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(Section of the Communist International)

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THE WEATHER—Local Thunder Showers.

1898, 1917-1933?

The army and navy circles, new Napoleons and Jellicos are grooming themselves for a gigantic war which the officers and admirals deem inevitable.

These feelings of the swashbuckling militarists do not come out of the thin air, but stem from Roosevelt's plans to explode capitalism out of crisis through war. They come from the very substantial increased war budgets.

In the capitalist press little as possible is said about these war preparations, the grand scale naval building and the grooming of the army. The war preparations are glorified as job providing activities of the government, as harmless, peaceful aid to the harassed workers. But in the trade journals of the American war lords we can learn a great deal.

Take this comment on what the army is doing from the Army and Navy Journal:

"The organization of the United States into Corps Area Commands has proved sound. The ability of the army to take so huge a task in its stride scarcely attracting the attention of the country or of the press has been due to the decentralization of effort to nine small war departments, each more efficient than that in Washington at the outbreak of the World War."

Without attracting the public, the army has been made more efficient than at the outbreak of the World War, preparatory to the outbreak of a new war.

FROM another source, the July issue of the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings", in an article by Howard G. Brownson, Ph. D., we learn that the "internal" policy of Roosevelt is the preparation for a new imperialist expansion somewhat on the lines of 1898 and 1917. Dr. Brownson says:

"Now the nation is commencing that sharp internal readjustment which has inevitably led in the past to another period of great outward expansion—1776, 1812, 1845, 1898 and 1917."

To these dates Roosevelt is seeking to add 1933 as the greatest slaughter of them all for colonial plunder and world markets.

The army and navy are getting ready. Roosevelt is starting wartime propaganda to get the minds of the workers ready for the new slaughter.

Against the war program of the bosses we must rally the mightiest demonstration of the workers ever witnessed on August 1st, International day of struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

How Wages Can Be Raised

Can and will Roosevelt raise wages?

Every capitalist newspaper is blazing with headlines: "DRIVE TO RAISE WAGES!"

Every worker is vitally interested to know what there is in this. We have given codes for this industry and that industry—and now all employers are asked to sign a "blanket code" which it is said will raise all wages everywhere, for everybody. (They are not to sign agreements with trade unions of the workers, but "with the President"—whatever that means.)

NEVER has there been such a colossal swindle!

Roosevelt and his code will not raise real wages—and could not, even if they were intended to. The Roosevelt program on behalf of the big bankers and trust heads who put up the money for his election, is to find a way out of the present economic crisis not at the cost of the big employer. This means to lower the whole standard of living of the working class—that is, "to lower labor costs." This means less bread, less meat, less milk for every worker's family—if the "New Deal" succeeds. The Roosevelt program includes the inflated dollar and higher prices of everything the workers must buy. Roosevelt says so himself. And—if the capitalist press is now talking about a "drive to raise wages" by Roosevelt—it only means that besides cheapening the dollar and raising prices, Roosevelt intends to discourage and to prevent organization and strikes of the workers to resist the lowering standard of living which all of this implies.

That is what Roosevelt's "drive to raise wages" would amount to at best, if it worked! And it is accompanied by a speed-up which means every worker must produce as much or more for every dollar of wages! But everybody sees that the workers are becoming ever more ready to fight against this outrage. Therefore it has to be dressed up with a lot of sound and fury about "raising wages" in order to deceive the workers into accepting the various industrial "codes" and the "blanket code." Talk about "wage raises by Roosevelt" is intended to paralyze the will and the power of the workers to organize and fight in this crucial hour, where starvation and slavery are the inevitable penalty of inaction.

WAGES must be raised! They can be raised!

But they can be raised only by the action of the workers themselves, not by "good will" of capitalists (and their presidents) whose interests are to lower wages as they are now lowering them. The whole standard of living of the working class—which is sliding to hell accompanied by the capitalist newspaper tune of "Drive to Raise Wages" and the "Blanket Code Blues"—can and must be raised by the rallying of the whole working class to a savage struggle against the Roosevelt slave code system, the Wall Street Industrial Recovery Act.

In every shop and factory of the United States our class faces the most profound and sacred duty—the duty to fight for the right to live for ourselves and our children.

In every shop and factory, in every mine, and on the docks of every seaport the interests of the workers is to prepare for determined struggle. We can and will raise wages—by fighting!

Roosevelt's Cheap Promises

A whirlwind, hysterical campaign under the slogan of a blanket code, has begun by Roosevelt through a letter directed to every exploiter in the country.

This, says Roosevelt, is a drive for jobs. He promises 6,000,000 jobs. Roosevelt's guaranty that he will create 6,000,000 new jobs soon after Labor Day is the fact that he failed to create the 3,000,000 jobs he promised before the summer was over through the industrial recovery act.

Promises come easier to Roosevelt than strikebreaking for the A. F. of L. leadership.

The industrial recovery act is not designed to create jobs but to smash the struggle for unemployment insurance. Through a barrage of war propaganda, through straining every publicity channel of capitalism, Roosevelt is striving through promises to keep the employed and unemployed from a united struggle for the most crying need of the working population of the United States—social insurance.

Against the flimsy promises of jobs, millions of jobs, the class conscious workers should wield the forces of the tolling masses, employed and unemployed, for the demand of unemployment insurance.

Jobs are a phantom, but the starvation of the jobless millions is real. To smash the illusion that are being created now and that will intensify as the Roosevelt war-time campaign gets into full swing, we must speed the organization and struggle for relief, for social insurance.

More than ever, these words of the Open Letter, adopted by the Extraordinary Conference of the Communist Party recently held, ring out clearly and truthfully:

"We did not devote our full energy to the campaign for unemployment and social insurance—a campaign offering the possibilities of welding the employed and unemployed, part-time and unemployed workers together against the bourgeoisie . . ."

"Closely linked up with the mobilization against the wage cut offensive is the campaign for the organizing of the struggle of the unemployed and part-time workers for immediate relief, and the organization of the struggle for UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE at the expense of the government and the employers."

Roosevelt's campaign for illusory jobs, should be answered by a real, wide mobilization of all workers for unemployment insurance.

Unemployed Council Smashes Forced Labor in Shenandoah

U.M.W.A., COUNCIL WORK JOINTLY IN SUB DISTRICT 3

Pete Onesik Tells Mine Meet of Many Homes Without Water

By HERMAN MICHELSON
Daily Worker Special Correspondent
SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 23.—The Unemployed Council here smashed the forced labor system—the first community in the state where it was killed—with two mass marches to the county court house and picketing. Now, with unemployed miners' water being cut off by landlords, the council is guiding the situation toward other mass demonstrations to force the town to act. Demands made the authorities by the leaders of the Unemployed Council were denied.

At the United Mine Workers Sub-District board meeting Friday night Pete Onesik, union delegate and a leader in the Unemployed Council, made a strong speech demanding action. He told of miners' families where children are ill, being forced to carry water in buckets long distances because the landlord has cut off the water to save the 50 cents a month water rate.

Clarence Eisenhower, a miner with three children, one ill with a mastoid condition, and who hasn't had a pay check for nearly three years, reported that the landlord had actually taken the kitchen sink out of his home, plugging the pipes.

"I going to get water," Eisenhower shouted. "If I can't get it any other way—well, I've got seven sticks of dynamite in the house, and I'm going to get that water turned on again."

Joint Action
The subdistrict of the United Mine Workers is now committed to act. Three delegates from the Unemployed Council sit with the mine board, and three union delegates act with the Council. Today the basis for mass action the mine board voted to first expose the landlords in the local press, and if action is not immediately forthcoming, to make the mass demonstration.

Even on the basis of conservative government figures, Schuylkill County ranks third among Pennsylvania counties in extent of unemployment, with nearly 50 per cent of all workers reported completely jobless—not counting the part-time workers. Relief for a family of five is \$3 a week; single men, \$1. At first the town tried to put men on relief to work cleaning sewers, prettifying the parks, etc.—laying off regular workers. The Unemployed Council stopped that in short order.

How do unemployed miners without reserves live? There is an extensive Hooverville, and for some there is the business of coal "picking." This is simply a matter of going out to the strippings, digging out the coal, and selling it. There have been battles with the Coal and Iron Police, and the work itself is extremely dangerous since, working more or less surreptitiously and without machinery, the miners can't do proper timbering and simply have to take big chances. Some have been killed, others badly hurt in cave-ins.

How They Live
At Lost Creek, a mine village near by, the colliers have been shut down 14 or 15 months. The miners had gone out in regular day and night shifts, and digging out the coal—for themselves. The Coal and Iron Police attacked them. The miners were beaten up singly, sometimes arrested or driven off. They massed together and showed the police they were determined to use their picks and shovels as weapons of defense.

The miners' wives hurried to the scene, armed with kettles of boiling water and the police backed down. Word came from the company that the miners could go ahead and take the coal, but must only do it during the day. Nevertheless the miners are working two shifts regularly, taking out the coal and selling it.

They get little enough, \$2 or \$3 a ton for the finest anthracite in the world, for which the bootleg dealer who trucks it to the cities gets \$10—but to this small extent

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Striker Victim of Police Bullet



Claude Seifer, shot in the leg when police attacked picket lines at the Dextdale Mill at Lansdale, Pa. The boy is pointing to Seifer's wound.

Unemployed Worker Wounds Wife, Kills Self in Insane Fit

NEWARK, N. J.—Driven insane by six years of unemployment and poverty, Joseph Cusimano, 39, probably fatally wounded his wife with an ax and killed himself by shooting himself through the left temple Sunday.

Cusimano is the father of five children, four of whom had been sent to live with relatives, because of his inability to support them. Mrs. Cusimano is in the City Hospital where little hope is held for her recovery.

AFL HEADS MAKE PEACE PACT TO DEFEAT STRIKERS

Police Chief Held on Bail for Shooting 2 of the Workers

(By Special Daily Worker Correspondent)

LANSDALE, Pa., July 22 (By Mail).—After the battle—the sell-out, Lansdale's heroic young hosiery strikers, who have been fighting tear gas, mounted police and hidden snipers are being held back from further action by their A. F. of L. leaders, who have just made an agreement which seems likely to take the heat out of the strike.

Chief of Police Theodore H. Lowell was arrested and held under \$3,000 bail for shooting Wilbur Kriebel, 19, and Claude Siler, 29. Both were shot during a picket demonstration at the Dextdale Mill last Thursday. Strikers reported that an unidentified man stood on the roof of the plant deliberately aiming at the workers below and firing, wounding the two youths. Now the identity of this man is believed established as the chief of police who is held as the one having done the shooting.

