be tiresome affairs, but a social occasion, a little entertainment and much discussion of the Daily Worker, with all criticism and suggestions of workers to be written down and sent in to the Daily Worker editorial staff. Here, also, plans may be laid for collections to support the Daily, means of getting and keeping subscriptions determined, everything absolutely controlled by the workers themselves."

Apparently ignoring these plain instructions, a general meeting was called in Chicago, a lecture was delivered and, we hope, appreciated by the audience. But—not a word of comment from the workers about the Daily, no plans for activity, and no Daily Worker Club, nor any perspective of a club in any section of Chicago.

A similar meeting was held in Detroit. Only here the district fails even to inform us what did occur at the meeting in place of forming Daily Worker Clubs, which was the business it should have transacted. In both places, it appears that the caution given in the editorial of June 4, about the need of "uniting from the bottom and even in molecular form, all who are or can be interested" was not heeded, although an impulse for forming such sections or neighborhood clubs and circles might have been given at these general meetings, since they were not formed prior to the general meeting.

About this, our editorial of June 4, said:

"Even these general meetings will by no means suffice. The Daily will urge each reader to gather in his shop or neighborhood, a little circle or group to read and discuss the Daily or some special articles interesting to them. They will determine their own activities, correspond directly with the Daily, and occasionally all these circles in the given city may unite for a mixed social and business affair in support of their favorite paper, their own Daily Worker."

This should have been the basis for the general meetings held in Chicago and Detroit. But this was not done. The Daily is by these mistakes and similar misconceptions, being deprived of the initiative of the readers (three times the number of our Party membership!) in its support!

This independent initiative of the workers was stressed not only in our June 4, editorial, but in many articles. Upon it the Daily can rely without requiring the Party functionaries to assume but very little if any added work, helping the clubs start and an occasional helping hand.

But what comrade Stalin calls a "shameful disease—fear of the masses," appears to interfere with this. Hence, in discussions in one leading district body, there have been such "shameful" statements as: "There are too many Daily Worker Clubs forming. We will get to limit them or they will get out of our control." Against what class do such comrades think workers organize in the Daily Worker Clubs or other such bodies?

Let us repeat that we must avoid choking the initiative of the workers! That Daily Worker Clubs, can be formed with the least possible effort from the Party apparatus! That they are by no means to be mechanically "controlled"! That the more of them, based on small circles of workers around each enthusiastic reader, the better! And, that it is a Party task to see that they are formed!

TO SPRAY POISON GAS FROM PLANES IN THE NEXT WAR

U. S. Army Develops New Methods of Killing

To Destroy Thousands Expose Lies of Fake No-Gas "Agreements"

NEW YORK.—Poison gas preparations for the coming war are being rushed by the Department of War, according to latest reports to the capitalist newspapers. A new method of spreading poison gas by airplane is being developed by the army air forces. Rodney Dutcher, special writer for the New York Telegram, commenting on this new system of spraying poison gas, says:

"Now comes the news that the Army Chemical Warfare Service is developing a system of spraying mustard gas from airplanes so that whole regiments may be wiped out all at once."

Spreading poison gas by airplane was unknown in the last world slaughter, but the imperialists are developing this new type of murder so that large numbers of workers can be wiped out in the trenches and behind the fighting lines. Describing this form of spraying poison gas, one writer says:

"The mustard gas which the army hopes to be able to spray from planes will be released in liquid form, but will then vaporize and fall gently on the objects of attack, burning the flesh and penetrating the lungs. Chemical service officers say such attacks wouldn't be very effective against cities, but the chances are that no city will volunteer to be the subject of an experiment."

Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, painted a vivid picture of the next war, asserting that it would be short and decisive because:

"Solid, liquid and gaseous poisons will assail belligerents from every front, and especially from the sky. Steel helmets and bosom plates will be of no avail to the fighting soldier. He must be protected against laughing gases, blistering gases, coughing gases, itching gases, sneezing gases, choking gases, vomiting gases, tear gases and clouds of suffocating smoke. The air will be charged with hazes, fog banks and explosions."

The American Legion is agitating for an increased use of poison gas for the next war, because it is deadlier than previous means of fighting.

The imperialist nations, just as they did before the last World War, enter into all sorts of agreements to prevent the "brutalities" of war. They do the same now with regard to poison gas, but Dutcher readily admits that these agreements are not worth the paper they are written on. "The American Legion," he says, "has taken the position that any nation would use every effective weapon at its command in case its existence were threatened, regardless of agreements."

The imperialists use the most deadly weapons they can find—the ones that kill quickest and are the most frightful. The "agreements" are used by the pacifists to befuddle the masses about the war preparations and the "nature" of the coming war.

ATTACK FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

Foreign Born Meet Will Be Held on Aug. 9

On Sunday, August 9th at 10 a. m., a conference for the protection of the foreign born will take place at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. Secretary of Labor Doak's statement made recently to the press indicates that the attacks on the foreign born has become part and parcel of the government strike breaking policy.

These attacks must be met by intensified work for the protection of the foreign born. Every workers' organization must take part. Send delegates to the August 9th conference. Smash the attacks on the foreign born!

Many Workers Wounded, Three Policemen Beaten by Enraged Workers

NEW YORK.—According to a capitalist press dispatch from Chicago three Negro workers were shot to death by Chicago police, several others were wounded when police attacked a demonstration of workers protesting the eviction of an unemployed Negro worker. Colored and white workers took part in the demonstration. They fought back courageously, and three policemen were severely beaten.

Textile and Mine Strikers, Steel Workers in Thousands Rally Against War Danger

Scores of More Cities Report Pledges to Continue Militant Struggle

PROVIDENCE, R., I. August 3.—Seven hundred workers gathered here today in the anti-war demonstration on Memorial Square.

A resolution calling upon the workers to turn the imperialist war into a class struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system; pledging their support and loyalty to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union; giving their wholehearted support to the textile strikers in Pawtucket, Central Falls, Olneyville, Putnam, Patterson and Allentown, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union, and the 45,000 striking miners in Penn., Ohio and W. Va. under the leadership of the National Miners' Union; demanding the unconditional release of the 9 Scottsboro boys and the Camp Hill croppers—was unanimously adopted.

Many pamphlets on war were sold, over a hundred copies of the Daily Worker were sold, and 5 members joined the Communist Party.

Over 1,000 in Pawtucket. PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 1.—Over a thousand workers came to Woodbine and Fountain Sts., in Pawtucket, to listen to the Communist speakers denounce the preparations for the imperialist war.

In spite of all the efforts of the police to break up this demonstration, by not letting us use the lot originally scheduled and advertised for this meeting, and in spite of all the threats by Commissioner Clark of the Immigration Dept. of the U. S. Department of Labor to arrest all speakers who are not citizens, we changed the meeting place the last two days, and over a thousand workers attended the meeting. This is one of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever held in Pawtucket.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—Twelve hundred miners and farmers demonstrated at Virginia, Minn., on August First. Nine hundred marched through the steel trust town. At Ely, Minnesota, fifteen hundred miners and farmers demonstrated in a down-pour of rain. This was the first anti-war demonstration ever held there.

At Bemidji, Minn., despite the heavy rain, three hundred demonstrated and one hundred and fifty marched through the rain which prevented hundreds of farmers from joining.

At International Falls, Minn., on the Canadian border, the demonstration was prohibited by scores of police and the American Legion mob.

WANTED—
2 STENOGRAPHERS AND 1 BOOKKEEPER
Three comrades who can qualify for the above posts are needed in Pittsburgh to work in the strike relief office.
Only capable comrades need apply. The work is exacting and strenuous. The wages paid are in the form of strike rations, that is, food and room rent.
Apply: Helen Allison, 35 E. 12th St., Room 500, New York City.

Southern Paper Sees the Camp Hill Struggle As a "War for Bread"

NEW YORK.—While the reformist leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. continue their efforts to justify the landowners' terror against the Negro croppers at Camp Hill, Alabama, a large portion of the Negro press is forced increasingly to reflect the spirit of the Negro masses of militant support for the croppers in their struggle to organize against starvation and landowner robbery.

