

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
- 2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
- 3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

Daily Worker

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

- 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
- 5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
- 6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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CITY EDITION

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St. Louis Police Drive Jobless Worker to Death

Was Jailed With 47 Others Following Police Assault on 15,000 Unemployed Demanding Immediate Relief for Hungry

Suicide Result of Third-Degree; St. Louis Unemployed Councils Undertake Mass Mobilization Campaign of Jobless

HUNGRY WORKERS FINED \$50 EACH BY MAYOR'S TOOL

Emergency Conference Called for Fight; Back Aug. 1

St. LOUIS, July 17.—His mind deranged by the vicious slugging and third-degree received at the hands of the police, Thomas Breezly, one of the 48 workers arrested here following the murderous attack upon 15,000 unemployed workers who demanded immediate relief, yesterday committed suicide.

Breezly had been freed on bond with the other workers after they had been subjected to a severe grilling. After leaving the jail the workers charged that they were severely beaten.

Police Responsible
The Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils, leaders of the fight of the jobless in St. Louis, in a sharp statement today charged that responsibility for the death of Breezly lies squarely with Mayor Miller and his police department. O. T. Remmers, police commissioner, had placed his seal of approval on the police attack which resulted in four workers being shot and scores injured and gassed. "In my opinion the police acted admirably," he said.

The appropriation of \$200,000 for relief was the immediate result of the demonstration last Monday which compelled the city administration to act.

Jobless Fined
Judge Blaine, appointee of the mayor, has already fined a number of the arrested workers, including unemployed women and Negro workers, \$50 each, and threatens that he will give other workers "the limit." In court the demonstrators charged that they had been beaten up and kicked by police while in jail.

Replying to this attack on the jobless, the St. Louis Unemployed Councils have undertaken a mass mobilization campaign of Negro and white workers, organizing block committees and intensifying the struggle for food. An emergency conference of all working class organizations is being called, which will at the same time urge the widest participation in the August 1st demonstrations being held throughout the world in the fight against hunger, terror and war.

2,000 IN PHILA. HEAR J. W. FORD

Powers Tells of 60,000 Jobless in City

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Preceded by an enthusiastic reception at the station and a parade through the streets of the city, a meeting at which James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party, was the chief speaker, brought a crowd of 2,500 workers.

Led by a band followed by Ford and the reception committee, three hundred workers, carrying banners, shouting slogans and singing revolutionary songs, paraded from the station around the City Hall and down nine blocks to the Metropolitan Opera House. Of the 2,000 workers in the hall, more than 400 were Negroes.

Recent developments in the Negro section roused tremendous sentiment for the meeting. Magistrate Ed. Henry, a Negro evictor, who had jailed 47 workers for fighting an eviction had attacked the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and spread slanders that white girls were being paid \$10 cash to entice Negro youths into the revolutionary movement.

Denounce Slanders.
This aroused a storm of indignation among the workers, and even the Negro bourgeoisie condemned him.

Negro Misleader



CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE PRIEST

who made no move to stop cops when they fired into a crowd of workers demonstrating in front of his offices in Chicago.

8,000 IN CHICAGO EXPOSE DE PRIEST

Workers Fired on; Slug 9-Year Old Pioneer

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Firing into the crowd and savagely beating men, women and children, the police red squad yesterday broke up a demonstration of eight thousand workers in front of the office of Congressman De Priest, republican representative of the Negro bourgeoisie, at 3439 So. State St.

The demonstration was held in protest against the evictions of unemployed Negro workers by De Priest, who is one of the richest landlords in Chicago, against his opposition to the payment of the veterans bonus and unemployment relief, his fight against social equality for the Negro masses and similar betrayals of the interests of the Negro toilers.

When police pulled speakers off the stand, other speakers took their place at the elevated station and on roofs of houses. Comrades Davis and Decker and a section organizer of the Young Communist League were pulled off a roof and arrested.

Workers fought back with sticks and stones when police began their vicious attack, with bullets and clubs. It is not known yet whether any one was shot.

Smash Head of 9-Year-Old
The cops smashed the head of Mary Carter, nine-year-old Pioneer of 434 Langley Street.

Eight thousand workers participated in the demonstration and a thousand in the march to Congressman De Priest's offices. More than one-third were youths and two hundred were children.

Herbert Newton, Negro Communist candidate against De Priest, led the demonstration, which was held under the auspices of the Young Communist League and the Young Pioneers.

Scores of workers have been arrested in the reign of terror which followed the Red Squad attack on the demonstration.

Demonstrate Today in Yonkers Against Suppressing of Meets

YONKERS, N. Y., July 17.—A demonstration against the refusal of the right of the Yonkers Unemployed Council to hold street meetings will be held Monday at 8 p.m. at Park Hill and Linden St.

Because of the struggle carried on in the Seventh Ward by the Unemployed Council, which exposed Alderman Calcagno and starvation conditions in the ward, Police Commissioner Quirk has denied workers the right to hold meetings, calling the demonstrations "unhealthy"—for the politicians. A protest meeting was held Friday night to prepare for the demonstration Monday to fight boss terror and all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.

End the "Daily's" Isolation from the masses—60,000 readers by November 1.

PROTESTS SWEEP CHINA AGAINST RUEGG "TRIAL"

Mrs. Ruegg Tells of Threats, Beatings In Jail

BULLETIN
(Cable by Inprecor)
SHANGHAI, July 17.—The Ruegg Defense Committee, headed by Madame Sun Yatsen, branded as a lie the report circulated by the Reuter Agency of British imperialism alleging that the Rueggs had discontinued their hunger strike. The committee scorns this lie as a fresh maneuver to shake the ranks of world-wide mass defense of the Rueggs.

As a result of the torture of the Rueggs by the Nanking Government and their long hunger strike, Paul and Gertrude Ruegg are at the point of death.

(By Inprecor Cable.)
BERLIN, July 17.—The Nanking government is preparing to resume the farcical "trial" of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg (Nouless) in the absence of the two defendants who are in the fourteenth day of a hunger strike. The government has arranged to permit their transfer to a Shanghai hospital, stating that the danger of sympathetic demonstrations would be too great. Mistreated and tortured for the past 13 months since their arrival early last year, the two workers are critically ill.

Mass Protest.
Their savage treatment by the Nanking butchers has aroused tremendous mass protest in China and throughout the whole world. Thirty-two prominent Chinese proletarian writers have addressed a statement to the Nanking government demanding:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Mike Gold Unmasks Hoan of Milwaukee —An Interview

Michael Gold, working-class writer, visited Milwaukee recently.

He interviewed Daniel Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee. Gold asked him some pertinent questions: forced labor, the clubbing of jobless workers, the widespread misery of the unemployed, the real meaning of Milwaukee's "business administration."

Gold calls his article, "Out of Their Own Mouths: an Interview with Hoan."

Read the expose of this "model city" in the Daily Worker this Wednesday. Districts, order extra bundles; workers, order a copy for yourself and one for your shopmate or friend.

Boss Congress Adjourns

Gave New Billions to Bankers; Made Slashing Attacks on Workers

- 1. Congress refused to pay the Bonus while thousands of ex-service-men surged around the Capitol in stormy protest.
- 2. Denied relief to the millions of unemployed but passed the Garner-Wagner bill granting new billions to the bankers.
- 3. Passed an inflation bill of \$1,000,000,000—thus embarking on a course that will raise the cost of living to the masses and further beat down the standards of life.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party in a statement issued today (see Page 3), denounces the actions of Congress and the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties responsible for them. It calls upon the masses to demand a special session of Congress to grant the bonus, immediate relief and social insurance.

The Communist Party calls upon the veterans to continue their fight in Washington, putting forward a militant rank and file leadership, and combining their fight at Washington with the struggle at home in the cities and neighborhoods.

It urges the veterans to enroll in the fight against imperialist war and demonstrate with the workers throughout the country on August 1.

GREEN "DEFENDS" WORKERS HE SOLD

Aided U. S. Wage Cuts of Federal Employees

ATLANTIC CITY, July 15.—Bitter resentment of hundreds of thousands of Federal employees against the A. F. of L. bureaucrats for their aid to the government's wage slashing campaign, forced William Green, A. F. of L. president, to maneuver yesterday in "defense" of the rights of these workers to organize protest and resistance against the wage slashes he himself helped to put over.

Green and other A. F. of L. heads, together with La Follette, Wheeler, Norris, Mead, La Guardia and other "progressives" in Congress, supported the Economy Conference Report which has been adopted by the House and Senate. The Economy Conference Report cuts \$150,000,000 from governmental expenses during the year of July, 1932, to July, 1933. Of this sum \$100,000,000 was robbed from the wages of the poorer paid government employees. In addition, these workers are being forced to take one month's furlough without pay. Each worker loses the 15 days annual vacation with pay that he got in the past. A joker in the bill further provides for "indefinite furloughs" (plain discharge), whenever in the opinion of a department head the staff of his department has to decrease due to insufficient appropriations. This joker particularly affects the postal employees.

The United States Civil Service Service Commission and Postmaster General Brown have decided that the workers cannot express opposition or organize resistance to this attack on their livelihood. They are barred from expression of opinion on political matters, such as the bill slashing their wages.

This has brought a sham protest from Mr. Green, who is now seeking to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the 600,000 Federal employees he betrayed. Green admits that the action of the Civil Service Commission and the Postmaster General "is in sharp contrast with the recent activity of Assistant Postmaster General Glover, who called upon all appointed postmasters to actively support the candidacy of President Hoover."

PAYS DIVIDEND; CUTS WAGES
BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The Safe Deposit and Trust Co. recently declared a regular dividend of approximately \$125 a share and forced all employees to submit to a five per cent wage cut.

CONGRESS RUSHES THRU NEW BILLIONS FOR BANKS; NO BONUS, NO RELIEF

Passed New Help to Bankers and A One Billion Dollar Wage-Cutting Inflation Bill

Communists Demand Extra Session of Congress; Rally for August First Anti-War Day

VETS STORM U. S. CAPITOL BUILDING

Pace Leads Picketing Demonstration

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Herbert Hoover left the capital hurriedly after breakfast this morning for his camp in Rapidan, following an announcement that the war vets have planned to march to the White House to demand an extra session of Congress to pass the bonus bill.

