

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 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)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

- 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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VICTIMS OF GYP AGENCY WIN VICTORY AFTER FOUR DAY FIGHT LED BY 'DAILY'

Tammany License Commissioner Forced to Order Agency to Reimburse All Workers Who Were Defrauded

JOBLESS, BE ON GUARD!

Protect and Extend Your Victory

A statement issued by the job-agency grievance committee of the Unemployed Council which backed the fight of the Efficiency Agency victims yesterday, is as follows:
'The victory won by the victims of the Efficiency Agency robbery and the mass of workers who voiced their support of the fight in the past three days in mass meetings and in the march on the license bureau is proof of what can be done to drive out these sharks by the organized activity of the unemployed.
HOWEVER WE MUST BE ON GUARD. The commissioner showed his true colors by calling out over a hundred police in an attempt to terrorize the workers.
The main demand of repayment is thus won, but we must force them to carry it out. The commissioner did not answer the thousands of workers who demanded free employment agency and abolition of these pirates' dens. He did not revoke the license of the Efficiency shark.
The fight for these demands must go on to victory. Thousands of workers must give their fighting support to this struggle. The job-racketeer must go! Free city Employment Agencies controlled by the workers must be set up.'

VICTORY FOLLOWS DEMONSTRATION IN JOB MARKET

Workers Were Organized by Unemployed Council

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a sharp fight initiated by the Daily Worker last Monday and carried through by the Job Agency Committee of the Unemployed Council, more than 50 workers who were defrauded of their last savings by the Efficiency Employment Bureau won a decision that their money should be refunded to them within 48 hours.

The Daily Worker exposed the Efficiency agency after a group of workers had come to its editorial office with proof the agency had robbed them of sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 by selling them "jobs" that never existed.
After a demonstration held on Wednesday by the Unemployed Council in front of the Efficiency agency, at which 1,500 workers pledged their determination to support the demand of the defrauded workers for the return of their money, a march on the office of the License Bureau was called for today.

Though harassed by police who have been working in collusion with the gyp agencies, the defrauded workers, supported by over a hundred other workers, marched to the office of the License Commissioner this morning and placed the following demands before him: (1) The money stolen from the workers to be returned to them by the Efficiency agency. (2) The cancellation of the agency's license. (3) The opening of free city employment bureaus to be run by the workers at the cost of the city.

A hundred police barred the way to the Commissioner's office and told the defrauded workers that only a small committee would be allowed to enter his office. The workers replied that all would go in or none. Their determination forced the cops to countermand their original order and all were allowed to enter.
The Commissioner, a Tammany leader, attempted to bulldoze the workers by drawing a red herring across the trail with charges of Communist "violence," but after three hours of dodging the issue ordered the Efficiency agency to refund to the workers all the money it had stolen from them about \$800, within 48 hours.

This constituted a tremendous victory for the workers and one that would never have been accomplished without the struggle initiated four days before by the Daily Worker and the Unemployed Council.

The Daily Worker warns the workers who were defrauded by the Efficiency agency that their struggle has not yet been completely won. These workers must continue their fight until the money is in their hands.
The Daily Worker will continue to mobilize the workers against the blood suckers who own the job agencies until the city is forced to open free city employment bureaus to be run by the workers themselves at the cost of the city.

Sunshine Milk Strike In Third Week; Ranks Solid Despite Attacks

NEW YORK.—The strike of 25 milk drivers, inside men and helpers, of the Sunshine Farms Co. is now entering its third week with the ranks standing fast.

Following the shooting of the Marine Workers Industrial Union issued a statement laying the responsibility for the shooting to Mrs. Roper, head of the institute.

A mass protest meeting will be held today on South Street, where the sailors will demand free checking of baggage, free meals and beds for the unemployed at the Institute and the abolition of the Institute police.

Flood in Oklahoma Kills Four; Wipes Out Homes of Many

ENID, Okla., Aug. 18.—Floods in northwestern Oklahoma were responsible for the death of at least four and the destruction of hundreds of homes. At Alva, great damage was done to livestock. Most of the damage was done at Cherokee where two died and more than 300 were left without homes. The latter city was left without train service and roads were wiped out.

Overflows from the Skeleton River near Guthrie drove 75 families from their homes and partly washed out a bridge across the river. The Santa Fe Railroad's bridge is under water.

to interfere in the face of the militancy of the demonstration. The workers pledged themselves to march in the gigantic Relief March to City Hall on Sept. 10.

Delegate to Anti-War Congress



JOSEPH GARDNER

LEADER OF VETS AT WORLD MEET

Tells of Jim-Crowism In U. S. Army

One of the speakers at the sessions of the World Congress Against War which will take place in Amsterdam on August 27-29, will be Joseph Gardner, of Chicago, Negro war-veteran, who left with the American delegation Wednesday night on the Berengaria.

"When I was a soldier," Gardner said before his departure, "I saw how the Negro members of the army were discriminated against, but I blame the white man for that instead of the capitalist class. My white officers told me to hate the white man and I was fooled by them. But later I began realizing that both Negro and white workers are in the same position and had to fight side by side against exploitation instead of fighting each other."

Discharged after his first enlistment, Gardner tried to find a job as a mechanic but was refused admission into American Federation of Labor unions because of his color, and resented rather than go hungry. In 1920, his company was ordered to protect Mexican and Negro workers who took the place of striking white farmhands in the Colorado sugar fields.

"My white officers made a speech to us and told us that we had nothing in common with 'white trash' who lynched us in the South," Gardner will tell the delegates at the World Congress. "They made us hate the white worker and incensed us to shoot at the strikers. All the same when I tried to join the American Legion I found my race color against me. My eyes began to open up. The attack on us in Washington when we tried to get the bonus made me realize more than ever that workers of all races had to unite to fight for their own class interests."

Gardner is a candidate for the assembly in Chicago on the Communist ticket.

10,000 MINE PICKETS MARCH

Elections for Vet Conference Begin

Rank and File Delegates From All States In New Drive for Bonus and Unemployment Insurance

AT OVERFLOW MEET IN CLEVELAND, FOSTER SCORES RAIL PAY CUT

In R. R. Engineers Brotherhood Headquarters City, Communist Scores Their Officials

Calls for Continuation of Such Struggle as Ruthenberg Led In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Here, where the \$25,000 a year Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has his headquarters, the treachery of the brotherhood officials was sharply exposed and denounced last night by William Z. Foster, Communist nominee for president of the U. S.

Foster showed how these officials handed the workers a wage cut of ten per cent on Feb. 1, without even taking advantage of the six months delay they could have got through legal channels. They gave the workers this cut with threats of expulsion for any who dared to struggle against it. They did this with the excuse that by yielding in the February cut they prevented a possible 15 per cent.

Now Another Cut. And now, Foster declared with scorn, they go back on even this frail excuse, and lay the basis for the other five per cent cut.

The plan of these officials in the railroad industry, Foster stated, is evidently to pretend to oppose the 5 per cent cut, and to let the Watson-Parker no strike law slash the workers' wages.

Foster called for intensive organization of committees of the National Railroad Brotherhood Unity Movement, and for full support of its program of strike against wage cuts, led by the rank and file strike committees.

Ruthenberg's City. Foster reminded the Cleveland workers that C. E. Ruthenberg, leader for years of the Communist Party and before that of the Left Wing in the Socialist Party, headed historic struggles in Cleveland. He reminded the Cleveland workers how they came out with Ruthenberg in gigantic demonstrations against the world war, and called on them to join the fight of the Communist Party.

The Western Telegraph Co. was also indicted for conspiring to violate and violating the lottery laws.

Party. The Communist platform has a plan: "Against Hoover's Wage-Cutting Policy!"

Cleveland workers were out in masses to hear Foster. Ten thousand stood in the hard rain on the Public Square, until the weather drove the meeting indoors. Then 2,500 crowded all seats of Engineers' Hall.

VOTE COMMUNIST Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.