Under the caption of "The John Browns of 1931," the New York News and Harlem Home Journal of July 25, declares editorially:

SILK STRIKERS TIE UP DOHERTY TEXTILE MILL

N.T.W.U. Pickets Pull Shop After Fake AFL Picket Line

Cops Attack Pickets

Liss Jailed, Beaten Unconscious by Cops

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The strike of the Paterson dye and silk workers under the leadership of the United Front General Strike Committee and the National Textile Workers Union is gaining momentum and is spreading. In spite of the high powered publicity campaign of the combined strike breakers of the U. T. W. and Associated Silk Workers which is now part of the American Federation of Labor. The strike is spreading regardless of picketing at the Doherty plant at Clifton this morning with fake promises that they would have a real mass picket line in order to violate the anti-picketing injunction enforced at Clifton, and that Norman Thomas, sky pilot leader of the social fascist socialist party would get himself arrested at the Doherty Mills in order to create a sensation.

The National Textile Workers' militant pickets tied up the Doherty mills this morning. Three hundred to four hundred weavers and twisters laid down their tools and at a meeting decided to have nothing at all to do with the bosses' union, the A. F. of L., the Associated and the U. T. W. combination. The stage play of the A. F. of L. strike-breakers proved a complete farce and showed the cowardly treacherous role of the A. F. of L. fakers and their agents in Paterson, Gitlow & Co., the latest strike-breakers doing the dirty work for the silk and dye bosses. This cowardly outfit came to the Henry Doherty mills at about 7:30 this morning with about 50 pickets. There were several policemen at the plant. Upon noticing them the en-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

LYNCH NEGRO WORKER IN LA

Bosses Given Free Access to Jail

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—In continuation of the bosses lynch terror against the Negro people, a Negro prisoner was taken from the Pointe-a-la-hache, La., jail yesterday by a band of masked men and lynched.

The Negro, Oscar Livingston, was locked up on the usual frame-up of raping a white woman with which the Southern boss lynchers meet the demands of Negro workers for wages. It is believed that his employer was among the masked men who traveled in automobiles to the jail.

Livingston was shot to death by the mob on the highway about 33 miles from New Orleans. As in the case when the bosses go after their victims, there seems to have been no difficulty in taking the prisoner out of jail where he was supposedly under the protection of capitalist "law and order."

This latest lynching is another instance of the fine relations which, according to the Negro reformists, exist between the persecuted Negro masses and their persecutors, the white ruling class. Negro and white workers! Protest boss terrorism on August 22!

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HARLAN MINERS READY TO SPREAD STRIKE; MUST GET RELIEF IMMEDIATELY

Mothers Too Starved to Feed Babies As Starvation Disease Spreads

Striking Miners Send Wire Saying No Food Has Been Received In Ten Days

BRIDGEPORT, Pa., Aug. 2.—The Warwood U. M. W. A. meeting was smashed Sunday by striking miners who pulled 12 fakers from the platform. The state police prevented the National Miners' Union rank and file speaker, Sivert, who is out on bond, from speaking. Steuart, Browning and others are still jailed.

The Adena miners are being terrorized by Jefferson County deputies and eleven strikers have been arrested on frame-up charges in an attempt to send them to the state reformatory. The Red Bird Mine pickets prevented scabs from going in and few are working. Picketing continues all over the area. No food has been received from Ohio in ten days.

WALLENS CREEK, Ky.—With the statewide conference opening Aug. 3, open threats against National Miners Union organizers and actual attempts on their lives are multiplying. Harlan County is becoming the base for a movement to spread the strike throughout Kentucky, and already the miners are talking about spreading into Tennessee and Virginia. That is why the conference this week has great significance.

"Kill all the men organizers of the National Miners Union," is the slogan of the company-owned deputies and "arrest the women organizers."

This terror only increases the determination of the Kentucky miners to make their conference more effective than ever, win their strike and break through this terror. "Nobody ever called the Kentucky miners cowards, and they are fools if they think they can stop us."

But the "law" is making a frenzied attempt to halt the union's growth as the results increase daily. Now with the disease "flux" spreading through their field, the Kentucky miners appeal to workers everywhere to stop the contagious disease from spreading any further. Starvation is its cause, and food is needed to check it.

Four hundred women of Evans gathered to organize a Woman's Auxiliary to the National Miners Union—the first in Kentucky. They also laid plans for opening a relief kitchen and elected a kitchen committee to handle this job.

That at least two die every day in Evans from the flux, was reported here. The children the women say, are especially affected by it. Milk is vitally necessary because the women are too starved to be able to nurse their babies. Klum milk and Eagle brand milk are especially in demand. More food must be sent into Kentucky! Funds to buy food are needed desperately. Make it possible to open a second, then a third and a fourth kitchen here, to fight the deadly flux, by sending all you can scrape together to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia-Kentucky Striking Miners Relief Committee, Room 330, 799 Broadway, New York City.

The strikers are planning to draw all the men who are paid straight salary into the strike and pull out the yardmen and make the strike 100 per cent effective. Some of the men realize that the American Federation of Labor is a sell-out outfit. Those who were in the Oilmen's strike 2 years ago know the betraying tactics of the A. F. of L. fakers and the strikers want to lead their own strike.

The men are solid and will stand by their Strike Committee. They decided not to speak to the boss as individuals but to leave the negotiations to the Strike Committee and to take final action only at the general strike meeting.

The Transportation League of the Trade Union Unity League, 5 East 19th Street, New York City stands ready to aid the strikers in their militant struggle to maintain and improve their wages and conditions.

RIVER WORKERS DEFEAT PAY CUT

STOCKTON, Calif., August 3.—The boatowners and the strike committee of the river workers, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, met at the Trade Union Unity League headquarters here this morning.

In the presence of the union membership, the proposals of the boatowners was rejected by the strike committee. The proposals were similar to the conditions prevailing before the strike against a 35 per cent wage cut was won.

Following the rejection of the boatowners' proposals, the boatowners requested a week to consider the counter-proposals of the strike committee. In the meantime, the restored conditions won, remain intact. The membership took a vote for strike in the event the proposals were rejected by the boatowners.

Police Aid Socialist Meet; Break Up Red Builders Gathering

NEW YORK.—Police came to the aid of a socialist open air meeting, and broke up a meeting held by the Daily Workers Red Builders Club, Group No. 1, at 161st Street and Prospect Avenue Wednesday night.

The Red Builders meeting opened strong, with over 600 workers present. The socialists came right behind them and tried to get a crowd together. The few that listened booed them. Very soon the police came up, leaving the socialists alone, attacked the Red Builders meeting and broke it up. The socialists were "protected."

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Soviet Way Is Only Way Out of Capitalist Misery Says Shaw

Repeats That Only Solution to Misery for Millions Is Way of Proletarian Dictatorship

LONDON, August 3.—Hardly back at his home in Hartfordshire, George Bernard Shaw continued to tell his impressions of the Soviet Union and his enthusiasm for the workers' republic.

"All the other nations are playing the fool," Shaw said in referring to the capitalist countries. "We had better follow Russia's example as soon as possible. On the whole, I should advise a young man to go to Russia and settle there."

Contrasting the situation at home Shaw goes on in the same vein:

"I had no idea Russia had gone so far. We are staggering about and we are getting near collapse. We may get over our difficulties, but it will be by following the example of Russia."

Hits Wells' Statement

Hitting at H. G. Wells' recent declaration that the Five-Year Plan would fall through because the Soviet Union could not train technicians and skilled labor, Shaw said:

"I think they are training the civil service as fast as they can. When you consider what they have gone through and what they have got this far under the most desperate disadvantages, including armed intervention by ourselves, the notion that they are going to

break now seems to me to be simply foolish."

"In all the prophecies of Russia's failure the wish is father to the thought. We have a lot of foolish people who want the experiment to fail. They may take it from me it is not going to. Russia is all right and we are all wrong."

Shaw further declared that he had so much to say about the Soviet Union that he intends writing a book about it and that one interview could not possibly exhaust all he would like to say.

Before entraining enroute from Moscow Shaw wrote the following in the visitors book:

"There is not a more interesting country in the world today to visit than Soviet Russia and I find traveling there perfectly safe and pleasant. No wanted traveler will have difficulty or complaint. To be in a country where there are no ladies or gentlemen but every one is a friend is as rare as it is refreshing."

"I can promise the most hardened advocate of private property that he will never regret a visit to Russia, and his personal possessions will be far safer than in Chicago, Paris or London. Tomorrow I leave this land of hope and return to our Western countries of despair."

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



Hillman Collects Huge Assessment Money To Strengthen Hold of Company Union

NEW YORK—While 18,000 men's clothing workers were forced back into the shops under conditions of worsening speedup and wage cuts after the speedy termination of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers stoppage, 10 to 12 thousand more tailors are still out in the streets in a stoppage that Hillman is using to extend the scope of his company union.