The White House is under a wartime guard. All throughout the day angry crowds surged around the streets in the vicinity of the President's home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The Congress of the United States, under the heaviest police and military guard in the history of the capitol, slammed the door last night on the Bonus Expeditionary Force and adjourned without voting a cent for the payment of the soldiers bonus.

The closing of Congress was preceded yesterday afternoon by a militant demonstration of masses of former soldiers in front of the capitol. Telling the veterans to continue the fight, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in a forceful call, (see page 3) urged the men to rally their forces under rank and file leadership and demand a special session of congress to pass the bonus bill and unemployment insurance for the millions of jobless and to prepare for mighty August First anti-war demonstrations.

Throughout the day yesterday, over 7,000 hungry and determined marched around the capitol. The men ignored the cordon of police which was drawn up around the building. They booed Pelham D. Glassford, Washington's police chief and jeered the hand-picked leader, W. W. Waters.

George Pace, leader of the Workers

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Polish Workers Hold Cotton Mill 4 Days in Siege

WARSAW, July 17.—It took police four days of siege to recapture the big Krusche Ender cotton mill in Pabjanice, near Lodz, when 3,400 workers occupied the building and refused to leave until a wage-cut order had been withdrawn.

The workers held the factory, permitting only their wives and children to enter with food. Trade union misleaders pleaded with them to quit, but the workers sent them packing. The police then attacked with tear gas bombs.

The factory was closed indefinitely.

Authors of Boss Relief Bill



Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Speaker Garner have been playing capitalist politics with misery. These two gentlemen were sponsors of the bankers' relief bill which was passed before Congress adjourned. Not a cent for real relief for the unemployed was voted at this session of Congress.

DIES BILL IS NOT VOTED BY SENATE

Doak Anti-Labor Drive Goes On

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Blocked by a national protest movement in which thousands of workers, farmers and intellectuals took part, the Dies Bill for the exclusion and deportation of militant foreign-born workers, had not been passed when the Senate adjourned here last night.

Doak Raids Continue.
The fact that the Dies bill has not yet been passed by the Senate—and cannot be considered until Congress re-convenes in December—is not preventing Secretary of Labor Doak from continuing his frenzied deportation drive. The continued arrests of workers is serving as a warning against a false sense of victory regarding the Dies Bill.

It is clear that while the passage of the bill would make easier the deportation drive against the workers, Doak and his agents will continue their campaign against militant labor, at the same time pushing for the passage of the bill at the first opportunity.

Backed By Fish.

The bill having been reported favorably by the judiciary committee, it reached the Senate calendar on June 27, but action was deferred by the objection of Senator La Follette, who, conscious of the 50-odd protest meetings in his own state, Wisconsin, alone, made a gesture against the bill.

The Dies Bill, sponsored by Congressman Hamilton Fish as part of the anti-labor program outlined following the "investigation" which he conducted, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Martin Dies, a Texas congressman, on June 6 and rushed through.

The rules of the House were suspended in order to push the measure through, Congressman Dickstein of New York, who for years has been parading as a professional "friend of the poor" in the tenement house district from which he was elected, seconded the bill with a venomous attack on militant workers.

Fight Organized.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born launched into a vigorous campaign against the measure, organizing hundreds of protest meetings throughout the country, and flooding the Senate with thousands of telegrams and resolutions. So great was the protest that Vice President Curtis was compelled to acknowledge it officially from the floor of the Senate.

BUILD BLOCK COMMITTEES

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—The building of block committees was stressed at a meeting of 135 Negro and white workers in the new Workers Center. Several block committees are already organized, and 17 workers reported that they wished to build committees in their blocks.

WORKERS SAY STOP BANK GRABS

All Funds for Jobless Insurance

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Advising the hungry millions of American workers to starve quietly, the sleek, well-fed Congressmen and Senators packed up their baggage last night and prepared to leave the capitol for a five months vacation.

The Seventy-second Congress adjourned at 11:26 o'clock following the passage of a billion dollar inflation wage-cut act and a \$2,122,000,000 bankers and manufacturers' relief bill (misnamed unemployment relief).

The last act of the Congressmen was to pass the "relief" bill. The measure provides not a cent for unemployment relief, not a cent for unemployment insurance, but for loans to individuals (bankers) and private industry. The bill also increases to \$3,800,000,000 the capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which recently gave to the Daves bank a nest egg of \$80,000,000. Of the \$200,000,000 which may be advanced as loans to states for public building projects not more than 15 per cent is to go to any one state. Of the \$1,500,000,000 fund for so-called self-liquidating public works, only \$136,000,000 is mandatory. The rest of the funds goes under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Along with the passage of the bankers' relief bill, the Senators heeding their masters, rushed through the billion dollar currency expansion bill, which is in reality a currency inflation scheme designed to bring down the real wages of the workers employed in industry.

Congress has thus accomplished the inflation of currency which for the past several months it pretended to be violently opposed to.

The billion dollar inflation will reduce the value of the dollar and bring about an increase in the cost of living. Along with the new direct wage cuts, which are taking place the wages of the workers will be further drastically reduced through the new tax laws passed by Congress.

NEW PAINT SHOP OUT ON STRIKE

Greenburger Shop Wins Victory

NEW YORK.—Painters of the Renovating Painting Corporation, working for the New York Title and Mortgage Co., are striking under the leadership of the Alteration Painters' Union. A. F. of L. painters on the job have joined the strike.

A call for a united front strike with pickets at every house. The Alteration Painters' Union leaders declared today that there will be no settlement until the workers in the shop approve of the settlement.

The strike at the E. and S. Painting Co. is continuing solid. The men called down by the A. F. of L. called for the leadership of the Alteration Painters' Union.

The Trotsky shop called down by the A. F. of L. has also called for the leadership of the Alteration Painters' Union. The Greenburger shop, where a strike has been called, has been settled, the workers winning a sweeping victory.

Two Drown; Heat to Go Up Today

NEW YORK.—High humidity drove hundreds of thousands of workers to the beaches yesterday. Coney Island, despite its ruins, was host to a huge Sunday crowd, and about 300,000 visited the Rockaways. Walter Korzinsky, 19, drowned while swimming at Oceanside, L. I. and Joseph Romeo, 45, was drowned near Freeport, L. I. Higher temperatures are forecast for today.

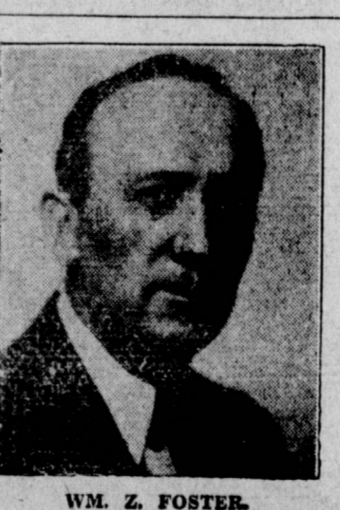
WE MUST FOLLOW ST. LOUIS, SAYS FOSTER

"St. Louis Demonstration Sent Shiver Through Capitalist Class"

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
(Communist Candidate for President)

For years past the workers of St. Louis have submitted without serious resistance to rapidly worsening conditions. Especially is this true since the onset of the economic crisis. But now the workers have woken up with a bang. At present they are in a state of deep foment and active movement. The big demonstrations of the unemployed on July 8 (5,000) and July 11 (15,000) were unparalleled in the history of this city. The movement now developing among the St. Louis workers is full of the greatest possibilities. It is, together with the National Bonus March, an outstanding signal of the growing fighting spirit of the American working class and of the big struggles looming ahead. It is a striking demonstration of our ability to set in motion mass movements of the workers where we correctly apply

the Party line.
Stop Hunger Program.
The situation in St. Louis was very



WM. Z. FOSTER.

like that to be found in hundreds of other cities. The unemployed were on a starvation relief system, when the capitalist government, rather than raise tax rates, proceeded drastically to cut the relief. Among such measures was the arbitrary dropping of 15,000 families from the relief lists. This meant to throw at least 75,000 people immediately into starvation.

In many cities the capitalist governments are getting away scathless with these inhuman relief reductions. But not so in St. Louis. The Party and the Unemployed Councils were on the job. Prior to the relief reductions they had been carrying on active work among the unemployed by the holding of public hearings, fighting against evictions, carrying on general agitation, popularizing the demands of the unemployed, etc. Hence, as soon as the relief reductions went into effect the Unemployed Councils were able to respond

with a fighting policy. The time was well chosen and the demands appropriate. Consequently, the masses responded in great numbers and with extreme militancy. The story of their brave struggle, in which they sent many police to the hospital in the face of attacks by tear gas, guns, etc., has already been told in the Daily Worker. Four workers were shot and 48 arrested.

New "Spirit of St. Louis"
The demonstrations had such a mass character and were so militant that the city government betrayed genuine alarm. The newspapers warned of the rising spirit of resistance among the workers. A shiver of apprehension swept through the capitalist class. They got a taste of the unsuspected fighting spirit of the workers. The "Spirit of St. Louis" took on a new meaning. Hence, concessions had to be made to the un-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

New York Masses Plan Huge Rally Against War August First

WORKERS TO MARCH IN 4 COLUMNS ON UNION SQUARE ON AUGUST 1

Four Regional Anti-War Demonstrations to Precede Central Demonstrations at the Square

Fight Against Bosses' War! For Defense of Chinese Masses and Soviet Union! For Jobless Relief and the Bonus!

NEW YORK.—Four columns of marching workers will converge on Union Square on August First in a militant protest against imperialist war and for the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

These workers will march from four huge demonstrations in other parts of the city. These preliminary demonstrations have been called by the various mass organizations participating in the anti-war actions on August First.

Columbus Circle Meet

A demonstration will be held at Columbus Circle at 2 o'clock, under the leadership of the following organizations: the Trade Union Unity Council, the Unemployed Councils of Harlem, the Bronx, and midtown, and Posts 2, 50 and 35 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The Trade Union Unity Council has called for a mobilization of all its unions and leagues and of as many A. F. of L. locals as possible. From Columbus Circle, the workers will begin the march on Union Square at 3:30 p.m.

A second regional demonstration will be held at Whitehall and South Streets at 2:30 p.m., under the leadership of the following organizations, Marine Workers Union, Posts 180, 75 and 40 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; Unemployed Councils of Ebro Park, Red Hook, Brooklyn; Whitefront, Brighton Beach and Coney Island. From here the workers will begin their march at 4 p.m. on Union Square.