United Front Conferences of all organizations and groups of veterans should be held on a city scale. These conferences will elect large rank and file executive committees and sub-committees (responsible to the Executive Committee) on publicity, speakers, finance and transportation.

These conferences will be entitled to five delegates.

In cities in which conferences are not held, organizations electing delegates should make reports directly to the National Conference Committee, 1 Union Sq., Room 715, New York City.

On THURSDAY MORNING, the Daily Worker carried a leading story in which it called on the workers to march to the office of the License Commissioner in a body in support of the demand that the money of the defrauded workers be returned to them.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the workers marched to the office of the License Commissioner, which was guarded by more than 100 cops and WON THEIR CHIEF DEMAND. The Efficiency Agency was ordered to reimburse the workers to the full amount of the money that it had stolen from them—\$800 or forfeit its license.

The Daily Worker will continue to mobilize the workers in the fight against these parasites. The "Daily," which voices the slogans of the Communist Party, calls for the abolition of these agencies and the establishment of free city employment bureaus to be run by the workers.

Workers, your "Daily" which fights for your interests so relentlessly, is in a desperate financial crisis. Unless the workers raise the full sum of \$40,000 in the next month the "Daily" faces the danger of suspension. Only \$5,000 of this amount has been raised in the past ten days.

Save the "Daily" for the growing struggles of the American workingclass against the starvation and war program of the Hoover government.

Contribute to the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" fund today, then get your shop-mates and friends to contribute and then contribute again.

Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 East 18th St., New York City.

I contribute \$..... to the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" Drive. Name..... Street..... City.....

MASS DRIVE CENTERS ON TAYLORVILLE

1,000 Join Strike On Hearing of Murder by Owners' Thugs

MILITIA PLANES SENT Trotsky-Muste Leaders Keep Few at Work

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Two hundred and thirty-five autos and trucks crowded full of striking miners came through Taylorville from the south this afternoon and the men camped along the highway near the Kincaid and Taylorville mines of the Peabody Coal Co., ready to start picketing in the morning. The parade was twelve miles long on the road. The sheriff's deputies retreated, and demolished the barricades over the highways as the miners approached. Women and children accompanied the march as far as Normal. Another section of the march was reported coming several thousand strong from Springfield and approaching the Langley mine of the Peabody Coal Co. near Taylorville. Most of the Kincaid miners quit today, and all the Tovey miners, over a thousand quit yesterday. The Tovey is also a Peabody mine. These four were the only ones working in this territory.

Delegates for the conference will be elected on the following basis:

How Delegates will be Elected

1. Posts of the WESL shall elect one delegate for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof.
2. Discussions should take place wherever possible in veterans' and ex-servicemen's organizations, and delegates shall be elected on this basis.
3. Five or more members of these organizations wherever this is not possible, and who agree with the call and program should elect one delegate.

4. Veterans who participated in the Bonus March in Washington shall elect delegates.

5. Mass meetings should be held in the residential and other sections of the large cities where veterans should elect delegates.

6. Groups of veterans in shops, factories, mines, farms or docks, or veterans not affiliated with any organization should elect delegates.

7. War veterans in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and State Militia should be urged to send delegates.

8. Women who served in the world war should elect delegates.

9. Groups of veterans and ex-servicemen in social, educational, political and labor organizations should elect delegates.

10. Gold Star mothers and fathers shall be invited to send fraternal delegates.

11. All unemployed groups, councils, and labor unions should be urged to send fraternal delegates.

Auxiliaries of veterans organizations or groups of five or more members of such organizations shall send fraternal delegates.

12. Speakers should be sent to social, political, fraternal, educational, agricultural organizations, and these organizations should be urged to send resolutions and greetings.

City Conferences. United Front Conferences of all organizations and groups of veterans should be held on a city scale. These conferences will elect large rank and file executive committees and sub-committees (responsible to the Executive Committee) on publicity, speakers, finance and transportation.

These conferences will be entitled to five delegates.

In cities in which conferences are not held, organizations electing delegates should make reports directly to the National Conference Committee, 1 Union Sq., Room 715, New York City.

BUILD UP NEW W.E.S.L. POSTS

Reichartz to Tour in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 18.—Three new posts of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League were formed here since the bonus marchers returned from Washington. Mass meetings are being planned to be held in all sections of the city where delegates will be elected to the National Conference of the W.E.S.L.

M. Reichartz, chairman of a local post, will tour the state of Wisconsin to organize new posts and arrange for the election of delegates to the conference.

BIG STONE GAP, Va., Aug. 18.—A new post of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League is forming here. A meeting will be held soon to elect delegates to the W.E.S.L. National Conference.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 18.—Following an organizational drive, a post of the W.E.S.L. was set up here last week.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—A drive to establish a post of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League here was launched early this week.

LEWIS JUSTIFIES MURDER BY THUGS Advises Smashing of Marching Miners

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—International President Lewis of the United Mine Workers is openly justifying beforehand any murder of Illinois striking miners that the deputies or militia may do.

From the International offices here he sent out another statement yesterday, denouncing the strike which now sweeps Illinois in defiance of his orders that the men take a \$1.10 per day wage cut. He assails the heroic march on Taylorville as "fantastic" and "the height of stupidity," and indirectly asks the deputies to shoot it up by saying: "Surely no miner is so ignorant as to believe that the peace officers and citizens of Christian County will permit their county to be overrun by a small group of short-sighted and irresponsible individuals."

Cop Shoots Seamen in Church Institute for Demanding Baggage

Call Mass Protest Meeting Tonight on the South St. Waterfront

Demand Removal of Institute Guards, Free Meals and Lodgings

NEW YORK.—In an attempt to halt a committee of seamen from the Waterfront Unemployed Council from forcing the return of a jobless sailor's baggage which was held in the Seamen's Church Institute for a small sum that the sailor was unable to pay, an institute cop fired three shots into the body of Leo Salman, member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Salman was taken to a hospital with one bullet in his head and two in other parts of his body and it is reported that he is not expected to live. A number of seamen were arrested and many brutally beaten.

Early in the day a jobless sailor came to the Waterfront Unemployed Council and reported that the heads of the institute had refused to return his baggage unless he paid the amount due for checking it. The seamen at once elected a committee of 25 to proceed to the institute and demanded the baggage.

Riot Squad Called. When the committee arrived at the institute and demanded the baggage the police riot squad was called. The sailors, joined by more in the institute, forced the police to retreat.

Cop Shoots Salman. At this point an institute cop grabbed hold of Salman and held him while another guard pumped three bullets into him. Police thereupon proceeded to viciously club the seamen right and left. Many were hurt. One sailor had his head split open. A number of workers were arrested.

The Seamen's Institute, located at 25 South St., has long been notorious for its vicious treatment of seamen. Heads of the Institute have collected thousands of dollars "for the relief of sailors," but everything that they get in the institute they are forced to pay for.

The Waterfront Unemployed Council, besides demanding the release of baggage held by the Institute, demands free meals and beds for the jobless sailors and the abolition of the institute police and stool pigeon system maintained to slug, murder and terrorize seamen.

Protest Today. Following the shooting of the Marine Workers Industrial Union issued a statement laying the responsibility for the shooting to Mrs. Roper, head of the institute.

A mass protest meeting will be held today on South Street, where the sailors will demand free checking of baggage, free meals and beds for the unemployed at the Institute and the abolition of the Institute police.

1,000 at Coney Island Prevent Eviction of Unemployed Worker

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 1,000 workers took part in a demonstration yesterday called by the Unemployed Council of Coney Island to back the furniture of an evicted worker.

The furniture of I. Korn, 2980 West 29th Street, an unemployed worker, was thrown on the street while he was out looking for a job. The Unemployed Council was immediately informed of the eviction by a worker and proceeded to mobilize the Block Committee, which in turn canvassed every house on the block.

The workers responded enthusiastically in one of the most militant demonstrations ever held at Coney Island. The furniture was put back into the worker's rooms in eight minutes.