Five percent of the weekly earnings of those at work is now flowing into the Hillman treasury, ostensibly to aid the workers still out, but in actuality to bolster up the A. C. W. financial apparatus.

More and more workers in the Manufacturers Exchange shops, with whom a three year agreement combining the viciousness of the former agreement with new speedup and reorganization clauses was recently concluded, are learning of the nature of the stoppage.

Southern Paper Sees the Camp Hill Struggle As A "War for Bread"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

der the guise of "State Rights." The protest against these institutions, formerly slave holding states, is a revolt against the law and order of those states. The black men who dared to protest offered themselves no less than the martyr of Harper's Ferry, as sacrifices to the cause of their race's equal rights in this republic. All hail the martyrs of Tallapoosa!

"There is no seed like martyrs' blood! The bloody persecution which Tallapoosa is meeting out to all of those who dare object will travel pel mel through Dixie because the circle will ever widen against the inhuman crimes of the South against the race. The issue will not down. Just as in the days of John Brown in Virginia and Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey, his black revolutionary predecessors in Dixie, this irrepressible conflict is on."

Crawford's Weekly, a white southern paper, published at Norton, Va., also deals editorially with the Camp Hill horror. It says, in part:

"Although human slavery was constitutionally abolished in the South sixty-six years ago, to satisfy Northern employers more interested in profits than in human rights, a feudal tyranny reeking to heaven still exists."

"In Tallapoosa County Alabama, an armed struggle has been raging the past week between Negro share-croppers, tenants and poor farmers on the one hand and bosses and deputies and white landlords on the other, with machine guns and rifles. It is a war for bread."

"The cry for bread, we are told, is being met with an army of terror. Allowances have been cut off by landlords, who have offered some of the croppers the alternative of working on their truck patches at 50 and 25 cents a day, or at the sawmills at \$1 a day."

ONE MORE MAKES FOUR!

WOCOLONA WAS NEITHER HERE NOR THERE. FINALLY IT MADE THE VITAL RAMP. NOW IT IS A PROLETARIAN RESORT. A WORKING CLASS CAMP! YES! ONE OF THE FOUR

THE PIONEER FOR PIONEERS

NITGEDAIGET WAS CAPTURED FOR A WEEK BY THE PIONEERS. READY AND GAY. GO TO THE PIONEER CAMP WITH THE PIONEERS FOR YOUR VACATION TODAY! GO!—STRONG!

HAVANA STRIKERS STOP STREET CARS FROM OPERATING

Machado Calls Out the Soldiers and Police Against Workers

Wireless reports from Havana, Cuba, to capitalist news agencies in New York tell of the militant action of the Havana Electric Railway Company workers who went out on strike, forcing the company to stop running the 114 cars it attempted to keep going with strikebreakers.

The workers attempted to set fire to the cars, despite the fact that the Machado murderous police and soldiers were guarding them. The company finally withdrew the street cars. The men are out on strike against wage-cuts.

The National Confederation of Labor has been talking about a general strike, but thus far has not taken action.

The masses of Cuban workers have suffered untold horrors at the hands of the bloody W. Street dictator, Machado, and recently have increased their militant action, holding an Aug. 1 anti-war demonstration. Conditions in Cuba are growing intolerably worse.

29th ST. FURRIERS TO MEET TODAY

Raise Question of July Raises, Etc.

NEW YORK.—The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has called a meeting of fur workers along Twenty-ninth Street, Tuesday 6 o'clock after work at the union office, 131 West 28th Street.

The question of July raises, mass discharges, unemployment, unionization of the open shops, the agreement, which will expire January 1932 and the struggle against the company union will be raised and discussed.

Unemployed Furriers Meet Tuesday.

The unemployed furriers will meet today at 1 p. m. at the office of the union, 131 W. 28 St.

Committee of 25 Meets Tonight

The Committee of 25 elected at the United Front Conference meets tonight at 7 p. m. at the office of the union, 131 W. 28 St.

Open Forum of Cloakmakers on Thursday, at 1 O'Clock

An open forum of cloakmakers will be held on Thursday, 1 o'clock, at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36 St. Soruchowitz will speak on "How the Cloakmakers can take part in the struggle for union conditions."

Dogskin Workers Meet Thursday Night

There will be a meeting of dogskin workers Thursday night.

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

What's On—

TUESDAY—Tractor-Auto Workers School

All tractor mechanics of the second group leaving for the U.S.S.R. come to the school farm for field work not later than August 1.

Furniture Workers Attention! Unemployed furniture workers are called upon to be at headquarters of the F.W.I.L. at 5 East 19th St. any day except Saturday and Sunday.

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WEDNESDAY—Furniture Workers Industrial League

Pa.-Ohio Comm. Requests Automobile

The Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee, Room 330, 799 Broadway and 11th St., urges anyone who is in a position of doing so, to lend an automobile to the committee for the purpose of transporting a delegation of New York workers to the strike area.

ARREST PICKET IN SHOE STRIKE

Scabs Use Guns in Attack on Workers

On Thursday, July 30, when the pickets at the Glenmore Shoe Co., 221 Powell St., Brooklyn, were taken off to home they met three scabs at Sutter and Powell St. A big crowd of the working class population were around and hollered "strike breakers." One of the scabs took a gun and shot two shots. One bullet went into a restaurant, corner Powell and Sutter Aves., and the other bullet went through a passing car. The three scabs charged the crowd with a knife but the strikers and the crowd were not afraid of the shots and the scabs were arrested by the police but were released after they were taken to the police station.

This is another way of how the administration of the city of New York fights gangsterism. On the following day one of the workers, Louis Monico, was framed up on a charge of felonious assault by one of the scabs who made the attack on the crowd with the knife. He was held under two thousand dollars bail. All of the shoe workers should come to assist the Glenmore strikers in their fight against wage cuts and the shoe workers must, through mobilization, smash the frame-ups against the workers on strike.

BOOK ON LABOR FACTS ISSUED

Filled with Data on Workers' Jobs, Lives

When the U. S. Department of Labor announces that over 130,000 workers have been on strike during the first 6 months of 1931, almost as many as during the whole year 1930, active workers and organizers want more facts. Strikes have greatly increased during this second year of the crisis. Then how do the numbers on strike and the number of strikes compare with earlier years, back of 1930?

What strikes have taken place in the history of this or that industry? When and where did they occur? How many workers were involved?

These are some of the questions workers ask. Organizers find they need to know about the major struggles in American labor history, industry by industry.

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SILK STRIKERS TIE UP DOHERTY TEXTILE MILL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

force turned back and the heroic publicity mongers ran like rats. Very soon the militant pickets of the N. T. W. U. approached the mills. At that time the A. F. of L. strike breakers and their Lovestonite henchmen informed the Paterson police that the militant pickets were coming. A whole army of policemen were thrown around the plant cutting off every approach to the Doherty mill. The militant picket line of the N. T. W. U., however, succeeded in getting through in many spots. The Doherty workers laid down their tools and the mill now is shut tight.

The police who were very gentle with the A. F. of L. so-called pickets were extremely brutal in attacking the pickets of the N. T. W. U. One group of pickets was almost run down by the motorcycles and cars of the police thugs recruited from the slums of Jersey City and elsewhere. They selected especially a young picket leader and striker, Morris Liss. He was isolated by the police as they attacked a small group of pickets who defended themselves heroically, beating him into unconsciousness and rushed him off to jail. The International Labor Defense is doing everything possible to develop a wide-spread protest against this brutal attack as well as against the vicious attack of the Paterson police upon two Negro workers last Thursday evening.

A mass protest meeting is planned by the I. L. D. for this Wednesday night at Turn-Hall, at Cross and Elison Streets, the strike headquarters. When the I. L. D. attorney called the police captain for information on the charges and the bail set, he was refused any information.

The I. L. D. Secretary, Kushinsky, was thrown out of the police jail when he inquired about the charges against Liss. This police brutality is an indication that the A. F. of L. and Associated strike-breakers together with the bosses and the "socialist" party leaders are rushing through their sell-out agreement and betrayal of the silk strikers.

Part of their plan to sell out and betray the silk strikers is to unloose the most vicious police attack on the militant N. T. W. U. which is exposing the shameful betrayal of the A. F. of L. and arousing the workers of Paterson to repudiate the sell-out agreement, to refuse to go back to work until all the strike demands are won and until the bosses are compelled to recognize the only militant textile union that fights for the interest of the dye and silk workers, the National Textile Workers Union.

