

Tomorrow the "Daily" Will Print Three Unpublished Letters of Vanzetti to Prof. H. W. L. Dana

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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Paper Concessions or . . . ?

An agreement has been reached in the dress strike in New York, involving tens of thousands of workers. On paper it would appear that the dress makers have won important concessions in higher pay, better conditions and union recognition.

But the real test is yet to come. First, we must ask, how was this agreement won? Was it won by the secret negotiations of Dubinsky and Zimmerman, together with the enemy of the workers ex-Police Commissioner Grover Whalen at the swanky New York hotels?

Not at all. Even Whalen admits that. From the very beginning, the I.L.G.W.U. henchment were praying for the NRA officials to come in order to save them from a real strike which could lead to a smashing victory. They attempted to evade a general united strike proposed from the very beginning by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Yet, we have Whalen's own words—the words of the chief negotiator—that it was the fear of the Communists, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union that forced them to make concessions.

WHALEN praised Dubinsky and Zimmerman for their patriotism—patriotism of the kind of Lewis and Green when they broke the miners strike. Whalen said, "By recognizing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the manufacturers and jobbers would have a strong weapon to be used against Communist workers who have been trouble-makers in the industry."

Why are Communists trouble-makers to bosses like Whalen? Because they have been in the front lines preparing and leading struggles for wage increases. With Communists out of the way, through maneuvers with Dubinsky and Zimmerman, this brutal clubber of the unemployed, hopes that the paper agreement can be thrown into the waste basket.

He touched the nub of the whole question when he brought out the role of the militant Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. It was the fear of the leadership of the NTWIU that gave the workers this agreement. And it will be only by intensifying the struggle advocated by these leaders—yes, by building the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union into a powerful organization—that the paper concessions will be turned into real money in the pay envelopes.

We have had agreements of the Dubinsky brand in the past. Where did they lead? To the present sweat shop conditions. What guarantee have the dressmakers that Dubinsky and Zimmerman are not putting over another fast one? The only guarantee the workers have is their own militant organization in the shops.

It is up to the workers to fight to make the present paper concessions real concessions. And that is just what Dubinsky, Zimmerman, Whalen & Co. do not want.

The dressmakers should look with the gravest suspicion on this great chumminess of Dubinsky-Zimmerman with the very ex-police commissioner whose thugs have clubbed the skull of more than one dressmaker for fighting on the picket lines.

On Monday, before they go back to work, every dressmaker should demand the organization of their own shop committees. In each individual shop there should be organization to see that the concessions are carried out, to see that no worker is victimized. Only in this way will the demands be insured not by the words of a slugger like Whalen, or the bosses' tools like Zimmerman and Dubinsky.

ABOVE all, the dressmakers should demand the right to belong to unions of their own choosing. This means particularly building the very organization that Mr. Grover A. Whalen fears—the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. It means strengthening the left opposition in the I.L.G.W.U., strengthening the "trouble-makers"—that is, the "trouble-makers" for the bosses who with the help of the I.L.G.W.U. think they have granted only paper concessions.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has proven itself the force that compelled concessions, that aroused and organized the militancy of the workers, that stands for a united struggle of all workers. That is the real road to wiping out the sweat shops in fact and not on paper alone.

A Task for Party Units

WE have had many, and very helpful letters from individual workers. They have not only told us how to improve the Daily Worker, but they have sent in subscriptions, placed bundles orders and contributed toward a sustaining fund for our paper. This we greatly appreciate. We urge all our readers, scattered throughout the entire country, to continue and increase their efforts, jointly with ours, to improve and build "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" (in English).

But as much as these comrades can do, it is not enough. Very favorable sentiment for the Daily Worker has obviously been created by the changes already carried through. This sentiment will increase as we—with our readers' help—further improve the paper.

But sentiment, comrades, is not enough. Circulation is what counts. This can only be increased substantially and quickly by collective work, by the systematic and sustained work of the numerous workers' organizations.

COMMUNIST PARTY units, sections and districts are, in the first place, responsible. They have the task of securing subscriptions, ordering bundles, building up carrier routes, developing daily sales at concentration factories, setting up Daily Worker Volunteer groups, etc. They are also mainly responsible for developing the interest and activity of other workers' bodies such as factory groups, trade union locals, workers' clubs, and workers' fraternal bodies.

We suggest, therefore, a point for the agenda—the Daily Worker—at every unit meeting this week. We urge the units, furthermore, to divide their discussion into the following three parts:

- 1) Shortcomings and suggestions for improving the "Daily".
- 2) Daily increase by unit effort in factory and neighborhood sales.
- 3) The unit's aid for a permanent sustaining fund.

IMMEDIATELY following these unit meetings, and on the basis of the unit discussions, we urge every unit organizer to send a letter to the Daily Worker, direct, giving us the unit's views of the paper and telling us exactly what the unit intends to do to build and secure the six-eight page "Daily".

A rise in circulation, comrades, is already under way. A serious, sustained effort by the Party units can quickly double and even triple our circulation. Let's have such an effort.

Planning New Deceit

A delegation of American socialist leaders has left to take part in the special Congress of the Second Socialist International which opens in Paris this week.

This Congress of the Second Socialist International meets at a time when its leading Socialist Party, its most advanced section, the Social Democracy of Germany has surrendered to Fascism.

This crumbling of the German Socialist Party has brought about a crisis in the councils of the Second International. The socialist leaders must now find new methods of maintaining their influence over the workers, new methods, particularly, to stem the streaming of the socialist workers into united actions with the Communists.

The New Leader, leading socialist paper, says as much, when it writes that the Congress "will undertake the task of re-examining socialist methods and deciding what new lines may be required in the battle as it has shaped up since the growth of fascism."

And toward what will these "new lines" be directed? Toward the question of participation in capitalist governments, and toward the question of fighting the united front with the Communists, says the New Leader.

It is therefore, obvious that the basic social-democratic tactics which have brought the workers to so many defeats will not be re-examined and changed. The worship of capitalist legality, the treachery of the "lesser evil," the betrayal of the United Front—these will not be altered.

The "Daily Worker" will report the Second International Conference.

Roosevelt OK's Steel, Oil, Lumber Low Pay

Whalen Says Fear of Reds Forced Dress Wage Rise

Paper Concessions Can Be Made Real Only by Forming Shop Committees and Building NTWIU and Left Opposition in ILGWU

NEW YORK.—After secret conferences of the dress manufacturers, I. L. G. W. U. leaders and ex-police commissioner Grover A. Whalen, an agreement to end the dress strike was drawn up granting, on paper so far concessions in the form of wage increases and recognition of the I. L. G. W. U.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union led 15,000 strikers under its banners, and had called for a united general strike to wipe out sweat shop and slave conditions.

In his speech to the I.L.G.W.U. leaders and the dress manufacturers, organized in the United Association of Dress Manufacturers, Grover Whalen admitted that the pressure of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and the fear of Communist strike leadership in the garment industry had a lot to do with the concessions won in the strike.

The wage agreement drawn up and approved by the general strike committee of the I.L.G.W.U. at the Rand School on Saturday, provides wage increases for all workers.

As drawn up the wage agreement provides the following rates: Guaranteed Minimum Wage Scales for Workers on Dresses Selling for \$3.75 or Less.

New York City
Cutters \$45 a week
Operators 75c an hour
Examiners \$20 a week
Pressers 85c an hour
Finishers \$20 a week
Cleaners \$15 a week
Samplermakers \$30 a week

Out of Town
Cutters \$45 a week
Operators 63c an hour
Examiners \$17 a week
Pressers 70c an hour
Finishers \$17 a week
Cleaners \$15 a week
Samplermakers \$30 a week
Guaranteed Minimum Wage Scales for Work on Dresses Selling for More Than \$3.75.

New York City
Cutters \$45 per week
Operators 90c per hour
Examiners \$21 per week
Pressers \$21 per hour
Drapers \$27 per week
Finishers \$22 per week
Cleaners \$15 per week
Samplermakers \$30 per week

Monday afternoon a general mass meeting of strikers is to take place at the 71st Regiment Armory to approve the agreement.

The conference of representatives of striking shops which was held on Saturday afternoon, August 19th at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., after discussing terms of the settlement made by the Whalen commission has decided to call upon all dress strikers to remain in the halls until the price committees settle prices with the employers, that guarantee the increased minimum scale provided in the settlement.

Representatives of nearly 400 shops, including 112 shops striking under the leadership of the International, participated in this conference. Altogether there were 835 delegates.

The conference was held under the auspices of the strike committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

All speakers stressed the fact that in order that this agreement shall not remain merely on paper, it is necessary that all strikers be assured first by their price committees that they will receive the benefit of increased prices, according to the settlement.

He paid with his life for writing this article. Soon after he had written it, he was found murdered in his home, and the Nazi authorities gave out the usual announcement that he had "committed suicide."

Oberfohren's authorship is vouchered for by the "Manchester Guardian" for which he had also written other articles exposing the Nazis. It has been widely circulated throughout Europe, and was reprinted in America last week by the "New Republic".

Four Communist, Ernst Torgler, leader of the Communist fraction in the Reichstag, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, Bulgarian Communists, will go on trial for their lives in September on framed-up charges of having set the Reichstag fire.

Recent news from Germany indicate that it is planned to try still other German Communists on the same framed-up charges.

By ERNST OBERFOHREN.

Several weeks before the Reichstag fire Goebbels believed it necessary to find evidence in the Karl Liebknecht Haus, the national headquarters of the German Communist Party, to prove the criminal intentions of the Communists and to show that a Bolshevik uprising was imminent and had been narrowly averted. Under the administration of Melcher the police had repeatedly

failed to locate the desired evidence. Goebbels therefore decided that Berlin must have a new chief of police, a man out of the National Socialist ranks. Von Papen was reluctant to consent to Melcher's dismissal, for the man had always served him faithfully. The proposal of the National Socialists that Count Helldorf be appointed in his place was rejected by the cabinet, which finally compromised on the more moderate Admiral von Levetzow, who, though he belonged to the National Socialists, still had intimate connections in the German Nationalist circles. To smuggle the desired evidence into the Karl Liebknecht Haus was a simple matter. The police had the plans of the building and were familiar with the layout of the cellar. The necessary documents could easily be planted there.

From the start Goebbels recognized the wisdom of emphasizing the authenticity of the "concealed documents" by some overt act. All arrangements were made. On February 24, the police broke into the Karl Liebknecht Haus, which had been closed by the authorities several weeks before,

Jim Gralton



Deported from Irish Free State, Gralton Arrives in New York

Communist Organizer Greeted at Pier by Delegations

NEW YORK.—Deported by the Irish Free State he helped to establish, Jim Gralton told his story yesterday to the delegation of the Irish Workers' Club and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union which met him as he got off the S. S. Britannic. "They decided not to put up any longer with my organizing the County Leitrim peasants and they handed me the deportation order the day after my father died. 'Un-desirable alien to be deported for the good of the country,' I made up my mind to put up a fight and went from farmhouse to farmhouse staying four or five days at each place, walking at night. Regular underground railroad. The authorities got me a week ago last Friday and shipped me off. There were no charges against me and I got no hearing. They just took my money to pay for the passage and shipped me off."

Jim Gralton went back to Ireland a little over a year ago to help run the small County Leitrim farm which his 76-year-old father and mother could no longer handle. Immediately he joined the Communist Party and led an action to reestablish an employee evicted from the Earl of Kingston's estate.

"We stuck him back and he is there yet," Jim says, "there's plenty of guns in Ireland."

Crew Brought In to Break Ship Strike Joins Picket Lines

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 20.—A crew recruited from New York for breaking the strike on the S. S. Diamond Cement, arrived here at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, but went out on a sympathetic strike when approached by strikers.

Eighteen broke through the lines of police and company agents trying to herd them aboard a launch for a trip to the ship.

Only three professional scabs went aboard. All unemployed seamen on the waterfront attended a militant mass meeting tonight and heard the ship strikers and the New York men pledging to support the strike to victory.

The demands of the seamen and dockers to be presented at Washington were adopted unanimously. Ten seamen, including strikers, and New York men, were elected to go to Washington on Monday morning to the marine hearings.

Wages Decreases 50 Pct Cent
In the chipping department of the Republic mill, for example, workers employed 120 hours over a two-week period previously earned between \$60 and \$80. Working time has now been cut to 96 hours and workers make only from \$30 to \$40 in the two-week period—and often much less than that. Roughly speaking, then only 24 hours have been cut from the work time—20 per cent—while wages actual income per worker has decreased 50 per cent and more.

searched the premises, carted away masses of material and padlocked the building. On the same day the authorities announced that highly treasonable material had been discovered there.

Von Papen wanted Better Forgeries.
On February 28, 1933, the official government news service, described the plans of the Communists in great detail. It is unnecessary to reproduce the exact wording here. Its lurid style must have started even an unthinking reader. It told of secret passages, automatic doorways, mysterious hiding places, catacombs, underground vaults and other equally sensational discoveries. To apply the terms "catacombs" and "underground vaults" to the cellar of an office building was fantastic on the face of it. It was significant also that the official party headquarters should have housed several hundred pounds of highly incriminating evidence in easily accessible compartments, material which gave the particulars of their plans for the coming revolution, and that these plans should have fallen at once into the hands of the searching police. Even more

ludicrous was the announcement that the Communist Party and its subsidiary organizations had led a second, illegal existence in the cellars of their own headquarters.

The searching of the Karl Liebknecht Haus meanwhile had precipitated a lively quarrel between the government. Von Papen, Hugenberg and Seidte, indignant over the use of so obvious a fraud by the government, insisted that the alleged documents were such obvious forgeries that they could not possibly be made public. The whole matter, they said, should have been arranged with much more finagling and they pointed to the notorious "Zinoviev Letter" as a shining example. German Nationalists and Steel Helms ridiculed the idea that anyone would believe that the Communists had established illegal headquarters in the Liebknecht Haus. Surely it would have been more plausible to have discovered the se-

Republic Steel Workers Fight Pay Cuts of NRA; Prepare Strike

1,800 Donner Plant Men in Buffalo, N. Y. Sign Up in Union

Hold Mass Meeting to Make Final Strike Preparations

By BILL DUNNE

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—There are big developments here in the Donner plant of the Republic Steel Company. The men of the chipping department have demanded 62 cents per hour and given the company till Monday.

In the present situation in Republic Steel some 600 to 700 men in the chipping department are involved directly and 2,300 indirectly in various other departments.

Friday afternoon one chipping department turn—about 200 men—quit work in protest against the wage scale. The next turn met in the shop and although supposed to start work at four p. m. did not start until six-thirty. They had decided to quit with the earlier shift, but since this shift had acted without consulting the chipping department committee—elected by the whole department, and because of the pressure of the superintendent who begged them to wait until Monday so he could give them an answer after getting in touch with the Youngstown headquarters of the company, they decided to work.

Put Demands
At a meeting later it was decided to deliver the ultimatum to the company. "The demand is for 62½ cents an hour and no tonnage rate."

The Republic Steel has a company union, originally organized on the standard steel company pattern with committees chosen by the company—accompanied of course with some slight pretenses of democratic elections. But recently the workers have been carrying through actual elections and have committees which represent them although still formally part of the company union.

These committees have followed the organizational pattern and work on the plan of those of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union which is very popular among the men. At a meeting late last night it was decided by these committee representatives to have a settlement of the demands by four P. M., Monday or stop work.

Places for holding mass meetings are being secured for Sunday. At these meetings the final decisions and the determination among the men if the committees meet a point blank refusal. More than 1,800 of the 2,800 workers have signed applications for the SMWU. A number of these belong to the I. A. of M., and the Switchmen's Union. Knowing something of the extent of organization and the determination among the men it is by no means impossible that the company will make some concessions on hourly wage scales or tonnage rates.