After the two workers were shot in front of the Dextdale mill, in a battle which focused the attention of the entire state on this little town, it became evident that strike breakers would think twice about trying to enter the mill again. Before the mass picketing in the afternoon, Walter Bramley, A. F. of L. organizer had demanded that every one of the strikers get on the picket line at 5 o'clock in the morning. After the battle, with the strikers in a bitter fighting mood, a hurried conference was held at Harrisburg, with Gov. Pinchot, Miss Charlotte E. Carr, Pennsylvania's first woman Secretary of Labor; John W. Edelman, organizer for the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Sheriff Haseltine S. Lever, of Montgomery County, who turned the tear gas loose on the strikers, and two of Lever's vicious deputies.

The result was a "peace pact." No more mass picketing. Gov. Pinchot sends in a full complement of state troopers, to prevent violence from any source, to protect the rights of persons and property." The A. F. of L. organizers agree to "co-operate with the troopers."

Burgess Elmer K. Bean, who brought in the sheriff when the Dextdale mill decided to try to break the strike, will have nothing more to do with picketing the three mills, the Dextdale, Interstate and Arcadia.

His job is done, and as he put it to this correspondent, "I have no interest in the strike—I don't own any stock in the company."

The A. F. of L. men in full agreement, Gov. Pinchot said: "I am convinced that with good will, we can work through the strike without further violence."

No one who saw the strikers in action on Thursday believes that if they held back now and let the Dextdale mill and the others bring in strike breakers, it will be for any other reason than the deliberate flattening out of their fighting spirit by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

MASS MEMORIAL TONIGHT HONORS 3 BOLSHEVIKS

Gussev, Zetkin, Stokes Tribute at New Star Casino

NEW YORK.—Sergei Gussev, Clara Zetkin and Rose Pastor Stokes, taken from the ranks of the world revolutionary movement by death, will be honored tonight at the mass memorial meeting to be held in New Star Casino, 107th St. at Park Ave.

"Tonight's meeting will ring forth the protest of the New York workers against the attempts of the brutal Hitler regime to assassinate the imprisoned leaders of the heroic Communist Party of Germany," said Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who is to be one of the speakers.

Continuing, Comrade Minor said: "Our meeting tonight will be a demonstration of our readiness to defend the Soviet Union against the militarist designs of world imperialism. It will be an indignation rally against the fascist measures of the Roosevelt National Recovery Act; against mass unemployment, wage cuts, hunger, evictions; against the terrorization of the militant unions; against the oppression of the Negro people."

Other speakers to address the meeting are William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Marguerite Young for the Rose Pastor Stokes Testimonial Committee; Rose Wortis of the Trade Union Unity League; Carl Brodsky will be chairman.

The Freiheit Singing Chorus will play selections. The admission is 15 cents.

CLEANERS MEET TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—All cleaners, dyers and pressmen are called to a mass meeting tonight, 7 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Plaza and 15th St., to draw up a workers' code for the industry, and to elect delegates for the Washington hearing on the code. Members of A.F.L. unions and non-union workers are also invited.

GOV'T PROTECTS PROFITS OF BIG GRAIN GAMBLERS

GoGes Into Market to Prevent Losses to Speculators

NEW YORK.—To save the profits of the big gamblers in grain and cotton, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has issued rules to the grain exchange declaring that the government would not allow the price of wheat and other grains to drop below Thursday's figures.

"That this is solely in the interest of wealthy grain speculators, is admitted by the New York Times, which says in its Sunday edition:

"This drastic action to control grain prices was taken by the government when it became known to adjustment officials that several large speculators had been caught on the long side by the decline of the last few days and were unable with their large commitments to cover the increased margins that were being demanded. The only alternative would have been to sell out these large accounts with the open of the market Monday, with the result of a further break in prices."

To save the millions of "these large accounts," the government has stepped into the grain market.

Delegation to Leave Today to Investigate Conditions on Farms

NEW YORK, July 23.—Robert M. Lovett, professor at the University of Chicago and one of the editors of The New Republic will be one of the members of a delegation setting out to investigate farm conditions in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

The delegation organized under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, is headed by Jack West, farmer and farm expert, and includes Granville Hicks, professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and writer, Obad Brooks, literary critic and others.

The first open hearing at which farmers will be called to testify as to living conditions among the farming population, will be held on Wednesday, at Dublin, Pa.

UNION MEN AND JOBLESS JOIN IN AUGUST 1 CALL

T.U.U.C. and Unemployed Councils Urge Workers to Fight War, Fascism and Roosevelt Slavery Act

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council and the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils today called on all their members, on all affiliated organizations, and on all workers employed and unemployed, to come out in mass on August 1st, against war and Fascism.

"Addressing itself to all union workers, in the A. F. of L., the independent unions, and the unions of the T.U.U.L., the T.U.U.C. declares:

"Sisters and Brothers, August First 1933 will mark the 10th Anniversary of the World War, in which millions of workers were killed, maimed and crippled; in which billions of dollars, in war debts, which are now being squeezed out of the workers, were squandered.

"Already the imperialists the country over are feverishly preparing for another world slaughter, which will be particularly directed against the Soviet Union, the only country in the world where the workers rule, and are building Socialism in the interests of the working class.

"During the past four years of the capitalist crisis the war preparations have been intensified. While mass unemployment exists in all other industries, the war industries in all countries, including the United States, are running at full speed.

Recovery Act A War Act
"The Recovery Act, which is being boosted as an act to bring better conditions to the workers, is in reality a plan to intensify the mobilization for war. The many assignments of funds by Congress, supposedly to assist the unemployed, are being used to build up the biggest Navy in the world and thus hasten the menace of another world slaughter.

"Sisters and brother trade unionists, we the workers, have nothing to gain by a war which will be fought in the interests of the bosses. Another war will simply mean the sacrifice of more millions of the best sons and daughters of the working class. We must raise our mighty voice in protest against another world mass slaughter. We must come out in the tens of thousands to tell the bosses that we will fight against the attempt of the bosses to save themselves from the crisis at the expense of the workers.

Sisters and brothers, we call on you to come out in thousands in the August First demonstration and demonstrate against the war plans demonstrate against the bosses war, of the bosses against the Soviet Union. Demonstrate against the National Slavery Act. Demonstrate for the right to build our unions as weapons of struggle for the right to strike for decent living conditions. All trade unionists will gather at 38th and 39th Street East of Sixth Ave. on August 1st.

Many Anti-War Rallies in N. Y. Before Aug. 1

NEW YORK.—Six rallies on Friday, July 28, and a great central rally on Saturday, July 29, will be held by Section One of the Communist Party in preparation for the August 1 demonstration against war.

The first Friday meeting will be at noon in front of the Morgan Steamship line at 12th and West Sts. At 8 p.m. rallies will be held at 19th St. and Second Ave., at 7th St. and Avenue A, at Clinton St. and East Broadway, at Thompson and Bleecker Sts., and at South and West 4th Sts.

A bicycle parade arranged by the Young Communist League will call at each of these meetings.

On Friday at 8 p.m. a great central rally will be held at 7th St. and Avenue A. The Young Communist League is arranging a parade which will start at Rutgers Sq. and end up at 7th St. and Avenue A.

Hearing for Palumbo, Framed Anti-Fascist Worker, in L. I. Today

NEW YORK.—The hearing for Michael Palumbo, anti-fascist worker framed on a felonious assault charge at the meeting of Smith's Kahki Shirts in which Antonio Fierra was fatally shot, in Astoria, L. I. July 14, will be held this morning 9:30 in the Magistrate Court, 115 Fifth St., Long Island City. (The court can be reached with the IRT train from Grand Central Station to Jackson Avenue Station).

A detailed story by Louis Colman, of the fascist attack on Astoria, July 14, which resulted in the framing of Palumbo and Athos Terzani, the latter for murder, will be in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Newark Plans Set for Aug. 1 Demonstration

NEWARK, July 23.—Many organizations have already decided to participate in the August 1 anti-war demonstration called by the Communist Party in Newark, at Military Park at 6 p.m. Among them are the I.W.O., Trade Union Unity League, Unemployed Councils, Anti-War Committee, Conference Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism, and many other fraternal organizations and clubs.

"The army of unemployed will again grow—relief is being cut off—suffering will increase—in order that the army and navy may be built up 'second to none!' Billions for war—but the workers may starve.

"On August 1 we must put forward with all energy the demand for Unemployment and Social Insurance all war funds for the unemployed. The bosses are driving fast to war. We must fight against it. We want bread and the right to live. All out on August 1st!"

"We Are At War," Is Slogan of Roosevelt Blanket Code Drive

Cover Failure to Provide Jobs in Summer By Promise of 6,000,000 Jobs By Sept. in War-time Propaganda Campaign

\$15 per week.

Roosevelt claims this will put 6,000,000 men to work soon after Labor Day. When the national industrial recovery act was originally public works construction, the president declared it would put 3,000,000 men to work. Not one worker has been employed to date on public construction funds coming from the industrial recovery act, and thousands of textile workers were fired when the first code went into action in the textile industry.

The blanket code idea which is supposed to be voluntary on the part of the bosses but compulsory for the workers, provides for a 35 to 40 hour week with wages ranging from \$12 to

\$15 per week.

plotters of labor, such as Sears Roebuck & Co., have accepted the voluntary blanket code, finding its fits in well with their slave driving schemes and low wage systems.

To rally the workers to accept the blanket code instead of struggling for higher wages, lower hours and unemployment relief, Roosevelt has set up a propaganda organization under the direction of General Johnson, comprising 600 speakers, writers and other propagandists. Tons of literature are being printed in Washington to be poured over the

country to whip up a war spirit. The four-minute speakers that told the workers in the last world war "to die for democracy" while Morgan & Co. cleared up billions, are to be introduced to aid Roosevelt in his latest attack on the workers.

Once created this war propaganda machine will not be allowed to rust, but will be used to push actual war propaganda to help Roosevelt spend billions for the army and navy and prepare for war.

The blanket codes are being sent to all bosses who are required to sign an agreement with President Roosevelt that they will operate under the \$12-\$15 wage minimum pending the approval of individual codes for each industry.

JURY DISAGREES IN TRIAL OF 6 ARRESTED MAY 1

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—After deliberating 30 hours, a deadlocked jury failed to agree on a verdict in the case of the six workers on trial here for one month because of May Day demonstrations. The jury was discharged and five of the defendants ordered to report August 14th at which time a retrial will be ordered or the charges dismissed. Those on trial were Lawrence Ross, Sam Davis, Mack Shone, Louis Fisher, Daniel Seigal and Paul Stern. The bail on Davis was ordered exonerated and his case taken off the calendar.