Police watched the workers put the furniture back, but made no attempt

to interfere in the face of the militancy of the demonstration. The workers pledged themselves to march in the gigantic Relief March to City Hall on Sept. 10.

Overflows from the Skeleton River near Guthrie drove 75 families from their homes and partly washed out a bridge across the river. The Santa Fe Railroad's bridge is under water.

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Sweeping Victory Is in Sight for New York Fur Workers

UNION AND BOSSES ASS'N AGREE ON IMPORTANT POINTS FOR SETTLEMENT

Conference Still Going on to Conclude Agreement at Wage Increases

Mass Meet at Cooper Union Will Protest Murder Charge Frame-up of Larber

NEW YORK.—A sweeping victory loomed in the furriers strike yesterday when representatives of the Fur Trimmers Association were forced by the militancy and determination of the strikers to meet in conference with representatives of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and agree on most of the important points of the demands of the union.

Fur Strike Victories Mount to 163; More Settlements Loom

NEW YORK.—The following are additional fur shops settled by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The victories won in the strike now amount to 163. We give the names of the shops and the amount of increases won.

118. Jacob Cheiken	\$5-\$13
118. Silverman & Wolfe	\$5
120. Kigne Bros.	Union scale
121. Ehrenheimer	Union scale
122. Lerner	Union scale
123. Hans Bros.	\$5-\$5
123. Friedberg	\$5-\$5
123. Sol Rubin	\$5-\$5
125. Blier Bros.	\$5
127. Wittis & Spector Bros.	Union scale
128. M. Reiner	Union scale
128. Jack Federman	Union scale
128. Zaretsky	Union scale
121. Dubin	Union scale
132. H. Weinstein, Inc.	\$5-\$10
132. A. Ritter Fur Co.	\$3.00-\$10
134. Delon Fur Co.	Union scale
135. Goodman Bros.	\$5-\$10
135. Cooperman & Greenberg	\$5-\$5
137. Turner & Brooks	\$5-\$10
138. William Miller	\$5-\$5
138. Reiner & Bros., Inc.	\$5
140. Bradinsky, Katz, Eisenstein	\$4-\$10
141. Stanton Fur Co.	\$5-\$10
142. M. Neuman	\$5-\$10
143. Katic & Perlman	\$5-\$5
144. Sol Kupit	Union scale
145. Wolger & Goldschick	\$5-\$5
146. Estein, Berlitz, Glick	\$5-\$10
147. Jos. Babrow & Bros.	\$5
148. Prince Bros. & Shapiro	\$5-\$5
149. Fenster Bros.	Union scale
150. Puchs Bros.	\$5-\$5
151. Sellman, Frankel	Union scale
152. Radin Schatman	\$5-\$10
153. Hiltner & Kraus	\$5-\$10
154. Farberg & Goldman	\$3.00-\$5
155. Gruber & Pappas	\$5
156. Gineid & Pappas	\$5
157. Framm, Craig & Turner	\$5
158. Wagner, Hiltner & Breckner	Union scale
158. A. B. C. Fur Co.	\$5
160. S. J. Zimmerman	\$5-\$5
161. Birnbaum, Reber, Inc.	\$5
162. Kay & Weinstein	\$5
162. Shuenfeld	\$5

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

The Steel and Metal Workers Executive Board of the New York District of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union (formerly the Metal Workers Industrial League) will hold a very important meeting at the union's new headquarters, 80 East 11th St., Room 222, on Friday, August 19, 7:30 p. m.

What's On

FRIDAY—The West Side Unemployed Council will have a dance and entertainment at 418 West 23rd Street, at 8 p. m. Admission is 15 cents.

A general meeting of the John Reed Club will be held at the club headquarters.

Big Six United Front Rally of newspaper and job printers under the auspices of the Amalgamation Party will be held at World Assembly Hall, Pulitzer Bldg., Park Row.

The Alfred Levy Branch of the I.L.D. will have a social affair at 324 Vermont St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

A lecture on the Communist Election Campaign will be given at the Bath Beach Workers Club, 2773 Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Joe O'Neil will speak on the Center-Olympic at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave., second fl., at 8 p. m.

The Concourse Workers Club will hold an open air meeting at Walton Ave. and 174th St., Bronx, at 8 p. m.

The Steve Kalovis Branch, I.L.D. will hold their first meeting in their new permanent headquarters, 15 East Third St., at 8 p. m.

The American Workers Club will present a "Workers Symposium" at the Prospect Workers Club, 1157 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 8 p. m. Speakers from the Labor Sports Union, Unemployed Council, National Students League and other mass organizations will be present. Admission is 10c.

The following open air meetings under the auspices of the F.S.U. will be held at 8 p. m.

Moshulu Park Branch, 204th St. and Perry Ave., speaker, Wilson.

West Bronx Branch, 167th St. and Gerard, Bronx, speaker, Marshall.

Karl Marx Branch, 158th St. and Broadway, speaker, Cooper.

Downtown Branch, lecture at 216 East 14th St. Comrade Paul Miller will speak on "The Political Situation in Germany."

The installation of the first children's branch of the I.W.O. in Brighton Beach will take place at 140 Neptune Ave., 8 p. m.

Classified

WANTED—Large room, double window. Preferable Union Square location. Write Dabow, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St.

NIX-ROOM APT.—Suitable for doctor or dentist. Beautiful corner in Boro Park, 1481 186th St., Brooklyn.

COMRADE FLORA—A.V.D. asks write at once on your whereabouts. A.V.D., 2082 Fifth Ave.

FOUND—Will young lady who lost purse in my car on Wednesday call University 4-2191. Ask for Mr. Epp.

WORKERS WIN ALL DEMANDS FROM THE RED CROSS

Joined by the Starving Farmers and City Workers

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Aug. 18.—Unemployed miners here, the majority of them veterans of the recent heroic strike led by the National Miners Union, marched 18 miles to Williamsburg, county seat of Whitley County, and forced the Red Cross to distribute flour to them. The miners were accompanied by starving farmers from the surrounding section.

The Red Cross has always refused to distribute flour to the unemployed. Before the Unemployment Council was formed, the unemployed miners who complained against this discrimination were told by the Red Cross "to go to the Reds," with whom the miners are obviously sympathetic.

The 18-mile march for relief was led by Elizabeth Baldwin, wife of Julius Baldwin, the miner who was killed by operators' gun thugs in front of a Workers International Relief station last December. When the Red Cross again refused to distribute flour to the unemployed miners, they were joined by 125 local unemployed workers. Taken back by the militancy and determination of the workers, the Red Cross officials granted every one of their demands, including the right of a committee of miners to distribute the flour.

More flour was promised the miners in a few days. After several days had elapsed and no flour had arrived, the workers marched on the office of the Red Cross again. The Red Cross officials heard of the oncoming marchers and sent a truckload of 200 bags of flour to meet them. This, too, was placed in the hands of the miners for distribution.

Many workers joined the Unemployed Council as the result of its successful fight for immediate relief. The relief march took place in the same section that recently elected a School Committee on a Communist platform in spite of the most vicious terror.

CITY ELECTION NOTES

FRIDAY, Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, speaker: H. Lichtenstein. Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, speaker: H. Lichtenstein. Twenty-sixth Avenue and 86th St., Brooklyn, speaker: M. Blum. Brighton Court and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, speaker: B. Stallman. Twentieth Avenue and 78th St., Brooklyn, speaker: S. Licht. Seventh Ave. and 146th St., Harlem, speaker: F. Welsh, candidate 22th Assembly District.