A third regional demonstration will begin at 4 p.m. at 7th Street, under the leadership of the Young Communist League, the Pioneer, all other youth organizations, the youth branches of all mass organizations except the unions, and the East Midtown Unemployed Council and the Downtown Unemployed Councils. From here the march on Union Square will start at 4:30 p.m.

The fourth regional demonstration will begin at 4:30 p.m. at Madison Square Park. It will be under the leadership of the Friends of the Soviet Union, the Workers International Relief, the International Labor Defense, the International Workers Order, the Women's Councils and all other mass organizations and language organizations, Post No. 1 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Brownsville and Williamsburgh Unemployed Councils. The workers in this demonstration will begin the march on Union Square at 4:30 p.m.

The Plan of Action for August First calls for intensive preparations for the demonstrations, including distribution of anti-war leaflets, visiting organizations, holding of open-air meetings combining August First with the Communist Election Campaign. A special plan has been adopted for two weeks of concentration on shop gate meetings.

The Communist Party section bureaus will mobilize as follows on August First: bureaus of Sections 2, 4, 5, 10 and 15 to participate in the leadership and arrangements of the demonstration at Columbus Circle; bureaus of Sections 7 and the waterfront to be at the Whitehall and South Streets demonstration; bureaus of Section 1 and the Y. C. L. at 7th Street park.

All Communist candidates for election will participate actively in the work of preparing and leading the demonstrations.

One hundred thousand anti-war leaflets will be distributed in preparation for August First. Forums, mass meetings and open air meetings will be held by the various organizations.

Ask Roosevelt Stand in Bank of U. S. Case

NEW YORK.—The Committee of Twenty-Five United Depositors of the Bank of the United States is calling open-air meetings for Monday night at Clermont Parkway and Washington Ave., and Wednesday night at Tenth St. and Second Ave., to discuss the report of the committee of the state banking department.

What's On—

Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar, Oct. 7, 8, and 10, Madison Square Garden.

MONDAY
The International Workers' Club and the Young Storm will hold an open-air meet at Jefferson and E. Broadway at 8 p.m.

Laboratory Theatre of W. I. R. group 2 will rehearse new cast tonight at 16 W. 21st St., top floor.

Council 41 will have a lecture on "The Effect on the Working Woman in the Present Crisis" at 151 Bristol St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p.m. with Tillie Littinsky.

A very important meeting of the full executive of the City Council of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York will be held tonight at 5:30 p.m. at 5 E. 19th St. All Councils be on time.

NOTICE OF A STOOL-PIGEON AND PROVOCATEUR



Nelson Clark, pictured here, joined C. P. August, 1931; disappeared after two weeks; showed up again in November; stated that his wife is against the movement and had burned up his membership book, and therefore wanted a new book; stated that he was very much interested in "furthering the cause," and, since he was a chemical worker, wanted to be assigned at once to (as he called it) "the real work, something with chemicals and explosives". An obvious crude agent-provocateur.

NOTICE OF STOOL-PIGEON

Arthur Zagaria, pictured here, Italian, age about 40, height about 5 feet, 7 inches, weight about 180 pounds, heavy and thickset; very broad and heavy face, pale blue bulging eyes with characteristic apprehensive look, light brown hair. Walks very heavily and flat-footedly. Talks with pronounced Italian accent. Claims to have been a sea captain in Italy and living in the United States about 9 years. Has wife, Sylvia (who also joined the Party in the last few months) and four children from 6 to 16 (two boys and two girls).

Was a member of the Party four years in the Boston district, claimed to be working in the Hood Rubber plant, was a member of the shop nucleus, and during the last twelve months or so, a member of the District Bureau. Was also active in the I.W.O. and other organizations. Is consequently quite familiar with Party matters and affairs of sympathetic organizations.

Was finally traced to his regular meeting place where he was observed handing over information to the Burke Detective Agency. It is not known whether he was primarily an agent of the Hood Rubber Co. or of the Burke Detective Agency.

For further information about this case, see the statement of the Boston District Bureau in the Daily Worker of June 24, 1932.

District Bureau, Dist. One.

LANDLORDS JACK UP CONEY RENT

NEW YORK.—Relief for the homeless workers, who lost all their possessions in the disastrous fire which swept over Coney Island, became more urgent yesterday when the local landlords attempted to take advantage of the situation, by charging exorbitant rentals for their rooms.

Many flats have been empty all season, but the landlords are exploiting the misery of the workers in order to enrich themselves.

Tammany politicians pretended an interest in the tenants, and the Commissioner of Welfare issued a statement, saying the landlords "refuse to co-operate."

At the same time, the police with their customary brutality, broke up a demonstration of 1,000 homeless workers, assembled before the Home Relief Bureau. The workers, gathered to demand immediate cash relief, were charged repeatedly by police, both mounted and on foot, who used their night sticks and blackjacks freely. Several persons were injured during the struggle and four workers, Ada Vladimir, Jennie Kessler, Lillian Smith and Clara Spitzer, were arrested and held on \$500 bail each. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

The relief so urgently needed by the workers, is being administered in the usual Tammany fashion.

TODAY and TOMORROW Graphic Story of the Revolution "The Black Sea Mutiny"—STARTING WEDNESDAY—"Diary of a Revolutionist!" THE WORKERS Acme Theatre 14th Street and Union Square

Troops Kill 2 In Ohio Strike



A boy of 18 and a striking miner were shot down in cold blood by these strike-breaking militia men in the Ohio coal fields. The troops were called out by the governor to drive the coal miners back to work at starvation wages. The strike, which began April 1, is still on in full force. Martial law has been declared throughout the strike area.

1,000 PROTEST MISTREATMENT

NEW YORK.—One thousand workers gathered at Spellman's Employment Agency, 21 E. 64th St., to protest against the robbing and beating of Alice Zayo, 19 years old, by the employer to whom the Spellman agency had sent her.

Miss Zayo, unemployed daughter of a Pennsylvania miner, answered an ad of the Spellman agency, calling for girls only to do housework. She was sent to William Brody, a schoolteacher at 39-33 48th St., Sunnyside, L. I., to work for \$15 a month, after she paid \$2 to the agency for the job.

For two weeks she slaved from nine to ten hours a day in Brody's home. At the end of that period she asked Brody for her pay. He refused to give it to her, and instead beat her up.

In the Daily Worker office she exhibited bruises on her arms, back and head which she said Brody had given her.

When she returned to the agency to register a complaint of her treatment, she was told to "get out" and not to make trouble.

A member of the Unemployed Council took her to Unemployed Council headquarters and a demonstration was staged in front of the agency. The Riot Squad was called out and forced the meeting to be transferred to the corner, where a thousand workers gathered and elected a committee to present demands for Miss Zayo's pay to the agency. Police tried to separate a Negro worker on the committee from the others, workers but prevented him from doing so.

BEETHOVEN NINTH SYMPHONY AT STADIUM TUESDAY

The Beethoven Ninth Symphony will be presented at the Stadium concert this Tuesday and Wednesday evening under the baton of Willem van Hoogstraten. The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will be assisted by the chorus of the Schola Cantorum and by the following soloists: Nina Morgana, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, baritone. The Ninth Symphony will be preceded by the First Symphony of Beethoven. Programs for balance of the week follow:

Tonight: Brahms' Third Symphony; "Buryantse" Overture of Weber; the Dream Fantomime from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel"; Gretzky's Ballet Suite from "Cephalote Proeris"; Johann Strauss' "Emperor" Waltz; Liszt's Second Polonaise.

Thursday: Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini"; Berlioz; Schumann's Symphony in D minor; "Romeo and Juliet"; Tchaikovsky; Rimsky-Korsakoff's Spanish Caprice.

Friday: Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Introduction to Act II and the Dance of the Apprentices from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger"; the Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde"; the overture to the "Flying Dutchman."

Saturday: Schubert's C major Symphony; "Nutanerker" Suite of Tchaikovsky; Symphonie Poem, "Les Preludes" of Liszt.

Sunday: Symphony No. 13, in G, Haydn; Symphonie Poem, "The Island of the Dead," Rachmaninoff; Overture to "Egmont," Beethoven; Entr'acte and Ballet Music from "Rosamunde," Schubert; Scherzo, "Queen Mab," Berlioz; Waltz from "Die Fledermaus," J. Strauss; Ride of the Valkyries, Wagner.

Comrades! Three Days Only!

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FOSTER TODAY IN CINCINNATI, OHIO

Visits Debs' Widow in Terre Haute, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President, speaks here Monday evening at the Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut Street. He comes here after large meetings in St. Louis, Mo., Terre Haute, Ind., and other Middle West cities.

A parade, which will start at the Old Hospital Lot, 12th and Central Streets, will precede the meeting.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 17.—Defying the ban of the city board, 1,000 workers greeted William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President, when he spoke yesterday at Steeple Park, Fourteenth and Wabash Avenue.

Foster told how 15,000 workers in St. Louis were out of work and were fired on when they protested, but still forced a \$200,000 appropriation for immediate relief.

Before the meeting Foster called on Mrs. Eugene Debs and was warmly received.

Negroes and whites applauded when Foster urged Negroes and whites to unite in their struggle and not to wait until they are driven together.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

Alteration Painters' Union
Bronx Local meets Monday at 8 p.m. at 1130 Southern Boulevard, Bronx. The Downtown Local meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 108 E. 14th St., Room 401. Williamsburgh Local meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m. at 11 Graham Ave., Brownsville Local on Thursday at 8 p.m. at 1440 East New York Ave.

STAGE-SCREEN

"THE BLACK SEA MUTINY," AT THE ACME THEATER
"The Black Sea Mutiny," a Soviet film, is the chief screen feature at the Acme Theater today and tomorrow. The picture, which was produced in the U. S. S. R., is a graphic and tense story of the Revolution. Comrade Minin plays the leading role. "The Diary of a Revolutionist," Amkinov's talkie of the Soviet Union in days of formation and today, will be shown for a full week at the Acme starting Wednesday, July 20. Each program includes extra added features, with the latest Soviet News and pictures from the working class front.

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FUR WORKERS WIN 16 STRIKES; 38 SHOPS STRIKE

Defeat Wage-Cut in Moose Dressing Shop.