The trial was political throughout. It was evidenced by the division of the jurors, six to six, in the case of Lawrence Ross, former Communist candidate for mayor, who conducted his own defense and who spoke on the history and significance of May Day and on the Communist election campaign platform in his address to the jury. During the deliberations, it was revealed later, one juror proposed acquitting all the other defendants if they agreed to convict Ross. After the jury was discharged, Judge Irwin Taplin called them into his chambers and asked how it was they could not agree on Ross.

One of the jurors has asked that Communist literature be mailed to her, and six of them are contemplating writing a letter to Mayor Shaw demanding the removal of the red squad.

A. L. Wirin and Andrew M. Strong, attorneys for the International Labor Defense, conducted the defense of the other workers along class struggle lines.

FORCE RELEASE OF TAMPA FOUR

TAMPA, Fla., July 17.—Final freedom has been won for all the Tampa prisoners by the International Labor Defense and the mass pressure of the workers organized in the defense of the victims of the terror of the Tampa tobacco manufacturers.

J. E. McDonald, Mario Lopez, Enrique Bonilla and Felix Morris freed on a writ of habeas corpus and again re-arrested.

McDonald was held twenty-four hours longer, while officials sought to organize a mob to "take him for a ride" when he left the jail. For this purpose reports were circulated and published in the Tampa press that he had threatened the lives of various prominent citizens.

On the contrary, however, he was enthusiastically received everywhere by the workers who formed a voluntary guard for him against any attempt at thugery.

KILL N.Y. YOUTH IN FOREST CAMP

NEW YORK.—When Abraham Yancovitch was killed in a forest labor camp on July 13 his body was returned to his relatives with a certificate that death was caused by a "cerebral hemorrhage, cause unknown." Insistence of the family for further information brought the answer in the form of a telegram to the dead boy's brother, Harry Yancovitch of 1382 Bronx Rd. that "Yancovitch was struck in a fist fight by Geriole Santriana, another enrolled man and acting sergeant."

After the boy's murder the other recruits were warned to keep quiet about the whole matter.

WHAT'S ON

Monday
Workers' School Summer Term opens this week. Registration is accepted this week for any course before its first session, at the school office, Room 301, 35 E. 12th St. Attention Musicians! The newly formed, formed jazz band of the W. I. R. needs 1 saxophone and 1 cornet player. Our rehearsals on every Monday at 8 p.m. at 29 St. Marks Place, near 2nd Ave.

The newly organized I. W. O. branch of Spanish Naturalists invites all workers to a picnic and dance on July 30, at Camp Annabelle in Staten Island. Trucks leave at 8 o'clock in the morning from the Spanish Workers' Center, 1413 Fifth Ave., corner 14th St. Fare to the camp is 60c one way. Admission 10c, tent for a tent for the whole day 25c.

Taback Defense Conference today at 4 p.m. at Ambassador Hall, Claremont Parkway and Third Ave.

Brownsville Organizations: The Brownsville Boro Daily Worker Conference has been called off for July 25th, but will be held August 2nd at 1813 Pitkin Ave. Notify your delegates of this change.

Hinsdale Workers' Center will have a lecture by Earl Browder July 25th at 8:30 p.m. at Premier Palace, 1813 Pitkin Ave. Topic: "Roosevelt's New Deal and the War Danger." Proceeds for Communist Party. Reception of Helen—Chorus W. L. T., 42 E. 112 St., Tuesday at 8 p.m. Male voices needed.

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5 Bombs Rock Three Homes of Progressive Miners' Union Leaders

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., July 23.—The homes of three leaders of the Progressive Miners' Union were bombed here today.

The first explosion rocked the home of Andrew Newman, local board member of the Union, tearing away part of the foundation and shattering windows.

A few minutes later another bomb exploded at the home of Neal N. Reese, attorney for the same union.

The final explosion took place at the home of Jack Stanley, president of Amalgamated Local 9 of the union.

Commemorate Hushka-Carlson Day on Thursday

ANNIVERSARY OF BONUS MARCHERS KILLED BY TROOPS JULY 1932

NEW YORK.—New York veterans, Negro and white, will commemorate the first anniversary of the murder of William Hushka and Eric Carlson on Bloody Thursday, July 28, 1932, when armored tanks, bayonets and tear gas were used to force the eviction of the Bonus Marchers from Washington.

The last Thursday of each July has been designated by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League as Hushka-Carlson Day, when veterans will rally to do honor to the memory of their fallen comrades, who laid down their lives for not only the veterans' cause, but for all oppressed masses who are being unmercifully ground down every day in the interests of the system of capitalist exploitation.

Veterans of all wars, their families, all workers and sympathizers, are invited to participate in the memorial program on Hushka-Carlson Day, next Thursday afternoon. There will be an assembly at Rutgers Square (East Broadway) at 3 p.m. From there, a parade will leave for Madison Square (23rd St.) at the Eternal Light. After a brief stop, the procession will continue to the north end of Union Square for the final rally. Prominent speakers in the veterans' movement, including leaders of the Bonus March, will make addresses.

C.C.C. REPLACES LOCAL WORKERS

FORCED LABOR AT 15c. USED TO HIT WORKERS

NEW YORK.—Young workers in Camp Durn, near Bountiful, Utah, are working on the roads at a cost to the government of less than 15c an hour, doing work that local unemployed could do at 50c an hour, reports a recruit who quit the camp because of dissatisfaction with the conditions.

Great dissatisfaction has been aroused among the local workers by this practice of the "New Deal" of importing forced labor at starvation wages to compete with local workers.

This young worker told of meeting about 60 other youths from other forest camps in four western states on the train that brought him east. They all had the same story of working at a ruinous wage scale on projects that should have employed home labor.

Twenty workers have already left from this one camp because of complaints about the hard work and the rotten food. Most of the boys in this camp are from New York and vicinity.

The boys work seven hours a day on a diet of sour milk, coffee without sugar, half-cooked potatoes, corned-beef hash and prunes.

Grumbling and complaints over the work and the food are growing among the boys.

Iron Workers Plan Organization Drive

NEW YORK.—An intensive drive among inside ironworkers under the leadership of the expelled A. F. of L. Local No. 52 and an Organizational Committee of inside men, was organized at a meeting held in last week's Temple, 243 E. 84th St., last Friday, where steps were taken to build a committee of inside and outside iron workers.

Karlin, Socialist leader, and Karasik, under the guidance of the officials of the International are doing their utmost to split the ranks of the workers. They called a meeting of inside iron workers on Thursday at the Rand School which about 50 were present, and attacked the rank and file workers who are organizing under militant leadership.

Another mass meeting is called by the Executive Board of Local No. 52 in conjunction with the Rank and File Committee. This meeting will be held on Friday, July 28, at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. All iron and bronze workers are urged to be present at this meeting.

Terror Fails to Halt Harlem Rent Strike

NEW YORK.—The Lower Harlem rent strike at 128 E. 111th St., continuing with the tenants solidly together despite the terroristic actions of the landlord, Jacob Cohen. A street meeting of 500 workers in front of the house sent a protest delegation to Mayor O'Brien who refused to see them because he was busy with the Fascist aviator Balbo.

Cohen is employing a squad of gangsters and a policeman to intimidate the workers. The cop beat up two kids who live in the house. Two thugs broke into the vacant apartment into which the sympathetic janitor had his furniture carried by the workers after he was evicted, ripped the wires out and attempted to flood the rooms.

CHICAGO JOBLESS HEAD IS CLUBBED AT SCHOOL MEET

LOCKNER HELD BY COPS IN PSYCHOPATHIC WARD; 8 OTHERS JAILED

CHICAGO, July 23.—After being brutally clubbed in the lobby of the Chicago Stadium, where a meeting of the "Save Our School" Committee was in progress, Karl Lockner, local leader of the Unemployed Councils, was arrested on Friday and taken to a psychopathic hospital. Eight other workers were also jailed.

When Lockner demanded that he be heard at the meeting, called by the Committee to force the School Board to rescind its economy program, he was forcibly carried from the platform by police, and taken to the lobby where the beating took place. Workers who witnessed the attack were indignant. Many others, however, were unaware of what was happening.

Superintendent of Schools Bogan, given permission to speak offered a substitute plan proposing that "public volunteers stand on street corners with tin boxes to collect money for school supplies. The Save Our School Committee was forced by the assembly to reject this plan.

The topic of cuts in teachers' pay was sidetracked under the plea of "Save American Civilization."

John Fitzpatrick, of the local A. F. of L., was roundly booed when he praised the police handling of the teachers' demonstration.

Lockner and other workers came to this meeting after the Unemployed Councils had been especially invited by the Save Our School Committee to take part. The Committee, composed of teachers who opposed the program of the School Board in abolishing high school, athletic and art courses, etc., has been infested with politicians and others who see in this movement a chance to destroy all possibilities of effective action and an opportunity to garner votes.

Washington, D. C. City Hospital Admits Patient Is Starving but Discharges Her in Two Days

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Emaciated and ill, Beulah Kinkaid lies in the Georgetown University Hospital, her husband and baby by her bedside—all are victims of a ghastly two-month battle against hunger.

The baby, Billy, gurgles happily. He doesn't know that his parents used their last money to buy him milk while they lived on a daily loaf of bread donated by a neighbor.

The trio came here two months ago from Harrisonburg, Va. Almost penniless, Kinkaid thought that surely he'd find a butcher shop in town that would have a job for him. They brought their home along with them—a low wooden room, built on the body of a light motor truck. Arriving, they obtained permission to park on the side lawn at the home of Ed Thompson, near Rosslyn, Va.

Daily Kinkaid, tramped into town. Some days he walked 20 miles, looking for work. But he couldn't find it. And daily the couple's small store of money dwindled.

The baby got his milk but last week, Mrs. Kinkaid, wasting away under the strain, collapsed and had to be taken to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital where they said "most of her trouble was malnutrition."

Still, they discharged her after a couple of days and, with a small donation from a social worker, the pair again took up the fight.

But Saturday night, she became ill again. Moaning, she was taken to the hospital where the social worker secured a bed for her thru a connection.

Workers Throw Gas Bombs Back at Police

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23.—Police firing into a crowd of 800 workers, led by the Unemployed Council demonstrating against an eviction in East Liberty, resulted in three wounded. Tear gas bombs, thrown by the police, were hurled back by the enraged workers.

At least four have been arrested on a charge of rioting.

The Unemployed Citizens League participated in the demonstration.

Two of the wounded were immediately rushed to the hospital in a critical condition. The International Labor Defense is organizing a widespread campaign to fight the police brutality.

DELEGATES PLAN KNIT GOODS DRIVE

Call Mass Meeting for Thursday

NEW YORK.—Plans for an immediate trade-wide campaign for wage increases averaging 25 per cent, shorter hours, defense of week work, and other improved conditions were launched last Saturday at the conference of 312 delegates of knit goods workers representing 63 shops. Of these shops 59 are unorganized.