FRIDAY, Eighth and Livingston streets, Manhattan, speakers: George Gill, Frank Gilmore, Milton Andrews. Tenth Street and East Broadway, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speaker: Sidney Mason. Henry and Pike streets, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speaker: Belle Caravan. Jefferson and Madison streets, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speaker: Robert Jones. Madison and Montgomery streets, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speaker: Harry Berg. Clinton and Broome streets, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speaker: Louis Schwartz. Seventh Street and Second Avenue, Manhattan, 7 p. m., speakers: Abraham Markoff, candidate for 14th Congressional District, Rutgers Square, Manhattan, 8 p. m., central demonstration, speakers: Molsaye J. Ogin, candidate 24th Congressional District; Joseph Porper, candidate 12th Senatorial District; Harry Bellinson, candidate 4th Assembly District. Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave., Bronx, central demonstration, speaker: Carl Brodsky, candidate for 23rd Congressional District. Columbus Circle, 142nd St., Harlem, 7 p. m., speakers: Kingston, D. Hill. 143rd St. and 5th Ave., Harlem, 7 p. m., speakers: Henry Shephard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. Taub. Lenox Ave. and 132nd St., Harlem, 7 p. m., speakers: Armon and Richard Goggin. 12th Ave. and 137th St., Harlem, 7 p. m., speakers: L. Landau and William Fitzgerald. Seventh Ave. and 137th St., Harlem, central demonstration, speakers: George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Lawrence Campbell, candidate from the 29th Congressional District; and John Hayes.

Frank O'Neil will speak on "The Terror in Cuba," at a meeting of the Checkers Club, York Avenue and 79th Street. Madison and 164th St., Harlem, speaker: Fisher. Eighth Ave. and 137th St., Harlem, central demonstration, speaker: George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Fifteenth Street and Avenue A, First Avenue and 24th Street, NALABADA. Third Avenue and Warren Street, Brooklyn, central demonstration, speaker: Henry Shephard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 7 p. m., speaker: N. Haines. Wysoff and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, preliminary meeting 7 p. m., speaker: J. Roberts. Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Avenue, Brooklyn, speaker: A. Taffler. Mermaid Avenue and 27th Street, Coney Island, speaker: I. Pinkson. Union square, Manhattan, speakers: Rubin Shulman, candidate 6th Assembly District; Joseph Porper, candidate 12th Senatorial District; Gillmore, Davidson and Andrews. Seventh St. and Avenue B, Manhattan, speakers: Nicholas Tarny, Henry Haskell and Maria Somers. Warren St. and Third Ave., Brooklyn, central demonstration, speakers: Henry Shephard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, St. Ann's Ave. and 139th St., Bronx, central demonstration, speaker: George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Central election campaign demonstrations.

PLANS FOR PRESS BAZAAR—NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Plans for the organization of the Annual Press Bazaar will be laid at a bazaar conference to be held in room 205 in the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., on August 25 at 8 p. m. The bazaar will be held on August 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 at Madison Sq. Garden. All working class organizations are urged to send two delegates each to the conference.

SUNDAY PICNIC—At the Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, there will be no free admissions at the gate. A limited number of tickets has been given to the Unemployed Council for free distribution.

What Are the Communist Party and Workers' Organizations Doing to Save the "Daily Worker"?

1. Aug. 21, Daily Worker, District 2 Picnic and Mass Features by the Proletarian League, Labor Sports Union, Pioneer Ex-Servicemen's League, Marine Workers Industrial Union and Russian Echoes, under the direction of W. Kirasnow. Speaker W. W. Weinstein, Editor of Daily Worker.
2. Aug. 27, Mapleton Workers' Club, 2008 70th St., B'klyn. Concert at 8:30 p. m.
3. Daily Worker Concert and Dance by Unit 5, Sec 15, Bronx, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1013 Tremont Ave. (near 177th St. Station). Main speaker: Comrade Sheppard.
4. Aug. 28, Coney Island Workers' Club, 2709 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn. Concert at 8:30 p. m.
5. Sept. 3, Bath Beach Workers' Club, 2709 Mermaid Ave. Concert at 8:30 p. m.

Born Three Years Ago and Already Starving



(Above)—A 3-year old son of a Los Angeles working class family forced to shine shoes to earn a few pennies for bread.

Farm Strike Spreads; Sheriff Is Disarmed

Farmers Block Roads in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota; Fight Milk Trust

Facing Ruin, Demand Price for Produce That Will Pay for Raising It

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The farm strike spread from Iowa into southeastern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska today, and Sioux City is completely hemmed in. Militancy of picketing is increasing. Sheriff Slocum fired a shot when 100 pickets at Stevens, S. D., stopped a fleet of five trucks loaded with farm produce which he and his deputies were escorting to Sioux City.

The farmers immediately rushed the sheriff and disarmed him. They turned back the trucks. On the Correctionville Road in Iowa, three live stock trucks with riders riding smashed through the crowd of farmer pickets who narrowly escaped being run over.

In general all trucks have been stopped by the farmers. They are fighting against ruin and exploitation. The strike is really two strikes, one by dairy farmers against exploitation by the milk trust, and the other a 30 day strike declared by the Farmers Holiday Association. (See Editorial on Page 1).

Comrade Louis Cohen Is Dead

NEW YORK.—A mass funeral is being arranged for by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for Comrade Louis Cohen who died of pneumonia after a few days of illness in the Lebgan hospital.

The funeral will take place today at 2 o'clock. It will begin at a hospital and will pass the office of the union, 131 W. 23th St., at 12:30.

tonight, (Friday night) include the following: Carl Brodsky, candidate for the 23rd Congressional District, at Claremont Parkway and Washington Avenue, the upper Bronx demonstration. Molsaye J. Ogin, editor of the Morning Freiheit and candidate in the 24th Congressional District, at the lower Manhattan demonstration in Rutgers Square. The Harlem central demonstration, at 127th Street and 7th Avenue, addressed by George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Upper Manhattan demonstration in Columbus Circle. Saturday's central demonstrations will be held in Brownsville, South Brooklyn, and Lower Bronx. In South Brooklyn, Henry Shephard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, will speak at Warren Street and Third Avenue. In the Lower Bronx demonstration, George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, will speak at 139th Street and St. Anne Avenue. Richard Sullivan, candidate from the 9th Congressional District, will speak at Pennsylvania and Suter Streets, in the Brownsville demonstration.

Helpful Information for Individuals and Groups

Those seeking temporary or permanent rooms and apartments in New York and those contemplating auto travel share-expense trips will find the classified columns of the "Daily" of special appeal—Let us be mutually helpful.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 5c. A WORD

HUGE GALA PROGRAM

WM. W. WEINSTONE, Main Speaker

LABOR SPORTS UNION
Baseball Game
Soccer Game
Mass Drill

RUSSIAN ECHOES
Directed by W. Kirasnow
MASS CHORUS
Russian Workers Singing Group

PROLET BUEHNE
Pioneer Play
"VOTE COMMUNIST"

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Recruiting Station

Daily Worker
PICNIC
AUGUST 21st, 1932
Pleasant Bay Park

TICKETS IN ADVANCE—25 cents
TICKETS AT GATE—35 cents

MOVIES of the Picnic Will Be Shown at the Acme Theatre Beginning Monday

PRINTERS MEET TO FIGHT CUTS

United Front Tonight Against Arbitration

NEW YORK.—Tonight, at the call of the Amalgamation Party, both the newspaper and job men of Typographical Union No. 6 will meet to form a united front to fight arbitration of wages and to win the union's demand for a shorter work week without reduction of wages. The meeting will be at 8 p. m. in the Pulitzer Building, World Assembly Hall. All union members are invited to attend.

Sunday is the day of the union meeting, and there will be a report and vote on the newspaper scale. There is a feeling among the rank and file of the union that the officials will try again to force arbitration on them. The publishers are demanding a 20 per cent cut.

The next Sunday there will be another meeting of the union, a continuation of the discussion of the book and job scale. The Publishers League (employers) asks reductions of wages amounting to 25 to 50 per cent. The employers want to make a new classification of job printers of men who break up type and distribute it. This group would be cut to \$30 a week, a reduction of 50 per cent, with the employer retaining the privilege of using the low paid men on other work, and using still lower paid office boys on the breaking up.