From reliable sources, it is learned that the official sell-out agreement between the leaders of the A. F. of L., Gitlow & Co., the bosses and the "socialist" party, will be announced this Wednesday. These strike-breakers after the complete collapse of their farce at Doherty mills which was intended to fool the workers into believing that they are actually putting up some kind of a fight in order to facilitate their treacherous agreement and sell-out, are rushing through with their betrayal.

They are also ready to sell out the strike as soon as possible to head off the militant strike movement among the dye workers led by the N. T. W. to get the Paterson strikers back to work in order to smash also the militant fight of the Allentown strikers who are reforming their mass picket lines under the inspiration of the N. T. W. in repudiation of the strike breaking leadership composed of the U. T. W. and the Musteties and the "socialist" party.

The most enthusiastic mass meeting of the strike led by the N. T. W. was held this morning at Turn-Hall which was addressed by many rank and file strikers who are determined to strengthen the mass picket lines around the dye shops to pull the Weideman shop, to build the N. T. W. in every shop, in every silk mill and dye house, to completely expose and smash the treacherous betrayal agreement of the A. F. of L., Associated, Gitlow and "socialist" party strike-breaking association and to continue the struggle with greater militancy.

T. U. U. C. Has Meet This. Thurs. Eve'g

The first meeting of the newly elected Trade Union Unity Council, will be held this Thursday, August 6, at 7:30 sharp, at 5 East 19th St.

Report of the present tasks of the T.U.U.C. and election of officers are the main points on the agenda.

All delegates elected, must be there and on time.

POLICE TERROR ON NEGROES IN NJ

Boss Press Incite to Lynching

LEONIA, N. J., August 3.—A wide-spread police terror was launched against Negro workers here following the hold-up of a white girl, who described the person who snatched her purse as a Negro. Associated Press dispatches report that she was knocked on the head while trying to get back her purse.

On the vague description she was able to give of the robber, the police of Leonia and Englewood, together with Ku Klux elements, have organized posses and are carrying out wholesale arrests of Negro workers. Those arrested are being put through a brutal third degree in the effort to force them to confess to the robbery.

The local New Jersey press is playing up the hold-up as an attempted rape case with a view of inciting to lynch terror against the Negro population here.

NEW RELIEF DEPOT.

The central depot of the Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners Relief Committee for New York City has been changed to 20 St. Mark's Place.

A new depot has been added to those already in operation. It is located at 19 W. 129th St.

AMUSEMENTS

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Cops Smash Election Campaign Meeting in Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—On Thursday, July 25 a meeting which was to be held by the Election Campaign Committee was broken up by the police department in cooperation with the Ku Klux Klan. The meeting started with about 100 present. Comrade Kimmens opened the meeting telling the workers that the Board of Commissioners had not given us permission for the holding of the meeting, because they did not want us to expose them as the same gang as Hoover, who was going to put a chicken in every pot and give us prosperity when he was elected. Comrade Sepey who was supposed to speak next just started when four cops on motor cycles raced through the workers followed by 12 cars full of cops who started beating up Sepey. A fine spirit was shown by the workers. They ignored the cops after they had succeeded in breaking up the meeting. Comrade Sepey was sentenced to thirty days. Comrade Kimmens and Davilla were given a 15 dollar fine each and ordered to get out of town before 7 o'clock at night or he would

YOUNG WORKERS HOLD MILITANT MASS MEETING

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Friday night a thousand workers paraded and demonstrated under the leadership of the Young Communist League Anti-War United Front Conference. The parade starting with a mass meeting at 7th St. and Ave. B with signs and placards denouncing the bosses' war preparations.

The streets rang with shouts of "Down with Hoover's War Plan!" "Fight Bosses' War," etc., etc. In one of the most militant demonstrations ever held on the East Side, hundreds of workers joined the parade cheering as it swung downtown towards Rutgers Square. When it grew dark, sulphur torches were lit.

The crowd which had swelled to 3,000 thronged in Rutgers Square where 4 stands were set up. The workers listened attentively to the speakers, some of them Young Pioneers. The mass meeting ended enthusiastically. Up till now the police had remained passive, only unsuccessfully attempting to stop workers from joining the parade, as they marched back to headquarters following Young Communists bearing placards.

A patrol wagon was called from police headquarters in a vain effort to disperse the crowd, which had grown during the attacks at YCL headquarters the workers of the neighborhood massed around the cops, one of whom, evidently scared out of his wits, made grabs at everyone.

However, seeing the militancy of the workers, the cops left in their patrol wagon.

All young workers interested in finding out more about the youth movement should come to the following places: 257 East 10th St., where the Young Defenders meet every Thursday, 7:30 p. m., or to 142 East 3rd St., corner Avenue A, where the Young Communist League meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

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NAT. TUBE CO. FORCES TRIPLE SPEED-UP; TO CUT PAY NEXT MONTH

Fewer Workers Produce More Pipe, Receive Less Pay; Wage Cut in Sept. Rumored

Call Workers to Organize Into Metal Workers Industrial League to Fight Cut

Dear Editor: The National Tube Company of this city told its workers that in six months things would be rosy. Let's see how rosy conditions are now that the six months are over.

There are many departments in the factory, but we will just pick out one department. In the finishing department one furnace works and the other one is down and the company calls this working full time. The workers produced a year ago 150 pipes 22 feet long, now we produce 300 pipes 45 feet long for less money. On these 300 pipes the company makes \$500 profit and when the workers ask for more money to exist on the bosses say they can't afford it.

Production Tripled. The new furnaces produce three times as much pipe as the old ones did with less men. In three days it produces as much as we previously did in one week.

Figure the speed-up and the wages cuts that these workers have to work under. Rumors are that on September 1 we will get another 10 per cent wage cut.

Fired When Hurt. If a worker cuts his finger due to

Must Fight Deportation of 18 Militants

No 8 MUST fight deportation. PORTLAND, Ore. — The boss courts have again done their high-patented duty, when they refused voluntary departure for the 18 militant foreign born workers who were arrested last fall, in compliance with the Fish committee and Doak and company. Most of these workers face death and imprisonment in the fascist countries upon their arrival, so it is the duty of workers, native and foreign born to protest against this act of the bosses, and to stop all other such prejudices by the capitalists and their tools.

Harlan Miners Ready to Spread Strike, Must Get Relief Immediately

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1.—Word was brought to the International Labor Defense here Friday of a new and extreme brutality practiced on a miners' family by Governor Pinchot's state police. The I. L. D. is taking up the case. Mike Wrestiak, the miner, was hurt two years ago in the mine. He got some compensation, but it stopped a while ago. The company then served him with an eviction notice, although he was entirely unable to work yet. When he did not move out fast enough to suit the company, state police came, on July 7, and broke into Wrestiak's house and beat him up horribly. Then they threw all the furniture out into the road and smashed it. Wrestiak's wife, Anna, fled from the police clubs and hid all night in the woods but was captured in the morning. The police took both Wrestiak and his wife to Woodville and had them committed to an insane asylum, as an excuse for the barbarism practiced upon them, though dozens of neighbors are ready to testify they are not in the least insane. Wrestiak's two small children were seized and carried off to an orphanage.

Refuse Bail for Negro Miner. The county authorities are showing complete determination to keep in jail certain of the leaders arrested in the contingent marching to Steubenville to the hunger march. Alex. Dorsey's bond was set originally at \$1,000. When this was provided, they raised the bond to \$5,000. When that, too, was provided by the International Labor Defense, they raised the bond to \$7,500, and, losing patience, frankly and plainly told the defense that if they dared to come back again with money for bail they would raise the amount required out of sight and end the strike last. Dorsey is a Negro miner, a member of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee and of its executive committee.

In this part of West Virginia, as in some parts of Western Pennsylvania, attempts are made to terrorize farmers into denying the use of their land for strike meetings. Only here it takes a cruder form. It is not a matter of either bribes or financial pressure, the deputies and state police just come and tell the farmer not to dare to let a striker come on his place, if he knows what is good for him.

In one case, a farmer was given notice by the coal company to move off his own land. The miners are not terrified, they are sending a delegation soon to Charleston to protest to the governor against the terror, and, more important still, they are going on with the strike where the strike has already started and are organizing to spread the strike to where it has not yet begun.