The reasons for the steel company acceptance of the Roosevelt code without union provisions is quite clear from the plant conditions as is also the opposition of the workers to it.

Wages Decreases 50 Pct Cent
In the chipping department of the Republic mill, for example, workers employed 120 hours over a two-week period previously earned between \$60 and \$80. Working time has now been cut to 96 hours and workers make only from \$30 to \$40 in the two-week period—and often much less than that. Roughly speaking, then only 24 hours have been cut from the work time—20 per cent—while wages actual income per worker has decreased 50 per cent and more.

For longshoremen a minimum of 30 hours pay a week is demanded, and a maximum of 40 hours work, with restoration of the 1930 scale of wages, and the right of local unions and dock committees to limit the size and weight of sling loads. Towboatmen are making similar demands under the "codes."

At present the shipping industry is trying to evade the demands of the workers for decent working hours and conditions and decent wages. The shipowners claim that their "conference agreements" govern the industry and wages and hours are limited under the Shipping Act of 1928, and the Seaman's Act.

Since those laws are flagrantly violated, with no effort on the part of the government to maintain them, the pretense is ridiculous.

Delegates to present the demands will be elected at mass meetings of seamen, longshoremen and harborworkers this week and will go to Washington to present the demands to the NRA executives.

Behind this campaign, the M.W.I.U. is organizing the seamen and other marine workers to fight for the demands in the "code" if the government and the shipowners do not come across with them.

The "codes" call for a minimum yearly income for A.B.'s of \$625 a year, for ten months of work, and proportioned wages for other seamen. When this is not reached, the government and industry should make up the difference. They demand an 8 hour day, 40 hour week, and crew schedule applicable. A ship committee on every ship and the right to strike to enforce the demands of the workers are also included.

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The main points in the oil code deal with such matters as control of crude petroleum production; limiting output to benefit Gulf Oil, owned by Mellon, and Standard Oil, owned by the Morgans. The smaller operators

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Don't Miss the Two New Cartoon Strips, Pages 2 and 5 Today

Two brand new cartoon features begin in the "Daily" today. One is "Gutters of New York," by Bell, on page two. The other is the eagerly-awaited Quirt and Newhouse strip, "Jim Martin," on page five. Page five also introduces a regular daily radio-column, "Tuning In," with program schedules of the most powerful New York stations.

Johnson Stalls Marine Workers on Code Hearing

Union Mobilizes Its Delegations to Put Demands

NEW YORK.—A second telegram from the Marine Workers Industrial Union, demanding a hearing on the Marine Workers' "codes" was sent to Gen. Johnson, Thursday. The first message sent two weeks ago, brought back the meager answer that no date has been set nor demand made for codes from the industry. He has not answered the second.

The M.W.I.U. telegram to Johnson informed him that a delegation was being sent, and demanded that a hearing be given them when they arrive in Washington next Wednesday, Aug. 23.

In spite of Johnson's statements that he had not called for codes for the marine industry, the papers report that such action had been taken.

The M.W.I.U. pointed out in its telegram that thousands of marine workers had endorsed the M.W.I.U. demands and were ready to support them.

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Enemy of Communists Reveals How Nazi Leaders Planned Reichstag Fire

Nationalist Leader Paid With His Life for Writing Exposure of Secrets of the Hitler-von Papen Cabinet

Editor's Note.—The following circumstantial account of the burning of the Reichstag by the Nazis was written by a bitter enemy of the German Communists, Ernst Oberfohren, leader of the German Nationalist parliamentary fraction.

He paid with his life for writing this article. Soon after he had written it, he was found murdered in his home, and the Nazi authorities gave out the usual announcement that he had "committed suicide."

Oberfohren's authorship is vouchered for by the "Manchester Guardian" for which he had also written other articles exposing the Nazis. It has been widely circulated throughout Europe, and was reprinted in America last week by the "New Republic".

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Shows Nationalists Anger That Nazi Plots Against Communists Were Not Clever Enough; Tells How Nazis Carried Out Fire Plot

cret hide-out of the Communists in some other part of the city.

The documents were published over their protests. The Nationalists were forced to accept the situation and to vote, much against their will, for more stringent measures against the Communist Party. But they balked at any proposal that would eliminate the Communists from the elections on March 5. They wished under all circumstances to prevent the National Socialist Party from receiving an absolute majority in the Reichstag by outlawing the Communist Party.

Goebbels and Goering were outraged by the behavior of the German Nationalist leaders. They demanded the suppression of the Communist Party. To lend plausibility to the incriminating evidence, faithful Nazi followers had already fired public buildings at strategic points through-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

GRAND JURY WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY IN LYNCH WHITEWASH ATTEMPT

Forced to Cancel Three Weeks Recess by Mass Action—Lynch Deputies Not Called

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 20.—In an attempt to counter-act the cynical posture of the Grand Jury investigating the lynchings, Aug. 13, of Sam Pippen, Jr. and A. T. Harden, framed Negro boys, in recessing their investigation until Sept. 4, Judge Henry B. Foster ordered the Grand Jury to meet again on Monday, August 21.

Protests from all over the country, and news of hundreds of meetings singing led to demand arrest and death penalty for the lynchings, starting with Judge Foster and Sheriff Hamblin, found this action which is calculated to support the lynch judge's promise of a "sincere investigation," and "prompt and decisive action."

Meanwhile, Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., announced that he would not call the investigation as long as is necessary, and that he may call for a further recess in the hope that indignation of the white and Negro masses may die down a little.

The single bullet removed from Sam Pippen's back was turned over to Jack Stuart, ballistics expert in Birmingham, for examination. The other 14 bullets which entered his body were not produced.

The bullet, picked for examination, was announced, was 38 caliber. The guns presented by the lynchings were Pate and N. W. Holzman and private detective W. L. Huff as the ones they carried when Pippen and Harden were murdered, it was announced, were 44's. The Grand Jury as not called on these three men to testify. Their guns were given back to them.

Governor B. M. Miller ordered Elmore Clarke, accidental survivor of the lynching, to Kilby Prison hospital, it was learned today, until he recovers from his wounds.

Hundreds Sign Roosevelt Petition. BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 20.—Hundreds of workers, Negro and white, are signing petitions being circulated by the International Labor Defense, addressed to President Roosevelt, demanding a federal investigation of the lynching of Dan Pippen, Jr. and A. T. Harden, and the attempted lynching of Elmore Clarke, Sunday, Aug. 13, it was announced.

The petition demands the removal, arrest and prosecution for murder, of Judge Henry B. Foster, Sheriff R. L. Shamblin, and the entire Sheriff's force of Tuscaloosa county; that Negroes be allowed to serve on the investigating committee, and the immediate passage of the Bill of Civil Rights for the Negro people which was presented to Roosevelt and the congress May 8 by the Free the Scottsboro Boy Marchers to Washington.

A mass protest meeting was called by the I.L.D. to be held in the Memorial Church, 14th Street, and 6th Ave., Sunday. The meeting was to be addressed by I.L.D. lawyers, Dr. Taggart, local N.A.A.C.P. president, Robert Durr, of the Birmingham World; Mrs. Mary Cooper and Jane Speed, of the I.L.D., and Jim Stone.

SEVEN MEETS IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Seven open-air Sacco-Vanzetti-Scottsboro demonstrations will be held here Tuesday, to commemorate the death of the two Massachusetts martyrs, and demand the freedom of the nine innocent Negro boys threatened with gang or legal lynching in Alabama.

The demonstrations here will be held at 7 p. m., at Broad and South Streets, 52nd and Broad; 39th and Aspin; 13th and Reed; 23th and

Election Methods of Tammany Shown in Worker's Letter

Use Workers in House Canvassing, Then Deny All Relief Payments

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—An example of methods of work, and at the same time an example of the conditions against which the coming Communist election campaign will be waged, was given in a letter from a jobless worker made public today by the Communist Party Election Campaign Committee.

The Committee points out that the letter printed below illustrates the methods of day to day work among the blocks and tenements used by the Tammany administration. And the Committee urges that workers for the Communist Campaign apply the same method of intimate conversations with the workers applied by the capitalist ward heeler.

The starvation and misery of the workers is revealed by this worker's letter, conditions which are typical for the workers of the city, and which make it unusually favorable to bring the Communist position of struggle against hunger and exploitation to the toiling masses of the people.

The worker's letter follows:

Dear Editor: I am a citizen of the U.S.A., a voter. My residence has been Brooklyn, State of New York, County of Kings for the past 25 years. I have been voting Democratic all the time. During the 1930 Democratic campaign my residence was B. Avenue—Brooklyn, N. Y. I received a letter from the district captain of the Democrats if I would volunteer and assist in any way to write them a card. So I did.

Two Party leaders of that district called on me. They held two books with names and address of voters of that district. They had called on them and met the fathers and mothers of the voters which did not speak English and other had moved. I told them I speak Spanish and Italian. They told me they were glad to know that and I could be of great help to them to go with them to the names and address they had of voters to act as an interpreter to make sure these people will vote Democrat for the benefit of the District and the Democratic Party.

I gave them my service. They told me if at any time I am in trouble or in need of a job they would gladly help me. Now that I need help badly they did not even give me a loaf of stale bread for my children. I have applied for help from the Home Relief Bureau at 8th St. and 6th Ave., Brooklyn. Since May 1, 1933, I have been there pleading for relief. More than 24 times I got evicted from - - - , and not even an investigation has come to my aid. I sold my furniture. Friends helped me to move where I live now and I expect to get evicted again. I have nothing to sell now — no money, no work, no food and no help from the Home Relief Bureau.

So this is the United States of America, the land of crooks and fakery.

Thus, the leader of the American Socialist Party accepts and preaches the propaganda of the capitalist "brain trust" whose purpose it is to conceal the intensified exploitation of the workers behind talk about a "revolution" and the "end of the old capitalism."

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Master; 43rd and Fairmont Ave., and at 64th and Callhill.

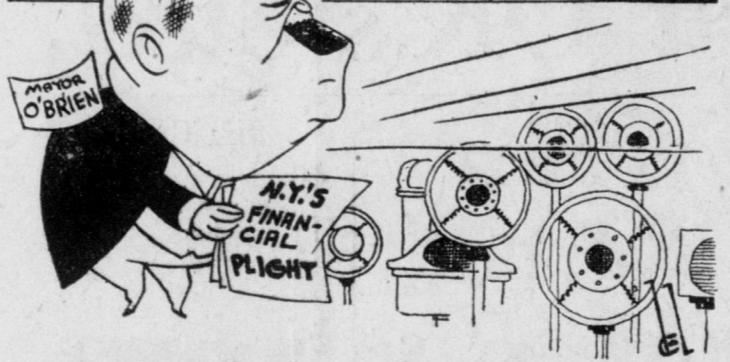
Abandoned Baby Found on Vacant Astoria Lot

NEW YORK.—Hunger and misery, due to the crisis, claimed the breakfast of another family, yesterday, when the police during the raid on a vacant lot near the Woodside car barns.

Clad scantily, and wrapped in a single blanket, the baby was taken to the Astoria police station.

Gutters of New York

POSITION	1929	1933
MAYOR	\$ 25,000	29,915
COMPTROLLER	25,000	28,000
PRES. BD. OF ALDERMEN	15,000	20,000
CORPORATION COUNSEL	15,000	20,000
BOROUGH PRESIDENTS (5)	15,000	16,695
SEC'Y TO MAYOR	12,000	13,390
DIRECTOR OF BUDGET	12,000	15,040
SEC'Y BD. OF ESTIMATE	10,000	10,840
COMM. PUB. MARKETS	10,000	13,390
ETC.	ETC.	ETC.



We suggest the above as the accompaniment to the well-known "blues" song "The City's Financial Plight." With the most incorruptible impartiality, the capitalist City Government cuts relief to starving workers, the salaries of the school teachers, and the lower-bracket civil service employees, and at the same time raises the fat salaries of the big Tammany boys.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meets Nation-Wide Tuesday

Aug. 22 Set Aside as National Scottsboro Day to Demand Freedom for Nine Boys

NEW YORK.—Demonstrations in commemoration of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti six years ago will be held Tuesday at thirteen points in the New York district, it was announced today by the International Labor Defense. Sacco-Vanzetti Day this year has been set aside as national Scottsboro Day.

Sacco and Vanzetti, militant workers, were executed in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1927, on framed murder charges, after seven years imprisonment, during which liberal lawyers bickered with the Massachusetts state courts while millions all over the world demanded freedom for the two martyred workers.

Judge Webster Thayer, Governor Alvan T. Fuller, and a committee headed by President Lowell of Harvard University, appointed by the governor, repeatedly refused to reconsider the death verdict against the two, in the face of indisputable evidence, not only of their innocence, but of the fact that the murders for which they were sentenced were committed by known gangsters.

One of the gangsters, Celestino Madieros, who confessed the murders, was electrocuted the same day as Sacco and Vanzetti, for another crime.

The National commemoration of the deaths of Sacco and Vanzetti will be linked with the present-day struggles of the workers against similar and multiplying frame-ups. The demonstrations will demand the immediate release of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys, Athos Terzani, framed anti-fascist survivor of last Sunday's lynchings in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tom Mooney, and all class-war prisoners.

Alice Burke, militant leader of the Negro and white workers of Birmingham, Ala., arrested and jailed for speaking at a demonstration there of black and white to demand relief, will speak at the Yonkers demonstration. Mackawine, prominent Harlem Negro leader, will speak at Bay Parkway near Bulkhead, at a demonstration culminating in two mass parades. Morgan, of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, will be the main speaker in Corona, Queens, where Anthony Fierro, anti-fascist worker, was murdered by Art Smith's fascist Khaki Shirts, who framed Terzani in the murder.

The demonstrations will be held in the following places at 7.30 p.m.: Amsterdam Ave. and 63rd St.; Manhattan; Starr and Knickerbocker Streets, Williamsburg; 108 St. and Corona Ave., Queens; Ave. A and 13th St., Manhattan; 27 Hudson Street, Yonkers.

In the west-end section, meetings will be held at 40th St. and 9th Ave.; 7:15 p. m.; 54th St. and 13th Ave.; 7:45; 68th St. and 18th Ave.; 8:15; 86th St. and 14th Ave.; 8:30; 18th Ave. and Croysey Ave.; 8:45 p. m. These local demonstrations will form into parades to converge at 8 p. m. at Bay Parkway and Croysey Avenue.

In Brownsville, the demonstration will be held in Fulton Park, Fulton and Reid Street.

City Events

Fixture Workers Meet Tonight.

All lighting fixture workers, including chandelier makers, fitters, wiremen, sprayers, solderers, shipping clerks and all others are called to a mass meeting to be held tonight at 6.30 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, for organizing a struggle for shorter hours and higher wages.

The call is issued by the Lighting Fixture Section of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, of 35 East 19th St.

SUPERINTENDENTS, JANITORS TO MEET

NEW YORK.—Bronx Building Superintendents and Janitors will discuss the formation of a section of their own in the Building Maintenance Union at a meeting called for Monday night, 8.30 p. m. in the W. O. Clubroom, 1013 Tremont Ave., near 177th St. Subway Station.

"Daily" Circulation Increased by 2,000 During Past Week

NEW YORK.—The circulation of the Daily Worker increased by 2,000 during the first week of the six-page issues.

This was reported at the second general membership meeting of Daily Worker Volunteers last Friday night, which was also a send-off to Sam Silverstein, the young worker who won the free trip to the Soviet Union at the recent Daily Worker picnic.

Assistant Director Fischer of the Volunteers delivered a stirring resume of the work planned by the Executive Committee, the report of which was approved by the meeting, and appealed to all Volunteers to secure additional members.

Special recognition was accorded to Volunteer Weitzman, who secured the greatest number of subscribers and Volunteers, and who donated \$2 for the first Volunteer membership book.