One Scale!
The Amalgamation Party is on record for one scale for newspaper and job men, and for a united front of the rank and file to win the union's proposed newspaper scale as adopted at the July 17 meeting this year, and for no arbitration.

"SIGN OF FOUR" AT THE CAMEO TODAY
"Sign of Four", a Sherlock Holmes thriller featuring Arthur Wontner, opens at the Cameo Theatre today. The picture was produced by Basil Dean, noted English stage director. The cast also includes Ian Hunter and Isla Bevan. Wontner was seen here on the stage in "The Captive", in "The Mariners".

Unemployed Council Gets Relief
JAMAICA, N. Y.—The local Unemployed Council won immediate relief for Mrs. Koster of 110-04 New York Ave. Mrs. Koster, with two children and no means for support was denied relief at the P. S. 85 Emergency Relief Station because she has not lived in New York for 2 years. The action of the Council won \$10 a food ticket and recommendation for a job.

The Unemployed Council holds its regular meeting on Monday nights at 109-26 Union Hall St.

Amusements

"SIGN OF 4"
with Arthur Wontner

"CITIES AND YEARS"
SOVIET DRAMA
THE WORKERS Acme Theatre
11th Street and Union Square

"CLOWN GEORGE", NEW SOVIET FILM, OPENS AT ACME SUNDAY
"Clown George", the latest Soviet film to reach these shores, will have its American premiere at the Acme Theatre this Sunday. This is the first of five Soviet films which the Acme has contracted with Amkino for initial showing in America.

The story deals with the struggle of the Red Army against the whites in the Civil War which took place in the Ukraine. It is a gripping tale of the days when not only the White Armies, but the foreign invaders, overran the country and laid waste to the Ukraine. Here is a picture of action and revolution. Those who have seen the film in its special showing claim that "Clown George" is one of the most interesting and engrossing movies ever shown in America.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J. PICNIC
Sunday, Aug. 21, 1932
at NATIONAL PARK
On LINCOLN HIGHWAY, METUCHEN, N. J. (Between Pines and Stetson Rd.)
GOOD DANCING — GOOD MUSIC — Sports—Singing—Refreshments
ALL WORKERS WELCOME

Call for Signature Drive Shock Troops

NEW YORK.—A call for shock troops to collect signatures on the outskirts of New York, where local Communist candidates are in danger of not going on the ballot, was issued today by the United Front Election Campaign Committee.

"Certain sections of New York, near the city, have shown great weakness in obtaining the signatures necessary to put the local candidates on the ballot," the statement said. "It is necessary, for this purpose, for shock troops to be organized immediately to collect these signatures. Workers and sympathizers who wish to volunteer for this vital work are urged to report immediately to Room 505, 50 East 13th Street, for instructions."

Westchester Jobless Fight On; Demanding Release of Prisoners

YONKERS, N. Y., August 17.—Yonkers and White Plains workers and jobless are planning new struggles for unemployment relief without discrimination, for the right to meet, and for release of arrested jobless leaders. They do this while two workers still lie in the General Hospital after being beaten up in the dark by police, twice, once in the patrol wagon. They were arrested at the demonstration for the right to meet in the streets, Wednesday, Aug. 3. One has internal injuries, and the other has 37 welts across the body.

Their demands were for cash relief in working class neighborhoods, instead of the tainted canned goods jobless workers get as payment for their work for the city. And, especially in the Seventh Ward, many Italian workers are discriminated against and get nothing.

Yonkers Unemployed Council, I. Capuani and Thomasselli Sebastiano are serving 30 day sentences each in Westchester for the jobless.

Organizations Are Already Preparing for the

SIXTH ANNUAL Daily Worker Morning Freiheit Young Worker Bazaar

Madison Square Garden

New York

THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
SUNDAY
MONDAY

October 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

Collect articles and greetings and send it immediately to the Bazaar Headquarters

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Men and Women
CHRONIC AILMENTS

Skin, Nerve and Stomach Disease and General Weakness Treated. All Modern Methods Employed. Charges Reasonable. Free Examination and Consultation. Blood Examinations and X-Rays.

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ATTENTION COMRADES!
Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CATERER

50 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and Help the Revolutionary Movement
BEST FOOD REASONABLE PRICES

EAT AT THE
ROYAL CAFETERIA
827 BROADWAY
(Between 13th & 14th Sts.)
Real Food, Real Service, Preferential OUR WORKERS MEMBERS OF F.W.I.U.

Workers Nitgedaiget and Unity

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY FOR WORKERS' VACATION IS NOW BEING OFFERED BY OUR TWO COOPERATIVE CAMPS

This is a Proletarian Plan to serve you.

\$12 a Week (Organization Tax 50c)
Week-end Rates: 1 Day \$2.25; 2 Days \$4.25; 3 Days \$6.25

WEEK-END ORGANIZATION TAX 10c PER DAY
Bunks for Home Cooking in Nitgedaiget Are All Rented

Profits of both Restaurants go to Communist Dailies, Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit.

USUAL CULTURAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITY
Travel By Our Own Cabs Direct to the Camps.
Our Cabs Have Special Signs On Them

For any information call Estabrook 8-1400

COPS CLUB FOOD WORKERS IN N. Y.

Workers Demonstrate Against Injunction

NEW YORK.—Police viciously attacked a demonstration of workers yesterday who were protesting against the injunction which the A. F. of L. local and the bosses had gotten out against the Food Workers Industrial Union in an attempt to break the strike at the Brunswick Cafeteria at 237 W. 37th St. One worker, Garcia, who was cracked on the head by a cop's club required several stitches in his scalp.

The Brunswick was a 100 per cent union shop for the past three years signed up with the Food Workers Industrial Union. The bosses, backed by the association entered into a conspiracy with the officials of Local 302 A. F. of L. The 13 workers were locked out and the cafeteria re-opened with A. F. of L. signs in the window. Only four A. F. of L. workers out of a crew of 13 or 15 who are non-union are employed under the control of the Food Workers Industrial Union every worker was a union member and was protected on the job by the union.

As usual, the A. F. of L. officials and the bosses went to the notorious injunction issuing Judge Black and obtained one of the most vicious strike-breaking injunctions against the Food Workers Industrial Union after it turned the lock-out into a strike.

The demonstrations against the injunction and the strike-breaking actions of the A. F. of L. is receiving the support of the workers in the garment center among whom are many A. F. of L. members.

Against Imperialist War; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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EYES EXAMINED BY REGISTERED OPTOMETRISTS

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AD Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

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Special Rates to Workers and Families

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Daily Worker

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Farmers Are Beginning to Fight

MASS starvation is hitting the farms as well as the cities. And the farmers, also, are beginning to fight. This was already shown in the Bonus March. This is the main significance of the "farmers' strike" movement in the Middle West and North West. The conditions of the farmers have become so intolerable, so impossible, that large numbers of them are engaging in mass actions directed against the marketing monopolies, the packing houses, the dairy trusts and the grain elevators. Unemployed workers are helping the farmers to picket the roads. Radicalization reaches ever new masses.

The sharpest struggles at the moment center in Sioux City, Iowa, in an area that was long considered the most "prosperous" agricultural territory in the world. For several years these farmers have been sinking into the swamp of bankruptcy. This year the farmers are often not receiving even the cost of marketing, not to speak of the cost of production of their products. It is the usual thing for a farmer to receive \$2.50 for a well-fatted hog, which he has raised for six months and \$5 worth of feed. Many farmers send a cow to market, and receive back a check for 15 cents, the net return after deducting railroad rates and commissions to the market agents; sometimes instead of a check for a few cents, he receives a bill for a few dollars deficit. In Sioux City, the farmers are receiving \$1 per 100 lbs. of milk containing 3.5 percent of butter-fat. Last year these same farmers witnessed a large number of their cattle suddenly condemned and slaughtered by the State officials on the grounds that they were suffering from "tuberculosis" and only stopped these measures by mass resistance.