Textile and Mine Strikers, and Steel Workers Rally

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lized to prevent the workers from gathering. Hundreds of workers crossed the border to attend the Canadian demonstration of twelve hundred at Fort Frances where the American Communist Party representative spoke.

In the Mine Fields. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Today's meeting was arranged in Bultwood, Pa., a small mining town several miles away from Wilkes-Barre. The meeting opened at 7 p.m., with about 50 to 75 workers and their wives present, but gradually more and more workers came, increasing the number to about 400, and listened very attentively to what the speaker was saying. When the next speaker got on the box and after speaking for about 15 minutes a fat cop got out of a big car and grabbed hold of Comrade Zaldokis, who was speaking. He pulled him toward the car, telling him that he was under arrest.

The protest was so great that the cop got scared, began looking for his back pocket, where either his gun or blackjack was, and then he let the speaker go.

2,000 Out in Battle Creek. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 2.—Two thousand workers demonstrated in the rain here yesterday against war and for unemployment relief, against the fascist attack of the American Legion and Captain O'Brien of the Constitutional League. Hundreds of unemployed and employed workers demonstrated against starvation. Relief of 70 cents a week per person was booted, as was the federal stool-pigeon, O'Brien, who tried to break the demonstration with the help of the Chamber of Commerce and F. L. Dorman. Camp Custer boys, brought in to defend O'Brien, were enthusiastic about the demonstration.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Three hundred workers demonstrated in Barberton despite the Alexander Negro terror. Three hundred in Akron and two hundred in Cuyahoga Falls.

Denver Workers Demonstrate. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—Fifteen hundred workers demonstrated on August 1st against imperialist war. Larimer Allender spoke on the role of the Trade Union Unity League and war, Dietrich on the role of the Communist Party. Dorothy Ell on the Scottsboro case, Sanckich on the I. L. D., D. B. Allender on the Young Communist League and Saltes on the war danger. The meeting ended with the singing of the International. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Steel Workers Beaten Up. GARY, Ind., Aug. 2.—Nine workers were arrested and badly beaten up here in the August First demonstration. There were 5,000 at the start of the demonstration when the police drove their cars on the sidewalks. Besides those arrested ten others were clubbed. The workers then marched to the hall, which the owner was compelled to close. There were 10,000 workers on the streets all evening who were driven from place to place.

Five hundred workers demonstrated in Hammond and three thousand in Indiana Harbor. The Gary prisoners were charged with inciting to riot and include Burke, Luesick, Murphy, Stocker, Petchka and McDuffy.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—A demonstration of over 1,000 workers was held in New Britain today. Robert S. Kling, Communist candidate

Family Starves on Bosses' Relief Spring Valley, Ill.

Daily Worker: I was talking in one of the big stores here in town and had an argument with one of the 'ladies' from the store. I said that here in Spring Valley there were dozens of workers who are practically starving. 'I should say not,' said this 'lady' from the big store. 'All the needy cases here in town are well taken care of. We have a committee and they canvassed the town and every one who is deserving help is getting it. The trouble with you Communists is that you're always trying to stir up trouble. The people of this country have nothing to worry about. The United States government won't let their people starve.'

Now I'm wondering whether a family of 7 where the mother is pregnant are supposed to be people or don't they come in under that definition under capitalism. Because up in a part of town called number three, where the poorest workers live and where the Negro workers are

segregated, I found this worker with five children and a pregnant wife. He hadn't been working for a long time and they had been living off this stuff they could get of their truck garden. Just lately he got a job on a farm away from home where he gets a \$1.50 a day for working from 4 o'clock or 5 in the morning until 8 or 9 at night. I found Mrs. Jones, heavy with a child now almost the ninth month picking for what ever greens she could get in her truck garden.

'Are you getting any help from the city?' I asked her.

'Well, I don't know whether you can exactly call it help. I got a basket of groceries in March and one in May.'

This is the kind of help that the United States government is giving 'its people.' We must organize into the Spring Valley Unemployed Council and fight not for the measly charity of these hypocritical ladies but for what we are entitled to: unemployment insurance.—A Worker.

Work 16 Hr. Day on Meadow Valley Stockfarm

Dear Comrades: I like to write something about the conditions of the farmworker. In New Paltz, N. Y., a certain Mr. D. F. Jewett owns 3 dairy farms. I happened to have the luck to work on one of them. The Meadow Valley Stock Farm has some times 15 men on the payroll, but many a time less, because the boys are quitting all the time. It's certainly a hell of a place to work.

D. F. Jewett's man work 14 to 16 hours a day for a monthly wage of \$45. The bunkhouse is the most terrible place a fellow can hit. The

MINERS PLAN TO SPREAD STRIKE THRU CENTRAL PA., KENTUCKY, SOUTH. ILL.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—The 'Second Offensive' is on. The pushing forward of the strike organizationally, the striking over again of the mines in the strike area which never did come out—that is the second offensive zone.

Spreading the strike through Central Pennsylvania, the Anthracite, the rest of Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, and into Southern Illinois, that is also part of the second offensive.

An ideological offensive is part of it—smashing down the remnants of white chauvinism, the remnants of the old mad practices of the UMW masses, the winning of ever broader masses of non-miners to the support of the miners' strike.

The second offensive comes from the fact that the strike needs require it, that the counter-offensive of the coal operators have been checked, that the men forced back to work during the counter offensive are ready almost without exception to come out again, and that actual solid organization has spread so far now that planned activity is possible. It comes directly from the national conference held July 15-16 at which a program of unity and action was adopted that is rallying thousands and forming a central point around which the deep dissatisfaction with conditions and which the UMW can crystallize in all the coal fields.

The bosses' counter offensive: injunctions, widespread arrests of the strike leaders and relief collectors, newspaper campaigns against the National Miners Union, conferences to rebuild the strike-breaking United Mine Workers, wage cutting 'settlements' with the UMW, attempts at murder, frame-up—are failing because wherever the UMW appears the fakers find such realization of their treacherous role that they can't be fooled any longer. They fail even where for a time some thousands of workers were forced back to work because the miners find conditions not better but even worse in the mines than when they came out the first time. They fail because terror is not more terrible than starvation.

The Second Offensive in the Western Pennsylvania field, with which the meeting of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee yesterday mainly concerned itself, means a planned concentration in each section on one or two selected mines, to strike them solidly, then to use these additional forces to move on and strike solidly other mines in the section which are trying to work.

The discussion on the actual carrying out of this program was vital and realistic. The discussion, and the grasp of the situation shown by the Central Rank and File Strike Committee improves from meeting to meeting, as the more able members find their way into the committee, through the rapid reorganization of the strike committees in the sections and at the various mines. Also, the leadership of the strike, as represented at the Central Rank and File Strike Committee meetings, is learning rapidly from the two months' old strike.

The first results of the planned concentration appeared at Harmer-ville, Vesta 6 and Westland. Yesterday there were 450 men, women and children on the Harmerville picket line, practically double what had been mobilized that first two days of the concentration. There are eleven state troopers and four deputy deputies, commanded by the chief deputy of Allegheny County, and with a patrol wagon ready to carry miners away to jail. In spite of this, the pickets were very militant, and more scabs were stopped. There are not many left in the mine now, and it will probably be closed down this week.

A delegate from Brownsville section told how the Vesta 6 picket line was built up. Monday morning there were only a hundred and fifty. Undaunted, these pickets and local miners who could be mobilized held a meeting. The local there of the National Miners Union held a meeting. A committee was organized to go out and win over to the picket line those who had failed to participate Monday, and on Tuesday morning there were just twice as many pickets, and over a hundred scabs were stopped from going into the mine. This was not done without some losses, of course. This is war, and the operators have the state machinery in their hands. The state troopers attacked and broke up a meeting of the picket, although held on private property, and three were arrested. But this only encourages the picketing, for everybody can see that such attacks are made when the picketing begins to seriously hurt the operators who give orders to the police.

In Westland, where the first detachment of pickets, Monday, about 150 of them, settled down on a farm and erected their own soup kitchen, meanwhile sending out trucks to bring in relief, the coal company has resorted to the most desperate emergency to stop the concentration process. The company, by buying or leasing the ground on which the pickets camped, has driven them from one point to another. Meetings in fields the strike area are held in the mining and steel mill towns. They were endorsed by the National Miners Union and by the Metal Workers Industrial League. They will be used to mobilize all forces for the strike, and will offer settlement on the basis of the demands.