In the strikes carried on by the Industrial Union for better conditions in the fur trade, 38 shops were stopped off last week. Sixteen firms agreed to settle. In every instance the workers received wage increases, shortening of hours, and reinstatement.

Among the settled shops was one very important shop, B. Axel. In this shop the workers received a 15 per cent increase in wages, reinstatement of the workers. The furriers have also carried through a demonstration against work on Saturday. The plans are to spread out the shop strikes on a mass scale during the coming week.

Fur Dressers Prepare Strike

At a membership meeting of the fur dressers' branch of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union the workers unanimously decided to strike for wage increases. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and the workers showed determination to fight for the demands which they discussed at the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The bosses attempted to split the ranks of the workers by giving partial increases, but the members rejected the proposals of the bosses and decided for a new series of demands.

While the workers, under the leadership of the Industrial Union, are preparing for this struggle, the bosses' agents of the A. F. of L., who are in control of four shops, are working hand in hand with the bosses to settle on the basis of the bosses' terms.

Friday night a committee of workers from the Industrial Union came to a meeting of Local 85 to propose united action in the coming strike. When the committee came in to the meeting, hired thugs refused to permit them to enter the meeting. Only about 30 workers attended the meeting. Regardless of this the Industrial Union will persist in its efforts to reach the rank and file members of Local 85 and mobilize them for joint action to secure better conditions.

All preparations are being made to mobilize the workers, not only controlled by the Industrial Union, but those that are still under the organizational control of the A. F. of L. in the fur trade, for united action to win their demands.

Defeat New Out
Last week the firm of Moose Fur Dressing Co. informed the workers that they were going to introduce a wage cut. The workers immediately Union and plans were made to do get in touch with the Industrial clare the shop on strike. When a committee of the Union came to the shop Saturday morning, the firm announced that they withdrew the wage cut.

Hits Zaritsky
At a meeting of the Blockers Local 42, called by the Zaritsky machine, Zaritsky and his clique showed an example of the brand of democracy which they are handing out to the workers. Zaritsky was present at the meeting. The clique made up of his supporters decided not to permit the workers to elect a rank and file chairman. A vote on the chairman was taken and a rank and file worker was elected by a majority. The machine declared that their colleague, Mor Brick, was elected. For three hours the workers carried on a struggle against the machine picked chairman, and finally the clique was compelled to consent to a recount.

The chairman chosen by the workers received the majority vote. At this meeting the workers exposed the treacherous deeds of the Zaritsky clique and the necessity of uniting the blockers with all other workers in the struggle for maintenance of union conditions.

The Fur Workers Local 45, Chicago, ported vigorously against the attacks on New York fur workers by gangsters sent out by the "supervisor" of the defunct Joint Council. As resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted at an active membership meeting.

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LENINISM—Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, M. James
ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES—Friday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, I. Zerk
TRADE UNION STRATEGY—Friday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, I. Zerk
REVOLUTIONARY JOURNALISM—Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, J. North
YOUTH PROBLEMS—Tuesday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, J. North
COLONIAL PROBLEMS—Monday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, M. Moran
IMPERIALISM—Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, S. Don
METHODS IN SHOP WORK—Friday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, J. Steuben
ELEMENTARY RUSSIAN—Mon. and Wed., 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, I. Epstein
ELEMENTARY ENGLISH—Monday and Wednesday, 7 to 9 p.m. Instructor, C. Brodsky
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N. Jacobson Dead, Others Badly Hurt In Auto Accident

BOSTON, July 17.—Nathan Jacobson, leading Jewish Communist in Boston and active in the work of "Leor," was killed and several other workers injured, some seriously, in an automobile accident Saturday night while enroute to Camp Nitgedaiget at Franklin, Mass.

Fara Val, mother of a young child, was seriously injured and it is doubtful whether she will survive. Bornstein, a Party sympathizer, also was seriously injured. Others who suffered minor bruises were Kobi, Block, Helen Dunn, Irving Kink, J. Banker and Resnikoff, Boston manager of the "Morning Freiheit."

Trade Union Election Conference to Be Held Thursday, July 21

NEW YORK.—With strike struggles looming for the needle, shoe, furniture and food unions and the menace of injunctions which the bosses will use to crush the workers' struggles, the election campaign conducted by the Trade Union Unity Council for July 21st takes on added significance.

Election of delegates to the election campaign conference is proceeding in every union. Unions, leagues and opposition group, shop groups and those which haven't yet elected delegates to the conference are urged to do so immediately. The election campaign conference takes place at the headquarters of the Trade Union Unity Council at 5 E. 19th St., on Thursday evening, July 21. Credentials must be sent in immediately to the office of the T.U.U.C.

Want your fellow-workers to vote Communist? The Daily Worker Will Tell Them Why.

gle against the machine picked chairman, and finally the clique was compelled to consent to a recount.

The chairman chosen by the workers received the majority vote. At this meeting the workers exposed the treacherous deeds of the Zaritsky clique and the necessity of uniting the blockers with all other workers in the struggle for maintenance of union conditions.

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URGE SUPPORT OF PAINTERS STRIKE

Left Wing Union Calls Broad Committees

NEW YORK.—The Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League, in calling on the painters to support the strike of the painters of District Council 9, issued a statement today which declares:

"The League is fully aware and understands that in order to bring this strike to a victory and gain conditions for the workers some very important and radical changes must take place, as far as the leadership and conducting of the strike is concerned. The League pointed out on many occasions how strikes should be conducted, that strikes must be centered in the hands of rank and file strike committees elected by the members of various local unions capable of giving guidance and leadership to the strike instead of a leadership appointed and composed mostly of delegates to the District Council and other individuals whose reputation in labor struggles is certainly not a glorious one.

"The League warns and tells all the painters on strike that the way the present strike is conducted it is doubtful whether conditions of the painters will be better at the present time.

"Recent experiences have shown that almost all strikes conducted from the top by the so-called leaders of the A. F. of L. resulted in defeat for the workers and a victory for the bosses, and unless the painters realize this fact before it is too late they will go back to work under the same if not worse conditions than previous to the strike.

"The Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League proposes

Students Vote to Picket Factory in Fight on Injunctions

Answering the call of the Provisional Committee for the Anti-Injunction Conference, the National Student League is planning an extensive campaign against injunctions.

At a meeting held last night at the League's headquarters, 204 W. 14th St., plans for picketing the I. Miller shoe factory in Long Island City were discussed. About a hundred students from Columbia University, New York University, C. C. N. Y. and Hunter College will probably join the striking shoe workers some time this week.

The students will picket, despite an injunction against marching, demonstrating and picketing in front of the Miller factory. This injunction was issued only a few days after the so-called federal anti-injunction law was recently passed by Congress.

"The Communist" (July), Earl Browder writes on the problems of placing the party on a war footing.

from every local union to constitute that the question of the strike be thoroughly discussed in every local union, that broad strike committees be elected from every local union to constitute the strike committee of the painters, that the District Council does not settle or sign any agreements unless it is approved by the general strike committee, composed of rank and file leaders, that mass picketing committees be established around every job on strike.

"The Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League, while it is true that it criticizes and exposes the present leadership of the strike, nevertheless pledges to give its entire support towards bringing the strike of the painters to a victorious end."

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ON WITH THE FIGHT FOR VETS' BONUS AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

LAUSANNE FAILS TO REACH AIMS -- SOVIET PRESS

Reparations Problem Remains Unsolved While Imperialist Antagonisms Sharpen

Workers of World to Demonstrate August 1st Against Imperialist War Drive

By MYRA PAGE

(European Correspondent for the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 17.—The Soviet press in commenting widely on the Lausanne conference estimates that the conference failed miserably to accomplish any of its originally professed aims. It is held that the agreements arrived at in Lausanne only succeeded in further complicating the reparations question, increasing imperialist antagonisms and bringing nearer their catastrophic outcome.

Four Conference Results

In a penetrating article appearing in today's "Pravda", Ludwig Madyar summarizes conference's results as follows:

"When translated into language of international politics, the Lausanne agreement expresses that first between France and England is made an agreement against the United States on one hand and on the other against Germany. The former entente between France and England is in significant part re-established. Second, England and France succeeded although not very substantially in creating a bloc of these two powers with Japan, Italy, Belgium and others on the questions of reparations and allied debts, aimed partly against Germany, partly against the United States; "United European Front" against America. Third, France and England in spite of serious contradictions existing between them presented joint opposition to the United States, actually defeating Hoover's proposals. Fourth, it is necessary to take into account that in the Far East Japan is leaning on an agreement with France which is farging if not actually bent on military and political union.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese and English imperialists in spite of sharp differences are tending to re-establish the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Maneuvers Against U. S.

The English and French maneuvering at Lausanne was aimed at creating a connection between reparations and war debts, which very thing the United States has always opposed. There were counter maneuvers by the United States and protests against this connection of reparations and war debts. The United States has hinted at willingness to negotiate on war debts, but not with groups of nations but with each individually, thus aiming to split "European United Front" and utilize imperialist contradictions to advance own aims, making own political combinations. Especially by connecting war debts with armaments question, the United States hopes to attract Germany and Italy. Italy supports the Hoover armament proposal because it is directed against France. Germany, left by the Lausanne Conference as an imperialist country without colonies and militarily handicapped, will support the United States against the most highly armed European powers. "It is clear," concludes Madyar, "that Lausanne greatly increased the antagonisms already existing between the powers and utterly failed to bring

Ten Thousand Cheer Ford in Brooklyn



Over ten thousand workers gathered on July 9 to hear James W. Ford, Communist Vice-Presidential candidate, at the Coney Island Stadium, in Brooklyn, N. Y. (Center) The candidate carried around the huge stadium on the shoulders of ex-servicemen as the ten thousand cheer. (Top and bottom) James W. Ford addresses the crowd.

2,000 IN PHILA. HEAR J. W. FORD

Powers Tells of 60,000 Jobless in City

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Henry, supported by the banks and Judge Harry McDevitt, notorious strikebreaking judge who railroaded Willie Brown to the electric chair and who in 1922 said he wished he could put all Negroes in Fairmont Park and kill them, "have organized a National Negro Association Against Communism and Atheism."

M. Powers, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League and candidate for Congress in the Third District, exposed Henry and told of the mass meeting the night previously, where Henry appeared and tried to deny charges against him, finally calling upon the police to break up the meeting.