Formerly Iowa was predominantly a corn-raising state. On the advice of the Hoover administration, the farmers tried to escape from the ruinously low price of corn by introducing dairy and diversified farming. But their last condition is worse than the first. Hoover's advice brought them, not salvation but more complete ruin.

Now these ruined farmers, not only in Iowa but throughout eleven states, are making a desperate effort to force up their prices by a "market strike." This struggle must be supported. But at the same time we must warn the farmers that if they confine the fight only within the "rules of the market," in which monopoly capital holds all the key positions, they cannot secure any radical improvement of their conditions.

The movement must rise to a higher political level, sharpen its slogans and demands, and unite its forces with those of the militant working class. So long as this movement keeps itself in narrow limits of the "market," it will benefit only a few rich farmers. The poor farmers who really require relief in order to live, must take control of the movement (in which they are the main force), and direct it toward relieving their unbearable load of debt, interest and taxes.

While it is necessary to point out the limitation of the so-called strike movement of the farmers, yet this movement is highly important and must receive decisive support from the workers. It would be entirely wrong to consider that the "farmers' strike" is directed against the workers, in the sense of raising the price of foodstuffs in the city. The prices which the farmers are receiving have only the most remote relationship with the city market prices for foodstuffs; there is an enormous gap, which represents mainly the gains of monopoly capital which controls the marketing machinery (banks, railroads, creameries, terminals, elevators, packing-houses, refrigerators, etc.) not to mention the terrific amount of pure waste and destruction that accompanies capitalist marketing of farm products. It is finance capital monopoly capital, which is grinding down the impoverished farmers and the workers at the same time, both by means of direct exploitation and by monopoly control of the market. Wholehearted support for the struggling farmers is therefore called for by the Communist Party. It is necessary to give this support also in the form of deepening the demands of the farmers, connecting up the farmers' movement with the Communist Election Campaign, winning the farming masses for a fight to realize the point in our Election Platform, which represents the most pressing immediate needs of the farmers throughout the country.

Emergency relief for the impoverished farmers, with restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes, and from forced collection of rents and debts.

The struggling farmers must cut themselves loose from those agents of finance capital, the so-called "progressive" politicians, the Farm Bureaus, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Farmers' Union, etc. Everyone of these organizations is carrying through the policy of Wall Street, even when it pretends to be in "opposition." They are leading the farmers into a blind alley. The farmers must set up their own committees of action, on a neighborhood and township scale, unite these committees together by counties and regions and States, controlling and directing their own fight, and turning it more sharply against their real enemies. They must build organizations in the reactionary farm organizations to fight for a militant defense of their own interests. They must not allow the rich farmers to control their organizations, because the rich farmers always come to an agreement with the banks and corporations at the expense of the poor farmers. They must direct their struggles up with those in the cities, and with the wage-workers on the land, who must more and more come forward as the champion also of the demands of the impoverished farmers.

Workers and farmers, build a united struggle against the monopoly price system, which drives down the prices paid the farmers in the country, and drives up the prices extorted for food from the workers in the cities!

Workers, support the fight of the farmers against starvation! Direct the struggle against the real enemies, the landlords, banks, corporations, and monopoly capital generally!

Farmers, deepen and broaden your struggles, unite with the working class, break with the capitalist political parties and politicians, fight for the platform of the Communist Party and vote for Foster and Ford on November 8th!

Letters from Our Readers

A correspondent who signs himself "Anxious" writes us that it is four weeks since his application has been put in for membership in the Party and there has been no reply. He further states that he was told that it has been submitted to Section 5. If our correspondent will send in his name and address, we will assist him in having his application immediately considered.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The Daily Worker welcomes letters from workers and farmers of mass suggestions for building up a paper, in the editorial and circulation departments. We will try to print as many letters as possible that are sent in.

New York City.

At the last conference to improve the Daily Worker too little was said about making the Daily a force toward the revolutionary unions. A certain section should provide a study of conditions in the shops, and organizational plans, how to approach the workers, etc. I am certain many workers have ample material concerning organizational experiences.

I really can't adjust myself to the continuations of first-page stories on the third page. Each article easily could be completed on one page. The leading articles might be continued in the first column of page two.

As we have advertising in one section, so we might have sections devoted to foreign news or union matters.

F. F.

Within the limits of our space, the Daily will try to give every day news on the Trade Union struggle and once a week specially, developments in the inner life of the revolutionary trade union movement. This will be done on page 3.

The Daily is attempting to establish regular features on pages 2, 3 and 4 which will include regular and increasing amounts of material on the election struggle, unemployed struggles, trade union struggles, foreign and Soviet Union news, etc.

We are trying to reduce the continuation of which the comrade complains and will try to establish the policy of no continuations.

—EDITOR.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Detroit, Mich.—How the Socialist Party makes a united front with bosses against the struggles by workers against the danger of new imperialism war and against armed attack on the Soviet Union may best be seen when the most reactionary bosses' paper here, the "Free Press," carried an announcement that "Kenneth Kneeder, blind Socialist speaker, will talk on unemployment, Monday, August 1, at the following place . . ."

The Socialist leaders in this way made a pitiful attempt as they lackeys of the ruling class to keep the workers away from the anti-war demonstration. The workers who still sympathize with the Socialist Party or who carry membership cards of this treacherous party, should ask themselves whose party this is.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—In the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library of July an article called "Maintaining Library Service" contains a resolution of the American Library Association which reads in part: "This country has millions of unemployed men and women whose spirit is threatened by idleness and deadly discouragement. These and other millions are in greatest need of finding in free library service . . . one of the few opportunities for renewing their faith in organized society."

It is a pity that the American Library Association is not more active in providing such opportunities for the unemployed.

The power of doing all the negotiations with the manufacturers in the name of the Central Strike Committee.

INFLUENCE ON BRADLEY

This Bradley, a rank and file worker, immediately began to show the influence of boss ideology. He continually harped on "cooperation" in his reports to the strikers, and for the sake of "peace" made many concessions to the manufacturers. Under his urging the strikers finally consented to a compromise scale of \$212½ per hundred dozen hose. This the manufacturers rejected. This the strikers refused to accept the agreed scale. This was the Adams-Mills Hosier Mill employing 600. The workers of this mill repudiated the Central Strike Committee and are still out, battling for their original demands of \$2.25.

Tactics of Bosses

The Owner of the Barking Dog Threatens to Bite!



The government of Manchuria is abruptly reviving the old Russo-Manchuria boundary dispute, the Manchukuo Foreign Affairs Commissioner in Harbin in handing the Soviet Consul General a demand for withdrawal of Soviet frontier troops stationed within sight of Manchouli, News Item.

Southern Workers Fight

By DAVE DORAN

RECENTLY 300 workers walked out of the boarding department of the Guilford Hosiery Mills of High Point, N. C., in resistance to a wage cut and thus started a struggle involving 20,000 workers, and almost paralyzing all industry in a region embracing five industrial towns. Leaving their departments, the workers were joined by all hands of the mill, who began an organized march upon every mill in the city. They soon closed down every furniture and textile mill there.

Unemployed workers showed complete solidarity with the strikers. Thrown out of jobs by the ruthless stretch-out and speed-up system of the furniture and textile barons, who were now forcing the employed to exist on a starvation wage, the unemployed hurled themselves into this fight for bread.

STRUGGLE SPREADS

This was on Monday, July 18. By sun down, 150 mills employing 20,000 workers of textile, furniture and hosiery industries in High Point, Thomasville, Vernersville, Jamestown and Lexington were closed down. The large number of these were young workers.

For two days the strike embraced these five towns. Then the hosiery workers of High Point, coming from 24 mills, united together under one strike committee. They raised the demand of \$2.25 per hundred pair of half hose, a sum they were receiving before a wage cut on April 1. Since then two cuts had taken place, one on July 1 and the last on July 11, against which these workers came out on strike. At the time of the strike some mills were only paying \$1.50.

REIGN OF TERROR

Simultaneously, the authorities began attacking and persecuting the unemployed, arresting 25, holding them incommunicado, and thru terror succeeded in isolating the unemployed from the strikers.