The strike committee authorized the executive committee to send a delegation of miners with greetings to the August First Anti-War demonstration in Pittsburgh, where the demand: 'All war funds for the relief of striking and unemployed workers' will be raised. The August First demonstrations throughout the strike area are held in the mining and steel mill towns. They were endorsed by the National Miners Union and by the Metal Workers Industrial League. They will be used to mobilize all forces for the strike, and will offer settlement on the basis of the demands.

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minutes, then you have to go home.' The strike committee decided that such a limitation can not be accepted, and that with more force on the ground, the picketing shall go on without regard to limitation.

The Central Rank and File Strike Committee seriously discussed the planned organization of Negro miners. The Negro department established at the meeting last week reported with a plan. 'The white miners much show the Negro miners in practice that they mean that demand among our strike demands which says: 'No discrimination against Negroes or foreign-born workers,' said Harry Hayward, reporting for the Negro Department. 'The discrimination is subtle. The companies usually pay the same wage for the same work. But they give the Negroes the worst working places. They give them the worst houses in the patch, or even jim crow them altogether in special and inferior rows of houses. Some mines, where conditions are a little better than others, will not hire Negroes at all. More Negroes than whites, in proportion, live in company houses, and are kept in closer control by the companies, are subjected to greater swindling and terror.'

The program is for each local and section strike committee to build a sub-committee for work among Negroes. The sub-committees must have both Negro and white miners on it, for the organization of Negro miners is equally the concern of all strikers. The strike committee, both section and local, must put the discussion and formulation of the local demands against special grievances of Negro miners on the order of business at their next meetings.

Then the sub-committees, and the central Negro department, which is a sub-committee of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee, must organize a regular propaganda campaign among Negro miners, using the Scottsboro case, the Camp Hill massacre and arrests, the lessons of the strike here, as main issues. The question of self-determination of Negroes in the South must be brought to the front. Particularly, the Liberator, the official organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, must be utilized to rouse the Negro masses in the strike area.

And all remnants of race prejudice on both sides must be diligently sought out, and stamped out. The Negro miners must be taught by example that the white miners are no longer under the influence of the Jim Crow policy of the old UMW. The use of one race against the other by the coal operators must be explained. If a Negro family is evicted, and a white miner has room in his home, the Negro family must be taken in and given shelter.

The Negro department found that whereas race prejudice used to exist in considerable force in this strike area, it is melting away rapidly in the heat of the common fight against hunger. All that is needed is a little organized effort to eliminate it altogether.

Ike Hawkins, Negro miner and district Relief Secretary, reported that the work of establishing kitchens in the struck camps is going on very well, and that the good effects of the kitchens are immediately seen in the better picket lines and higher morale.

A delegate from Central Pennsylvania reported on the successful conference held Sunday in Johnstown, as a result of which seven new locals of the National Miners Union have already been set up in the first three days of this week in that district. The locals are in the biggest mines. The bosses are already so scared that in one mining town in the Allegheny Valley they went around to all the company houses reducing the rent from \$10 a month, to \$4 a month, and explaining that the higher rate had been charged before by 'mistake.' But it took the first signs of organization to convince them of the mistake.

The strike committee is on record for the building of eviction committees in each strike committee. These are committees to watch out and make a canvass of the neighborhood for houses either empty or which can take more in them, to house the families that are evicted. Evictions are now coming thick and fast.

The Central Rank and File Strike Committee approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee to give the executive permission to appoint at a moment's notice a strong delegation of miners to go to Washington on the day Hoover's strike breaking conference is held with the UMW, and the operators. The striking miners' delegation will not participate in the conference with the government, but will present its demands to the operators, and will offer settlement on the basis of the demands.

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cently. As T. R. O'Brien was going home from a section strike committee meeting in Sloan riding along the road in a car, Bill Robinson, constable at Independence, opened fire on O'Brien. Luckily, he missed him. With Robinson was another constable who acts as deputy sheriff at Cedar Grove mine.

MEADOWLAND, Pa., July 31.—A children's group has been organized in Meadowland, and another in Alexandria. A fine spirit prevails among the miners' children who have joined. Each feels himself a children's organizer. The Meadowland children sent their squad captain, secretary and president out to show the Alexandria group how to carry on the work.

Plans for a playground are in full swing. A committee has chosen a field, where both swimming and ball grounds are located. The work is enthusiastically taken up by all the children.

'The New Pioneer' is received by these children as their magazine. Stories from it are read at every meeting. Articles and stories about the mines are being written by the children especially for the New Pioneer.

The members of The Pioneers in the National Miners Union come out on the picket lines with their parents. They feel that this is their strike, and that they must fight to win it.

CARNEGIE, Pa., July 31.—A frame up that reached clear over the state lines of three states to drag off to jail the president of the local union of the National Miners Union at Carnegie is in operation against Arthur Humphries. He was taken to Steubenville, Ohio,

Preparing the Hoover Coal Conference

By BILL DUNNE

THE National Miners Union has become a common enemy to everyone—to coal operators, to the United Mine Workers, to the general public and even the strikers who have followed its misguided leadership—Leading editorial in the Pittsburgh Press, July 25.

During the past week especially has the Press looked with discerning eye upon the happenings in the coal fields. I, of course, am thinking particularly of the disturbance at Canonsburg last Sunday. The Press has not failed to bear in mind that the actions of the National Miners Union are directed toward but one end, and that is the Red world revolution. On the other hand the United Mine Workers of America has for its goal the rehabilitation of the coal miner, and of this fact, too, the Press has been well aware.

I am writing you in this vein because of my sincere appreciation of the clear-cut, debunked news stories which have appeared in The Press about the coal miners—P. T. Fagan, President, United Mine Workers of America, Pittsburgh District, in the "Letters From Our Readers" department, Pittsburgh Press, July 24.

In settling the Scotts Run strikes, instigated by wage cuts, the UMWA has accepted wage scales considerably below those paid in some non-union mines of the region; well below those paid in unionized Illinois and Indiana. Basic day rate set is \$3.60, compared with \$6.10, Illinois union scale, and from \$3.70 to \$4.50 paid by the Consolidated Coal Company, in the (same) field.—"Business Week" for July 14.

They (UMWA) have signed contracts for nine cents a ton and ninety cents per day less than is already being paid by coal operators in the southern fields—Edmund Wilson in the "New Republic" for July 8.

The contract signed by the UMWA with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company provides a wage scale no higher than previously paid, and lower than that paid by some non-union operators.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial.

To clear the way for the Washington conference of coal operators and the UMWA officials called by Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of Labor Doak, with the agreement of President Hoover, the strike must be smashed.

To smash the strike it is necessary to smash the National Miners Union and break up the network of fighting rank and file committees organized through its leadership and through which the hatred of the miners for the traitorous Lewis officialdom, and their will to fight the starvation program of the coal operators, their agents and the starvation government of Hoover, find ready expression.

That the proposed conference to which 125 operators have been invited, is a strike-breaking conference is shown by a wealth of evidence but none more significant than the fact that those operators invited are, with some minor exceptions, those whose major properties are in the big strike fields—Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, the Panhandle section of West Virginia—and those in fields where a strike is a matter of days, as in Central Pennsylvania. It is especially in those fields where the NMU and the Miners National Committee of Unity and Action are leading the struggle that the coal operators are invited.

It is a little too raw for the Hoover administration to attempt seriously while the strike continues, to put over the UMWA as a miners' organization when even in the anthracite, long considered a Lewis stronghold, the convention of District 1—the decisive district—breaks up three days running in hand-to-hand fighting between insurgents and the machine crew and a Hoover administration protege, Senator James J. Davis, gets tear gassed by a police bomb thrown to rout miners enraged by a long series of betrayals; when in Illinois a meeting of 2,000 miners refuses to let Lewis speak as in West Frankfort, July 25.

The UMWA is going to pieces before the eyes of its backers under the blows of the mine workers! The miners know it—and welcome it. The sole strength of the UMWA in the strike areas, is the support of the coal operators and the government—police, sheriffs, prosecuting attorney, courts, mine superintendents, professional gunmen. This is its organizing staff. Conscription of miners, not recruiting and enlistment, is its tactic. As Fagan yelled as he retreated from a couple of thousand miners in Canonsburg: "You'll join the UMWA whether you like it or not!"

If the UMWA is to be saved as the fascist weapon of the coal capitalists, the strike and the NMU must be crushed. Orders to this effect have gone out from Washington. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the events of the last few days. There is a uniformity of policy and tactics on the part of the press, the coal operators and city, county and state governments, that has been lacking up to the present time, and that shows central direction.