On Friday, Aug. 25, other workers will be given the opportunity of becoming members of the Volunteers by enlisting in the corps of workers who plan to visit all workers' clubs meetings. New Volunteers are requested to report to the District Daily Worker office, 35 East 12th St. (store) between 7 and 8 p. m., Friday for this work.

SEAMEN SMASH WINDOWS

NEW YORK.—Enraged seamen smashed the window of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South St., when they learned that a new crew of 19 men had been shipped to break the strike of the S.S. Diamond Cement in Baltimore. The 19 New York seamen when they heard the ship was on strike refused to scab and the vessel is completely tied up.

The police on duty at the Seamen's Church Institute arrested a seaman, E. Redden, and charged him with smashing the window. The case has been held over to Wednesday, bail being set at \$500.

NAZI SIGN IS TORN FROM UNKNOWN SOLDIER TOMB

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A ribbon bearing the Nazi swastika was snatched by angry Frenchmen from a bouquet of flowers placed on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, under the Arc de Triomphe last Friday.

It had been placed there by a group of Nazi students, accompanied by an attaché of the German Embassy. They had received permission to put it there from M. Gaudin, the French guardian of the tomb.



General Phelan on the Trail

By Edward Neuhouse

Destiny in the mild and benevolent form of the New York State Boxing Commission is finally catching up with the racket's so-called Royal Family—the Johnstons. Three of the clan were called before the tribunal last week and to show that he meant business the bland General Phelan made a limousine hop to Fugazy Bowl in Coney Island to put the fear of God into a herd of twelve wrestling cauliflowerers.

James Jenerous Johnston, as you know, handles matchmaking for Madison Square Garden while Brother Charley supervises the Garden's touring troupe of wrestlers and Sonny Johnston is the power behind the throne at St. Nicholas Arena. The family supplies promoting, managing, matchmaking, seconding, water-boy and general phlegging service to a multitude of house-fighters, three of four of whom appear on every program of a number of clubs.

When investigated the Johnston boys invariably assume an I-ain't-invincible-I-ain't-seen-nothing-and-I-don't-know-nothing attitude. The wounded look which creeps into Jimmy's big brown eyes beats Zasi Pitts at her best. Withal, the boy is glib.

When asked if he managed Lew Farber who fought on last Thursday's Garden card, Jimmy said that the Commission that Lew "just came to me in the Garden and asked where he could get a manager. I told him I wasn't interested in managing fighters. I sent him up to the St. Nicholas Arena and told him he might find a manager there. That's all I know about it."

Then came the turn of Sonny who heads St. Nicholas Arena. "No," he said, "I don't manage fighters either. They just call me on the phone and ask for advice. I give them free advice and tell them where they can get matches."

Dan Parker reports Brother Charley's turn on the stand: "He, too, has nothing to do with managing fighters or wrestlers, he said. He was especially positive of this when the Commission asked why his wrestlers didn't wrestle the Curley grapplers and give the public some real matches instead of the sickening burlesques which now prevail. Curley, who was also summoned, agreed on the spot to let any of his herd meet the Royal Family. Yes, the very military chairman of the Boxing Commission gave straight to Fugazy Bowl and gave the Garden burpers a real top sergeant heart-to-heart talk.

"Elbow punching, crawling through the ropes, bare foot grappling, drop kicking, flying tackles and head-on collisions are barred," he admitted. "And remember violations of these rules will result in your immediate suspension."

As it happened, the immediate result of the talk was a dull show which had the customers howling for blood. Joe Stecher continued his breathtaking march toward a "little match" by pinning Abe Kashey with his bally-hooded but boring body scissors. This is the initial stage of the building-up campaign which never fails.

TWO RALLIES IN BRONX

NEW YORK.—Two Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations will be held in the Bronx, Tuesday night, at 8.30, it was announced by the I. L. D. section. The demonstrations will protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the lynching of two Negroes in Tuscaloosa, Ala., the frame-up of Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker held for murder.

The rallying points will be Wilkins and Intervale Aves., and East 18th St. and Cambrelling Ave.

SPECTATOR AT BOSTON MEMORIAL

BOSTON, Mass.—Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense, Howard Carter of the Boston Scottsboro Action Committee, Jack McCarthy of the Trade Union Unity League, and Jessica Henderson of the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners will be the main speakers at a huge Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting to be held here on Boston Common at 5.30 p. m. Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Jersey City 400 040 001—9 13 2
Buffalo 000 002 120—5 8 2
Cascarella and Rens; Lucas, Elliott, Gould and Leggett, Crouse.
Newark 100 003 000—4 8 1
Montreal 000 100 010—2 7 1
Weaver and Hargreaves; Michaels and Grabowski.
*Results of second games in double headers not in.

Enemy of Communists Reveals How Nazi Leaders Planned Reichstag Fire

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of a chain of terrorist crimes committed by Bolsheviks in Germany. Among the tons of seditious literature found by the police during the raid on the Karl Liebknecht Haus were numerous copies of detailed instructions for a campaign of Communist terror. According to these instructions government buildings, museums, castles and important industrial establishments were to be reduced to ashes. Communist leaders were instructed, during uprisings, and street fighting, to line up women and children, preferably the families of government officials and policemen, in front of the terrorist ranks. The timely discovery of this evidence saved Germany from a Bolshevik revolution. The burning of the Reichstag was to be the signal for bloody revolt and civil war. On Tuesday at 4 a. m. Berlin's stores and warehouses were to be sacked. It is proved that on February 23 all Germany would have been swept by acts of individual terror against prominent individuals, and against the private property of peaceful citizens, to usher in a period of civil war.

Why, the astonished reader will ask, did the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police of Berlin wait until after the Reichstag fire to take measures for the prevention of the "outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution"? On February 24 they had found the plans for the contemplated uprising. Not later than Sunday, February 26, the Chief of Police must have known of the plans, for on that day he reported to Goering. On February 25 the incendiary origin of the fire in the palace was established. But Goering and Admiral von Lettow did nothing. They guarded neither public buildings nor palaces nor museums.

This was one of their mistakes, but not the only one by far. There was van der Lubbe. Did they expect the world to swallow the fairy tale about this wandering journeyman from Holland? He had spent the night of February 17 in Glindow near Potsdam. Two days later he arrived in Berlin, and, if we may believe his story, at once gained the confidence of the Central Action Committee for the Revolution and to such a degree that he was selected to play the leading role in the important events that were to follow. Hardly more than a week later he was delegated

by the Communists to set fire to the Reichstag building.

Surely Goebbels and Goering over-estimate the credulousness of the world's public. They even reported that van der Lubbe admitted connections with the Social Democrats as well. In the report of the Prussian Press Service quoted above we read: "In his confession the man who set fire to the Reichstag admitted his connection with the Social Democratic Party. Through his confession the Communist-Social Democratic United Front has apparently become an actuality."

Goebbels and Goering showed their lack of foresight in other directions. Immediately after the fire, according to the official report, three persons submitted sworn testimony that they had seen van der Lubbe in company with the Deputies Torgler and Koenen in the Reichstag. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reported that they spent several hours in the Reichstag with the incendiary who was arrested Monday evening. Several other persons were also seen near him, some of them carrying torches. The two deputies escaped arrest, so we hear from an authentic source, by making their way out of the Reichstag building through the heating plant which runs beneath both the Reichstag and the official residence building of the Reichstag president.

Embarrassed by Torgler Surrender

Again the reader might well ask why Torgler and his companions were permitted to walk about in full view of the public for hours, carrying their torches.

The Nationalists needed the Communist deputies, for their removal would mean an absolute National Socialist majority in the parliament. The Cabinet also denied Goering the right to publish the forgeries found in the Karl Liebknecht Haus. It was argued that the publication of these obviously forged documents would implicate the government still more deeply in the whole unsavory affair. To the added discomfiture of the government, the Communist deputy Torgler presented himself at Police Headquarters on Tuesday morning. Goering was instructed to make an official denial of the story that Torgler had given himself up.

Goering and Goebbels made the utmost of the chance to close down on Communist and Socialist propaganda during the election campaign. They knew that the story of the Communist origin of the Reichstag fire was believed by peasants, the petty bourgeois and the middle class throughout the country and that these elements would vote for the Nationalist Socialist Party as the leader in the fight against the spectre of Bolshevism. But they were disquieted by the attitude of the German Nationalist Ministers in the Cabinet. They had not been able to gain the latter's consent to the suppression of the Communist Party. They bitterly resented the stout resistance of the German Nationalists, the Steel Helmets and the Reichswehr to their incessant demands, and were more than ever determined to rid themselves of the iron embrace of their partners in government. The sooner the better. The leaders put their heads together.

Nazi Coup Falls Through

Finally the Nazis decided on their coup d'etat on election day. They planned to occupy the government buildings in Berlin and to call upon Hindenberg either to consent to a reorganization of the government or to resign. In this case Hindenberg was to appoint Hitler as acting President and Goering as Chancellor. They also discussed the possibility of carrying out this bold stroke on the occasion of a huge parade of the Storm Troops through Berlin, scheduled to take place on Friday, March 3, in honor of Adolf Hitler.

The plan leaked out, however. At the last moment the German Nationalist Ministers insisted that Hitler relinquish his program of reviewing the parade in the Wilhelmstrasse. The thousands who had collected there to see the parade were informed, much to their surprise, that it would take a different course; that instead of passing through the Wilhelmstrasse it would go through the Prince Albrecht Strasse toward the west side of the city. The German Nationalists also promised to lead their Steel Helmets, who were to parade in honor of President Hindenberg on election day, from the government center. The leader of the Steel Helmets accepted this change in the route.

Meanwhile the position of the Nationalist Ministers was becoming untenable. There was danger that German Nationalist voters in large numbers would desert their party for the Nazis. Their own agitation was no match for the unrestricted propaganda of the National Socialists. The Herren Klub, the groups about the Steel Helmets and the German Nationalist leaders conferred earnestly. The last-minute obstruction of the Nazi coup had made it clear that they must be prepared to use the Steel Helmets and Reichswehr against any overt act that the Nazis might plan for election night. The masses no longer followed Hindenberg. Adolf Hitler had become their demigod. To oppose the will of the people with a show of arms alone would be suicidal. They must act unscrupulously as had Goering and Goebbels when they staged the Reichstag fire.

Nationalists Planned Trap for Nazis

The following plan was decided upon: An official report of the findings of the investigation of the Reichstag fire was to be made public, so would that the German Nationalists would later be able to prove, should it become necessary, that they had been on the track of National Socialist culprits at the time of its publication. Should the Nazi Ministers make an attempt to carry out their plan to take possession of the government district, a statement to this effect would be published broadcast, to discredit the Nazi Ministers in the eyes of the public.

It was hoped that this announce-

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

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LET WHOLE TOWN KNOW OF WICKWIRE SPENCER STRIKE WITH ENTHUSIASTIC PARADE

Bill Dunne, Presents Union Charter to Negro Striker; Boss Sends Letter to Workers Trying to Get Men to Return

RIVERSIDE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Friday was a great day for the strikers of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company, for the working class population of this Buffalo suburb and the adjoining suburb of Black Rock—both adjacent to the Wickwire plant. The Acme plant where the recent strike brought out some 5,000 men, women and children in support of it is also located here. The foremen and superintendents passed a very miserable day. Today each striker received a letter from the company.

Following the union meeting where Bill Dunne presented the new charter from the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to a Negro strike leader who then presented it to the union, symbolizing the solidarity of white and Negro workers, there was a parade. And what a parade!

Forty cars were in line headed by a huge truck loaded with strikers' children. Truck and cars bore signs, made by one of the strike committees: "Wickwire Workers on Strike! Help the Men!"—"Wickwire Men Striking For A Living!"

There was a permit for the parade and no police interference. There is a healthy respect for the members of the SMWIU since the militant mass demonstration during the Acme strike. Up one street and down another the parade went with the car sirens shrieking and the parade and bystanders cheering. Porches and front yards were crowded with men, women and children. No one in Black Rock and Riverside missed the parade. The committee in charge saw to that. It would past the park where hundreds were watching a ball game. No foreman or superintendent escaped. The committee knew exactly where they lived and the noisy demonstration moved slowly past their houses with yells of "is his face red?"

The atmosphere was hilarious but underlying it was a deep determination to stick together and win. This is shown by the decisions today to have all strikers accompany the negotiation committee to the plant Tuesday to see Executive Vice President Macklin who arrived from New York last night.

The letter sent to each striker by Vice President Macklin is a remarkable document that merits quotation in full because of its demagogic appeal, on the basis of the social origin, of the signer, for a return to work and solidarity with the company. The letter follows:

"I sincerely regret that you suddenly decided to give up your job with us because there is no question in my mind but that our differences could have been readily adjusted to the satisfaction of both you and ourselves if you had remained on your job."

"I was a workman in overalls from the age of 14 until just a few years ago. I have been a river driver, paper maker, coal passer and wire drawer."

"I know the value of a job to myself and to my family. I know of the loyalty between workmen and the passions that sometime move them to take action without due consideration. I know of the regrets that sometime follow that action."

"You want a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. We grant that. I am sure that we can decide what is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work without either side being unreasonable."

"We stand ready to grant a square deal and we expect a square deal in return. Your presence on your regular job Monday morning, Aug. 21st, will indicate to us that you also stand for a square deal."

"Don't forget the International Labor Defense Executive, 'All day on the Hudson,' on September 2nd. Be there with all your friends!"

"Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal."

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Southern Textile Mills Closing As No Buying Appears

3000 Workers Laid Off in One Mill; Others Announce Shut-Downs

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 20.—A wave of factory closings is beginning in the Southern textile centers due to the overproduction caused by the recent inflationary price rises.

Five cotton mills in this county will shut their plants this week because of lack of markets for textile goods. As a result, three thousand workers will lose their jobs.

The Rockingham Post Dispatch writes, that plants are shutting down because of "piled up goods with no sales, caused by uncertainty and stagnation in the textile markets."

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20.—Feeling the increasing weight of manufactured goods for which there is no market, one large mill closed today, with the announcement that five more will be closed next week, due to the steady market created by the 42 cents processing tax on cotton.

At Silver City, the closing of the Hadley-People mill threw 250 workers out of their jobs.

Hang Sign 'For Rent' on Palace



These Cuban workers ransacked the Havana palace of the bloody dictator Machado during the recent revolt and then displayed a "For Rent" sign on the front door, as shown above.

Roosevelt OK's Steel, Garment Workers TimberLowPayCode Dig Up Last Coins for Cleve. T.U. Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

clashed bitterly against the greater power given to the big oil trusts. At the same time, Roosevelt will control imports of oil, to help the oil trusts in competing with British and other oil companies, and will allocate production to various states.

More Promises The lumber, oil and steel codes are supposed to affect 1,470,000 workers. To get the workers to back the code, General Johnson promised 400,000 new jobs. But, as is now witnessed in the textile industry, the real effect will be the firing of thousands.

In the steel and lumber codes the wages and hours originally proposed by the bosses was accepted. The wages in the steel plants are to remain exactly as they are. On July 1, the steel bosses claimed they raised wages 15 per cent. While food prices go up, wages in the steel industry are fixed at a starvation level. The minimum wage rate is 40 cents an hour, but this does not apply to learners, apprentices and other classifications of workers.

Juggle Hours Hours are juggled to suit the steel bosses. There is supposed to be an average of 40 hours a week, but the maximum is 48, with many exceptions.

After Nov. 1, if steel production goes up to 60 per cent of capacity, an eight-hour day will be introduced.

Wages in the lumber industry begin at a minimum of 23 cents an hour for Negro lumber workers in the South. Minimum wages for Northwest lumber workers is set at 42 1/2 cents an hour, and for the North and East, at 50 cents an hour. There is supposed to be a 40-hour week.