STARTS

The police and the local newspapers raised the cry of "hoodlums" and "hating agitators" against the unemployed and to the delight of the manufacturers, this propaganda seeped through the strikers and was echoed by D. V. Bradley, the elected chairman of the hosiery strikers' committee.

With the unemployed terrorized and thus temporarily out of the picture, the strike in the sections outside of High Point began to disintegrate.

Meanwhile, in High Point, Bradley was busy building a narrow craft ideology in the hosiery strikers. He made statements openly, urging the hosiery workers to remain in the industry of High Point, to go back to work as "this is a hosiery strike." Also inexperienced and lacking leadership, the furniture workers became quickly demoralized and returned to work.

During 1929 and the early part of 1930 witnessed the development of the hosiery industry in High Point. This was during and after the historic labor struggles of Gastonia and Marion, N. C. A large number of the strikers from these places secured employment in the High Point hosiery mills. With them they brought the valuable experience they accumulated in these strikes. This bore fruit in the excellent strike apparatus they built during the High Point stampede.

Department committees of the hosiery strikers were elected at mass meetings, then mill committees were formed at a mass meeting of these, who in turn formed a broad Central Strike Committee. The mill committees had the task of drawing up the demands for every worker, farmer and file workers were elected at mass meetings, then mill committees were formed at a mass meeting of these, who in turn formed a broad Central Strike Committee. The mill committees had the task of drawing up the demands for every worker, farmer and file workers were elected at mass meetings, then mill committees were formed at a mass meeting of these, who in turn formed a broad Central Strike Committee.

Why the best strike of Colorado in May 1932, at the height of the thinning season? Why the struggle of Camp Hill, Alabama, resulting in death and injury to many, but also a victory for the sharecroppers? The miserably long hours and small pay, the terrible working conditions of the women and children in the beet fields, who labor most of the day on their hands and knees in the cold and dampness; the semi-serfdom of the croppers of the South, and the additional burden of the Negroes—national oppression, are a few of the points covered in this booklet.

In this pamphlet the country is divided into five great farming areas—shown very clearly and simply in a map—and each region is dealt with separately, at the same

The Story of the High Point, N. C., Strike; Other Struggles and Immediate Tasks

tioning with the manufacturers in the name of the Central Strike Committee.

INFLUENCE ON BRADLEY

This Bradley, a rank and file worker, immediately began to show the influence of boss ideology. He continually harped on "cooperation" in his reports to the strikers, and for the sake of "peace" made many concessions to the manufacturers. Under his urging the strikers finally consented to a compromise scale of \$212½ per hundred dozen hose. This the manufacturers rejected. This the strikers refused to accept the agreed scale. This was the Adams-Mills Hosier Mill employing 600. The workers of this mill repudiated the Central Strike Committee and are still out, battling for their original demands of \$2.25.

Tactics of Bosses

The tactics of the mill owners throughout were to give the workers plenty of latitude. They felt as long as the revolutionary unions remained out of the strike, they would be able to keep the strikers

under control. Thus they did not call in state troops, nor did they make a determined attempt to operate the mills. But they did call in "experts red baiters," Department of Justice Agent, Abernathy, who testified before the Fish Committee, and other hirelings from the Gastonia and Marion vicinities who were reputed to be familiar with Communist organizers.

A reign of terror was begun against the "reds." Hotels were searched, strangers getting off trains questioned, cars with New York license plates followed and searched, Bradley and the local press raised a cry in union against all "outsiders." The strikers were led to believe in every way that police protection was necessary to protect them from the "reds." In this atmosphere strode A. J. Muste with Lawrence Hogan of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and Beulah Carter of the Hosiery Workers Union. They were welcomed with open arms by the same authorities who arrested the four organizers of the National Textile Workers Union, holding them incommunicado for five days after spiriting them away.

Beulah Carter was arrested by the police the first day in High Point. Police explained they thought she was a "red." She was released after Hogan winked at the police.

N.T.W.U. ACTIVE

The National Textile Workers Union has been active among the strikers throughout the struggle. The workers who have returned are now talking organization and are seriously considering building the N.T.W.U. Leading strikers are distributing the Daily Worker in High Point, despite the police terror. The workers feel convinced that although the strike resulted in a partial victory, even this may be torn from them unless they are solidly organized. They also understand that more strikes are to come. In this connection, it is safe to say that Muste and his gang are becoming discredited among the workers.

The High Point strike, in setting a revolutionary example to the workers of the South, has thrown the entire state of North Carolina into ferment. Three-hundred workers are still battling against a wage cut in Mt. Airy, N. C. They have chosen a young worker as their strike leader. In Salisbury, N. C., 300 more are fighting a wage cut. In Hickory, N. C., several hundred textile workers are out on strike. Workers of Burlington are talking strike under the leadership of the N.T.W.U. All of these strikes are spontaneous.

The outstanding shortcomings of the N.T.W.U. in the present situation is a failure to give every-day guidance to the strikers of High Point, while intensifying their efforts to take advantage of the situation to continue and spread the strike throughout the south under its leadership.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

A number of steps must immediately be carried out, including the following:

(1) The National Textile Workers Union must make the south as a main concentration point of the Union, particularly in connection with the present strike.

(2) The Union must definitely turn its face to the youth, seriously considering their problems and grievances and take advantage of their willingness to struggle. In the above strikes at least half of those involved were youth and all arrested for their militancy were young workers.

(3) The Union must develop a mass distribution of its literature, reaching those workers unable to reach thru organizers.

(4) A movement for the release of the unemployed workers arrested in High Point for their strike activities must be started now by the Union.

(5) Unemployed Councils must be built by the Union in the mill villages of the South and thru unity of the employed and unemployed in a real struggle for relief begun.

scarcely make any impression on the aggregate figures for the whole textile industry.

When a small plant in Allentown or Pawtucket takes on a hundred workers it means nothing for the industry as a whole or the hundreds of thousands out of jobs for a year or more. When these plants are closed down by the hundreds no mention was made in the press. But when a few of them open up it is considered front page news even in the big city papers.

It should also be noted that most of the mills that are opening up are doing so only after they have bludgeoned their workers into accepting further wage cuts. The mills hope by these "adjustments" to land more orders and increase profits in the cut-throat competition of the market.

What is in store for the poor farmers of our country? The "relief" plans of the Farmers Union? The "plowing under" or destruction of their crops? The writer proves how futile such plans are, showing that despite large crop destruction last year, prices continued to fall.

Since this is the first pamphlet dealing with farmers, it gives a general picture of the situation. Of course, everything dealt with can be merely a general view. But it serves as a starting point which must be reinforced. Here a program or "way out" for the farmer is merely suggested. This must be followed up with something more definite. The necessity for the organization of farmers is clearly brought forward—the necessity for bringing together of workers and farmers. "The American Farmer" shows the city workers that they can have a necessary ally—if they will devote much time and energy to the winning of the farmers (as has been done to come extent in North Dakota and Minnesota) for the common fight against the bosses.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. By George Anstrom. International Pamphlet No. 22. 16c. (Reviewed by G. DANIELS)

This pamphlet begins to fill the gap of sorely needed working class literature dealing with the conditions of farmers. Particularly since this is the first of its kind, is its material valuable, and it is necessary for every worker, farmer and organizer to familiarize himself with its contents.

Why the best strike of Colorado in May 1932, at the height of the thinning season? Why the struggle of Camp Hill, Alabama, resulting in death and injury to many, but also a victory for the sharecroppers? The miserably long hours and small pay, the terrible working conditions of the women and children in the beet fields, who labor most of the day on their hands and knees in the cold and dampness; the semi-serfdom of the croppers of the South, and the additional burden of the Negroes—national oppression, are a few of the points covered in this booklet.

In this pamphlet the country is divided into five great farming areas—shown very clearly and simply in a map—and each region is dealt with separately, at the same

time contrasting the conditions of the farmers here with those in the Soviet Union.