Let us examine some more of the statements contained in the Pittsburgh Press editorial from which we quoted above. It is impossible to reply to all the lies contained in this five hundred word editorial, in our limited space. The editorial is a splendid example of what a liberal paper can do in the way of venomous distortion when confronted with sharp class issues and therefore forced to drop all its impartial camouflage and get right on the job for the lords of coal and steel.

Exceptionally worthy of notice is the acknowledged kinship with the Civil Liberties Union—which is in favor of free speech for everybody, including coal company thugs and deputy sheriffs carrying UMWA cards—providing it does not involve any fighting by workers, particularly Communist workers.

The Press is glad to state that the Civil Liberties Union "found it necessary to rebuke" the NMU because members of the latter organization broke up a meeting of the UMWA strike-breakers. In this connection we will ask only one question: How much space did the Scripps-McRae papers give to denunciation of the attack on the first convention of the National Miners Union in Pittsburgh in 1929, by UMWA thugs, deputy sheriffs, and coal and iron police, when dozens of delegates were slugged and jailed?

Leaving out of consideration for the moment the attacks on Communism as a system of so-

ciety, and denunciation of Communists in general, we will deal with the more specific strike-breaking line of the editorial and show that the same line is now very concretely expressed by the press, courts and armed forces throughout the strike fields:

1) "They picket mines with which the United Mine workers have reached agreement, and call the latter "strikebreakers," which they are not."

Of course, if signing agreements for a far lower wage than 45,000 strikers are demanding, far lower wages than they received before the strike, without their consent, driving miners back to work with the help of police terror, if acting as slave drivers for the coal operators, "organizing" with the open aid of the robbers and oppressors of the miners, is not strike-breaking, then the UMWA officials are not strikebreakers.

2) "They make demands upon coal operators that are absolutely impossible."

Now we are getting down to the nub of the question. The poor operators—they find it "absolutely impossible" to pay 55 cents per ton, \$5.55 for day work, to pay for all dead work, to allow checkweighmen to be elected by the miners and end the daylight robbery on the scales, recognition of the union and mine committees. Let it be understood that decisive sections of the coal industry are owned by the big bandits of America—Andrew Mellon, Schwab, Farrell, Insull, Rockefeller, Morgan. These are the operators who find the above demands "absolutely impossible," these are the poverty stricken billionaires who own and rule America. The steel trust, electric light and power trust, the big railroads, Standard Oil, finance-capital—these are the poor operators for whom the press pleads. It is truly liberal—with the labor power of the miners.

3) "They are" "enemies of every stable element in our present society, enemies of the best interest of the whole coal industry, and enemies especially of the Pittsburgh District, which has so much to gain from peace and prosperity in the coal fields, and so much to lose from continued disorder."

While the miners were starving in the mines, and women and children were hungry with miners working one to three days per week for cooie wages, there was a condition of "peace and prosperity in the coal fields." There was no "disorder." Everything was normal—unorganized, robbed, hungry, the workers were silent. Then came the Communist party and the National Miners Union—and the miners were no longer silent about hunger, they were no longer unorganized, they began to fight robbery, and robbers, they cast out the UMWA traitors—there was disorder.

4) "There can be no settlement of our coal problem until this element is eliminated, until the half-starved men and women who follow its leaders realize they are being led, not to the high road, but into an endless swamp of difficulty, desperation and pauperism."

This is a call, hardly disguised, for smashing the strike and for the extermination of the Miners Union. In other words, in order to keep the miners and their families in "an endless swamp of difficulty, desperation and pauperism" it is necessary to destroy the leaders and the mass organization which fights robbery, pauperism and starvation. Only if this can be accomplished successfully can the next step of organizing slaves for slavery be carried through. So the Press editorial concludes:

5) "And one of the first and most direct steps toward happier conditions is the co-operation between operators and miners, through the officials of the regular miners union, as now proposed by the Hoover administration program for conferences to settle common problems of the industry."

Here is the program: First, extermination of the leadership and destruction of the militant organization of the miners, second, "co-operation" between slaves and masters on the basis of uncomplaining submission of the slaves.

Is this merely the program of The Pittsburgh Press? Every recent development in the strike areas shows it is the general program put forward, and acted upon, in preparation for the forthcoming conference of masters and their slave drivers—coal operators, UMWA officials and government.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"HAVE A S-E-E-G-A-R!"



A Former Socialist Denounces Hillquit's Treachery

We print below an open letter by an ex-member of the socialist party to the class conscious workers in that party. The letter was written when it became known that Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the party had accepted the job of fighting for the return of the Baku oil fields to their former owners, the exploiters of the Russian workers and peasants. The New Leader, organ of the socialist party, refused to print the letter.

Hillquit's action proved to Comrade Henderson the thoroughly counter-revolutionary character of the socialist party and he has drawn the only conclusion that an honest, class conscious worker can draw from the treachery of Hillquit and the socialist party to the working class—He has left the socialist party and has joined the Communist Party the only Party of the working masses.

To All Members of the Socialist Party:

IN the New Leader of Saturday, June 27th, appeared a statement by Morris Hillquit in defense of his actions in accepting the job of legal counsel for a number of White Russian oil concerns. This statement has made the actions of Chairman Hillquit more damnable than they appeared to be before, and has made it absolutely imperative that the matter be carried to a show down. This must not be allowed to drop; and all workers in the Socialist Party must demand that adequate measures be taken to clear up this "oil scandal."

The facts of the case are these: "A number of Russian corporations who owned oil lands in the Baku region are suing the Standard Oil and the Vacuum Oil Company for an accounting. The actions arise from the purchases of oil by the American companies from the Soviet oil trust. Similar purchases were made by the Dutch Shell Company, which set aside a certain

percentage of the purchase price to pay to the original owners of the oil wells. The Standard and the Vacuum were invited to join in the arrangement but refused, and these actions are brought with the view of forcing them to make similar arrangements. . . . The present cases rest on the technical ground that Russia is not recognized by the government of the United States and that our courts give no effect to its decrees. This is not a novel principle or an attempt to establish a precedent, but settled law. It was invoked in numerous cases against the National City Bank by its Russian depositors and against the New York Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Association by their Russian policyholders. The present actions are of a similar character." (Quoted from Morris Hillquit's statement in the New Leader.)

These are the facts as stated by Morris Hillquit. Stripped of the legal verbiage and in words that anyone can understand the situation is this: Two American oil companies bought some oil from the Soviet Government. Because the American government has not recognized the Soviet Union, the White Russian companies claim that this oil still belongs to them and that the American concerns have bought stolen oil. These Russian firms are now suing the American for the value of this oil (or as much as they can get). Morris Hillquit has been hired by them to advise and help them get their money.

If you own an automobile, and I steal it, and then sell it to a third party, you can get it back from that third party because in the eyes of the law it still belongs to you. This is precisely the nature of this case. The White Russians formerly owned this Baku oil, they claim that the Soviet Union stole it from them, and they are trying to get the value of the oil back from the American oil companies to whom it was sold by the Soviet Union.

This is the case which Morris Hillquit says is an ordinary dispute over property rights; this is the case which he says involves no question of Socialist principle. Says Hillquit: ". . . the actions are of no political significance. . . ." "The Soviet oil trust received full payment and these actions do not affect it directly or indirectly. It is purely a monetary dispute between different capitalist concerns. . . ." Every one of these statements cries out in shame; every one of these statements convicts Hillquit of hiding behind a lawyer's technicality. Everybody knows that if this case is won by these White Russians the Soviet Government is injured; that other concerns doing business with the Soviets will be sued on similar grounds; that it will be more difficult for the Russian government to sell their products; that American firms will demand more favorable terms when they buy Soviet goods; and that many firms will refuse to enter into business relations with a government which in our courts can be put into the position technically of a thief. Every worker and friend of the Soviet knows that the other cases mentioned by Hillquit as being of "a similar character" have made things more difficult for the Soviet. And finally every Socialist should be able to see that any financial aid received by White Russian groups will enable them to carry on their reactionary and counter-revolutionary schemes more effectively.

Members of the Socialist Party and all workers, I appeal to you. Are these "matters of no political significance"? Are these "ordinary cases involving no question of Socialist principle"? Are actions such as these "of no injury to the Soviet Government," directly or indirectly? And yet these are the statements with which Morris Hillquit, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, defends himself and this case. What are you going to do about this?