Fight on Coal Code The sharpest clash is going on around the coal code. Several codes have been introduced by the bosses, but Roosevelt has declared for one code covering the bituminous industry, following the lines of the steel code.

Most of the automobile bosses agree on an auto code. But reports from Detroit state that Henry Ford will not sign the code mainly on the question of Section 7 (a) of the N.R.A. At the same time, Ford is struggling against the other auto trusts, mainly General Motors, and does not want to sign an agreement on regulation of markets and prices.

Eugene M. Lohy, financial writer of the New York Times, discussing the steel code, says: "In the background there are plain indications that the old con-

Series of Strikes Show Workers Are Not Letting the NRA Crush Them

Plot Sending State Troops to Break Utah Coal Strike

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Day and night mass picketing at the striking mines is going on here in the face of an extremely tense situation brought about by the refusal of the company to see the National Miners Union, and the vicious red baiting campaign being waged in the press.

Huge headlines appear in the newspapers to the effect that "real miners" who desire to return to work are forcibly being restrained by Communists. Sheriff Bliss, of Carbon County, is quoted to this effect.

The United Mine Workers' thugs were mobilizing in Spring Canyon preparing for violent attacks on the picket lines. Their plan is to create an excuse for calling out the National Guard. Hundreds of United Mine members are being deputized

and armed with rifles, shot guns and pick handles in an attempt to break the strike.

Demonstrations against the sending out of the National Guard to break the strike are being organized here and in all other Utah. A Relief Campaign for the striking miners was brought down to Helper apparently for strike breaking work.

The entire industrial commission sent by Governor Blood of Utah has arrived in Helper. Industrial Commissioner Knerr spoke today to the strikers and was followed by a speaker from the N.M.U.

A Relief Campaign for the striking miners is now being started for the help of the miners who are meeting with a complete mobilization of all the state's forces in an effort to crush the union.

NEW YORK.—Enemy of labor, ex-police commissioner GROVER A. Whalen, has chosen a strike-breaking mediation board for New York City. On Saturday night, clubber of the unemployed Whalen, issued a statement saying that the increase in strikes has made it necessary to set up a board to deal with labor troubles.

Taking his cue from the methods of President Roosevelt in the coal strike, Whalen has chosen a board of the most trusted A. F. of L. strike-breakers and some of the leading bosses of New York.

To give the board an impartial appearance representatives of the "consumers," "employers," and "labor" are included. The "consumers" representatives are: Mrs. Elinore Moorehouse Herrick, of the Consumers League, and wife of a wealthy labor exploiter, interested in breaking strikes, and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, president of the Cosmopolitan Club, also the spouse of a wealthy labor skinner.

For the bosses there are: Major General James G. Harbord, chairman of the scab Radio Corporation of America, and George J. Atwell, president of the George J. Atwell Foundation Corporation, a bitter enemy of organized labor.

In keeping with this list, Whalen has chosen A. F. of L. leaders particularly distinguished for their strike-breaking activities throughout the period of the crisis.

Heading the list is Mathew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. Woll is a close associate of the lumber industry Congressman Hamilton Fish. This is the second no-strike campaign he has led. The last was for president Hoover, when workers wages were cut 50 per cent.

Next comes Hugh Frayne, national organizer of the A. F. of L., and a member of the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. Frayne took part in breaking the coal strike.

Together with these is included Leon Rouse, president of the Typographical Union No. 6, a close supporter of the policies of Grose and Lewis.

NEW YORK.—Out of the one hundred and seven shoe, slipper and stitchdown shops a strike since August 5th, thirty-seven bosses have signed up with the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union with six other bosses ready to sign within the next two days, according to a statement issued by the general secretary of the union, F. G. Biedenhapp.

The demands of the strikers were for a 30 per cent increase in wages, full recognition of the union and the shop committees.

Two more board of trade shops came out on strike making a total of nine shops. The workers of Romano and La Vell shoe store and Delman shop, makers of high grade ladies shoes, are out 100 per cent and there is no doubt that

the workers of the La Presti and Dan Paltvi shop will follow.

The shoe, slipper and stitchdown workers are marching to victory under the banner of their Industrial Union. In the past two weeks over 3,000 workers have joined the union and every day brings in hundreds more.

The Shoe Repair Workers are also flocking to the union. At a membership meeting this Sunday, 200 workers representing 65 repair shops voted to intensify their activity in preparation for their general strike.

A huge mass meeting of all shoe, slipper, stitchdown and shoe repair workers, those on strike and those still at work, will be held next Wednesday, 5:30 p. m., right here at Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK.—In spite of all the stumbling blocks which the bosses are trying to invent, great impetus was added to the strike of the metal workers with the coming out of a number of new shops, including Nelson Bros., Nash Chrome, the Columbia, the Rialto, the East Side Metal and others, as it was reported at a brisk mass meeting which was held Saturday afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum.

The organizer of the striking metal spinners said that they have joined their strike with that led by the Metal Workers' Industrial Union. Only a joint settlement will be accepted, he told the workers.

Aiding the bosses in their efforts to crush the strike, the A. F. of L. officials are trying to bring the workers back to work under the old conditions. The workers are determined to fight against the bosses, as

Rail Owners, Not Workers Aided By Eastman Surveys

Rail Labor Being Laid Off As Less Trackage Is Used; Gov't Loans to R. R. Pays Profits But Does Not Provide Any Work

The latest exploit of rail coordinator Eastman is the institution of four surveys on railroads covering merchandise traffic, carload freight movements, passenger traffic and marketing. "Emphasis is placed on the fact," Eastman said in making the announcement, "that this investigation will be sympathetic rather than critical. In this, as in other activities of the transportation section, the purpose is to be helpful—to the employers, of course."

No such "helpful" or "sympathetic" surveys are being made, for example, to consider reduced purchasing power of rail workers as a result of the 10 per cent wage slash; of the widespread rail unemployment and its effects; or of the living conditions of the thousands of part-time railroad workers.

Rail labor is being dropped and unemployment increased, through reduction of track miles used. For the nine months ending August 1, 1933, some 1,800 miles of track were abandoned, or nearly double the 945 miles given up in the year ending November 1, 1932. Only 11 miles of new track were built during the nine month period, as compared with 618 new miles of track for 1931.

Still further trackage reduction is due. Repeal of the recapture clause of the Transportation Act "might well increase abandonments," according to a government official—name unrevealed—quoted in the New York Times.

For instance, during the past week the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon another 54 miles of track in West Virginia. Norfolk & Western, incidentally, reported a net income of \$7 million for the six months ending June 30, 1933. The road's current finances present a picture of unusual strength, "Wall Street Journal (August 11) advises possible investors."

Where Wage Cut "Savings" Go "Railroads hire \$60,000 a year to attorneys to defend trivial and comparatively insignificant personal injury cases," admitted an Interstate Commerce Commission member, a lawyer himself and presumably "in the know." Rail workers who suffered the 10 per cent wage cut will be interested to learn that part of this "saving" goes to pay officials high salaries, as well as \$50,000 lawyers.

But rail workers engaged in inter-

Roosevelt OK's Steel, Garment Workers TimberLowPayCode Dig Up Last Coins for Cleve. T.U. Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

clashed bitterly against the greater power given to the big oil trusts. At the same time, Roosevelt will control imports of oil, to help the oil trusts in competing with British and other oil companies, and will allocate production to various states.

More Promises The lumber, oil and steel codes are supposed to affect 1,470,000 workers. To get the workers to back the code, General Johnson promised 400,000 new jobs. But, as is now witnessed in the textile industry, the real effect will be the firing of thousands.

In the steel and lumber codes the wages and hours originally proposed by the bosses was accepted. The wages in the steel plants are to remain exactly as they are. On July 1, the steel bosses claimed they raised wages 15 per cent. While food prices go up, wages in the steel industry are fixed at a starvation level. The minimum wage rate is 40 cents an hour, but this does not apply to learners, apprentices and other classifications of workers.

Juggle Hours Hours are juggled to suit the steel bosses. There is supposed to be an average of 40 hours a week, but the maximum is 48, with many exceptions.

After Nov. 1, if steel production goes up to 60 per cent of capacity, an eight-hour day will be introduced.

Wages in the lumber industry begin at a minimum of 23 cents an hour for Negro lumber workers in the South. Minimum wages for Northwest lumber workers is set at 42 1/2 cents an hour, and for the North and East, at 50 cents an hour. There is supposed to be a 40-hour week.

Fight on Coal Code The sharpest clash is going on around the coal code. Several codes have been introduced by the bosses, but Roosevelt has declared for one code covering the bituminous industry, following the lines of the steel code.

Most of the automobile bosses agree on an auto code. But reports from Detroit state that Henry Ford will not sign the code mainly on the question of Section 7 (a) of the N.R.A. At the same time, Ford is struggling against the other auto trusts, mainly General Motors, and does not want to sign an agreement on regulation of markets and prices.

Eugene M. Lohy, financial writer of the New York Times, discussing the steel code, says: "In the background there are plain indications that the old con-

THE N.R.A. ROBBS THE BOSTON SHOE WORKERS

By N. SPARKS. (District Organizer of the Communist Party.)

LAST spring the shoe workers of Boston, Chelsea and Lynn decided that their wages were too low to live on, and that the way to get better wages was to get together and strike. This seemed simple enough. At the all of the National Shoe Workers' Association, they came out in a general strike in Lynn. But as the strike went on, the officials of the Union (Mahan and others) talked less and less about better wages. When they finally sold out the strike to the State Arbitration Board for union recognition and practically no wage increase, it was under the slogan, "First get recognition of the union. Then we'll be able to fight for better prices."

In Boston the National came in almost without a struggle—a formal, two day strike with a pre-arrangement to accept arbitration. The National, having a weak machine and bearing in mind the generally radical temper of the Boston shoe workers, selected a few Lovestonites (renegades from the Communist Party) to head the union, on the theory that they would give it just the necessary radical tinge, but at the same time could be relied upon to loyally carry out the dirty work of Mahan and Co.

Weeks passed. The workers grew restless and showed signs of struggle. "Wait!" said the officials. "First get the Arbitration Board's decision. Then we'll fight for better prices!"

WHAT is a "holiday"? A holiday is an unorganized strike and therefore a strike doomed to defeat. In the spring when the workers were striking for better wages, the officials told them "You can't get better wages just like this in your first strike. First, you must strike to get your union recognized, then later you will be able to have a strike for better wages."

Now, with repeated treachery, in this 2nd strike—with a union officially recognized by the manufacturers—the officials withheld from the workers all the benefits and functions of a union. The officials proposed that the

Nelson Pratt, brought down by the union, a member of the State Legislature, a former foreman and superintendent in a shoe factory. They were further represented by Mahan and Salvaggio, the same officials who had sabotaged and betrayed the strike from the beginning. They were further represented by the gracious Miss Perkins herself, the Secretary of Labor. Finally, they were represented by their bosses, the shoe manufacturers, who claimed with tears in their eyes, that they have nothing at heart except the interests of their workers. This was a typical representation of "Labor" under the National Recovery Act. With such adequate representation, what would be the use of having a couple of dozen strikers?

THE strike is over. Doubtless Miss Perkins in Washington feels she is gratified to be considered one of the "Brain Trusts." It's all so easy. First the mine strike, and now the shoe strike. But Miss Perkins has yet to find out that the shoe workers can't live on sweet words and treachery, and just as the miners are still struggling, the shoe workers are still struggling, the shoe workers are still struggling, the shoe workers are still struggling.

Now let us see the sweet nest-egg hatched out for the shoe workers by the Blue Eagle. The agreement triumphantly brought back by the "leaders" was as follows:

FIRST, all workers MUST be back at work by Monday, 1 p. m. SECOND, the same old discredited 20% increase—which, as we have seen before, means NO increase in the pay envelope, despite the rising prices for food and everything else, until September 15th. THIRD, after September 15th, wages to be decided by the STATE ARBITRATION BOARD, which is detested by the shoe workers and has shown itself time and again to be their bitter enemy. FOURTH, powers of the shop stewards to be cut down. The workers hired do not have to join the union, no union notices to be

posted in shops, and other moves towards an open shop. The General Board was afraid that if they push this agreement too openly, it would be rejected. For this reason they decided to let this delicate sell-out operation, no outsiders, lawyers, etc., were to speak in the locals.

But in the Boston Stitches Local, the Lovestonite Jones, despite this ruling, practically turned the meeting over to the policeman and boss' agent, Nelson Pratt, who with alternate appeals to patriotism and threats, forced the sell-out across.

Over 6,000 agricultural and canner workers went out on strike against a 15 to 20 cent an hour

British Officers to Inspect C. C. at Plymouth, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—A special delegation of British officers will visit the Civilian Conservation Camp at Plymouth for inspection. They will get an idea on how the forced labor camps that the British bosses may want to set up should be. Only the highest ranking officers have been invited for this inspection tour so as to assure that the real truth is not revealed to the workers.

CONFERENCE OF VETS in Pittsburgh Votes Support to Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A conference of the Veterans' National Rank and File committee, attended by 200 delegates, among them members of Veterans of Foreign War Posts, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, B. E. F., endorsed the militant struggle of the miners and condemned the brutal shooting of one of the buddies, Louis Podorsky. A resolution was sent to the Rank and File Committee of the United Mine Workers of America and to the National Miners' Union.

Ex-Police Chief Picks NRA Strike-Breakers for N. Y.

Follows Roosevelt No-Strike Edict; A.F.L. Heads Take Part

NEW YORK.—Enemy of labor, ex-police commissioner GROVER A. Whalen, has chosen a strike-breaking mediation board for New York City. On Saturday night, clubber of the unemployed Whalen, issued a statement saying that the increase in strikes has made it necessary to set up a board to deal with labor troubles.

Taking his cue from the methods of President Roosevelt in the coal strike, Whalen has chosen a board of the most trusted A. F. of L. strike-breakers and some of the leading bosses of New York.

To give the board an impartial appearance representatives of the "consumers," "employers," and "labor" are included. The "consumers" representatives are: Mrs. Elinore Moorehouse Herrick, of the Consumers League, and wife of a wealthy labor exploiter, interested in breaking strikes, and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, president of the Cosmopolitan Club, also the spouse of a wealthy labor skinner.

For the bosses there are: Major General James G. Harbord, chairman of the scab Radio Corporation of America, and George J. Atwell, president of the George J. Atwell Foundation Corporation, a bitter enemy of organized labor.

In keeping with this list, Whalen has chosen A. F. of L. leaders particularly distinguished for their strike-breaking activities throughout the period of the crisis.

Heading the list is Mathew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. Woll is a close associate of the lumber industry Congressman Hamilton Fish. This is the second no-strike campaign he has led. The last was for president Hoover, when workers wages were cut 50 per cent.

Next comes Hugh Frayne, national organizer of the A. F. of L., and a member of the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. Frayne took part in breaking the coal strike.

Together with these is included Leon Rouse, president of the Typographical Union No. 6, a close supporter of the policies of Grose and Lewis.

Lumber Production Grows; Orders and Shipments Drop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The latest reports from the lumber industry indicate that the spread between the production and consumption of lumber is increasing.

Contrasted with an increase in production from 198 million to 200 million square feet, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported a drop in orders of from 151 to 144 million.

Shipments of lumber also declined, the Association reported, from 207 to 193 million square feet.

These declines reflect the stagnation that exists in the building industry. The present production with declining markets is resulting in a further overstocking of lumber.

Coal Price Jumps 75 Cents a Ton

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 18.—An indication of what is facing the workers this coming winter is seen by the latest action of the coal dealers here. The prices of coal has been increased by 50 and 75 cents a ton. Thus, the workers who can only buy one ton at a time will be the hardest hit. The action, explained by the coal dealers as one "in accordance with the National Recovery movement."