60,000 Jobless In City.
"There are 60,000 unemployed in Philadelphia," Powers said, "and 2,000,000 in the state. All relief is cut off; the special session of the Legislature has so far appropriated \$400,000 for its own salaries, but nothing for relief."

He said that more than 1,000 jobless workers live on dumps in Philadelphia, on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, eating garbage, and after a few months their bodies get swollen.

He declared that while no money was being appropriated for relief, \$3,000,000 spent by the park commission is unaccounted for.

The Communist Party, he said, is demanding that the \$20,000,000 loan made by the city to pay contractors be used for relief. The socialists, he charged, pretend to seek unemployment insurance, having introduced a demand for relief which provides only eight cents a day for an unemployed worker and his family.

1,000 Negroes Hear Ford.
A second meeting addressed Sunday by Ford brought nearly 1,000 Negro workers to Mt. Oliver Church to hear him. Later he spoke at the election picnic of the Communist Party at Schuylkill Park.

VETS STORM U. S. CAPITOL BUILDING

Pace Leads Picketing Demonstration

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Ex-Servicemen's League, was with the men all during the demonstration urging them to keep up the picketing.

In an attempt to bolster the waning prestige of Waters and Doak Carter, the two "leaders" who have done their utmost to betray the bonus marchers, police took them in "custody" during the demonstration. This trick of arresting stool pigeons to build up their prestige as leaders is an old stunt of the police often used to crush workers' movements.

Almost 8,000 out of the 10,000 bonus marchers billeted in Anacostia had marched up to Capitol Hill to join the rank and file men from California and the followers of the rank and file program in picketing the Capitol.

Waters, almost thoroughly discredited, had decided that the must make a grandstand play to keep all of the veterans from deserting him.

Forced by Rank and File
All day Friday, by fives and tens, the veterans at Anacostia, disgruntled at being kept in the Anacostia flats by Waters, had been straggling up the Capitol Hill to join in the picketing. Due to the mass pressure raised by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Rank and File Committee (of which Elcher, a Detroit veteran is chairman), Robertson, whom police chief Glassford was being boomed to take Waters' place as commander, started the mass picketing of the Capitol. Waters, seeing his dictatorship threatened, and yielding to the pressure of the rank and file in Anacostia, also decided to call for mass picketing.

On Saturday morning Waters, with almost all the veterans in Washington on Capitol Hill, announced to the men that he was going in to present a petition to Garner.

Fake Petition
Unlike the method of the Rank and File Committee, Waters, in usual Mussolini style, did not either submit the petition to the veterans for approval or even tell them what the petition was. He came out soot after and told the vets that Garner had promised to "take up the petition." He also tried to kid the vets into thinking that he had gotten a promise that Congress would not adjourn.

Waters Boomed
All the time that Waters spoke veterans, both in the long picket line and on the capitol steps kept booing him. Not only was Waters boomed, but the more dangerous and skillful misleaders, Robertson of California, was jeered also.

Applaud Rank and File
This was a contrast to the reception given by the vets to the speakers on Capitol Hill on Friday at the Rank and File parade and mass meeting. Pace, McKinley, Levine, Johnson (a Negro vet from New York) received steady applause. On Friday Robertson had tried to keep the vets under his command away from the rank and file mass meeting on the Hill, but they came over despite this and approved and applauded the rank and file committee's program.

Late on Saturday afternoon and evening, the usual saunter of the very slick General Glassford gave way. The

PROTESTS SWEEP CHINA AGAINST RUEGG "TRIAL"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ing their release. The defense committee, which includes many prominent Chinese and foreigners, has presented a similar demand. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, head of the defense committee, arrived yesterday in Nanking to push the fight for the release of the Rueggs or a change of venue to the Shanghai court.

Compared to Sacco Case.
So deep-going is the resentment against the government's persecution of the Rueggs that the Chinese-owned "China Press" yesterday published a long editorial comparing the Rueggs case to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in the United States, and urging the government to save its face by either a transfer of the trial to Shanghai or the deportation of the defendants. The "China Press" admits that the circumstances of the arrest of the Rueggs "were questionable." Paul Ruegg, who was formerly secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, was arrested with his wife by the British imperialists and turned over to the Nanking butchers.

Suppressed Letter.
The Shanghai Evening Post yesterday published a letter from Gertrude Ruegg to her counsel. The letter, dated July 8, was suppressed by the Nanking authorities. Mrs. Ruegg declares in her letter that the first words addressed to herself and husband when they were delivered into the hands of the Nanking authorities were in the form of a threat demanding that they confess to alleged political crimes or never see daylight again.

"I could not confess to participation in the May Day demonstration in Shanghai in 1930, since I was in Berlin, nor to writing letters from Singapore, since I was never in Singapore.

"We were thrown into the prison hospital among cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, then removed to a damp, cold prison, where we suffered from neuralgia, rheumatism and malaria. We were forced to appear before the judge when ill. Authorities tried to intimidate me, stating that my husband had confessed to being the representative of the Third International for China. I was put in chains in November to force me to stop my hunger strike.

"It is clear that the refusal of the Nanking authorities to permit a trial in Shanghai is with the object to deceive the public and prevent any defense. Verdict and penalty probably have been decided already in accordance with the wishes of the British imperialists. Since arrest, we have been constantly terrorized by the Nanking authorities, robbed of defense rights, not allowed to communicate with friends nor see our child.

"Thirteen months of imprisonment, threats, chains, torture with bamboo sticks, bringing on severe illness, make me prefer death to continued torture and imprisonment."

NEW YORK.—Workers and intellectuals and their organizations are urged to rush protests at once to the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, demanding the release of the Rueggs. Vigorous protests were sent forward yesterday by the John Reed Clubs throughout the country by the "Pen and Hammer" and other organizations.

Iron fist beneath his kid gloves was then shown against the veterans. Police tried to halt the picketing. Waters had ordered the Anacostia men away from the Capitol and into camp. Robertson had called off the picketing of the California vets. Only the Rank and File Committee was continuing the picketing, and many of Waters' and Robertson's former followers refused to quit picketing.

Three Jailed
Glassford had three pickets arrested, including a one-armed New York veteran, a follower of the Rank and File program, N. Katz. Waters had been released when he was arrested in the morning, but these rank and file vets were not released.

Refuse to Go Home
The situation now is that most of the veterans refuse to go home. Robertson has ordered the California men to leave Washington. Waters wants the men to go home, but is afraid to say so openly for fear that the Rank and File Committee will get the bulk of the vets under its leadership, behind its militant program.

Meanwhile the street meetings of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League held at night, and those of the Rank and File Committee held in the afternoon draw increasingly greater crowds.

The applause given the rank and file paraders from the sidewalks and billboards on Friday indicated clearly which way the wind is blowing.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Rank and File Committee plans a fight for an extra session of congress. These organizations also plan to carry the fight to the cities and towns from which the veterans come.

The Rank and File Committee will hold a conference, its second one, this

Communist Party Calls on Vets to Push Fight in Capitol

FOLLOW ST. LOUIS SAYS FOSTER

Demonstration Sent Shivers Thru Bosses

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

employed. Under the pressure of the first demonstration the city agreed to put the 15,000 families back upon the relief lists, even though just a few days before the capitalist politicians had said that this was totally impossible. Under the pressure of the second demonstration the city government, within two days, appropriated \$200,000 for emergency relief and then went on record to raise \$5,400,000 more. The whole struggle was a graphic demonstration of the power of the masses, led by the Unemployed Councils and the Party, to force concessions from the reluctant government. Without organization the "concessions" will vanish into thin air. Advantage must be taken of the victorious struggle to build a solid movement of the unemployed, to establish the T.U.U.L., to recruit for the Party.

Organize Movement.

Now the problem is to organize this mass movement. Block committees must be set up all over the city and they must take up a detailed defense of the interests of the unemployed. The Unemployed Councils must be built up and come forward upon every occasion with its demands as the champion and leader of the unemployed. The opportunity is now here for us to really lead and refreshing the vast mass of the jobless. A big united front defense movement must be launched, intensive building of the Party must be initiated, large numbers of workers are now making applications. Failure to carry out these elementary tasks would, of course, soon result in dissipating this splendid movement of the workers.

Largest Meeting Held.

It happened that in the midst of this movement my scheduled St. Louis meeting took place. It was the largest ever held by us in this territory, 1800 being present, of whom 30 per cent were Negroes. The workers displayed a wonderful spirit, 50 joining the Party and the Y.C.L. at the meeting.

In many cities our Party stands idly by while the city governments ruthlessly cut unemployment relief. This big movement now developing in St. Louis shows the possibilities for us where essential the right line is followed. In St. Louis our Party forces are very small, but despite this hardship the Party was able to lead this big movement. The District 8 is now reinforcing these forces by efficient workers in the unemployed work from Chicago. Other cities would do well to pattern after St. Louis and really take the lead of the unemployed. The lessons of the St. Louis movement must be studied and popularized at once. It is high time that our Party should really go into action in this unemployed issue. St. Louis shows what can be done with the most meagre forces.

Waters Lamed Action
The rank and file veterans came to Washington to carry through a militant and determined fight for the bonus. But the Waters leadership working hand in hand with General Glassford put a paralyzing hand upon the struggle. Waters and Co. lamed the action of the veterans, reduced their demands to a whisper, followed a crawling cap in hand policy, and divided the ranks at every turn. Is it any surprise that Hoover and congress refused to pay the bonus? Nevertheless the militant actions of the veterans carried through over the heads of the Waters leadership has shown the fist to congress. The veterans must now set up an elected fighting leadership from its ranks and under a militant leadership carry forward the fight to victory.

Only the Communist Party, of all political parties, has consistently at all times supported the demands of the ex-soldiers and of the unemployed masses, and fought for their immediate realization. Only the Communist Party supported the committee of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League which appeared before congress to fight for the demands of the ex-soldiers, and which issued the call for the National Bonus March to

MINERS DEMAND FOOD IN OHIO

1500 In Hunger March In Jefferson County

BELLEVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—Martial law continued throughout the mine strike area here. Police, however, due to the militancy of the miners, have been unable to protect scabs outside of the city limits. The guards formally escorted scabs to the mines; now they only dare take them to the city line.

Jefferson County miners and their wives marched to the courthouse, elected a committee of 18 to present demands for immediate relief.