The I. L. D. in the Coal Strike, by M. Stern. Unity of Negro and White Workers in the Strike. Ex-Servicemen in the Strike. How August First Is Organized in the Strike. About Picket Lines. Developing Leaders. Coal Strike and the Strassburgh Resolutions on Problems of Strike Strategy. Read the August Issue of the Communist. On Going to the Soviet Union. Dictionary of Abbreviations.

Chairman Hillquit's defense of his actions is a continuous repetition of the fact that these cases are merely ordinary law cases such as make up the business of every practicing lawyer. His whole defense can be summed up in the cry: I am a lawyer; these White Russians are merely my clients; and their case has no significance beyond that; it has no political significance. After what has been said and what every worker and friend of the workers knows, this is sheer hypocrisy. But there is a much more important and fundamental question involved here. Hillquit's defense of his clients' "actions" on the ground that they have no political significance is not the worst aspect of this matter. The real question concerns Chairman Hillquit's actions? What is the political significance of his actions? Are they like-ly ordinary actions of a practicing lawyer? Do they involve no question of Socialist principle? Are they of no injury to the workers' movement?

I appeal to all my former comrades in the Socialist Party to read that statement of Chairman Hillquit. Every line he utters there to prove that these cases are merely legal matters convicts him of knifing Socialism; the more he insists on his viewpoint as a lawyer, the worse his position as a supposed leader of the workers becomes. Lawyer Hillquit continually exposes Chairman Hillquit.

This aspect of the question is the tragedy of the Socialist leaders. Lawyer Hillquit can act so as to support and further the interests of anti-working class groups and he sees no conflict with Socialism. Conservative trade union leaders can pursue reactionary union policies and still be in good standing in the Party. Religious-minded Socialists and Christian-Socialists can try to hand out sleeping powder to the workers on Sunday because they see as Christians and not as workers. And so it goes. Lawyer Hillquit exposes Chairman Hillquit; Rabbi Waldman exposes Candidate Waldman (see Louis Waldman's article on the Pope's Encyclical); Unionist Hillman exposes Socialist Hillman.

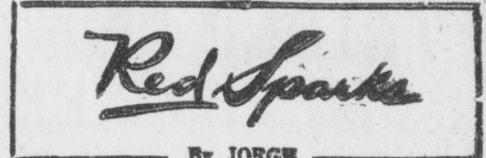
This is the political significance of Chairman Hillquit's actions! This is the real manner in which he stands convicted of double dealing (and convicted from his own words). It is precisely his declaration that this case has no political significance that makes his actions important. It is precisely his defending statements that expose himself and must betray those whom he attempts to lead.

Only one question remains to be asked. What are you going to do about it? Oh, my comrades, I appeal to you to arouse yourselves and take action against this type of leadership. I appeal to you to open your eyes and see where you are going.

Demand the immediate dropping of this case by Morris Hillquit. The successful prosecution of this case and the attempt to aid these White Russian concerns is treasonable action to all workers.

Demand the resignation of Morris Hillquit as Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Appeal to the National Committee to remove this man; appeal to the rank and file workers in your party locals; explain these actions to them and demand a repudiation of such leadership.

Demand and organize before a jury of working class members an open trial of Morris Hillquit. Force these actions out into the open. He has supplied you with all the evidence you need, in his own statement. He stands convicted of his own mouth. Let the workers judge him. Morris Hillquit has taken a case the successful prosecution of which is hurtful to the workers of Russia, the credit standing of the Soviet government, and the prestige of Socialism. This is the basis of demand number one. Morris Hillquit in taking this case and in his defense of it as merely a legal case of no political significance has demonstrated his inability to see and hear with the eyes and ears of a friend and leader of the workers. This is the basis of demand number two. Morris Hillquit in his defense statement has shown an attitude and a conception of Socialism which results inevitably in double dealing and betrayal of workers' interests. Acceptance of this job as legal counsel and his statement dem-



The "Strong Man" Idea

A reader tells us that a friend of his is stuck on the notion that "if we had a president like Andrew Jackson was, he would definitely assume command of the U. S. Army and navy and tell Wall Street to go to hell and provide unemployment insurance."

We don't know whether his friend is a worker or not, but he certainly has capitalist ideas. His wish for a "strong man" for president indicates clearly that he thinks Hoover is a "weak man," supposedly awfully soft-hearted and willing to give unemployment insurance, but that Wall Street won't let him. Which is horse feathers!

Hoover is "strong" enough and plenty—and how! against the workers! No, it isn't some stout Moses that's needed, but a strongly organized and revolutionary working class, backed up with a revolutionary farmers' movement to put their CLASS into power.

Wishing for some Andrew Jackson to take the presidency is cheap, as wishing always is; but why isn't there a president there now who would do like that? Because Wall Street puts presidents there to do something else, and they do it.

The whole idea is cock-eyed, as it shows an absurd notion that presidents are made by accident, and that one might be against Wall Street and go Bolsheviki.

The "strong man" idea is a piece of fascist demagoguery, which lies in this respect by pretending that politics is or can be "above" class interests.

Crocodile Tears

The tremendous hullabaloo in the New York capitalist press in pretense of concern over the lives of children is enough to sicken a vulture.

Gangsters in a car, apparently trying to knock off some rival, wounded four and killed one little working class kid, all Italian in parentage.

And what a row! The capitalist press offers rewards—and sells extra editions! Police Commissioner Mulrooney, who still smack his lips over brutal beatings his cops gave young Pioneer kids and women early in 1929, snorts around as if outraged at the brutality of gangsters, ordering the cops to bring them in "dead or alive"—just as if he meant it.

But the cops don't bring them in. They "don't know 'em," although not two weeks ago Mulrooney, in another "clean up" spasm, told dance hall managers to keep gangsters out of their places, and added: "If you don't know the gangsters, the police department will furnish instructors to point them out."

Such sickening hypocrisy! As if the World-Telegram, which raves about the killing of a little Italian working class child and offers \$5,000 reward for the killers, cares whether half of the workers' children in New York or America for that matter might die of starvation because their dads are jobless!

The Journal of Hearst, always trying to excel everything else in demagoguery, offers \$10,000 reward, and raves over the radio about the terrorism of the gangsters and how sorry Hearst is for the little lad that's dead. But both of these papers exult about cops "bouncing night sticks" and "wading in with blackjacks" against workers demanding unemployment insurance so they can keep their children from dying of hunger.

According to Hoover's own statement, 6,000,000 children in this country are suffering pain and disease because of poverty. That poverty is due to capitalist robbery of the workers. But the capitalist press doesn't get excited over that! O, no! But by roaring about some poor kid shot down, they can both pretend to be virtuous and sell extra editions at the same time!

The Need of the Hour

Listen here, folks, and see if you can do something about it, and do it pronto.

We have received a letter from the heroic Kentucky miners, which says, in part:

"If we had a mimeograph machine now, we would flood Harlan County with leaflets exposing the new gang of 25 thugs which came in Saturday, which has dynamited miners' autos and is on a man hunt for Brooks and every rank and file miner organizer. Give us space in your column at once and get the mimeograph to us at once."

Now what shall we do about that? After scratching our editorial bean a bit, we decided that somewhere, either in some personal kit, or what is more likely—in the equipment of some organization, the I. L. D., or perhaps the I. W. O., or the T. U. U. L., there must be a mimeograph machine that isn't being especially useful.

Maybe it's a hand operated machine that's been idle, unemployed, after the installation of a power-driven machine; even one in not so good condition would pass with a bit of inexpensive repairing. Anyhow, comrades, it is needed in a hurry.

So take it up in your organization, quiz the office force and see if they can be induced to part with a mimeograph machine; see that it is in workable order and send it to these miners.

We thought that we might ask you to send in cash contributions to buy one, but that would take too long, we believe. So please answer this appeal of the Harlan County fighting miners; get busy around the offices of your organization and smoke out a mimeograph and send it away as quickly as possible, express prepaid to the National Miners' Union, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., which will see that it gets to Kentucky, where the organizers are hiding out and can't be directly reached.

And get some steam up on this, because time counts.

constrate this today; tomorrow it will be something else. This is the basis of demand number three.

Less than this you cannot do. If this is not done, if Hillquitian leadership, and Hillquitian Socialism cannot be repudiated by the Socialist Party, I call upon all worker and former comrades to leave a party which supports such misleaders and betrayers.

Fraternally,

DONALD HENDERSON