Hospital and Optician Prescriptions Filled At One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50
2 1/2 Shell Frames \$1.00
Lenses not included
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: ORchard 4-4529

To All DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS!
Call 9 a.m. or 3 p.m. for special work in reference to the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., (store).

Garment Section Workers Patronize

Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

4th Anniversary Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant
158 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria
1638 FITZKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Found 'Daily' Absent From Its Post in Chicago Struggles

Paper Should Be One of the First Weapons Used by Organizers in Support of Struggle

New York City.

Comrade Editor: Someone asked me on my return from a short trip to Chicago, "Why did you come back so soon?" "To get a Daily," I said. And it's not terribly exaggerated.

I was in Chicago two weeks and traveled the city considerably. During all this time, I met no one selling the "Daily." Only during the August demonstration did I meet a "Daily" seller. My biggest shock came when I went to the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the Party offices. I looked forward to the visit—not only to find out "what's doing" in Chicago, but to get a much-missed "Daily." No one with "Dailies" at either place.

At the N. T. W. I. U., there was a strike meeting of 250 pocketknives makers. I saw plenty of Tribunes and Daily News around, but no Daily Worker. I spent two days with the strikers. During this time, not a hint of a paper whose interest in the strike was unlike any other paper in America. This was the first strike for most of the workers. Fresh ideas were coming to them. Here were people ripe for the "Daily"—a paper for a working-class paper, but as far as the Daily Worker agent in Chicago was concerned, these 250 strikers were non-existent. A live member of the Party should also have noticed this serious deficiency.

To Fight "Red Baiting" There is an additional higher political reason for the Daily being there which the strike leaders should have seen. Because of red-baiting, the leading strikers were doubling backward in order to quiet, as they thought, the fears of the word "red" in the workers. As a result, the strike was conscientiously kept on a low political plane.

The "Daily" could have been a good tactical agent for educating the strikers and exposing the red-baiting. It could have brought what the leading comrades were opportunistically afraid to take issue with, and forced to explain. At the same time, the workers would draw inspiration and courage from reading about other strikes—read exposures of the N.R.A., and of strike victories—would have drawn energy from the militant notes the "Daily" never fails to hit.

To me, the Daily Worker should be one of the first agencies organizers should think of using in sup-

port of a struggle. Articles on the strike or other struggles should be sent to the "Daily" with arrangements for a shipment to the strike headquarters of a special order of the issue in which the article appears, there to be sold and distributed. The effect of the printed word is often more forceful than the spoken word. The contact with the "Daily" will not only help create a better situation for the strike, but will win readers after the strike. A new reader of the "Daily" coming into it through a struggle is a fresh force for the revolutionary movement—the beginning of a conscious revolutionary fighter for the overthrow of capitalism.

P.S.—Hurrah for the six-page "Daily." It's love at first sight for any worker to see it.

P. O. Employee Reports Discontent on Pay Cuts (From a Postal Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK CITY. I am a postal employee working in one of the sub-stations in the City. There exists wide discontent among the workers in this station on account of wage cut, furlough, etc.

The sub-carriers demonstration and demands at City Hall a few weeks ago raised discontent to a higher degree. By the way, some of the workers talk La Guardia has been accepted as the man. Enclosed you will find a leaflet addressed to all postal employees, calling to a mass meeting. La Guardia is to speak, and besides hailed by some of the workers as "THE man." This is dangerous! I don't know of any rank and file opposition and here.

Editor's Note: This worker can get help in organizing against these conditions from the Trade Union Unity Council at 80 E. 11th St., New York City, GRamercy 5-0857.



In the Home

A Letter from a Working Woman Pittsburgh, Pa. Comrade Editor:—The "Daily" is certainly swell. We are planning a whole series of greeting parties to the six-page. It is so alive. The sports, women's paragraphs, "the Red Press," put it completely in our daily life.

I have the feeling that the Menus are prepared by a capitalist syndicate or else by some one who is not exactly a cook. It is no economy to recommend a vegetable, cabbage salad and cabinet pudding is a supper and I feel that we are treading on rather dangerous ground when we say that cabbage salad and cabinet pudding and coffee is a supper. Steak and potatoes, a vegetable, cabbage salad and cabinet pudding is a supper and just because the N.R.A. is forcing down standards and there are millions on the bread line is no reason why we should help Mrs. Roosevelt to put over her cheap menus. Besides come for the adults is a use it can't bear to see in our paper. Most of the adult workers in the U. S. today are half starved and one of our demands should be milk for them to get healthy on.

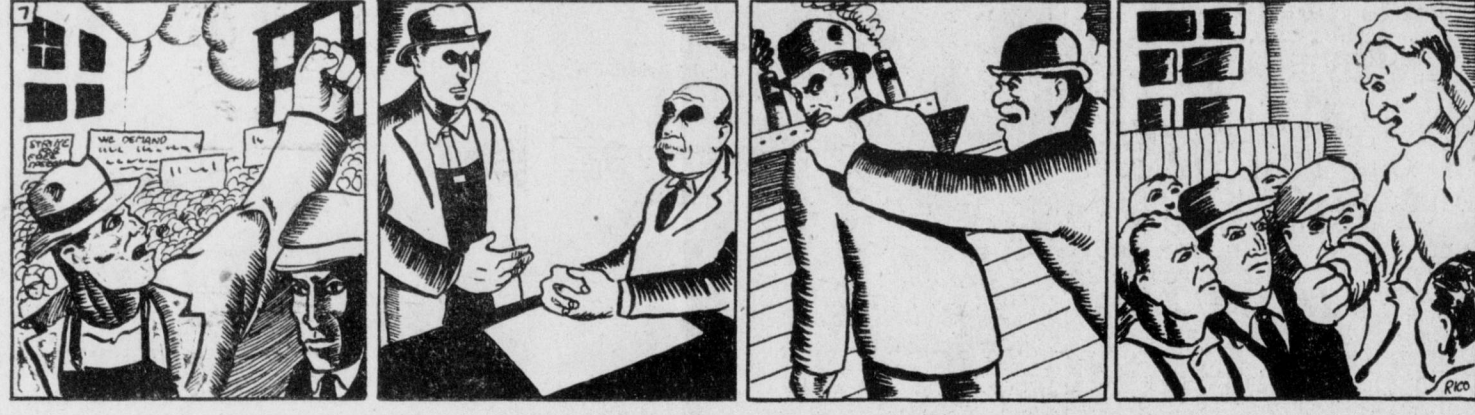
I think that one recipe a day would be sufficient, and then put something in that would interest any one in the home. For instance, how to make a scrap book. How to make a file that can find quickly in the daily articles on any subject. How a pioneer troop can make a flag. How to carry on a home birthday party for the Daily, how to conduct a home reading circle. How to make the land-lord paper your house. How to organize a bazaar. Your child and his teacher. How to get shoes for the children (150 kids here in Wilkinsburg marched before the City Council).

The capitalists have almost succeeded in busting up the homes of the workers and we must begin to realize that the only happy workers home today are the ones where the husband and wife are working together in the class struggle and bringing up their children to be fighters for the working class. We had a big example when several months ago we started to organize house parties for the ones where the husbands had not spoken for months (on account of the crisis) sang our songs together. One comrade said: "This is a Party of loving kindness" (this is the Negro district). One Negro comrade said to me, "Will you go and see my wife?" She is against us because she does not understand and she is against me because I don't get a job, and if you explained all to her she would be with us and a good fighter, and I like her, and it's not our fault we fight."

All of this is just to express that my opinion is that our "In the Home" column should have as much life as the rest of the Daily has.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")



No. 1.—First free speech and free assembly has to be established. The towns about Pittsburgh were still closed tight against the Unions. During the winter incessant attempts had been made the embargo by political methods, but without avail.

No. 2.—In vain a special convention of the unions in Western Pennsylvania had appealed to the Governor for assistance. For a moment the Federal Department of Labor had displayed a languid interest in these conditions and had sent a half dozen men to investigate. But until this day the report has never appeared.

No. 3.—In answer to inquiries, the Secretary of Labor is reported to have said, "It is inadvisable at this time." That may be one reason, and another may be that the Department, in its eager co-operation with attorney General Palmer was so busy deporting hundreds of workers without trial, that it hadn't time for such trifles.

No. 4.—The unions determined to exercise their rights lawfully and peacefully, and take the consequences. A special "Flying Squadron" of organizers was formed, superintended by Wm. Feeney, who hired a couple of lots and held meetings. The company tried to break them up by holding concerts and ball games at the same hour. But it was no use. The workers attended and joined the unions in droves.

Letters from Workers in Transportation and Communications Industries

Fisherman Works Nite and Day and Clears \$30 for the Entire Season (By a Fisherman Correspondent) BALTIMORE, Md.—I have been a fisherman on the West Coast of Florida for about nine years. Up to 1930 we averaged about a thousand dollars a season. The price of fish steadily went down from five cents a pound until now it is one cent a pound. The price of gasoline has risen from 19 cents a gallon in 1930 to 24 cents in 1933. The prices of nets, net leads and corks etc. have not been reduced.

Between three and four thousand fishermen are engaged in fishing along this coast. In the low tide months I fished day and night when weather was permissible, and cleared no more than thirty dollars all told.

By chance I got a job as an O.S. on a ship at \$30 a month. There are some delegates of the Marine Workers Industrial Union here who convinced me that our only hope lies in organization. I have joined the M.W.I.U. and intend to try to organize the fishermen.

Paradise for Parasites Upstairs on "Manhattan"; Hell Below for Workers (By a Group of Marine Workers Correspondents) NEW YORK, N. Y.—The worst conditions exist for workers on board the luxurious liner of the U. S. Lines, S. S. "Manhattan." Pride of the U. S. Lines! Upstairs beautiful salons and cabins and dining rooms—the playground of the parasites. Down below, rotten sleeping quarters, long working hours and speed up for the workers.

In the stewards' department, for instance, we get as low as \$9 a week pay. Out of that we have to pay for our laundry and uniforms. The working hours are from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m., with an hour off in the afternoon. Total 15 hours a day work. If that is not slavery, we don't know!

Every time a trip is over, a score of workers quit the ship, because on account of these miserable conditions, they'd rather starve on the street than make another trip on this "beautiful" ship.

The stool pigeons and spies also do their dirty work. Fat belly Chief Steward King (a relative of Congressman King in Washington) plays his role perfectly by terrorizing and abusing the workers. The same goes for the kitchen chief, Kleist, and his flunkies, Hans—a bunch of Nazis, working aboard. Similar rotten conditions prevail in the engine room and all other departments.

Many workers are shifting from one boat to another, but they are disappointed, because it is just as bad on the S. S. "Washington," S. S. "President Harding" and S. S. "President Roosevelt."

The workers on these ships need organization, which is also a hard problem. Mr. Roosevelt, where do you come in with your fake N.R.A. (National Recovery Act) program?

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which will help these workers to organize, is at 140 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

Layoffs on NY Central and Long Island R. R. (By a Railroad Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK CITY.—Up to Aug. First there were 21 locomotives on the freight bridges in the Marine Dept. of the Long Island R. R. Since Aug. 1 they left only 9 men. Three Aug. on each shift, and these men have to do the work of all 21 men.

The papers published that they were going to put 1,300 men back to work in the shop on the New York Central freight terminal at 72nd St. and North River. Only 25 were re-employed.

About a month ago they put an extra engine to work in the freight service. Last night this extra engine was taken off—seven men out of work.

That's what we get from the N.R.A. Joe Beef. (Signature Authorized).

Gov't Arbitrator in Effort to Break Sun Ship Yard Strike CHESTER, Pa., August 20.—Not heeding the government arbitrator, 155 workers at the Sun Ship Yards are still out on strike, demanding higher wages.

The arbitrator is advising the workers to join the A. F. of L. union which is favorable to the bosses.

The welders are expected out on strike. The burners held a meeting a few days ago and sent a committee to see the boss.

Donations Toward the Sustaining Fund

- J. Dion, Haverhill, Mass. \$2.00
- Hans Reichert, N. Y. C. 1.00
- Frank Frank, N. Y. C. 1.00
- Gertrude Brown, N. Y. C. 2.00
- K. Fomenko, Detroit, Mich. 2.00
- Anonymous (We do our part) 1.00
- S. Levin, N. Y. C. 1.00
- H. Kure, Detroit, Mich. .69
- Harold Slater, N. Y. C. .25
- Jugoslav "Tambunics & Dramatic Club, Johnstown, Pa. 10.00
- Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, Ill. .50
- Collection by Kanofsky, Chicago, Ill. .50
- Wm. O. Grake, Chicago, Ill. .25
- Carl Brown, Chicago, Ill. .50
- T. Duffy, Chicago, Ill. .50
- Wm. Schilling, Chicago, Ill. .50
- Wm. F. Lee, Cleveland, O. .50
- V. J. Detroit, Mich. .10
- M. Baizans, Detroit, Mich. .10
- A. M. Mutulionis, Detroit, Mich. .10
- A. M. Detroit, Mich. .10
- H. Ulinak, Detroit, Mich. .10
- P. Arigus, Detroit, Mich. .05
- Rudzewich, Detroit, Mich. .25
- M. Baizans, Detroit, Mich. .10
- P. Judzics, Detroit, Mich. .25
- Peter Thompson, Graham, Wash. D. C. 1.00
- D. Iano, Reno, Nevada .50
- Ella Weisberg, .50

Workers Desert Co. Union to Form Their Own Militant Union (By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am employed by one of the biggest telegraph companies in the world and have been a member of a "Yellow Dog Union" in order to keep my job. But recently I've seen such injustices done the workers by the officials of this company union that I took the liberty to resign from it and a good many other workers followed suit.

One of their pet tricks was to give us 87 1/2 per cent of our back pay to give us the illusion that the company union was fighting for the workers, and also to draw us renegades back into this damned company union. But none of us have rejoined and expect to branch out into a real militant union very soon.

Hoping this testimony will help to enlighten the minds of the oppressed workers of all industries.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Office Workers Union will be glad to help these workers form their own union, or affiliate with the O.W.U. The address is 80 E. 11th St., New York City. We ask this worker to send us more information on conditions of work on the job.

Police Bully, Browbeat N. Y. Tax-Cab Drivers (By a Taxi Driver Correspondent) NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nowhere else are taxis under the supervision of the police department. We are looked upon by "New York's finest" as criminals, and treated as such. The great majority of hackmen are family men, trying to make an honest living. Due to the depression, there are thousands of men from other trades who are driving taxicabs, thus making competition keener, not only in obtaining fares, but also, and this I consider primary, making it harder to actually get a cab and start working.

Fleet owners give their cars to those who can book the largest amount of money. They have a blacklist system to exchange information and prevent a man that one of them does not like from working for anybody else.

The police department bully and browbeat us because they may give tickets for "hacking other than a hack stand." A hackman who goes to court with a ticket of this sort must plead guilty if he does not want to lose another night's sleep.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Taxi Workers Union at 37 E. 13th St., New York City, is taking up the case of this fellow worker. All cases of police discrimination against hackmen should be reported to this Union.

Seaman Waxes Poetic for the 'Daily Worker' PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There is a place called the institute where fasted seamen go. At least so the Stockman tells the rich when he begs them for dough. He tells them he takes care of the boys, and feeds them twice a day, but he doesn't tell them that the boys have to sleep on beds of hay. He doesn't tell them that the stew has very little meat, nor that the coffee which they serve is very seldom sweet. The institute is sure a fine place, the beds are full of bugs, and the spineless men who run the joint are Stockman's hired thugs. But their rule will soon be over if we'll only all unite in one great organization and show them how to fight. —Boco Butts.

Where the Workers Rule (By a Soviet Worker Correspondent) MURMANSK, Soviet Union.—Formerly there were only a few wooden warehouses in this port, and some miserable travelers, belonging to the private fish companies, were tied up at the landing piers. But now you can see the huge building of the government fish trust; there is a newly-built electric power plant; a cold storage plant; a fish cannery; machine shops and even a ship repairing shops. On the water you can see hundreds of new trawlers—the last word in technique.