Delegates from Newark, 6 delegates of Ridgewood Links & Links knitters, and 25 delegates of unemployed knit goods workers participated.

Plan Immediate Drive

The conference elected a committee of 10 to draw up the final draft of a code to present to Washington, but it was voted not to wait for the Washington hearing but to plan an immediate campaign for improvement of conditions, for an increase in membership, and for a strike fund.

A mass meeting of all knit goods workers will be held this Thursday at 6 p.m. at 108 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, where a report of the conference will be given.

All unemployed and active union members are urged to report at the union offices, 131 West 28th St., N. Y. C., and 103 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, to help in the campaign.

Workers School Opens Summer Term Today

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL opens today, with eight special courses and five classes in Principles of Communism. Three of the new courses are: Science and Dialectic Materialism, with Stephen Graves and D. Ramsey as lecturers; the Development of Trotskyism in the U.S. and History of the Communist International, both by Sidney Bloomfield. There will also be two courses teaching the Russian language.

CARPENTERS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—The carpenters of the Greenbaum Woodworking Co. went out on strike Friday against the maneuvers of the boss in refusing to sign the agreement with the union.

All carpenters are urged to come to the picket line every morning at 138 East 25th St., near Lexington Ave.

Mother Found Starving, Gave Last Food to Baby

MOTHER STARVED TO SAVE HER BABY

Mrs. Beulah Kinkaid, her husband and (inset) their baby, Billy.



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POLICE SHOOT 3 IN EVICTION FIGHT

WORKERS THROW GAS BOMBS BACK AT POLICE

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VOTE STRIKE IN SLIPPER TRADE

MASS MEETING CALLED FOR TOMORROW

NEW YORK.—Over 70 delegates representing 20 slipper factories voted to call a strike in the slipper trade of all organized and unorganized shops, at a conference held Saturday at Irving Plaza Hall, by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. The date for the strike has not been set.

The strike will be called to demand recognition of the union and for a minimum wage scale ranging from \$1 an hour for experienced workers.

A committee was elected to draw up the minimum wage scales on the basis of piece work rates, and to present the demands to the bosses.

It was decided to call a meeting of all slipper workers belonging to the union tomorrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall.

TABACK DEFENSE CONFERENCE TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—A conference to map plans for mass defense of Leon Taback, an unemployed worker framed by the police for his activities in leading the struggles of the jobless, will be held tonight, 8:30, at Ambassador Hall, Claremont Parkway and Third Ave.

Organizations are urged to send delegates.

STAGE AND SCREEN

NEW FILM AT RIVOLI IS BANAL ATTEMPT TO GLORIFY NEW DEAL

By H. M. WICKS

"This Is America," the current picture at the Rivoli, is a reproduction of a few news-reels depicting isolated events during the period from 1917 down to the present. The purpose of the picture is to give a panoramic view of the leading events as they occurred in the United States—the United States entered the war in 1917, the strike wave of 1919, the "boom" years of Coolidge's regime, the 1928 presidential campaign, the Wall Street crash of October, 1929, and the election of 1932 followed by the inauguration of Roosevelt with his "new deal."

From the first flash to the last the "plot" is transparent—to build up a background for eulogy of Roosevelt and his attempts to find a capitalist way out of the crisis.

The lines spoken by the announcer were edited by Gilbert Selde and for downright banality and drivel they surpass anything ever emitted from behind the silver screen.

The selections of news-reel pictures were also very poor, revealing the total inability of those responsi-

BOX WORKERS STRIKE FOR LIVING WAGE

TUUL LEADS 450 CHICAGO WORKERS AGAINST SPEED-UP

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Four hundred and fifty paper box workers of the Container Corporation struck last Thursday against a ten to twelve hour day, a 15 to 25 per cent hourly wage rate, and terrific speed-up.

The strike is being led by the Paper-Box Workers Industrial Union affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. Among the strikers are many Negroes.

In order to forestall strike action the company, prior to the walk-out, offered to raise the minimum hourly wage to 40 cents for men and 30 cents for women. But the workers determined to win a real living wage, marched from department to department, shut off the power and tied up the plant completely.

The company is now negotiating with the committee elected by the workers. A. F. of L. agents of the Machinists' Union, the Electrical Union and Steam Fitters Union were on hand to split up the strikers into craft unions. The workers rejected these splitting tactics and joined the Industrial Union. Even member of the A. F. of L. in the maintenance department joined the strike and the Industrial Union.

Relief is urgent to maintain the families of the strikers. The strike committee, of which Edward Haumann has been elected chairman, appeals to all workers' organizations to send relief to the strike headquarters, 357 West Chicago Ave. Relief work is being organized by the strike committee jointly with the Workers' International Relief.

Workers Needing Aid Increase to Nearly 1,000 a Day

NEW YORK.—Although newspapers are busy shouting Roosevelt's praises of a "turn to prosperity," the Welfare Council of New York City in its latest release states: "on the contrary, both the numbers of families assisted and the amount spent for relief were greater in June than in May, according to an analysis of the expenditures for relief made by the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council."

Pointing to the fact "that requests for aid are increasing rather than decreasing," the report indicates "that the daily average number of new applications received by the City Home Relief Bureau has increased from 881 in June to 943 in July."

William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council finds the usual stock in trade excuse, "that we may witness in the months immediately ahead the apparent paradox of definitely improving business conditions and at the same time little if any decrease in the total number of families requiring outside assistance for food, shelter, and other necessities."

Hoodlums in Attack on 16th Street Block Committee Center

NEW YORK.—Organized hoodlums staged an attack on the headquarters of the 16th and 16th St. block committee headquarters, at 432 E. 16th St., Friday night, severely beating a young worker, Ann Stewart, and causing injuries, perhaps serious, to another worker.

The threat was voiced by the leader of the gang to come back and wreck the place tonight unless they had moved the headquarters. "We'll blow out the brains of some of you, too," he was reported as saying.

The block committee has answered the threat of the thugs by calling for a mass meeting of protest at the headquarters, tonight. All workers of the neighborhood are urged to be present to smash this attempt to oust the block committee.

This block committee has done excellent work among the unemployed. Over a hundred families have received relief through the efforts of the committee which organized a picket line at the Home Relief Bureau at 78th St. and York Ave. and forced the payment of relief to needy families.

Navarr Cafeteria

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A nice quiet place to eat
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Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome
De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Gramer Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Hyperinsulinism--A Fancy Name for Slow Starvation

NEW YORK.—Hyperinsulinism is the fancy name Doctor Seale Harris attached to a disease caused by excessive hunger in a report before the American Medical Association.

Science service writes, "Besides hunger, the patient may suffer from weakness, nervousness, tremors, sweating and mental lapses, Dr. Harris reported."

It then continues, "The disease, according to Dr. Harris, is the exact opposite of diabetes. While in diabetes the pancreas supplies too little insulin for the body's needs, in the new disease, the pancreas produces too much insulin for the body's normal needs. Consequently, Dr. Harris calls the new disease hyperinsulinism."

Earl Browder to Speak in Brooklyn Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, will speak on "Roosevelt's New Deal and the War Danger," tomorrow, Tuesday night, at 8:30, at the Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., in Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE THE New Life of the Worker in Daghestan!
First American Showing of AMKINO'S
'Born Anew' The cultural revolution in the Soviet Union from the human side
Acted by a cultural shock brigade of the Cannery Workers Club in Daghestan—all native cast—(English Titles)
Featuring "A Day in Moscow"—"A Splendid Film"—DAILY WORKER

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MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
Levinsky Stadium, Amst. Av. & 135 St.
HANS LANGE, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 1-7875)

Remember this date: July 30!
That's when workers will rally to the Daily Worker's support at a huge picnic in Pleasant Bay Park.

DEMONSTRATE IN THOUSANDS JULY 30th

DAILY WORKER PICNIC Pleasant Bay Park

SEE WORKERS' WORLD FAIR

1. Characteristic National Dishes
2. The New Dance Group
3. The John Reed Club Artists
4. Labor Sports Union Events
5. Workers' Laboratory Theatre

GO to the Soviet Union FREE!

6. Two weeks in Kinderland
7. Two weeks in Nitgedaiget
8. Two weeks in Unity
9. Red Front Band
10. Marx's, Lenin's, Stalin's Books

Admission at door with drawing ticket 15c - Tickets 25c from your organization

I. R. T. Pelham Bay Line to Zerega Avenue. Buses from Subway to Park

THE WORKERS SCHOOL OPENS TONIGHT

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"Training for the Class Struggle"

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Marxism-Leninism
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History of the Communist International
Science and Dialectic Materialism
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1 Day . . . \$2.45
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Vacation Rates: \$13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 5700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . . \$2.00
to Unity . . . \$3.00

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All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
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Wool and Ship Workers Resist Slave Codes at Hearings

WOOLEN WORKERS GO TO CAPITAL TO PUT DEMANDS

Burlak Leads Group to Expose Bosses' Slave Code

WASHINGTON, July 22.—When the hearing on the Woolen Code takes place here today, Ann Burlak together with a delegation of woolen and worsted workers from such important woolen centers as Lawrence and Providence, will appear in the name of the National Textile Workers Union and present the union's proposals as against the starvation code presented by the textile employers.

The declaration of the National Textile Workers Union contains the following statements:

Proposals of the National Textile Code of the National Recovery Act in Washington, D. C., July 24, 1933.)

"The woolen code proposed by the textile mill owners, if applied, will result in greater unemployment and mass misery.

"The proposed minimum wage of \$13 for the South and \$14 for the North is a starvation wage so low that it is about \$20 less than that required by the conservative U. S. Department of Labor for a family budget which is necessary to keep a family in "minimum health and decency."

"In proposing a 40-hour week without guaranteeing any definite amount of employment during the year, or prevention of speed-up and stretch-out, the road is left clear for more production out of their workers in the shorter hours than they did in the longer hours.

"While the code does prohibit employment of children below the age of 16, it does not guarantee jobs for their parents or provide for the support of these unfortunate children who will now be fired and deprived of the pittance they earned to supplement their parents' meagre income in cases where there was such an income.

"On the question of the workers' right to organize, the code repeats the general vague provisions of the cotton code and the National Recovery act, setting up the government as the final arbitrator in all labor disputes, but does not guarantee the right to strike whenever the workers' demands are not granted by the employers.

"We submit the following proposals for the woolen code:

1) That industry and the government assume the responsibility for one fixed minimum weekly and yearly wage for every worker in the industry, North and South. This to be guaranteed by providing that no worker shall receive less than 40 weeks work per year, and not less than 30 hours per week, but in no case more than a maximum of 40 hours per week.

2) That wages shall be set at a minimum of 60 cents an hour which would provide, as a result of the guaranteed working time a minimum yearly wage of \$720 for every worker. Only such a proposal if embodied in the code would represent a minimum wage provision as against the present proposals which are a fraud upon the masses and guarantee nothing.