Refused Relief

The County Commissioners refused bluntly to grant the starving marchers food or clothes, although they admitted that the demands were justified.

One of the commissioners tried to point out that the county was penniless. But the miners reminded him that there was always plenty of funds in the county coffers for hiring deputies to club and murder the miners. "We give the sheriff money to keep the roads clear," said one of the commissioners.

Frank Levandowsky, miner from Wolf Run, raised the demand for relief for foreign born miners who are unable to get jobs anywhere. A commissioner said: "They come here to make trouble and they shall be deported."

Over 1,800 workers heard the report of the committee which was given by

Denounce Capitalist Parties for Bonus Defeat

Demonstrate Throughout Country on August First Against Hunger and War

(Statement of the Central Committee Communist Party of U.S.A.)

Congress has adjourned, after refusing to pay the debt due to the ex-servicemen, refusing a single act to relieve the misery of millions of unemployed and their families.

This congress found it a simple task to provide five million dollars (\$5,000,000,000) in new credits and inflated currency for the banks, railroads, corporations and trusts. But not one penny could it find for the starving masses, not even to pay its legally acknowledged compensation certificates ("bonus") for the veterans.

The reason for this is, that the Congress and all the political parties all stand fundamentally on the same platform, notwithstanding their real struggles for the spoils of office. That platform is the capitalist way out of the crisis, by putting the burdens upon the toiling masses, and by restoring capitalist profits.

Boast of Defeat

This is true of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties, and also of all their factions, including those congressmen who voted for the bonus only because they knew it was doomed in the Senate or would meet Hoover's veto. Hoover's Republican Party, including the "progressives," openly boasts of its defeat of the bonus and of unemployment insurance. The Democrats in national convention rejected the bonus without even a record vote, and oppose unemployment insurance. The Socialist Party openly opposes the bonus, denouncing the ex-servicemen in Washington as fascists, and fights against the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill presented to congress by the National Hunger March on Dec. 7th.

Prepares New War

The veterans must be warned that the same government which so insolently refuses their demands and lets them starve, is at the same time preparing a NEW WAR in which the workers will be again conscripted to make the world safe for Wall Street, profits and investments. The fight for the bonus and social insurance must be at the same time a fight against the NEW WORLD WAR. On August 1st, when the masses come into the streets against WAR and for DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION, they will at the same time be fighting for the bonus and for unemployment relief and insurance. The veterans must call upon the soldiers, sailors and marines, in active service, not to allow themselves to be used against their buddies in the B.E.F., but to join the fight against starvation.

Now at this moment the demand must be raised in Washington and all over the country, in every city and neighborhood, with the backing of millions of workers.

Congress must be called into special session for the immediate adoption of the Bonus Bill and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill!

Veterans! Workers! Farmers! Stay in Washington, those who are there, and those who are in the thousand other cities and towns organize and demonstrate to support the demands upon Washington. Send out groups of organizers to rally support at home. Combine the struggle in Washington and in every city and neighborhood into one fighting unit. Send additional recruits and delegations to strengthen the forces in Washington, of both veterans and unemployed workers!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

Washington. One of the members of this committee was James W. Ford, candidate of the Communist Party for vice-president of the United States. Only the Communist Party helped to organize the various detachments of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, assisted them in their struggles against the vicious police attacks, and supported them when they arrived in Washington, organizing mass support all over the country.

The veterans in Washington are at this moment serving as shock troops of the starving masses fighting for bread. That is the reason the Communist Party has unhesitatingly supported them at all stages of their fight. That is the reason all other political organizations have fought against them and sabotaged their struggle. The Communist Party has pointed out to the workers of the whole country that the fight for the bonus is part of the whole struggle of the unemployed millions for relief and insurance at the expense of the government and employers. The fight for the bonus and for social insurance is in the forefront of the election struggle of the Communist Party in the national elections.

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

Yukon Workers Fight Dies Bill

YUKON, Pa., July 15.—At a mass meeting of the Slavonic Federation, to which are affiliated eleven fraternal organizations, an anti-Dies bill resolution was passed to be sent to the senators from Pennsylvania demanding that they vote against the deportation act.

A delegation of Yukon workers representing three fraternal organizations, will attend the anti-Dies bill conference in Pittsburgh August 1. Among the organizations sending delegates is a native-born youth lodge.

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Daily Worker
Central Office, 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

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Daily Worker

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The Fight Goes on!

To the very moment of its adjournment near midnight Saturday night the Seventy-second Congress of the United States carried out its predatory war against the toiling masses on behalf of the biggest bankers and industrialists of the country.

This same congress that appropriated hundreds of millions for the War Department, turned down the demand for payment of the soldiers' bonus. Its final act before adjournment was to pass legislation for further looting of the treasury by the bankers and industrialists to the tune of \$2,122,000,000, under the hypocritical pretense of "unemployment relief."

Earlier in the session this congress turned down the Unemployment Insurance Bill presented by the National Hunger Marchers. Its concern was only for the rich, while ignoring the 15,000,000 unemployed and starving families in this country.

Not content with having beaten down the standards of life of the masses, through unemployment, wage cuts, and billions of new taxes, the capitalist Congress and Hoover put through a "currency extension" bill for a billion dollars, which is nothing other than inflation, the result of which is to raise the prices of the necessities of life, thereby further beating down our living standards.

Along with these predatory attacks on the living standards, the reactionary attacks of this congress has encouraged and supported Doak in his Department of Labor against the foreign-born workers. During the life of this Congress and with its full approval there have been a whole series of murderous attacks against the working class—wholesale slaughters of workers in a number of places, increased lynching terror against the Negro masses.

Hypocritically pleading "poverty," the boss Congress and the President refused to grant a cent to the veterans and the unemployed. But they found hundreds of millions through new taxes for imperialist war preparations. The boss Congress backed Hoover to the full in his anti-Soviet and pro-war provocations.

These vicious actions of the Hunger President Hoover and Congress show plainly that all talk of the servile socialists to the effect that the masses in the United States are politically free is downright and wilful deception. Washington represents the executive committee of the capitalist class, fully at the beck and call of the bankers and trusts that dominate the country.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have been one in carrying out this campaign against the toiling masses. The adjournment of Congress does not mean that it will stop. The three capitalist parties will use this election campaign to continue their increasingly fierce attacks against the workers and farmers.

The fight of the workers goes forward. The Congress adjourned but not in peace. Throughout the whole of its existence it was punctuated with struggles arising out of the deepening crisis of capitalism, and the surge forward of the masses. To the fall of the gavel announcing the adjournment of Congress there were heard the echoes of the shouts of the masses outside. These political puppets were menaced with the upraised fists of workers and farmers who are determined to fight back.

Throughout the country the masses are stirring—St. Louis, Chicago, the Ohio mine fields, unemployed activity reaching a higher stage throughout the country, the fight of the veterans for the bonus.

On Preparations for August 1st

IN Friday's issue of the Daily Worker there was published the call of the leading Communist Parties of the world for the struggle against imperialist war on August First. This appeal gave the lead to all the Parties to utilize every means to reach the widest body of workers, poor farmers, office workers, young workers and women, and to weld them together into a fighting united front.

The preparations for International Day Against Imperialist War must be carried through along the line indicated by the 14th Plenum of the Party which calls for a break with sectarian practices, methods of agitation, methods of approach to the workers and formalism in the use of slogans.

Well-planned, sustained efforts must be made to reach the workers in the A.F.L. organizations. Genuine, deliberate, well checked up activities must be unfolded to draw in the socialist workers, and workers deceived by such demagogues as Father Cox. In this campaign must be enlisted the broad masses of native and foreign-born workers, the Negro workers, the ex-servicemen, the youth and women. Untiring efforts must be put forth to reach the workers in the decisive industries.

The ruling class of this country must be made to realize that every step in its war drive will be met with increased determination to resist on the part of the toiling masses in industry and on the land. Our election campaign can be a means of mobilization for August First and at the same time August First demonstrations and activity will give a tremendous impetus to that campaign.

The August First preparations on the part of all districts of the Party must not only serve to rally the worker for the greatest demonstrations that have yet been known against the war danger, for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union, but they must spur on the practical fight to stop the shipment of arms to Japan. The preparations and carrying out of the August First campaign must result in establishing solid contact of the Party with the decisive sections of the working class.

All District Committees should give a decisive lead to and maintain a close check-up on the progress of our August First campaign. This August First must not be permitted to become a mere event, to be forgotten in preparations for future campaigns. It must leave a lasting impression upon the toiling masses; must influence the course of the development of our movement. That can be done only if we achieve definite and permanent organizational results in building mass organizations, in securing new recruits for the Party, establishing new shop units, getting new readers for our press, and in every way strengthening the personal bonds of the Party with the toiling masses.

Letters from Our Readers

Dear Comrades:—

In view of the great possibilities which the coming election campaign offers to our Party, it would be well to leave nothing undone to make it a huge success organizationally and otherwise.