Murmansk is of great importance for our whole country. Before the revolution, in 1917, there were only a few piers, but now we can moor seventeen ocean liners at one time.

In a short time these piers will be equipped with the most modern loading and unloading machinery. The Five-Year Plan had a freight turnover of 560,600 tons in view for 1932, with a force of 1980 men. But actually 794,099 tons were transported, so our freight transport plan has been realized 141.6 per cent.

For 1933 the plan is to increase the freight transport through our port to 945,000 tons, and the force will be increased to 1998 men.

There is no unemployment in our country. Our industry is constantly expanding and in many branches there is a shortage of workers.

The population of Murmansk is 50,000. On the 15th anniversary of the Workers' Revolution, in November, a great "House of Culture" was opened here. It's hall has a capacity of 1,200. There is also a movie hall and music auditorium. Besides the schools for the children, we also have public technical schools.

Dear comrades, the work of socialist construction in our country is not our work alone. All that we have achieved here belongs to the international proletariat.

M. GUBINSKY.

Men Working for Keep Replace the Paid Men (By a Marine Worker Correspondent) GALVESTON, Tex.—Newspaper headlines say "Our City Embarks on Recovery Program." The merchant gives 10 per cent wage increase and jumps the price of his wares to pay for it.

The steamship companies don't carry the number of sailors that the manning law requires. They'll put on extras alright—college boys, scenery boys, relatives and friends of the moneyed class, who work for gratis, for scenery, scoff and flop, and incidentally rob the paid sailor of his job in the process.

So you see! The Steamship Company can raise these birds 100 per cent and still be paying the same nothing. This NRA stuff is just another handout of sand thrown into the eyes of the workers

On the Birth of the C. P. of the U. S. A.

By I. AMTER

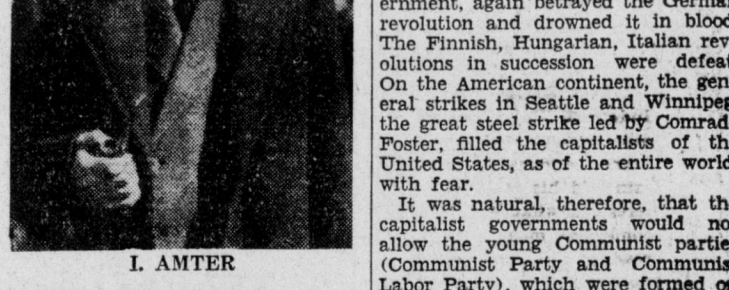
On September 4th we will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of the United States. The Communist Party was born out of the heat and passion of the world war, of enthusiasm for the Russian Revolution, and of an appreciation of the correct revolutionary policy of Lenin and the Communists of Russia in bringing about the revolution.

The corrupt leadership of the American Socialist Party, opportunist to the core, and supporters of, or tacitly in agreement with the entrance of the United States into the world war, sabotaged the struggle against war of the rank and file led by the revolutionist, Comrade Ruthenberg. This leadership showed again, as they

ers' Revolution showed even more clearly the class-collaborationist policy of the American Socialist Party and its leadership, hastened the formation of the Left Wing, which finally shook the Socialist Party to its depth. The Left Wing took into its fold all the really revolutionary elements in the Socialist Party. The inevitable split took place with 60,000 members laying the base for the Communist Party of U. S. A.

It was 1919 and the bourgeoisie of the United States was affrighted by the revolutionary events which came as the aftermath of the Russian revolution and the world war. After the war in 1918, the German workers fought to establish a Workers' and Peasants' Government; but the German social democrats, true to the role that they played in 1914 in saving the monarchist-capitalist government, again betrayed the German revolution and drowned in blood the Russian, Hungarian, Italian revolutions in succession were defeat. On the American continent, the general strikes in Seattle and Winnipeg, the great steel strike led by Comrade Foster, filled the capitalists of the United States, as of the entire world, with fear.

It was natural, therefore, that the capitalist governments would not allow the young Communist parties (Communist Party and Communist Labor Party), which were formed on September 1 and 2 respectively, long to continue their activities unmolested. Driven underground by government raids in January, 1920, the Communist Parties, which finally merged into the one Communist Party, section of the Communist International.



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Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D. III.—MALNOURISHMENT

Next to the "Weary Willies" and "Rotted Tillies" we have the skinny rosters and pale Pollies. Of course, there are a few Party comrades who carry a little bay-window with them, but they are pale just the same and anybody can see that their fat is not the healthy kind. The "full-time" Party functionary is the best known specimen of the malnourished fraternity. You can pick him out in any gathering.

The main reason is well known: You cannot live on Delmonico steak or even Filet Mignon, on six car wheels, iron men, berries, plunks, bucks or dollars per week. Chronic malnourishment is the inevitable result of starvation wages.

My theme, however, is not undernourishment, but malnourishment. The difference in the two terms is that undernourished people have not enough to eat, while the malnourished may eat plenty, but not the right kind of food. Paradoxically as it may seem, the very rich are just as apt to be malnourished as the poor. On the other hand, a person with the most modest income might succeed in being well nourished if he knows the basic principles of scientific feeding.

These principles will be discussed in this column from time to time. At present, it will be sufficient to draw attention to three dietetic errors which Party comrades often commit.

The first is to eat too much starchy food. The reason is obvious: It is the cheapest form of food. For five cents one can eat a large plate of cereal or bean soup or potatoes. Because it is filling and because it often increases the body weight, many comrades rarely consume anything else but starchy food. The addition of some vegetable, fruit or dairy

product would be enough to prevent malnourishment by supplying the necessary vitamins and minerals. Out of carelessness, rather than ignorance, many comrades thus neglect to balance their diet.

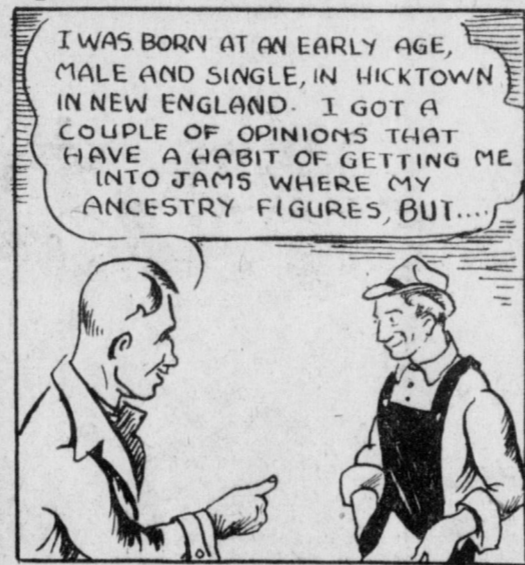
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Compensation—Lump Sum E. E. K.—You would be entitled to a lump sum if you had received some permanent injury or defect. You must appear before the Workers' Compensation Board before any award can be made. No X-ray seems to be necessary in your case. Don't return to work until you are able to do so without experiencing pain.

I. W. O. and Compensation Cases Ed. C.—If your friend pays medical benefit dues he was certainly entitled to the needed advice. But if he is merely a member of the I. W. O., he is not legally entitled to any services. Upon receipt of fuller particulars, I'll take up the matter with the proper authorities and advise you accordingly. Please give his name, address, name of I. W. O. branch. In the near future, we expect to publish a few articles on the compensation racket.

Warts—Cautious Charles L.—The two warts on your thumb are best removed by electric fulguration. It can also be done, more slowly, by painting them with glacial acetic acid, every night; care being taken not to touch the healthy skin. Iodine does not do any good. We do not know the origin of warts. As for the callous, try a compress of green soap every night and scrape off the softened skin with a razor blade the next morning until the healthy flesh appears.

Readers desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

JIM MARTIN



Getting Acquainted

by QUILT and NEWHOUSE

A White Mother Fights for the Scottsboro Boys

By BELLE TAUB

NEW YORK—Twenty-five hundred Save the Scottsboro Boys penny stamps is the record sold by one person, since the inauguration of this campaign by the International Labor Defense early in March, just before the trial of Heywood Patterson.

This record was made by Leah S., sixty four year old white mother of five children.

When I first heard of this case I immediately felt that I could not rest until those boys were free. As a mother, I know how it feels to have children and to watch them grow, tenderly. I constantly place myself in the place of the Scottsboro mothers. Their children are just as dear to them, their hearts beat exactly the same as mine," she said today in an interview in the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street.

Joined the I. L. D.

"One day, while trudging around the Harlem streets with my pamphlets, a Negro worker whom I had approached said to me—'Are you a member of the International Labor Defense?' Then he went on to tell me that he was and to describe the work of the branches, their plan of mobilizing all the workers in their territory for defense, and thus spreading out into the sections, districts, even throughout the entire country and then out beyond the geographical boundaries, that the International Labor Defense was the American Section of a world wide movement. And from him I learned,

"I too become a member of the International Labor Defense, but I asked to be assigned to a Harlem branch, where I would be working shoulder to shoulder with all the friends I had made for the Scottsboro boys.

"And so I go, from door to door, from house to house, reviving old acquaintances, refreshing their memories of the past, and awakening them to the terrible danger facing the nine innocent boys. I walk up steep flights of stairs, knock breathlessly on the door, greet some old friend, talk to her for hours, just to get a chance to sell some of the 'Save the Scottsboro Boys' penny stamps.

"I am a mother, as I told you before, of five children. And I have much work to do. But sometimes, I get so absorbed in my work that I forget the time, and get home too late to prepare supper for my children. Then I explain to them that I was only helping those mothers of the Scottsboro boys—and they understand."

Then she asked for another thousand stamps, and was gone.

Telephone Girls Fight National Recovery Act

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—More than 500 telephone operators met Thursday in a protest meeting against the National Recovery Act code applied to them. This code is supposed to cover some 5,000 operators in the Greater Boston area. The meeting unanimously agreed that the code was an infringement on their conditions under which they had been working for years. They also made it clear to the bosses that they understood that the payment for a 40-hour week in place of the full week as before meant a reduction of \$4 to \$6 weekly for operators earning less than \$35 weekly. The girls are organizing into a union of their own and are making plans to fight this official wage-cutter, the National Recovery Act.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Amusements

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION Direction "Rox" Opens 10 A. M. Katharine HEPBURN in "MORNING GLORY" And another great "Rox" produced stage show. 8:30 to 11:15—55c to \$2 (Exc. 1st mezz.) CAREFULLY COOLED Today, NEW ROXY Opens 11 A. M. "MIDNIGHT CLUB" with George and Gertie 25c to 5, 6, 40c to 10 (Exc. Sat., Sun. and Holidays)

BRKO Jefferson 14th St. & Now SYLVIA SIDNEY and DONALD COOK in "JENNIE GERHARDT" also "IT'S GREAT TO BE ALIVE" with GLORIA STUART and EDNA MAY OLIVER

MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra (Lithgow Stadium, Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24) GIUSEPPE BAMBOSCHKE, Conductor TONIGHT at 8:30—"MME. BUTTERFLY" PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. (Circle 17-1275)

Workers' Organizations!

DO YOU LIKE the new six and eight page Daily Worker?

DO YOU WANT to keep it in its present form always?

WELL! THEN HELP by bringing in to the City Office of the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street

All Months and Tickets due the "Daily" from the recent Picnic.

The Call Is Very Urgent Please give it your immediate attention!

LARGEST PROLETARIAN GATHERING

SEVENTH ANNUAL

DAILY WORKER

MORNING FREIHEIT

YOUNG WORKER

BAZAAR

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY

October 6, 7, 8

at the MAIN HALL OF MADISON SQ. GARDEN (Not in Basement)

FOR INFORMATION SEE OR WRITE TO:

National Press Bazaar Committee, 50 E. 13th St. New York City, (6th floor)

FLASHES and CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

Metro is rushing production on "Soviet... Wherein Jean Harlow is an American communist, Clark Gable an American engineer under contract in the Soviet Union, and Wallace Berry a copiously whiskered member of the G. P. U....

RIALTO THEATER WILL SHOW A LESSER-SINCLAIR-CRANE FILM CALLED "THUNDER OVER MEXICO" FALSELY PUBLICIZED AS BEING THE WORK OF THE SOVIET DIRECTOR EISENSTEIN. In making the announcement Variety adds: "Unless several political snags are cleared up during the next couple days, however, Arthur Mayer, operator of the house, will drop the thing."

Write in for proof that the blue "hawk-eagle" NRA bird is stirring up an awful bit of kicking among film-shop employees. . . . Pitiful handsome Rob Montgomery who received a mere \$10,500 for appearing in person on the Capitol stage for a week. . . . Calling Seymour Eiern, editor of the exclusive Experimental Cinema, last seen dashing madly up and down Manhattan Island trying to locate the headquarters of an organization called the Workers Film and Photo League. . . . 220 East Fourteenth, Comrade.

The Italian barber in "Smart Money" who asks Edward Robinson to bet on the second race for him is Nicholas Bela, a member of the Workers Film and Photo League. . . . Jimmy Cagney, that swell guy who rose sky-high in popular esteem since his open support of Thomas Mooney, finds it harder to sock his tough dames and molls nowadays. . . . Neuritis in his right mitt. . . . Warner threatened Jimmie with all the damnations of hell when they learned of his intention to attend a Mooney mass meet in Los Angeles.

Four thousand foreign actors are stranded in Hollywood. . . . These include 200 stars! . . . Take a swell tip from Australian movie audiences. . . . If they don't like a picture they simply count it out. . . . Someone in the audience yells out "one!" and those sharing his sentiments about the film continue the chorus up to ten. . . . By that time either the house manager will have caught on or the majority of his audience will have walked out. I wonder whether there will be any reference to the Tuscaloosa lynchings in Marshall Nylan's forthcoming production "Chloe—The Romance of the South" and? . . . C. R., of Brooklyn, sends me the name of Constance Bennett as her nomination for the world's best actress, and adds almost defiantly: "And never mind the reasons!"

Music

"Butterfly" To Be Given At Stadium Tonight — Turbi Guest Leader Wednesday This evening opera will be given for the first time at the Stadium. If the performance of "Butterfly," which is scheduled under the direction of Giuseppe Bamboschke proves that opera is possible in the open and is popular there is a possibility that opera will be given with the regular symphonic concerts next season. The cast includes Anne Roselle, Dimitri Ondrei, Maria Powers, Joseph Royer, Marie Farrar, Crisman Hirsch and Pompilio Malatesta. The Metropolitan Opera Company Chorus will be used. In case of rain the opera will be postponed until the following evening and Willem Van Hoogstraten will substitute his orchestral program of the 22nd in the Great Hall. Van Hoogstraten will conduct his last concert on Tuesday. The program: Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger"; Bach's Air for Strings from Suite No. 3; "Fledermaus" waltz of Johann Strauss, the Ravel Bolero, and the Brahms First Symphony. Jose Turbi will again appear at the Stadium on Wednesday as guest conductor, directing the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony in E minor, the Mozart Piano Concerto in E flat (Kochel 482), and the Beethoven Symphony No. 5 in C minor. In the Concerto he will act in the dual capacity of pianist and conductor.

Students Protest U. S. Issue of Hitler Book

NEW YORK—A sharp telegram protesting against the American publication of Adolph Hitler's book, "My Battle" was sent to the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Co., in Boston, by the Brooklyn Evening chapter of the National Student League. The telegram declared the students would do all in their power to spread a boycott of the publication, declaring that it serves as an impetus to Fascist propaganda and the suppression of workers' and students' rights in this country.