3) That where industry does not provide a worker with this minimum of yearly earnings, the government shall pay unemployment insurance equal to this amount; and for part-time workers the difference between this amount (\$720) and the actual earnings. Workers who receive more than the minimum wage at present shall be paid unemployment insurance equal to their present average wages.

4) That the average wages of workers at present receiving more than the proposed minimum, shall be increased by 35 per cent.

5) That wages shall be adjusted for all workers regularly as prices rise, so that there will be no lowering of the living standards of the workers due to inflation.

6) That women receive the same wages as men for doing the same work.

7) That the present health wrecking working conditions shall be improved: 1.—By a 40 per cent cut in speed and machinery operated per worker. 2.—That piece-work be abolished and replaced by week work. 3.—Workers to be paid for lost time (waiting around for work, for supplies, repairs, etc.) at the regular hourly rate. 4.—A lunch period of one hour, but in no instance less than an hour be provided for every day. 5.—Proper and sufficient sanitation and health protecting equipment to be provided by the employers.

8) That the woolen code provide for democratically elected shop committees controlled by the workers themselves in all mills. These committees to be recognized by the employers, and are to deal with the employers in the enforcement of wages, hours, discharges, conditions of labor contained in the above provisions, and any other problems that may arise. That the workers' right to belong to any union of their own choosing, including Independent Unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the National Textile Workers Union, etc., shall be guaranteed. That the right to strike whenever the workers' demands are not otherwise granted shall be clearly stated and guaranteed in the code.

9) That night work for women and minors between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be prohibited throughout the country.

10) That all child labor below the age of 16 be prohibited and children



ANN BURLAK

MOVIE WALK OUT PREPARED TODAY

Sympathy Strike Will Stop All Production

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., July 23.—Technicians in all Hollywood's major studios are preparing for a sympathy strike unless the demands of the workers at Columbia Studios are met. Owners and directors here admit that a walk out of all men would tie up the whole industry. The technicians comprise highly specialized workers including soundmen, cameramen, carpenters, property men and others.

The strike started two weeks ago when 400 sound men walked out after their demands for increased wages and better conditions were rejected. Later they were joined by 600 stage hands, camera men and other technicians who came out in sympathy strike. The Columbia studios were compelled to cancel all contracts and cease production on all work.

7000 ATTEND UTAH COAL MINERS MEET

HELPER, Utah, July 17.—More than 4,000 members of the National Miners Union marched in the Independence Day Parade, organized by the Union on July 4th. The parade which included members of the ladies' auxiliary and the youth's section from all the mining camps in the Carbon County region was followed by a mass meeting in the park with sports and refreshments. At the mass meeting it is estimated that 7,000 were present.

In contrast, the American Legion parade in Price was composed of 12 Legionnaires, the Elks, a number of Price school children, two members of the Elks' women's auxiliary and the Carbon County High School band. Every member of the Legion in Helper and the overwhelming majority of the Legionnaires in Price refused to participate in the official parade. It will be remembered that the mayor of Price and a clique of Legionnaires have been threatening breach of territory against active workers in the National Miners Union. The small business men in the town have turned against the mayor claiming that his policy has hurt their businesses.

Members of the United Mine Workers in Kenilworth have broken away and joined the NMU with 120 already signed up. The National Miners Union expects to sign up UMWA members in the remaining strongholds.

A resolution adopted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce recently favored a policy of neutrality toward the National Miners Union and left it to the miners to decide whether they want to join the National Miners Union or the United Mine Workers. This indicates that the business men are helpless in the face of the tremendous mass support and confidence of the miners in the National Miners Union in this region.

Hosiery Mill Owners Forced By Strikers to Raise Wages

Also "Grant" 40-Hour Week; 108 Mills in Agreement, Attempt to Stave Off Further Organization

By HERMAN MICHELSON (Daily Worker Special Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Facing a situation throughout Eastern Pennsylvania in which the workers are taking action into their own hands, and fighting toe to toe with mill guards and police to bar strikebreakers, the hosiery mill owners met hurriedly last week at the Manufacturers and Bankers Club, and "granted" a 25 per cent wage increase, and the 40 hour week.

One hundred and eight mills are in the agreement, which is an attempt to stave off organization of the workers. A 25 per cent increase would mean in the majority of cases a wage still far below a decent living standard.

How far the rank and file of the thus laid-off shall be provided full maintenance, at regular wages, by the industry and the government until they become old enough to work. Young workers between the ages of 16 and 18 to be employed no longer than 6 hours a day, 5 days a week and paid full wages in accordance with the above proposals.

PROTEST REFUSAL TO HEAR SHIP WORKERS ON CODE

Permit Powers to Read Demands Only, But Not to Hit Code

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of shipbuilding workers held at Central Hall, Brooklyn, Saturday, wired a protest to Gen. Johnson "against the flagrant denial of the right to a fair hearing for our delegation."

George E. Powers, chairman of the delegation that went to Washington to oppose the shipbuilders slave code and present a code adopted by shipyard workers was grudgingly allowed to present the demands, but was shut out when he began to attack the shipbuilders code.

Deputy Administrator Whiteside, who presided over the shipbuilding code hearings, reluctantly permitted Powers to speak but would let no other member of the delegation present the views of the workers.

The delegation consisted of George E. Powers, Al. Anderson, Paul Martin, R. Hartz and Joseph Ward.

Not only did the government representatives and the bosses do their utmost to sidetrack the workers' delegation, but the A. F. of L. leaders, A. J. Franklin, John P. Frey, and others, outdid themselves as part of their systematic betrayal of the workers' interests in clamoring against the workers' elected rank and file delegation, urging they be not heard.

The delegation was told their names were at the bottom of the list. It was only when Powers jumped up and began to speak, despite the denunciations of Whiteside, that he was able to present the shipyard workers' demands, but he was stopped every time he pointed out a joker in the bosses' code.

Powers was interrupted repeatedly when he presented the following demands: 1) \$25 minimum scale of wages for unskilled labor for a 6-hour day, 5-day week, with hours specified, with scales for semi-skilled and skilled paid proportionally. Time and one-half for all overtime. Automatic wage increases to meet each rise in the cost of living. Abolition of all piece-work and sub-contracting. Maximum working week to be 40 hours. 2) 40 weeks work guaranteed per year. Those getting less to receive unemployment insurance at the rate of full wages, the cost to be paid equally by the company and the federal government. These and other demands were read, with constant interruption by Whiteside who objected to everything. The rest of the demands dealt with unemployment insurance, right of workers to organize and join any union of their own choice, the right to strike and picket, no discrimination against Negro or foreign-born workers in being hired or in holding any job, including equal pay for equal work.

All drydock and shipyard workers and other workers are invited to a mass meeting Wednesday, July 26th at which the delegates will report in detail on the shipbuilding code hearing in Washington. The meeting will take place at Central Hall at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, Brooklyn Local.

LONGER HOURS ON RELIEF WORK

CLINTON, Iowa.—Unemployed Clinton men who have been made to earn their doles by working on the roads and other jobs at 30 cents an hour will now have the chance to put in eight hours a day instead of six. They will be given one to three days work a week as before, according to the size of their families. The rate remains 30 cents an hour, though Industrial Dictator Johnson has said in Washington that he thought 45 cents a fair minimum for American workers. The men are paid in grocery orders instead of cash. There are 1,192 families on relief in Clinton county.

U.M.W.A., Councils Work Together

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) hundreds of unemployed miners in the lower anthracite area have demonstrated, and made it stick by lives comes ahead of private property rights.

The rank and file movement is the vital force in the United Mine Workers of America here, just as the U. M. W. is the biggest organized force in the community. Eighteen locals of the 23 Sub-District 3 were represented in the last Rank and File Conference. Monday there will be an Anthracite Bureau conference in Wilkes-Barre to further coordinate the work of building the rank and file movement in the United Mine Workers of America.

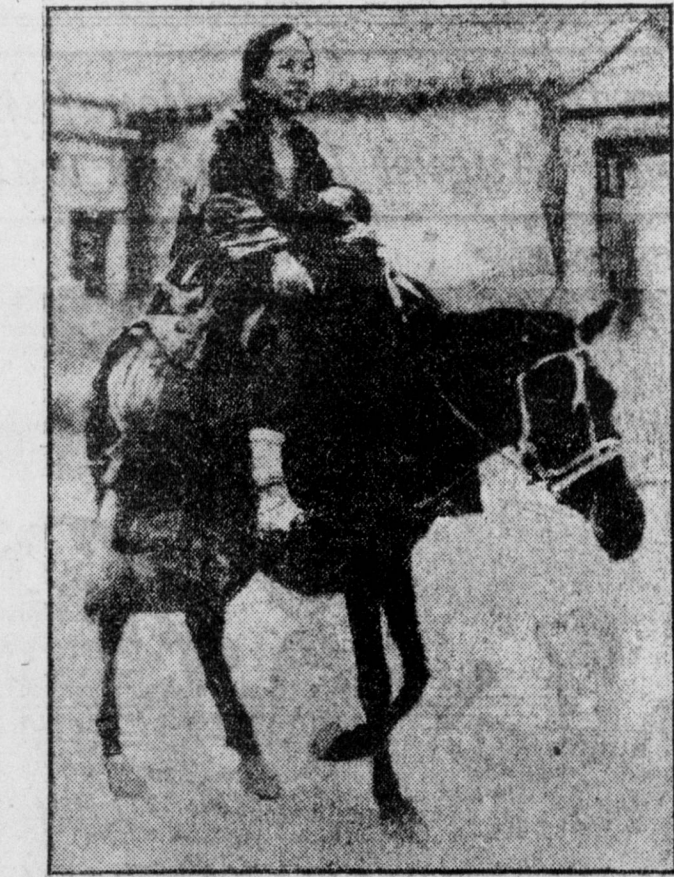
HIGH POINT HOSE MILLS KEPT SHUT BY STRIKERS

HIGH POINT, N. C., July 18.—All the seamless hosiery plants in this area remained closed today, as well as several furniture plants, following the strike of 8,500 workers yesterday. One mill that tried to open closed a half hour later.

The full fashioned hosiery mills continue operations, however, as a result of the refusal of the leaders of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to help in the struggles here for wage increases of 25 per cent.

D. V. Bradley, leader of the Industrial Workers Association, who was forced by the mass sentiment of the workers to call the strike, has been conducting secret conferences with government officials to try to find a way to get the workers back into the mills under the conditions desired by the hosiery manufacturers. Bradley got in touch this morning by telephone with officials of the U. S. Department of Labor in Washington, but refused to talk what he talked about. Later, however, Bradley called off all strike meetings for tonight.