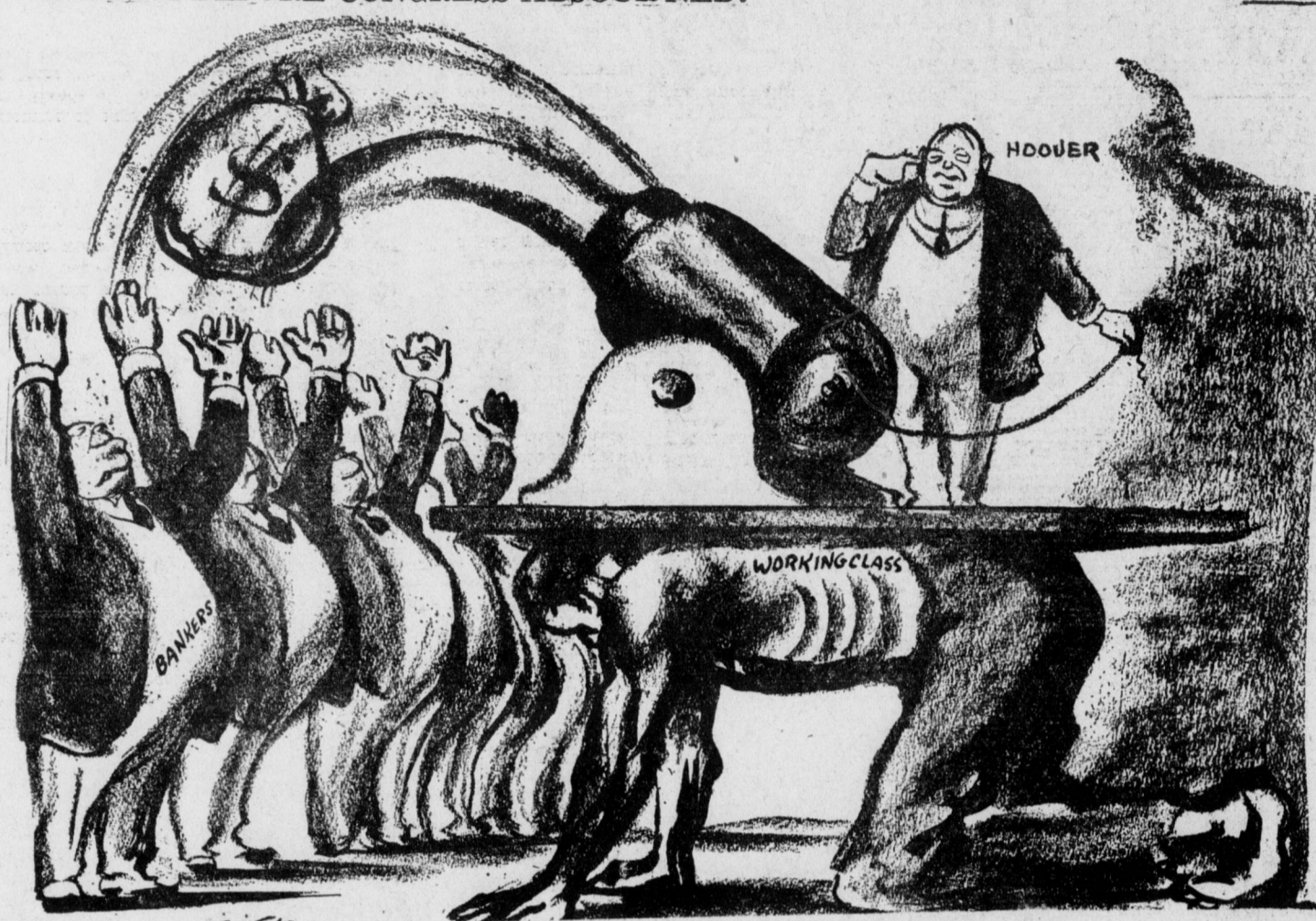
As the campaign will be marked by a widespread use of street meetings, we would make a step forward if all sections supplied themselves with small banners, with the name of the Party inscribed upon them, and if possible, with the six demands of the Communist Party platform inscribed in smaller letters, to hang in front of the speaker's stand, so that the workers can readily see which Party the speaker represents.

Furthermore, we hammer in the 14th Plenum resolution on our sectarian attitude toward the masses.

and that it must be changed at any cost. Yet some of our placards make such statements as "The Communist Party Leads Us," and then continue with the word "join." The workers must join what? This makes the workers figure that the Communist Party is an organ separate from them, which merely leads them. We suggest, instead, "The Communist Party Fights for the Working Class. Join Your Party in This Fight."

Comradely, —F. DUVAL. "Contradictions 'Among the Imperialists and Conflicts on the Pacific Coast,' a brilliant analytical article by N. Terentev in the special anti-war issue of "The Communist," July number,

THE BOOM BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNED!



The President has attacked the depression on a hundred fronts--?'—Secy. of War Hurley.

How War Affects the Working Women

(The following article is of importance in connection with the preparation for the world-wide Aug. 1st anti-war demonstration.)

By K. TINEVA.

THE world war, the tragedy of the toilers hitherto unparalleled in the history of humanity, lasted four years. For four years millions of sound and healthy men and youths stood at the front and there met their death, whilst other hundreds of millions suffered misery and starvation. Whole provinces and towns were reduced to ruins, were devastated. Millions of refugees—women and children—were driven from one spot to the other. Misery, starvation, sickness and death prevailed among the population.

Millions of men and youths in the factories were replaced by women and children, who toiled from morning till night, for 12 and 14 hours, inhaling the poison-laden air of T.N.T. and poison gas and in return received a miserable wage which barely sufficed to keep them from starving. In order not to be suspected of treason they had to put up with all the hardships of factory life, otherwise they were threatened with hunger, arrest, prison, summary courts, etc.

Describe War Industries.

A German working woman described in "Die Kamperin" of March 16, 1932, her experiences in the war as follows: "During the war of 1914-1918 I worked in the Leverkusen factory, in a workshop where picric acid was produced. We all of us had internal troubles of some sort or other. The picric dust ate into our clothes and our skin so that we were as yellow as canaries. Accidents were a daily occurrence."

Another working woman reports: "During the war years I worked in factory No. 336. We worked from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening and earned 60 to 80 marks a week. We had to work in gas masks and dare not take them off while we were in the factory, for a poison gas was being produced which was invisible but exceedingly virulent. Cases of gas poisoning were frequent. Accidents were an everyday occurrence and no one could ascertain how many victims there were. The factory fire brigade were always standing ready in order to carry out injured working women. New working women were engaged every day, and this gave us some means of judging how many victims the production of poison gas demanded.

"I shall never forget one frightful incident. A container had been filled with gas, when suddenly a rubber tube broke and in an instant the poison gas spread over an area some hundreds of meters wide. We who were in gas masks immediately hastened to help the women who were without gas masks. The victims lay there in convulsions—it was a terrible sight. We helped to remove the injured, but then received a reprimand from our foreman; it was no concern of ours, we ought to have gone on with our work.

"We received each day half a litre of milk, which usually had already turned sour. At that time not even babies received any milk. "Those workers who were killed by the poison gas had a cross put over their graves as a token of a grateful country's thanks."

She concludes: "Not a gramme of poison gas, not a gramme of explosives for a new war! Hands off the Soviet Union and China!"

Textile Mill Becomes War Machine. Another working woman in Zwicau reported in the same paper: "In 1914 I worked in a spinning mill, where all the men had been called up to the army. After a

Those Who Went Through Last Imperialist War Tell of Horror in Factories

time our factory went over to the production of cotton yarn.

Then we noticed at once how the profits of our employer increased. We had to do nightwork, the orders came in so fast. Every second week we had to work on the night shift from seven in the evening until half past five in the morning. Our food consisted of potatoes, bread and mangel-wurzels. When we left the factory in the early dawn we looked like living corpses. We often went without sleep in order to stand in the food queues, as otherwise we working women could not obtain any potatoes, bread, or coal. We often stood there for hours in vain: when it came to our turn everything was sold out."

A working woman from Hamburg writes:

"In October, 1914, I was sent along with 40 other young girls from Chemnitz to Schwarzenbeck, near Hamburg. We were given jobs in a vegetable canning factory and had to undertake to remain at work, there for three months. But already after the first fortnight we were unable to stand it any longer and ran away at night. The work was very hard. We worked in a fearful heat and as food already then received preserved vegetables almost every day. We often found pins, matches, etc., in our food. The factory worked two shifts of 10 hours each. We slept in a common dormitory over the workshop. Our bedding consisted of a sack of straw and a blanket. We were paid 25 Pfennig an hour, but deductions were made for the food

The Anti-War Issue of "The Communist"

A Weapon in the Struggle Against Imperialist War.

By MICHAEL SALERNO

IT would be folly to hope that the struggle against a new imperialist slaughter will be sharpened and made effective unless the broadest masses of exploited are awakened, unless their deepest indignation is aroused.

But the mobilization of the masses of workers cannot be effectively carried out without shattering the illusions sown by the imperialists for the purpose of lulling them into passivity in the face of the preparation for war. It is stated quite often that the masses of toilers are "naturally" and "organically" opposed to any imperialist adventure, that they still remember the mass horrors of the last war and that they only want peace.

Sowing Pacifist Illusions. It is forgotten, however, that this instinctive opposition to imperialism on the part of thousands upon thousands of workers, if not translated into conscious, militant organized struggle, plays into the hands of the imperialists. Hundreds of war pictures are presented in thousands of cinemas precisely to keep alive an undifferentiated, instinctive, non-class opposition to war, without which the imperialists could not effectively sow their pacifist illusions.

To shatter these poisonous illusions being spread by the class enemy it is essential to make it clear to the broadest masses of workers that war is already a dreadful reality in China. It is essential above all to show that this is the beginning of a new world slaughter. Obviously enough, the sinister significance of the war in China cannot be conveyed to the workers of this country unless the part played in it by the American imperialists is made quite clear. The workers of America must be told that United States policy is directed toward "growing into" the new world war—the war against the Soviet Union, out of the war on China, which is now being waged by Japanese imperialism.

A Powerful Weapon. The July issue of "The Communist" goes quite far in this direction. The editorial places in the hands of our comrades a powerful weapon for pointing out the new tactic of the imperialists, the tactic of "peacefully growing into" the war against the Socialist Fatherland. It points out also the treacherous policy of the social-democrats

of right and "left" renegades for aiding this tactic of the imperialists. It shows how to mobilize the masses of toilers for the struggle against imperialist war, and for its transformation into civil war once it is launched.

The extract from a report by Comrade Browder is of great importance. It indicates the urgency of putting the Party on a war footing, politically and organizationally, for mobilizing the masses of toilers and leading them in the struggle against imperialist war. Without a bolshevik party deeply rooted in the shops and mines, in organizational contact with the masses of workers, it is impossible to break down the pacifist illusions sown among them by the imperialists and their agents.

Of great importance in this issue of The Communist is also the article by Terentev on the contradictions among the imperialists in relation to the Pacific coast.

Lenin's Article. The Communist contains also other important articles—one by Lenin on the "defense of the fatherland" being a compass for determining our attitude toward war on the basis of its specific nature. Among the others there is one by Comrade Robert Dunn which will be of great help in combating the absolutely false illusion that war will bring back "prosperity."

The July issue of "The Communist" is, as a whole, a good instrument for the struggle against imperialist war. It does not contain, it is true, an exhaustive treatment of every phase of this struggle. It does not treat many questions of utmost importance in the present situation, as the specific question of pacifist illusions being spread by the imperialists in their international peace conferences.