DENIED RELIEF

GRETTA, La.—Sidney Carmouche applied for relief at the Emergency Relief headquarters and was told that he is not physically fit for work. When he saw the section chairman in the office and asked for work in the office or on the committee this was denied him. He was told to send his brother to work. When he complied the chairman threatened the brother if he appears here for work. Carmouche is an active worker and is secretary of the International Labor Defense here.

Police Put Torch on Jobless' Shanties

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Over 100 shanties where homeless workers lived were put to the torch by police today. People living in the "squatters colony" at South Meadows stood shivering in the rain as even this cover over their heads was deliberately being set on fire by the police.

WHAT'S ON

Monday I. L. D. "Current Events and the World We Live In" at the Tremont Workers Club, 191 Prospect Ave., corner of Tremont. Talk speaker.

wife said would you please pass the chess and the money's eyes popped out of his head for the liquor which wasn't there. He turned in disgust to the steward and asked if there was any English mustard aboard. "ENGLISH mustard, mind you," he insisted, meaning this as a dig at the Captain.

After the soupe, Mr. Ben Hawkins, the lanky editor from Hartford got up and proposed a toast. That is, it would have been a toast if there had been anything to drink. But the proper thing had to be said and done anyway, and Mr. Hawkins, as a prominent citizen of his community, had the necessary experience for such occasions. For, as all the passengers soon got to know, Mr. Hawkins was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club of Hartford, as well as being Chairman of the Fairview Golf Links, Grand Master of the Knights of Columbus, 33rd Degree Member of the Order of Masons, and brother-in-law to the Vice President of the First National Bank.

Rising gravely to his six feet two, this personage now orated: "Captain Hawkins, I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of the rest of my fellow passengers, as well as my own, in conveying to you our appreciation of, and thanks for, the splendid voyage which we have enjoyed under your experienced command, and for your safely bringing us across the high seas to our destination."

The old man's pink jowls turned purple with modesty and he bent his head as if taking the pope's blessing. "It has been a wonderful trip; the weather was wonderful; the ship made wonderful time; and I am sure most of us wish we could make many more trips under your able, experienced and highly delightful captaincy."

HAVING heaved this line, Mr. Hawkins made fast to his chair. There was a sort of embarrassed silence after this speech. A couple of the passengers started clapping. The Chief Engineer's nose twitched as he kept himself from laughing out loud. The Captain rose and said thank you, and the steward served the fish. Mrs. Seaham, across the table from Mr. Hawkins, congratulated the orator on his speech, saying it reminded her of her minister. Upon which the conversation turned to the church, and Mr. Hawkins had to confess that his strenuous work as a newspaperman, together with his many social



With today's issue, the Daily Worker begins the regular announcement of programs of the four most powerful New York broadcast stations. Readers will notice that the programs are being on at 7 P. M. This is done for several reasons.

- 1.—Space considerations prohibit publication of complete programs.
2.—Most workers are too busy during the day to listen in on the radio.
3.—Jobless workers who sometimes spend day at home (that is, if they have a place to stay and a small radio) report that most morning and afternoon programs are made up of uninteresting speeches, boring advertising speeches and fifth-rate music.
4.—Radio comment will appear in this column from time to time. Readers are urged to write to "Tuning In" on matters of interest to worker radio fans.

TODAY'S PROGRAMS

- WMCA—570 Kc
7:00—Irish Tenor
7:15—News—Dr. Frank Bohn
7:30—Marguerita Padua, Contralto
7:45—Del Casino, Violino; Josef Wohlmann, Piano
8:00—Musical Scrapbook
8:30—Mousselleis X, Soprano; Concert Orch.
9:30—Bob Fram and Eddie Burke, Songs
9:45—Crispin, Soprano
10:00—Chorus, Vocalists
11:00—Bill Orch.
11:15—Eddie Dudley
12:00—Frank Hazard, Tenor
12:15—A. M.—Mills Band
12:30—Dance Orch.
12:45—Naida Nardi, Contralto; Eino Russ, Organ

WEAF—660 Kc

- 7:00—Mountaineers Mute
7:15—Red Davis—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner—Sketch
7:45—The Goldberg—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:00—Sisters Trio
8:45—Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Grotr Ochestra
9:00—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Crispin, Soprano; E. W. Brown, Superintendent of Police, Washington, D. C.
10:00—Tango Romantics
10:30—Hanschen Orch.; Arthur Woran, Comedian; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Singamiths Quartet; Piano Trio; Olinas and Arden, Gino Duo
11:00—King Orch.
11:15—Rogers Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Hollywood on the Air
12:30 A. M.—Cole Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

- 7:00—Sports—Ford Trick
7:15—News
7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch
7:45—Jack Arthur, Baritone
8:00—Detective Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Veronica Higgins, Contralto
8:30—Morror Musicale

S.S. UTAH A novel by an American Seaman MICHAEL PELL Illustrations by Philip Wolfe

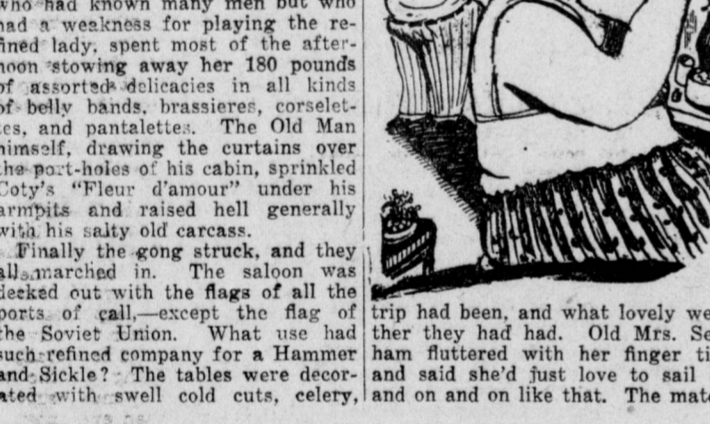
THE STORY SO FAR: Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, aboard the S. S. Utah, starts a discussion with the other sailors about the defense of the Soviet Union, quoting the Daily Worker and handing out several copies. He is bawled out by the captain and his revolutionary literature is stolen from his bunk. But interest in what he says grows among the other sailors, whose working conditions make them feel that something is wrong somewhere. Now read on.

INSTALLMENT SEVEN The Captain's Dinner

THE UTAH was due in Copenhagen Monday, so the Captain gave "his" passengers a farewell dinner Sunday night. And day Sunday, the Chief Steward waddled around giving orders, quacking importantly. Even the passengers took the occasion seriously. Old Mrs. Seaham, who was wealthy enough to change her address with the weather, sat in front of the dresser for over an hour, trying to hypnotize her wrinkles out of existence with vanishing creams. Mr. Harold Thomas Bentley, the bald-headed English bookmaker, manicured his nails and clipped the sprouts out of his ears and nose. He personally considered the Captain to be a "silly old ass," but was hoping he would be decent in the way of drinks.

The mate's wife, an English girl who had known many men but who had a weakness for playing the refined lady, spent most of the afternoon stowing away her 180 pounds of assorted delicacies in all kinds of belly bands, brassieres, corsets, and pantaloons. The Old Man himself, drawing the curtains over the port-hole of his cabin, sprinkled Coty's "Fleur d'amour" under his armpits and raised hell generally with his salty old carcass.

Finally the gong struck, and they all marched in. The saloon was decked out with the flags of all the ports of call—except the flag of the Soviet Union. What the Captain's such refined company for a Hammer and Sickle? The tables were decorated with small cold cuts, celery,



living friend whose words coincide with the visual reconstruction of the dead man's life. Old wine in a five-gallon bottle, that's all. "Flash-back" No. That sounds too old. "Narratage"? Yes! Didn't the Soviet directors gain fame throughout the world with "Montage"? The final "tag" ought to do the trick. . . . That's all it requires to proclaim "a revolution in the talkies" in Hollywood.

And now briefly about "the drama so great. . . . blah, blah. . . ." Tom Garner's rugged individualism has made him a railroad president from a track-walker. So rugged is his individualism that he manages to direct the slaughter of over 400 railroad workers during a strike. (There is a "red" strike-leader in the film who harangues the strikers. Almost all of the "red" in "Heroes for Sale," a foreign accent and all.) Yes, a tough he-man, our hero, who defies the strike-leader and squeals the men, Hitler fashion. That isn't all, of course. This murderer whom the officiating minister eulogizes as "a noble man" after his death, has a son whom he hates and later loves; a wife whom he loves and later hates; a paramour whom he loves-hates-loves-hates, and a male secretary whom he loves-loves-loves. Think you're kidding? Even William Boehnel, who knows how to be awfully charitable to Hollywood, remarked in his review of the film: ". . . The Power and the Glory has something of the wearing monotony that might be achieved by a scene of drunkenness that lasted throughout a picture."

Stage and Screen

Brady To Open Season With Novello Play "Love And Babies" at Cort Theatre "Love and Babies," a farce by Herbert McCormack, is now scheduled for Tuesday night, opening at the Cort Theatre with a cast including Corinne Truesdell, Helen Anders, Linda Watkins and Ruth Weston. "The Chalk Circle," a Chinese fantasy by Klaidund, with the English version by I. S. Richter, will have its delayed opening this Tuesday evening at the Playmillers Theatre, the home of a new group at 233 West 48th St. Adrienne Lachamp heads the cast, which also includes Herbert Standing, Esther Pinch, Paul Byron and John Hansa.

On Wednesday evening William A. Brady will open his current season with the London play, "A Party," a comedy by Ivor Novello, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the chief role. Others in the large cast include Lora Baxter, Clive Loftus, Edward Crandall, J. W. Austin and Nita Naldi.

And how a few words about the "new technique" that had to be resorted to in order to "bring so great a drama to the screen." If the method employed in "The Power and the Glory" is new and revolutionary, then so is my grandmother's hoop-skirt, and a bicycle-bull for two. None other than David Wark Griffith discovered it around the year 1908, together with a score of other then revolutionary cinematic forms that are in use today by Hollywood, often under the fraudulent pretense of being something new under the movie sun. In movie language it is known as the "flash-back" and consists in interrupting the ordinary chronological development of the narrative and "flashing back" to some other action or event.

The "flash-back" as used in "The Power and the Glory" differs from its use in many other films, you have seen only insofar as it is consistently applied to the whole film to form its basis rather than just as an occasional expedient. Events in the life of a dead man are "narrated" by his

film friend whose words coincide with the visual reconstruction of the dead man's life. Old wine in a five-gallon bottle, that's all. "Flash-back" No. That sounds too old. "Narratage"? Yes! Didn't the Soviet directors gain fame throughout the world with "Montage"? The final "tag" ought to do the trick. . . . That's all it requires to proclaim "a revolution in the talkies" in Hollywood.

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COMMUNIST PARTY GROWS THROUGH LEADERSHIP OF WORKERS IN CUBAN FIGHT

Party Comes Into Open, Holds Many Mass Meetings; Workers Demand Party Legality, Follow Reds in Anti-Imperialist Struggles

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

HAVANA, August 14 (E. Mail).—At noon today the bus and tramway workers returned to work, having won all their demands. With them went back the barbers, bakers, food workers, railway workers, etc. However the shoe plants, textile factories and many others remained out firmly holding out for their demands.

The decision to go to work was reached last night at 9:15 at a packed meeting of over 700 bus workers in the Trade Union Center of the Confederation Nacional Obrera de Cuba. The attitude of the workers was clearly shown when after a speech by one of the active strikers, a member of the Young Communist League over 50 young bus workers signed application cards for the YCL. This was the reply of the workers to the scabby statement of the reformist Federación Obrera de la Habana leaders, headed by the renegade Junco, that the leaders of the Confederation were strikebreakers because they accepted the concessions made by Machado.

Over 5,000 government employees also are still out demanding higher wages, back pay, discharge of scabs and government agents. Along with them are out the telegraph workers.

The victorious end of the tremendous strike, resulting in the winning of all demands and which has broken down the power of Machado, is a tremendous tribute to the Communist Party of Cuba, which heroically carried on the struggle in spite of all odds.

Yesterday when a commission of striking workers went to see the new president Carlos M. de Cespedes, he declared that to him neither the Communist Party nor the Confederación Nacional Obrera de Cuba were legal. The threat of a continued strike, however, forced him to cede the demands.

Many sections of the Communist Party and Young Communist League opened legal headquarters yesterday. In the central section, the police arrested all comrades but later released them. The police said they would inquire whether the Communists were legal or not, since they heard that "this government was a government of all save the Communists."

Great agitation is going on among the working masses about the arrival of the United States warships in Havana and Manzanillo "to defend American lives." The Communist Party has immediately issued a manifesto demanding their immediate withdrawal.

The university students met this morning at the university upon the call of the Comité Pro Reorganización del Ala Izquierda. At this meeting there was taken up the problems of the students and the fight against reformist and pro-imperialist elements.

Dozens of Communist mass meetings are taking place throughout the city. In Luyano, a workingclass suburb, alone, over 15 meetings were held last night attended by thousands of workers. In Regla, great banners were stretched on the streets demanding the legality of the Communist Party and the immediate arrest of Machado and confiscation of his property for the unemployed. Over 1,000 workers demonstrated here.

The Workers Center in the center of the city is jammed with hundreds and thousands of workers who come and go all day long. Meetings in various shops and unions are taking place all day long. As an innovation in the Trade Union Movement of Cuba, a special part of the building was assigned to the Youth Commissions and Sections, which have taken a most active part in the strike struggle.

Isolated shots are still heard throughout the city, wherever the workers and soldiers find the Porristas. So far over 40 were killed and over 75 wounded. Many of these rats are taking refuge in the police stations and army quarters, where they are being hidden with the connivance of the authorities and passive permission of the ABC leaders.

The ABC helped Machado away. The local English press spilled the beans when it declared that the ABC leaders allowed the plane bearing the butcher Machado and his lieutenants to leave Cuba. These same leaders try to persuade the masses that they are in favor of the trial of all Machadistas.

The new cabinet has been appointed today. Already a slight investigation reveals that the claims of the Communist Party that the ABC is a capitalist and landlord group have been proven. Most of the ministers are of the ABC. The minister of war is a big landowner who had ordered his soldiers some months ago to beat up and arrest the striking workers on his central. In a few days we shall be able to furnish a full list in respect to all members of the government.

Latest press reports indicate that local peasant league leaders the poor peasant masses have seized the farms of Machado and his adherents and have distributed their blood stock and movable property among themselves, assisted by the soldiers.

Two Workers Shot. In various parts of the country the ABC with the help of the army officers seized the city administrations. Such are Guanabacoa, Marianao, Camaguey and others.

Two unemployed workers trying to get something for their homes from the ruins of one of the homes of the government leaders in Marianao, that had been wrecked by the masses, were shot dead by the military police. Thus the new government is teaching the toiling masses that it is not so different from the old one.

United Fruit Co. Still Holding Out in Havana Strike

Porra Chief Kills Self; 10,000 Demonstrate in Havana

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—One strike-breaker, Angel Zomorza, was killed and another injured when the striking waterfront workers clashed with scabs on the United Fruit Company's docks here yesterday.

Only the United Fruit Company, an American concern, and Raphael Doniphan, American vice-president of the Havana Harbor Association, held out still against recognition of the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba, the revolutionary workers' union, it was reported today.

The whole waterfront of Havana remains paralyzed, as the strikers are holding out firmly for their demands. All other demands are said to have been conceded, and all but the employers' motions are said to have agreed to recognition of the union.

Brigadier Antonio B. Ainciart, former chief of police of Havana, and next to Gerardo Machado the most hated man in Cuba, shot and killed himself yesterday. He had escaped from a house where he and a number of other Porristas had been cornered by a battalion of soldiers, and, without food or money, had been wandering in Marianao, a suburb of Havana. He finally shot himself in the head on a street corner.

He was still alive when found, and was rushed to a hospital, in the hope that he might be made to reveal some of the murders and other outrages of the Machado regime, but he died without saying a word.