Fleeing from the Imperialists



This Chinese mother is fleeing with her baby from the fighting zone shortly before the Nanking leaders sold out to the Japanese invaders.

1,200 Oust U. T. W. from Pequot Mills in Salem

Form Own Independent Union in Reply to U. T. W. Strike Treachery; Elect Own Officers

SALEM, Mass., July 23.—Over 1,200 textile workers at the Pequot mills voted unanimously to break away from the United Textile Workers Union and to organize a union under their own control at a meeting held here Friday night. Ann Burlak, secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, helped the Pequot workers to draw up their plans for organization.

This action, it was pointed out, is a direct and severe body-blow to the United Textile Workers Union, for this was their only 100 per cent organized local in the country. The United Textile Workers Union heads had for a long time held it up as an example of the perfect functioning of the worker-employer cooperative scheme.

MacMahon Tries To Collect On Thursday, the day before the meeting at which the secession was decided upon, Thomas MacMahon, president of the U. T. W., came to Salem and ordered the collection of all back dues for the period of the strike. He also visited the Pequot mill management and urged them to make it compulsory for the workers to pay up their U. T. W. back dues.

"Just let them try and collect!" was the answer of the workers. Their meeting Friday night was strongly guarded to prevent U. T. W. officials from entering the hall.

Return U. T. W. Charter The meeting decided to sever all connections with the U. T. W. and to send the charter back immediately. This was in answer to its traitorous actions during the recent strike, when both the local and national organizations of the U. T. W. declared the strike "illegal."

Their new union is to be known as the Independent Textile Workers Union of Salem. Important decisions made at the meeting include the following: that a mill committee, with representatives from every department, be elected immediately and that the present officials be elected for a three-month period only. The workers elected five officials from among their own ranks: Martin Tucker, president; Adelaar Dumas, vice-president; Jack Canniff, secretary; Alice Burke, treasurer, and Wilfred Levesque, business agent.

Rail Workers Killed By Bosses' Economy

(By a Worker Correspondent) DENVER, Colo.—Information on a heavy rain between Palmer Lake and Castle Rock, Colo., was supposed to be given the train before leaving Palmer Lake. But no nightman was on duty at Castle Rock to get the line-up on weather conditions by the train dispatcher. This caused the freight train to run into a washout, killing six workers near Castle Rock, Colo., a short time ago.

Looks like these railroads are getting cheaper every day. They make a million dollars a month during the fruit rush but the railroad company tries to hog it all, laying workers off every day for no reason at all.

Race Discrimination on Panama-Pacific

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—A wholesale lay-off of Filipino workers was made by the Panama-Pacific Steamship Co. in this port recently.

Two departments were involved, the engine department and the deck hands, all Filipinos, citizens of the United States.

These Filipinos were employed by the company from two to four years with excellent conduct, during which period they worked for this company, and also a good conduct in their discharge papers from the previous employment. Just why they were discharged from the S. S. Pennsylvania, none of the boys knew, for when they were discharged the first assistant or an officer did not explain, but the boys assume that the discharge was due to their color and nationality and not to lack of faithfulness or ability.

AUTO WORKERS SPURN A. F. of L.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 17.—A smashing exposure of the American Federation of Labor officials was made here by workers of the Studebaker Auto plant when the officials called a meeting to "organize" the workers in the plant. Not a single worker signed up at the A. F. of L. Two hundred and fifty workers showed up in response to thousands of leaflets that were circulated among the workers. That the company was in back of the A. F. of L. organization drive was evident in the fact that no attempt was made to interfere with the meeting and over half the audience present consisted of foremen and higher Studebaker officials.

The main line of the A. F. of L. organizers' speech at the meeting was praise for Roosevelt whom he compared with Wilson as great labor organizer. Workers should take the opportunity to join the A. F. of L. and pay the \$2 initiation fee, he declared and then closed with a denunciation of the Soviet Union.

When questions were asked for, the workers proceeded to bombard the organizer. Worker after worker exposed the A. F. of L. strike breaking policies showing from their own experiences how they had suffered at the hands of the A. F. of L. officials. By skillful questioning the workers exposed the Industrial Recovery Act and Mr. Roosevelt's "new deal." When workers finally rose indignantly and demanded to know why he had slandered the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland, the workers' audience present burst into applause, and the speaker was completely routed.

Red Cross Promises Supply of Forced Labor at \$1 A Day

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Reports are being circulated that the Red Cross here offered to local business men that they would bring down the wage level of workers here to \$1 a day.

This proposal, it is said, was made when the Red Cross failed to reach its quota in this year's drive for funds. They offered to business men to supply them with workers at \$1 a day if the difference between this scale and the one they were in effect was turned over to the Red Cross.

Transportation Workers Describe the Iron Fist in Slavery Act

Layoffs in R.R. Shop While Prices Go Up

(By a Worker Correspondent) BOISE, Idaho.—Commodities are really skyrocketing in price here under the New Deal, but all we know of any rise in wages is what we read in the capitalist papers about some other sections of the country. As one instance of the hands we are drawing from the New Dealer, the Pacific Fruit Express car shops at Nampa may be cited.

Since the first of the year this plant has laid off 68 men, 28 on June 1st alone. There is a persistent rumor to the effect that when the new railroad set-up is inaugurated, the plant will be dismantled and moved away.

A few years back Nampa raised \$35,000 to pay for the land on which the plant is being built. This was presented to the P. F. E., which is owned jointly by the S. P., the Western Pacific and the Union Pacific. The S. P. is reported to have been demanding the abandonment of the plant for some time. The Union Pacific now maintains only one through passenger train from Portland to Chicago, the other retained revenue being given in a mixed status—carrying two or three box cars, one day coach and one Pullman, and running from Portland to Green River, Wyo.

There has been a slight seasonal increase in freight traffic, due to the opening of the small fruit season and shipment of early pear and lettuce crops, but this is hauled with 9,000-ton engines, in trains up to 150 cars—with the same old short crews used with 50-car trains.

Stool Pigeons in Fink Hall

The Fink Hall is hated by the workers, for it is nothing but a ship owners' agency to beat down the workers. It is full of stool pigeons and any worker who is suspected of any radical thought is blackballed. The jobs are handed out only to favorites or those that can bribe the gang boss with a gallon of wine or whiskey.

The longshoremen have been forced to accept wage-cut after wage-cut through this agency. A leaflet has been issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, calling upon the longshoremen to join them. It was very well received. Many of the workers are in favor of the M. W. I. U.

Strike Lost Through Lack of Organization

BUFFALO, N. Y.—One hundred of the 120 workers of the McKaig & Hatch Drop Forge plant went on strike recently, but the bosses succeeded in breaking up their ranks and getting them back to work after a two hour strike. The three leaders of this spontaneous walkout were immediately fired. There was no committee elected, no demands worked out.

GLASS, SCOTTSBORO FOE, GIVEN RAILWAY MEDIATION BOARD POST BY ROOSEVELT

Lynch Law Defender Supposed to be "Impartial" Mediator for Railroad Workers

Frank P. Glass, 75-year old newspaper publisher has been appointed a member of the railway mediation board by Pres. Roosevelt. It was Glass' paper, the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser which wrote shortly after the early Scottsboro trials: "Now the State is the object of scorn because the trials were expeditious, and because great crowds of curious (!) onlookers attended them." Such attacks on Alabamians will surely make it harder to guarantee court trials of similar offenders in the future." (our emphasis).

This southern Bourbon then, who attacks the defenders of the nine Negro Scottsboro boys and warns that in the future Negroes will be lynched before they receive trials, is expected to be an "impartial" mediator for rail labor! And this comes closely upon recent revelations concerning the terroristic campaign against Negro firemen in Mississippi.

Roosevelt's appointment of Glass shows the type of men being chosen to decide the destiny of Negro and white rail workers—a lynch law defender bringing with him all his prejudices.

Negro Workers Win Strike Organized by Daily Worker Writer

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 14. How a strike of Negro pea shellers was won through the organization activities of a "Daily Worker" correspondent was revealed in a letter received today. Negro workers hired to shell beans and peas were getting 3 cents a quart for 16 to 17 hours of work a day. In this back-breaking work at long hours the workers eke out a dollar a day.

Bringing Roosevelt's new deal to the workers here, the employer declared a cut in the rate and refused to pay more than 2 1/2 cents a quart. Instead of docilely accepting the cut as the employers expected, the workers, aroused to action by the "Daily Worker" correspondent, decided to strike for 5 cents a quart. Threats of terror, whipping and lynching did not budge them. After four hours the bosses yielded and agreed to pay 4 cents a quart which the workers accepted. Efforts are now being made to organize the workers into the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The Rail Executives "Reduce" Their Salaries

The press these days is circulating widely reports that railroad presidents have "voluntarily" reduced their own salaries, both before and after rail coordinator Eastman's talk on that subject in Washington, July 14. And how these rail heads have taken this talk to heart! For example: Dan Atterbury, B. & O. president, now gets only between \$70,000 and \$80,000 a year after his cut. And General Atterbury, Pennsylvania head, has been reduced to the measly sum of between \$100,000 and \$109,000 against his former \$150,000 yearly stipend!

Tabulation of the salaries of the presidents of 10 railroads, including the two incomes L. F. Loree nets as head of two roads, reveals that their combined annual salaries, after recent cuts, total \$780,000. Among these roads are included N. Y. Central Lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio; Lehigh Valley; New York, New Haven & Hartford and several others. J. M. Davis, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. chief, has been reduced to a paltry \$90,000 a year. At the same time an Associated Press report says that on the Davis road that it is charged with "concealing private detectives to prevent machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and electrical workers from joining unions." This is labor's "freedom" to organize about which the Roosevelt demagogues are continually spouting.

But the presidents need not be alarmed according to Eastman, who said in his speech, "The executives will have much more to gain by such an adjustment than they can possibly lose." To which the rail owners solemnly answer "Amen." For where are such salary reductions to go, who will benefit by them? Will these "cuts" go to restore the 10 per cent wage cut; to provide unemployment insurance to the jobless rail workers; to furnish relief for part time workers?

Of course not. Rather they will go to increase the profits of the owners, to swell their dividend payments or, as in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., to increase its control in other companies. New York Times, July 15, reports that the B. & O. now owns 42 per cent of the Reading Co. stock and is in position to cash in heavily on this transaction with a "market profit on the purchase nearly 100 per cent."

Some 40 railroad section laborers were found living in a "box car village" on the railroad tracks at the northwest tip of New York City, formerly owned by the New York Central. For food and lodging these rail workers have to pay \$6 a week. But, remarks the N. Y. World Telegram, "The railroad men earn 42 cents an hour. Many worked two days and less per week during the summer months. They worked two days every week, 49 cents an hour for an 8-hour day their earnings would have amounted to about \$872 out of which 72 cents would be left to pay for clothing, recreation, medicine and the hundred and one other necessities essential to workers! (Poor Mr. Williamson of the N. Y. Central, however, is also forced to "get along" now on a puny \$66,000 a year.)