"Growing Into" War Policy. But the importance of this anti-war issue is not so much in covering in its entirety all the questions related to war, but in offering a compass for understanding them. By tackling the main questions, The Communist of this month gives the key to the world situation and to the "growing into" war policy of the imperialists as their way out.

The July issue of "The Communist" must have a mass distribution which undoubtedly will give a strong impetus to the mobilization of the workers for struggle against imperialist war, in defense of China and the Soviet Union.

so that very little was left over. Russian prisoners of war also worked in this factory.

"I experienced many other things during the war. I don't want another war! We must fight against the enemy in our own country! All women must be mobilized against the new world war!"

The effects of the terrible living and working conditions of the workers were seen everywhere. Everywhere there prevailed epidemics, high mortality, decline of the birth-rate, increase of prostitution and increase of crime among children.

How great the mortality increased during the war is shown by the following figures:

Table showing death rates and birth rates per 1,000 inhabitants for France, Germany, England, and Italy in 1913 and 1918.

Blood Bath for Workers.

IN order to give some idea of the horrors of the coming war we give one of two quotations from the bourgeois press, which cannot be suspected of being in sympathy with the despised yellow race. The bourgeois American "China press" writes:

"Everywhere a horrifying picture. Wounded Chinese women and children lie in pools of blood among dead bodies of women and children. Peasants were shot down while working in the fields."

The correspondent of a popular, French paper writes regarding the towns and districts through which Japanese troops passed:

"The appearance of these towns cannot be compared with the appearance of towns after bombardment in the imperialist war. On taking possession of Chenchu, the Japanese organized a band of 300 people out of the scum of the population, who, led by Japanese soldiers, destroyed and set fire to houses and factories. Within an hour, peasants and peasant women in Chenchu were massacred wholesale and over 5,000 houses were set on fire. In Chapei with its 100,000 inhabitants there is not a single house left standing. For a mile distant one sees nothing but smoking walls, the sole remains of the town. In San-Wang (10,000 inhabitants) only a few houses are standing. In the neighborhood of Shanghai entire localities have been completely wiped out."

The working class, which has not forgotten the horrors of the great war and is still suffering from its results, which sees in the example of the Japanese campaign in China all the horrors of the coming war, no longer views the coming war with the same eyes as in 1914. The experiences of the last few years and the work and the fight of the Communist Party are rendering all toiling peasants bitter enemies of war. In order that humanity shall be saved from a new devastating imperialist war it is necessary to convert this anti-war feeling into determined revolutionary action against war and intervention and to win the broad masses of women for the anti-war front.

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers. 2. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts. VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

Days with Lenin

By MAXIM GORKY

(Installation Eight)

The bourgeois specialists are used to doing cultural work, they were carrying it on within the frame work of the bourgeois regime, that is, they enriched the bourgeoisie by enormous material works and constructions and gave a miserable share in this wealth to the proletariat. Nevertheless they did carry forward the work of culture—that is their profession. In so far as they see that the workers not only value culture but also help to spread it among the masses, they will change their attitude to us. Then they will be morally won over and not only politically divided from the bourgeoisie.

We must attract them to our apparatus, and for that must be prepared to make sacrifices. In dealing with the specialists we must be prepared to make sacrifices. In dealing with the specialists we must not keep to a system of petty vexations. We must give them the best conditions of life possible. That will be the best policy. If yesterday we talked of legalising the petty bourgeois parties, and today arrest Mensheviks and Left Social-Revolutionaries, one straight line runs through this changing policy—the rooting out of counter-revolution and the acquisition of the cultural apparatus of the bourgeoisie."

In this splendid expression of a great policy there is far more real, live sense than in all the wallings of the miserable hypocrisy of petty-bourgeois "humanism". Unfortunately, many who should have understood and appreciated this appeal to honest work in co-operation with the working class, have not understood or appreciated it. They have preferred hole and corner sabotage and treachery. After the abolition of serfdom, many of the house-serfs, slaves by nature, also remained to serve their masters in the very stables where these had been wont to flog them.

Revolutionary Tactics

I often used to speak with Lenin about the cruelty of revolutionary tactics and life. "What do you want?" he would ask in astonishment and anger. "Is it possible to act humanely in a struggle of such unprecedented ferocity? Where is there any place for soft-heartedness or generosity? We are being blockaded by Europe, we are deprived of the help of the European proletariat, counter-revolution is creeping like a bear on us from every side. What do you want? Are we not right? Ought we not to struggle and resist? We are not a set of fools. We know that what we want can only be achieved by ourselves. Do you think that I would be sitting here if I were convinced of the contrary?"

"What is your criterion for judging which blows are necessary and which superfluous in a fight?" he asked once, after a heated discussion. I could only give a vague poetical answer to this simple question. It would be impossible to answer otherwise, I think.

I often overwhelmed him with requests of a different nature, and often felt that all the bother I went to for various people made Lenin pity me. He would ask, "Don't you think you are wasting your energies on a lot of rubbish?" But I continued to do what I thought ought to be done, and was not put off when the man who knew who were the enemies of the proletariat looked at me askance, in anger. He would shake his head crushingly and say, "You are compromising yourself in the eyes of the comrades and workers." I pointed out that comrades and workers, when their passions were roused and they were irritated, not infrequently hold too lightly the life and liberty of valuable people, and that this in my view not only compromised the honest hard work of the revolution by too great, sometimes even senseless, cruelty, but was objectively and strategically bad, as it repelled from participation in the revolution many important people.

"H'm, h'm," Lenin muttered sceptically, and pointed out to me many cases when the intelligentsia betrayed the interests of the workers. "Many people among us," he said, "go over to the other side and betray us, not only out of cowardice, but because of their self-esteem, because they are afraid of finding themselves in an embarrassing situation, afraid that their beloved theory will suffer when it comes to grips with reality."

"But we are not afraid of that. There is nothing holy or sacred about theories or hypotheses for us, they serve us only as instruments." Yet I don't remember a single instance when any request of mine met with a refusal from Ilyitch. If they were not always fulfilled, it was not through his fault but through the faults of mechanism in which the clumsy Russian State machine has always abounded, and let us grant, a certain malicious reluctance to lighten the lot or save the lives of people of worth. Perhaps, too, there were cases of wilful harming, which is an enemy as cynical as it is cunning. Revenge and malice are often effective through force of inertia; and of course there are petty persons with unhealthy minds with a morbid thirst for the delight of contemplating the sufferings of their neighbors.

"Arrested Again"

Once he showed me a telegram, smiling. "They have arrested me again. Tell them to let me go." It was signed Ivan Volny. "I have read his book. I liked it very much. After reading the first five words I felt at once that here was a man who understood the inevitability of mistakes, who did not get angry, or fly into a rage if he was hurt personally. This is the third time, I think, that he has been arrested. You had better advise him to leave the village or they'll kill him next. Evidently they are not very fond of him there. Advise him by telegram."

I was often struck by Lenin's readiness to help people whom he considered to be his enemies, and not only readiness to help but even care for their future. One general, for example, a scientist, a chemist, was threatened with death. "H'm, h'm," said Lenin, after listening attentively to my story. "So you think he didn't know that his sons had hidden fire-arms in his laboratory? That seems rather unlikely. But we must leave it for Dzerzhinsky to unravel. He has a keen instinct for the truth." Several days later he rang me up in Petrograd and said, "We are letting your general go—I think he has already been set free. What does he intend to do?"

"Homoemulion." "Yes, yes—carbolic acid. Well, let him boil his carbolic. Tell me if he is in need of anything." Lenin spoke ironically in order to conceal the joy which he did not wish to show, of saving a man's life. Several days later he asked again, "Well, how is the general getting on? Everything arranged?"

"Princess T."

In Petersburg kitchens in 1919 there appeared a very beautiful woman who demanded severely, "Give me a bone for my dogs! I am Princess T." There was a story that, unable to bear any longer the degradation and the hunger, she resolved to throw herself in the Neva, but, so it was said, her four dogs, who had an instinctive intuition of her sad intention, ran after her, and by their howls and anguish made her renounce her idea of committing suicide. I related this story to Lenin. Looking me up and down with a sidelong glance, screwing up his eyes and then closing them entirely, he said gloomily, "Even if it is all made up, still the idea is not a bad one. A joke of the revolution." He was silent.

Then he got up and, sorting the papers on the table, said thoughtfully, "Yes, those people are in great straits. History is a cruel step-mother, and when it is retelling stops at nothing. What is there to say? It is bad for those people. The clever ones among them understand of course that they have been torn up by the roots and will never grow again; and transplantation in Europe won't satisfy the clever ones. You don't think they will strike root there, do you?" "I don't think they will." "That means that they will either go our way or attempt to make another intervention?" I asked him, "Did it only seem to me so, or did he really pity people?" He answered, "I am sorry for the clever ones. We haven't enough clever people. We are for the most part a talented people, but mentally lazy," [and recollecting several comrades who had outlived their class psychology and were working with the Bolsheviks, he spoke of them with astonishing warmth.]

Lenin's Qualities

A man of astounding strength of will, Lenin possessed in the highest degree the best qualities and properties of the revolutionary intelligentia—self-discipline, often amounting to self-torture and self-mutilation, in its most extreme form, to a renunciation of art, to the logic of one of the heroes of L. Andreiev. "Other people are living hard lives, and therefore I must live a hard life."

In the hard famine year of 1919 Lenin was ashamed to eat the food which was sent to him by comrades, soldiers and peasants from the provinces. When the parcels came to his bleak flat he would frown, grow embarrassed, and hasten to give the flour, sugar and butter to the sick comrades or those who were weak through lack of food. Once, when he was inviting me to dine with him, he said, "I shall give you some smoked fish—it was sent to me from Astrakhan," and with a frown on his Socratic forehead, and turning his sharp glance away from me, he added, "They send things to me as though I were a lord! How can I prevent them doing it? If you refuse and don't accept it, they are hurt. And everyone round me is hungry."

Quite without any private fads, a stranger to tobacco and wine, occupied from morning to night with complicated and difficult work, he had no idea of looking after himself, but kept a vigilant eye on the well-being of the comrades. He would sit at his table in his study, talking quickly and writing without taking pen from paper: "Good morning. How are you? I am just finishing. There is a comrade in the village feeling lonely—evidently tired. He must be cheered up. State of mind is not the least important thing!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)