More than half a hundred Porristas, former Secretary of the Interior Octavio Zubizarreta and his son, are in Principe fortress, awaiting trial.

Under pressure of the revolutionary workers, who again demonstrated 10,000 strong in the streets of Havana Saturday, shouting vengeance on the assassins of the Machado regime, the de Cespedes regime is taking the first steps toward legal punishment of some of the most vicious of the Machadistas.

Saturday's demonstration followed the finding of the bodies of four students, killed many months ago by Machado's Porristas, under a horse-stable in Atares province. Two Porristas were caught by Saturday's demonstrators.

Ambassador Sumner Welles and President de Cespedes both were trying hard to put an end to the vengeance hunts of the Cuban workers and students and promised that the Machado criminals would be tried and punished.

Another Killer Shoots Self. With students and ABC members close at his heels, Police Sergeant Tito Sampol, notorious killer of the Machado regime, shot and killed himself in a car after killing José Aguirre, chauffeur, who happened to be in his path.

A few hours earlier, students had found a human skeleton in the house of Rafael Rull, a Porrista who is now imprisoned in Principe fortress.

Colonel Luis del Rosal, former chief of Oriente province military district, has been arrested.

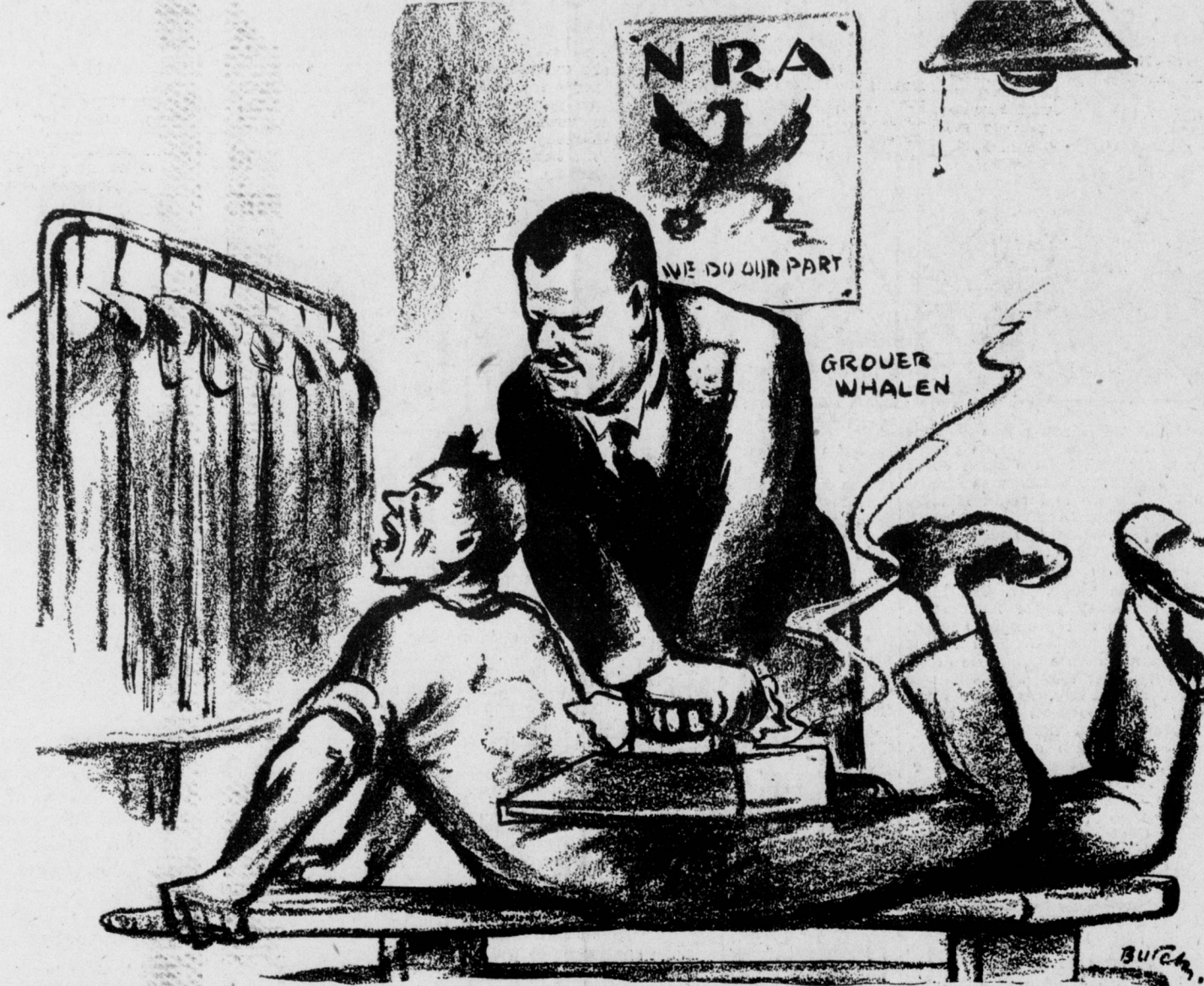
Colonel Mario Menocal, former president of Cuba, arrived here today, having flown from Miami, Florida.

Seville Takes Terror Steps Against Strike. SEVILLE, Spain, Aug. 20.—Special police powers were invoked here yesterday against a threatened general strike.

The police were given authority to make arrests and to search homes without warrant.

"IRONING OUT" THE SITUATION IN THE NEEDLE TRADES

—By Burck



League Fights Nazis in Saar by Holding Up Wages of Workers

SAARBRUCKEN, Aug. 20.—To discourage inhabitants of the Saar region from crossing over to Germany to attend a Nazi demonstration on the Niederwald Mountain Aug. 27, the League of Nations Commission for the Saar decided yesterday to hold back all wages over that weekend.

German radios have been broadcasting daily invitations, thick with Nazi propaganda. The Saar region, former German territory of which the coal mines were seized by France, will vote in 1935 whether to be annexed by France or Germany.

Young Socialist Is Suspended for Anti-War Action

LOS ANGELES.—The Southern California United Youth Conference Against War, held recently at California Christian College, Los Angeles, invited 69 youth organizations of every sort—church, sport, educational, unemployed and trade union, into a broad organization for struggle against war. The conference was called to mobilize support for the World Congress of Youth Against War and Fascism, which will be held in Paris September 22nd and 23rd, and for the United States Congress Against War.

The conference succeeded in uniting a broad mass of youth of varying shades of political opinion on a common basis of action. The two hundred delegates present included several members of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Although both the Socialist Party and the YPSL were at the time listed among the organizations supporting the U. S. Congress Against War, their leaders ordered YPSL members to refuse participation in the conference. One YPSL member was suspended for doing so.

Canton Planes Bomb Chinese Red Cities

HONG KONG.—Planes of the Canton government bombed Anyuan and Kwan Mun-ling, Chinese Soviet cities in southern Kiangsi province.

The Canton government has no means of building its own planes, or manufacturing air bombs, so that obviously both have been supplied by a foreign power.

German Communists Struggle

MOSCOW.—"Pravda" prints the following note, from the Danish liberal paper, "Politiken," about the activities of the German Communist Party:

"Hardly a day passes that the Communists do not compel us to speak about their activities. At times, they appear in open struggle. On other occasions, they flood the streets with leaflets thrown from automobiles. Leaflets are also to be found in telephone booths, in beer halls, in department stores—everywhere. In the early morning, one finds on buildings, the Red Front greeting—the hammer and sickle.

"In a word, the activities of the Communists have recently increased greatly. The National-Socialists (Fascists) are not in a position to break up the Communist organization as the apparatus of the Communist Party is exemplary and has acquired a great deal of experience."

Famous Delegates Arrive in China for Anti-War Congress

SIX COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT MEETING IN SEPTEMBER

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Crowds of Chinese workers and students greeted five European delegates who arrived here Friday for the Chinese Congress Against War, which will be held here Sept. 3 to 5.

The delegates are Lord Marley, member of the Independent Labor Party and chairman of the International Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; Paul Vaillant-Couturier, editor of "l'Humanité," French Communist daily; Jean Maréchal, deputy mayor of Brussels; Gerold Hamilton, former London "Times" correspondent in Germany, and George Poupy, noted French author.

John Doe Passos, American delegate, will arrive soon. Two German delegates did not arrive, one having been thrown into a Nazi prison, the other being in a hospital under arrest by the Nazis.

The Chinese Anti-War Congress was called by Soong Ching-ling, widow of President Sun Yat-sen, who was a Chinese delegate to the World Congress Against War in Amsterdam last year.

Jews Are Banned from Berlin "Coney Island"

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Enormous signs which read "Jews are forbidden admittance to the beach," are plastered all over Wannsee, near Potsdam—the Coney Island of Berlin.

In Neuremburg, Jews are forbidden to use the municipal baths or swimming pool.

Soviet Mastery of the Air Celebrated in Tenth Aviation Day

SOVIET AIR TRANSPORT SHOWS GREAT GAINS

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18 (By Cable).—On the tenth anniversary of the Aviation and Chemical Society, millions of workers and peasants of the Soviet Union today observed Civil Aviation Day. Celebrations took place in the cities, towns and villages, including mass meetings, parades and air shows. The Soviet Press devoted much space to the problems of civil aviation, pointing out the impressive successes scored in the last few years, yet stressing the need for further extension and mastery of technique. An editorial in "Pravda" today states:

"So-called 'Civil' Aviation under capitalism serves the needs of war, exploitation and enslavement. In the hands of the capitalists and landlords, the air fleet is a weapon for oppression of the toiling masses, an instrument of imperialist robbery. It

Jewish Fascism in Palestine Fights Workers and Arabs

PRAGUE, Aug. 20.—Jewish Fascism in Palestine confines its anti-Semitism to the Arabs, it was announced here yesterday by the General Council of the World Zionist Congress, which opens here Monday.

Charges were made here that the revisionist Jewish Fascists have organized a terrorist party to fight against workers' representatives in Palestine, to drive the Arabians out of participation in the government, and to promote mass emigration of Arabs.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Benito Mussolini's paper, "Il Popolo d'Italia" yesterday advocated revisionism for Palestine, including mass deportation of Arabs, and Jewish autonomy without the present British mandate.

Japan Hits Back at Britain With Plans for Hot Trade War

TOKIO, Aug. 20.—The starvation wages of Japanese workers are the weapon the Japanese government and the big Japanese industrialists will use for a ruthless trade war against Great Britain, it was announced here yesterday.

The trade war is in retaliation for Great Britain's denouncing of the Indian-Japanese trade agreement, and its raising of tariffs against Japanese exports.

Under the leadership of the powerful house of Mitsui and with the help of the Ministry of Commerce, the Japanese will make a special drive to capture markets which are now controlled by Great Britain, by underselling and other means.

The Ministry of commerce announced it would ask for several million yen in the next budget for promotion of Japanese trade in British markets. South America is especially aimed at, and a group of trade experts is leaving for that continent soon to attempt to develop new trade.

Gandhi Resumes Fast, Reported Getting Weak

POONA, India, Aug. 20.—Having once halted his hunger strike after receiving small concessions from the Bombay government, Mahatma Gandhi changed his mind and resumed it, announcing again that he would fast "until death." He was said to begin to show signs of weakness today. He is in a cell in the Yeroda jail, for civil disobedience.

Set World Parachute Record at Moscow Air Show

Stunts At Moscow Air Show
MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—A dummy tank was dropped by parachute from a bombing plane, and landed safely at the designated spot, and a world's record for mass parachute jumping was established at the Moscow celebration of Aviation Day.

Thirty-six aviation students jumped simultaneously from the largest land plane in the world, all making perfect landings.

Another stunt which showed impressively the high development of aviation technique and discipline was the performance of a squadron of 25 planes, which formed the Russian letters for "U.S.S.R." in the sky.

Final Draft of Workers' Relief Ordinance Made

410 Delegates from 245 Organizations Present Amendments, Discuss Draft; Minor Speaks

NEW YORK.—Four hundred and ten delegates representing 245 organizations attended the Conference Against Evictions and Relief Cuts held Saturday at Irving Plaza. The conference was called to discuss the final draft of the Workers' Relief Ordinance drafted at the June 3 conference.

Earlier in the day the delegates presented amendments proposed by their organizations and the Program committee formulated these changes and presented them for the delegates consideration. These changes were thoroughly discussed point by point.

Point one, which in the first Ordinance draft provides for the unemployed relief to be given to married and single workers, received the greatest attention from the delegates. Organization representatives appointed a spokesman who claimed the floor asking for changes in the amounts of funds to be included in the Ordinance, after Herbert Benjamin reported for the Program Committee.

The full program of the Workers Relief Ordinance which is to be presented to the Board of Aldermen and Board of Estimate for immediate enactment, will be printed in an early issue of the Daily Worker.

Bob Minor, Communist Party Mayorality candidate, invited to speak to the conference received a standing ovation as he walked into the hall. La Guardia, Fusion Candidate and Solomon, Socialist candidate for Mayor were also invited but did not appear. In his speech, Minor pointed out that the bosses refuse to give the workers Unemployment Insurance and instead "they make us beg for relief at the Homp Relief Bureau to make our lives as miserable as possible."

He showed several methods by which the money for the Workers Relief Ordinance could be raised by eliminating tax-exempt real estate property; by a top up-grade income tax; and by a reduction of wages of officials to that of an ordinary worker.

Local 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment were present at the conference despite the ultimatum of their Central Executive body against any united front actions. After exposing the tactics of the Socialist Party leadership tactics against unity, Minor concluded by saying: "I want to hold out the hand of comradeship to the workers of the Socialist Party who are here today at this conference."

Austria Considers Diplomatic Break With Germany

Dollfuss Confers With Mussolini on New Pact

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—The possibility of a diplomatic break between Austria and Germany was foreshadowed here yesterday, as Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss rushed by plane to Rome to confer with Benito Mussolini.

The Austrian Minister to Germany, Stephen Tauschitz, is back in Vienna, and the German Minister of Austria, Dr. Kurt Riehl, left today for Berlin.

It was reported that Austria would ask Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, to look after Austria's interests in Germany.

Meanwhile, Dollfuss was in Rome conferring with Mussolini over the central European pact which the Italian premier is pressing, and which would create greater unity between Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, as a measure directed toward the political and economic isolation of Germany.

New "Anti-Japanese" General in Chahar

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Following the abandonment of Dolon Nor in Chahar province, General Feng Yih-shiang, after his pretended opposition had given the Japanese army an excuse to penetrate further west toward Mongolia and the Soviet Union, another Chinese puppet of Japan has taken over his role.

This is Fang Chen-wu, who announces himself as commander in chief of the forces which Feng abandoned. This supplies the Japanese with a further reason for moving troops westward.

Anti-Japanese partisan detachments are reported to have been raiding Japanese centres in Manchukuo. A report from Mukden says that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops engaged a force of partisan rebels near Antung, killing 80 men and capturing a quantity of arms.

Don't forget the International Labor Defense Excursion, "All day on the Hudson," on September 3rd. Be there with all your friends!

Prison Miners' Revolt Broken, But Jail Horrors Remain

PETROS, Tenn.—Officials of the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary have broken the two day strike of 184 coal mine laborers here although 17 holdouts refuse to leave the mine. The mutiny is reported to have started as a protest against the tactics of the new deputy sheriff, O. C. Hendricks.

Brushy Mountain prison is one of the most hazardous in the country, an official investigating committee reported in 1931, that if a fire broke out, which was held likely, a tragedy would occur "the like of which has probably never been seen in an American prison." The Committee likewise found 138 suffering from influenza and pneumonia out of 800 inmates with no effort made to segregate the sick from the well. "They have a little shack called the pest house," continued the report, "which could not possibly accommodate more than three beds and that was not even in use."