Only occasionally do reports of the plight of "employed" (i. e. part time) railroad workers appear in the press. Such an account appeared in the N. Y. Times in connection with talk of increased rail unemployment. The N. Y. Central, for example, jubilantly announces that during July, nine of its locomotive shops are expected to operate at an average of approximately 16 days a month. At the same time, however, they are forced to admit that during March, eight locomotive shops operated at an average of only 11.6 days per month. With mechanics and helpers averaging around 60 cents an hour (with the 10 per cent cut) on the basis of the 8-hour day, this meant about \$55 a month for those employed. But then, many worked only 5 days a month or, which meant only \$24 monthly.

And the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. reports that locomotive repair workers at its shops in Cleburne, Texas, have been increased in July from two to three days work a week or to slightly over the N. Y. Central average for March. The highest estimates for repair shop workers give only 16 and 18 days a month as the period of employment during July. Most employed maintenance workers get much less work. Naturally, the capitalist press picks up such scarce items for bally-hoo in connection with alleged "recovery" propaganda.

Already many roads are giving "furloughs and reductions in compensation below the May level," as is seen by the announcement that complaints of such practices are expected to be filed with Eastman, the New York Times, July 18, 1933, announces. So the "increased employment" and "increased employment" bunk handed out by the employers is offset by such inadvertent admissions.

The ruling class uses the Balbo flight to whip up the poisons of nationalism and fascism among the masses in preparation for war. All Out, August 1, against war and Fascism!

Prussian Cabinet Orders Death for All Foes of Nazis

Brooklyn Student Faces Death in Fascist Court on Charge of High Treason; Pardons for Nazi Killers

Berlin, July 23.—As Hermann Goering, Prussian premier, announced that the Prussian cabinet had approved the death penalty for a whole new series of "subversive acts", an American student, Walter Orloff, of 1982-74th St., Brooklyn, was charged with high treason at Greifswald, Pomerania. The penalty is death.

His arrest was reported a few days ago, on the charge of "inciting Communist activity". The rising tide of mass resistance to fascism in Prussia, and the successes of Communist propaganda, were given as the cause for Goering's hurried return from his vacation on an island in the North Sea to rush the new death codes through the Prussian cabinet.

Death is to be the penalty for importing any anti-fascist literature, or for spreading reports of Nazi atrocities, as well as for any other "subversive activity".

Proof of Intention Enough. "Whoever hereafter lays hands on supporters of the nationalist movement, or an organ of the state, shall know that he will pay with his life for it in the shortest time, and the simple establishment of intention shall be sufficient for conviction," he said. This decree still requires approval by the federal government, but Goering said he was sure he would get it.

Two other decrees were put into effect by Goering's cabinet at once. The first sets up a special prosecuting bureau and special rapid-action courts to try and sentence all political offenders.

The second gives Goering the exclusive power to pardon, or to quash legal action against any offender, if he is satisfied that the crime was committed "in the service of the national revolution".

Not only will the accused individuals suffer the extreme penalties decreed by the Prussian cabinet, but their families will also be made to suffer. Any sentence automatically cancels all pensions, unemployment insurance, or social welfare support of all members of the family of the accused.

EIGHT REDS GET DEATH SENTENCE

Cologne, Hamburg Courts in Lynch Verdicts

Berlin, July 23.—Seven Communists have been condemned to death in Cologne for the death of a Nazi. Only three of them were charged with taking part in the shooting; the other four were merely accused of "inciting."

A special court in Hamburg has passed sentence of death on one man and imposed heavy jail sentences on fifteen others for the shooting of a policeman during a political demonstration. One of the defendants committed suicide in his cell.

A year-old child was shot and killed in the arms of his mother, the wife of Hermann Bohne, a worker, at Schwedt-on-Oder, during a raid by Nazis. This is a district where Fascist terror is especially raging.

Three thousand Berlin policemen have been fired on suspicion of anti-Nazi sympathies, including many who had been in the service many years.

POST FINISHES RECORD FLIGHT

Encircles Top of World in Fastest Time

New York, July 23.—Wiley Post concluded his round-the-world flight when he arrived at Floyd Bennett airport, Brooklyn, at midnight Saturday. He had encircled the top of the globe in 7 days, 18 hours and 50 minutes, thus beating the record set by himself and Harold Gatty two years ago over approximately the same route. Their time then was 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes.

The last lap of the flight was from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, where Post stopped and took a 30-minute nap and then proceeded on the final 2,100 mile hop, which he made without incident, flying at an average speed of 165 miles an hour.

Since noon Saturday crowds waited on the field for his arrival. By midnight the field was jammed with spectators, not less than 40,000 crowding the place.

Red Taken from Jail; Lynched in Prussia

Berlin, July 23.—A Communist named Lange, charged with firing a shot at a Storm Trooper named Holger, was dragged out of the police station at Konigsberg, and lynched. The "Volksische Beobachter," Nazi newspaper reported that "the cowardly crime (of Lange) naturally aroused the rage of the population." Thus the official Nazi newspaper incites to lynching.

N. Y. COMMUNIST PARTY SUPPORTS ANTI-NAZI WEEK

Calls on Members to Mobilize for Drive

New York, July 23.—The New York District of the Communist Party today called on all its members to throw all their forces behind the Defense and Relief Week for Victims of German Fascism, July 31 to August 7, and to unite this work with all preparations for the August 1 demonstration against war.

While Anti-Fascist Week in New York will be July 31 to August 7, the national week is to be August 7 to 14. In Chicago it is July 23 to August 1.

"Every unit in the Communist Party should elect two comrades for this important work," the call said. "These comrades are to see to it that in every particular territory where they function, the block committees, neighborhood committees, etc., are informed about this Defense and Relief Week. They are also to call at the office of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Ave., Room 5—open 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. and get collection material, etc."

The sections of the Party are instructed by the District to see to it that all activities for International Anti-war Day August 1, should include this Defense and Relief Week; literature, speeches, etc., should mention the importance of this campaign July 31 to August 7.

"The mass organizations are to elect a committee of three in their organizations. This committee has as its task the mobilization of its membership for volunteers to collect funds during the above week and also to visit other organizations similar to it in character, for volunteers. The committee should also popularize the defense and relief week at all meetings they participate in laying special emphasis on the need of funds to aid the defense of Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitrov, Popov and Tanev, and all other political prisoners."

Newark Conference Today

Newark, July 23.—The Newark Conference Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism has called a special meeting of all delegates of the organizations affiliated to it for Monday, July 24, at 8:30 p.m., in Krueger's Auditorium, 21 Belmont Ave.

A speaker for the national committee of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism will be present.

RUMANIA BANS JEWISH INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

Cernauti, Rumania, July 23.—Fearing Fascist opposition, the Rumanian government has forbidden the "Makkabi," International Jewish Olympic Games, which were to open here August 30. Several hundred foreign Jewish athletes were expected. The games will be played in Prague, Czechoslovakia, instead, beginning August 27.

COMMUNIST LEADERS WARN OF SPIES

Berlin, July 21.—As protection against spies and provocateurs using C. P. membership books seized in Germany, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany has issued the following decision:

"In numerous cases Fascist spies and provocateurs have misused party membership books seized during raids and arrests, for spying purposes. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany calls the attention of all workers to the fact that party membership books have under no circumstances any value for purposes of identification.

"In the future only such workers may be considered as emigrants who have been affirmed as such by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany in agreement with the respective district organizations. Emigrant workers will be transferred into the respective fraternal parties and cannot remain members of the Communist Party of Germany."

"FIREMAN, SAVE MY CHEE-ILD"



By BURCK

Chiang Kai Shek Asks Peasants to Be Traitors

Failure of Military Drive Brings New Move, But Will Not Fool Peasants

SHANGHAI, July 23.—Failure of the sixth anti-Communist drive against the Central Soviet districts in Kiangsi and Fukien provinces to stem in the advances of the Red Armies of China, has caused a change in the tactics of the Chiang Kai Shek Nanking government.

The lieksittie Wall Street-Nanking regime is offering to recognize the seizure of the land by the peasants in the Soviet territories if they turn against the Soviet government, arrest the leaders of the Communist Party and Red Army and turn them over to the Nanking butchers. To appease the rich landlord and parasitic village gentry who lost their holdings, the Nanking regime proposes to reimburse them by paying them with bonds, the taxes for which would be levied on the peasants and workers.

This latest move which will not fool the peasants who gained their land through the Soviets and the Red Army, comes after Chiang Kai Shek, despite the mobilization of his entire armed forces, nearly 1,000,000 men, was unable through repeated major wars to destroy the power of the Soviets.

Professor Hu Shi, many months ago advised Chiang Kai Shek that the peasants in the Soviet territories would never relinquish their land, and that their seizure of the land should be recognized in order to make it easier to destroy the Soviets which secure the land for them. The object, of course, being once the Soviets are out of the way to retake the land through a wholesale butchering of the revolutionary peasants and workers.

The toll in the Soviet districts as well as the Red Army will no more respond to this latest bid for treachery than they did to the appeal of Chiang Kai Shek to them offering huge sums for the capture and betrayal of the Red Army and Soviet leaders.

Inflated Stocks Crash As Production Begins to Slow Up

Like 1929 Panic But It Comes After Four Years of Crisis

On the 46th day after the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the stock market that had been jacked up by inflation, began to crack as in the ominous days in the late summer of 1929. At that time, the stock market crash which brought consternation to the capitalists and mass unemployment and starvation to the workers, was a symptom of overproduction and the beginning of the era of the deepest crisis of American capitalism.

Today we see every sign of deepening crisis, of greater instability of the capitalist system, with the most crushing burden added by the Roosevelt regime—rapidly mounting food prices at a time when new millions are to be shoved into the ranks of the unemployed.

The stock market crash does not stand alone. It is not just the result of speculation, stock gambling, but comes at a time when the basic industries, speeded up through shots of inflation, are beginning to slow up. It comes at a time when overproduction has reached the point when the plants must slow down because the wages of the workers were kept at the starvation level so that the workers could not begin to absorb even an infinitesimal portion of the mass of goods they had produced.

With the drop in stocks came a tremendous flop in the grain and cotton markets at the time when the farmers were preparing to harvest their crops. The farmers had gained nothing in the grain price rises. But with the smash in grain prices, the government stepped into the grain market, as openly admitted by all the capitalist newspapers to save the profits of the big grain gamblers. The government is now in the grain market to hold prices at a level suitable to the grain speculators.