What is in store for the poor farmers of our country? The "relief" plans of the Farmers Union? The "plowing under" or destruction of their crops? The writer proves how futile such plans are, showing that despite large crop destruction last year, prices continued to fall.

Since this is the first pamphlet dealing with farmers, it gives a general picture of the situation. Of course, everything dealt with can be merely a general view. But it serves as a starting point which must be reinforced. Here a program or "way out" for the farmer is merely suggested. This must be followed up with something more definite. The necessity for the organization of farmers is clearly brought forward—the necessity for bringing together of workers and farmers. "The American Farmer" shows the city workers that they can have a necessary ally—if they will devote much time and energy to the winning of the farmers (as has been done to come extent in North Dakota and Minnesota) for the common fight against the bosses.

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A STORY OF WORKERS' CHILDREN HOMESICK PIONEER

By MICHAEL GOLD

FOR the first time in the pioneer camp, little Peter Semashko acted like a sour old man. He wouldn't hike, play baseball, go swimming, or sing around the campfire. He just lay around on the grass, in the hot sun, sulking with his cap over his eyes. When some one talked to him, he snarled. When the dinner gong rang, he rushed to the table, gobbled his food like an angry wolf, and rushed off.

The kids noticed all this and avoided him. Life was too full of fun to bother with anyone so mean. He looked queer, too. Pete was 12 years old, but undersized, almost like a dwarf, with a great head and red floppy ears. His big head was shaven and there was a lump in the middle of it, like an onion, and three zigzag scars. The other kids were tanned by the sun, but Pete's face was wrinkled and pale. He had blue fierce eyes, always set in a frown. Who was he frowning at? Some of the smaller kids got to fear this silent strange figure. He certainly was queer.

Laura Wylie, the blonde, lively office worker who was acting as Pioneer leader, guessed what was wrong with little Pete. He was probably undernourished, starved, sick. He was one of the strikers' kids from Paterson. Proletarian kids often acted that way the first few days in camp; it took time for them to get adjusted to the shock of wholesome regular food, pure air and undisturbed sleep. But Pete was the worst she had seen.

She meant to talk to him, to snap him out of it, but she was always feverishly busy, of course, and there was also something on her mind. This was Comrade Laura Wylie's first summer as a Pioneer leader, the work was new and worried her. And last week the national organizer had called to inspect the camp, and had criticized her work.

Comrade Laura Wylie had neglected the political and educational side of the camp, he said. The daily readings and talks at the campfire were not enough. They were too much like the methods of the capitalist schools, where everything is forced on the children from above.

She must find some way of translating politics into the children's language, said the national organizer. She must give them some group task, something to arouse their enthusiasm. "Life is the best teacher," said the organizer, "give them something real, not these continual lectures."

But what? This question was always burrowing like a worm deep in the mind of the young leader, while the rest of her mind was busy managing fifty husky, noisy workers' kids. So Pete was neglected, and she might have forgotten him completely, if he had not gotten into a bad fight.

There were five other boys in the tent. One night after lights were out, they lay talking in the dark, as kids will. The moon was bright through the open flaps, and sweeter than any song, came the smell of fresh mown hay and the sawing of katydids all the hills. It was a beautiful night, and the kids giggled and wrestled, they were too happy to sleep.

But Pete lay on his stomach, face

buried in the pillow, and said nothing. Suddenly he turned over, leaped to his feet and boys were amazed and yelled, "Shut up!" They looked at his white, nervous face and blazing eyes. "Why must we shut up?" yelled Abe Gross, a clothing worker's kid from New York. "Because you're a bunch of sissies," yelled Pete. "You're not real Pioneers, you're sissies." This started a row, for no boy likes to be called a sissy, and no Pioneer certainly allows anyone to tell him he is not a real Pioneer. So the boys argued with Pete, then suddenly Pete punched Abe Gross and then Ruby Martin, a Negro comrade from Harlem, defended Abe, because Abe was small, and in a few minutes the tent was like a cage of wild monkeys. Ruby and Pete punched each other, while the other boys yelled and shrieked. It woke the whole camp, and Comrade Laura had to come over and separate them. She put Pete in another tent for the night, and then went to sleep herself, thinking of his problem.

The next morning, after breakfast, she took him for a walk to a quiet little spot in the green, cool woods. They sat on two big stones by the brook. Pete had his cap pulled over his eyes, and wouldn't look at her.

"Comrade Pete," Comrade Laura began. "I know you're not happy at this camp and I want to find out why. What is it you don't like?"

"Nothing," Pete muttered.

"You mean you hate everything and everybody here?" the leader asked.

"No."

"What do you mean, then?"

"I wanna go home."

"You're homesick, Pete?"

"I don't know," he muttered. It was hard to make him talk, or get any sense out of him. For a moment Comrade Laura, looking at his undersized body and big head, had the sinking feeling that perhaps this child was abnormal.

But she went on talking; she tried to make him understand why it was important to have Pioneer camps for workers' children, why kids must become healthy, strong and intelligent so as to be better soldiers for proletarian freedom. She told him about the Soviet Pioneers, and what they had accomplished, and she explained the rules of the camp, and why there had to be rules. She rambled on trying to say anything that might stimulate him and interest him, but it was all no good. Pete growled at her; he wouldn't talk. At last she decided to let him be. She brought up the matter of last night's battle in the tent.

"Why did you call the other boys sissies?"

No answer. Pete stared gloomily at the silver ripples in the little brook.

"Do you think a good Communist Pioneer calls his comrades sissies?"

No answer.

"And doesn't a good Pioneer cooperate with his comrades? Doesn't he show some interest in the campfire meetings, listen to the talks on Soviet Russia and the revolution?"

Still no answer. Pete pulled his cap lower, spat, and a sudden snarl tightened his mouth. Comrade Laura began to despair when she saw that look on his face; this child seemed hopelessly corrupted, a slim product of capitalism.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

Cannery Tricks Workers to Get Prosperity Pictures

Unemployed Called for Non-Existent Jobs in Sacramento Plant

Crowds Lured by Advertisement Provide News Reel With Fake Movies

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The Sacramento Bee and the Sacramento Union are now playing up the opening of the canneries.

Libby McNeal's cannery here recently advertised to start. The papers gave it a good write up. Of course they didn't expect to earn a living. They gave up that hope long ago. But some of the more optimistic did think that they might get enough work to keep alive.

Bullied by Police.

The police were there to line them up and bully them around. The Universal News Reel was there to take a moving picture of this proof of prosperity. The lickspittle maitre-ds of the prostitute press were there with their note books and cameras to give full publicity.

It was a wonderful day for every one save the workers, who stood for five hours in line in the boiling sun, and after their pictures were taken were sent home again as the cannery decided not to open after all. It seemed that it was the picture they wanted, as they had to have a picture of prosperity. So now you can read all about sunny California's prosperity and even see the movie to prove it.

8-Hour Law Violated.

Now what about conditions in the canneries that are supposed to be running? In the first place, we have an eight-hour law and a minimum wage law of 35 cents an hour here for womp. That is one fine thing

about Southern California. It protects its women workers—on paper. How does it work?

In the first place, the women punch the time clock when they leave work, but not when they arrive. The actual time is figured at 25 cents an hour, and the starting time is filled in to make the rate 35 cents. This is the theory.

In actual fact, a girl who works 8 hours draws \$1.65. But steady work means every other day, as the work is staggered, practically all the girls are on piece work, and those who do work by the hour are lucky to get four hours in, as a rule they can make 50 cents every other day if they are lucky, and very fast.

Beginning with Monday's issue, the Daily Worker will publish serially on this page Whitaker Chambers' short story, CAN YOU HEAR THEIR VOICES?

This story of the Arkansas farmers' fight for food, originally published in the New Masses, has since been translated in various languages and has been read by workers in the Soviet Union, Germany, France and other countries. Comrade Chambers' story is especially timely in view of the present farmers' strike in Iowa.

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