THE new stock and grain crash, the slowing up of production due to overproduction, comes at a time when capitalism is still choked with the huge surpluses which originally caused the crisis. The additional overproduction will intensify in a worse degree than ever the basic factors of the crisis.

Capitalism has been in crises for four years. Millions of workers have been without jobs for this whole period. The wages of the workers have been smashed down over 50 per cent. Speed-up, rationalization, has gone on at such a pace that the huge surpluses were actually produced with less workers than ever before. Inflation is gnawing at the heart of the entire working class. The impending new deepening of the crisis comes at a time when Roosevelt is rapidly preparing for war, when the antagonisms of the capitalist powers are reaching a higher pitch.

ON the day the stock market crashed, the Daily Worker published the fact that steel production was slowing down. It pointed out

that automobile production was slowing up because the auto bosses could not find markets for the mass of cars they had already produced.

THE Roosevelt regime is not blind to the oncoming deepening of the economic crisis in the United States, there are feverish conferences in the White House these days. The national industrial recovery act has not brought prosperity—not even the

'Christ's Storm Troops' Vote Nazi Church Rule Today

Berlin, July 23.—Calling themselves "storm troops of Jesus Christ," and calling Christ "the first anti-Semite," the German Christians are going to the polls today to vote on the assimilation of the German Protestant Church officially into the Nazi ranks.

Twenty million church men and women will vote for Reich Bishop, elders and deacons. The Nazi ticket is headed by Rev. Dr. Ludwig Mueller, army chaplain, and "Hitler's plenipotentiary in church affairs." The opposition ticket is headed by Rev. Dr. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, recently elected Reich Bishop, who was deposed by order of Hitler because he is not a Nazi.

The outcome of the vote will admittedly be a Nazi victory, as all opposition publicity has been suppressed, and Nazi terror is being exercised everywhere against the opposition.

Irish Fascist Party and Republican Army Prepare for Conflict

Dublin, July 23.—An open clash between the Irish Free State forces supported by the Irish Republican Army, and the blue-shirted Irish fascists, the old Army Comrades Association, is expected when the fascists hold their parade on August 13.

The government promises an edict forbidding the fascists to wear a uniform, or to carry arms. General Richard Mulcahy, who was Minister of Defense in the Cosgrave government, and is one of the promoters of the Irish fascists, announced yesterday that the fascists would defy the government's order.

President de Valera's chief support is the Irish Republican Army, an unofficial organization equally armed and uniformed.

The Blue Shirts have gained great strength in recent weeks, and a conflict between them and the Republican Army is now expected everywhere.

30,000 Lombardy Silk Workers Fight Pay Cut

Rome, July 23.—The militancy of 30,000 Lombardy silk workers in the face of a proposed further wage cut has risen so high that the Fascist trade union leaders, who had undertaken to help put over the cut, were forced to oppose it. The workers can now barely live on their wages, and a further cut would mean complete starvation.

THIS situation was bound to lead to new smashes for capitalism. It was certain to lead to overproduction, to greater unemployment and starvation for the masses.

But still a newer factor was added. The crash was intensified by the bitter financial struggle between the United States and Great Britain. The British bankers, feeling the effects of the struggle for world markets due to inflation in the United States, proceeded to lower the value of the pound by dumping British bonds on the American market.

THE Roosevelt regime is not blind to the oncoming deepening of the economic crisis in the United States, there are feverish conferences in the White House these days. The national industrial recovery act has not brought prosperity—not even the

Nazis Order Removal of Feuerbach Memorial

Tombstone of Great Materialist Ordered Removed from His Grave

Munich, July 23.—The municipal council of Nuremberg has ordered the removal of the tombstone over the grave of Ludwig Feuerbach, calling it a "challenge to the Christian sentiments of the German people." This stone is a memorial to the work of one of Marx's greatest philosophic predecessors.

Ludwig Feuerbach was one of Germany's greatest materialist philosophers, and a pioneer in the formation of the philosophy of the working class, which Marx and Engels developed into dialectic materialism, on the basis of Feuerbach's materialism and of Hegel's dialectic, making it into a revolutionary weapon.

Soviet Balloon Ready to Explore Upper Air

Moscow, July 23.—The first Soviet ascent into the stratosphere will be made this month, as a trial flight by E. E. Chertovskoy, the engineer in charge of construction of the stratosphere balloon. He expects to reach a height of 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 miles on the first flight.

A second flight will be made immediately afterward, to reach nearly 14 miles. On this flight, Academician Joffe, famous Soviet physicist, and Professor Rynin, aeronautic expert, will go along.

The stratosat has been built entirely in Soviet plants. Work was begun in February, and completed in June.

Finnish Fascists Lose 10 Seats in Elections

Helsingfors, Finland, July 23.—The "Lappos," Finnish Fascists, lost 10 seats in the recent election to the Diet. They elected only 32 candidates, in place of the former 42. The social democrats gained 13, getting 79 seats, the peasants lost seven, getting 52, and the Swedish party kept its 21 seats. The Communist Party is illegal, and could have no candidates. Since there are practically no Jews in Finland, the Fascists had to find another butt toward which to divert the anti-capitalist feeling of the masses, so their nationalism is directed against the Swedish minority, about 11 per cent of the population.

Dip in Production and More Unemployment Will Follow

THIS is shown in many ways. While millions of unemployed starve and are refused relief of unemployment insurance, the Roosevelt regime is spending more than \$900,000,000 for war preparations.

THE conflicts between the U. S. and Britain will sharpen in the struggle for financial supremacy and for world markets, particularly Latin American markets.

IN the Pacific Wall Street and Japan are racing for naval armaments, and Japan has already pointed out that the \$50,000,000 loan to the Nanking government is the first move of the United States to war. That war is already beginning through the movement of 50,000 of Chiang Kai Shek's troops, subsidized by Wall Street.

WHILE amassing huge war stocks, Wall Street by all means seeks to instigate a war between Japan and the Soviet Union.

As the crisis deepens, all these war preparations will be intensified. August 1st, the international day of struggle against imperialist war, takes place at a time when the deepening crisis is leading to war.

Every worker should rally to the anti-war demonstrations. Down with the imperialist war preparations, the capitalist way out of the crisis. Defend the Soviet Union!

Nazi Noble Plotted to Kill Austrian Leaders

Vienna, July 23.—Baron Werner von Alvensleben, a young German Nazi, admitted to police here today that he drove the car from which shots were fired at Dr. Richard Steidle, leader of the Tyrolean Heimwehr, and that he had planned to assassinate Major Emil Fey, Austrian minister of public security.

Under the blows of the crisis, and the imminence of France is forced to come more openly than ever before to the rescue of its bourgeoisie with a striking division of labor between those who drop the mask of Marxism and those who still keep it in order to retain influence over the great masses of the radicalized workers.

THE formal transition from Socialist fascism in the direction open fascism has been accomplished in a few days. While Leon Blum and a fraction which appears likely to be a minority of the former socialist representation in parliament remain, in the fold of the Second International to carry out the services to the bourgeoisie under "Marxist" slogans, the rest have followed the footsteps of Mussolini, who was also once a "socialist" leader.

Utilize Big Guns in Nat'l Guard War Preparations

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Motorized artillery and other modern equipment was used here in the Camp and Oswego in the war maneuvers of the New York National Guard, 104th Field Artillery Regiment and the Coast Artillery, being carried out under the supervision of the United States Army.

THE "Syracuse Herald," reporting these war preparations said:

"Oswego and its vicinity trembled today as big howitzers of the 244th Coast Artillery, now entering its second week of maneuvers in this section, opened fire at targets several miles out in Lake Ontario, marking the first actual firing of heavy guns to take place in this district for the summer.

"The roar of the guns as they opened fire in salvos could be heard plainly in Fulton, more than 14 miles away from the actual firing point, and in places in this city windows rattled as the huge 155-mm. howitzers went into action."

Rebellious Nazis Shot in Concentration Camp

Hamburg, July 23.—Thirteen Storm Troopers of the 1300 who have been put in the concentration camps at Wilsede, Lüneburg for rebelling against their leadership, were shot without trial in one day for "attempting to escape." Their comrades were forced to bury them.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

FRENCH S. P. DEPUTIES GO FASCIST

Social Fascists Turn Into National Socialists

SOCIALIST PARTY SPLIT Blum's Chief Aide is Head of New Party

PARIS, July 23.—Nearly half of the socialist deputies in the French parliament have split with the Socialist Party and organized the National Socialist Party of France, following their break with the leadership over their vote in support of the French army and navy budget.

Fifty-five of the 129 socialist deputies took part in organizing this fascist party, led by Pierre Renaudel, for many years the chief lieutenant of Leon Blum, leader of the French Social Democracy. Adrien Marquet, socialist mayor and deputy of Bordeaux, and Marcel Deat of Paris.

They said they expected to be joined by most of the others of the 60 deputies who voted to approve the war budget last week, and were rebuked by the party.

A "corporative state" on the Italian model, in which the workers are allowed no voice, a powerful national army, navy and air force, a fight against Marxism, the organization of youth for slave labor, and demagogic appeals to the small landowners, businessmen, professionals, students and white collar workers make up their immediate program.

Divide Labor with Social-Fascists They are planning an intensive propaganda campaign between now and October when parliament meets again. They propose to make their chief appeal to the land-owning farmers, small business men, professional and white-collar workers.

THE formal transition from Socialist fascism in the direction open fascism has been accomplished in a few days. While Leon Blum and a fraction which appears likely to be a minority of the former socialist representation in parliament remain, in the fold of the Second International to carry out the services to the bourgeoisie under "Marxist" slogans, the rest have followed the footsteps of Mussolini, who was also once a "socialist" leader.

Under the blows of the crisis, and the imminence of France is forced to come more openly than ever before to the rescue of its bourgeoisie with a striking division of labor between those who drop the mask of Marxism and those who still keep it in order to retain influence over the great masses of the radicalized workers.

USE LATEST WAR EQUIPMENT FOR ARMY MANEUVERS

Utilize Big Guns in Nat'l Guard War Preparations

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Motorized artillery and other modern equipment was used here in the Camp and Oswego in the war maneuvers of the New York National Guard, 104th Field Artillery Regiment and the Coast Artillery, being carried out under the supervision of the United States Army.

THE "Syracuse Herald," reporting these war preparations said:

"Oswego and its vicinity trembled today as big howitzers of the 244th Coast Artillery, now entering its second week of maneuvers in this section, opened fire at targets several miles out in Lake Ontario, marking the first actual firing of heavy guns to take place in this district for the summer.

"The roar of the guns as they opened fire in salvos could be heard plainly in Fulton, more than 14 miles away from the actual firing point, and in places in this city windows rattled as the huge 155-mm. howitzers went into action."

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