

Get A Regular Subscription from Every Member of Your Organization

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER Eastern New York—Partly cloudy on Saturday.

Vol. X, No. 205

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 8, 1919.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1933

(Eight Pages)

Price 3 Cents

To the Cleveland Conference

THE DAILY WORKER extends its hearty greetings to the delegates at the Cleveland Conference for United Action, which opens today to meet the bosses' offensive.

Your conference is an historic event. You meet at a time when a strike wave is gripping the country, and when through the NRA, the bosses, acting more openly and closely with the A. F. of L. officials than ever before, are trying to smash back these struggles of the workers.

Everything has been done to keep news of your conference from reaching the broad masses of workers. All agents of the bosses in the ranks of labor are straining every nerve, every ounce of energy, to keep the workers from knowing the real aims of the NRA. They do not want the present struggles, militant as they are, from becoming a cohesive and more unified and conscious fight against Roosevelt's starvation program.

For the first time since the New Deal, workers from trade unions, regardless of political leaning, are meeting on a nationwide scale to plan a unified resistance to the NRA and its effects on the workers.

THE DAILY WORKER has reported every step of your preparations. We will continue and increase our efforts to broadcast your conference and its program.

We believe that out of Cleveland will come a plan of action which will strengthen the fight against the NRA, for unemployment insurance, will solidify and stiffen the ranks of the workers, give them a more effective base for winning higher wages, better conditions and union recognition.

We believe that the united front you are forging will be a powerful block to the American capitalists who under the New Deal are trying, by unloading a crushing burden on the backs of the workers, to drag capitalism out of its crisis.

Forward, to the greater struggles that stand before us!

Going Up

IN the last eight weeks, the daily cost of living for the workers throughout the country rose a few more points—3.3 per cent, to be exact. The reports of the National Industrial Conference Board have just revealed this.

That's something that all the circus ballyhoo of the White House and the NRA officials cannot talk away.

But the significant fact is that not only is the cost of necessities rising rapidly, but the cost of food is rising almost 3 times as fast as the cost of other articles. In the last eight weeks, food costs leaped 8.3 per cent.

This is the kind of fact that finds no place in the publicity roarings of the NRA agents. But it is one of the real, undeniable results of the whole Roosevelt program.

A basket of food which rises ever higher out of the reach of the workers—this is the NRA actuality of which Norman Thomas speaks as being "on the road to socialism."

It is facts like these that prove the contention of the Communist Party that the Roosevelt NRA program is a starvation program.

Only higher wages, rising faster than prices, only a brake on rising prices, can halt the intensifying of the poverty of the workers.

In strikes, in neighborhood actions, in the shops, and everywhere where food is sold, must the workers organize to resist: the Roosevelt NRA starvation program.

Changing to Suit

AS news comes across the waters of the debates and discussions of the Second Socialist International now meeting at Paris, here in America, we can already catch the old familiar tune of Second International capitalist apologetics. The assembled leaders of the Second International are playing true to their old form of creating new, twisted "socialist theories" to meet the current, changing needs of the capitalist class.

In 1927, before the crisis struck the capitalist world like a hurricane, the socialist leaders of the Second International heaped scorn upon the prediction of the Communist International that the seeming growth of capitalism was inevitably preparing the way for the most devastating crisis in history. Hilferding, their leading theoretician, said in 1927:

"Organized capitalism (i. e., the capitalism of the capitalist world before 1929—Ed.) . . . means a fundamental replacement of the capitalist principle of free competition by the socialist principle of planned production."

Thus, all over the world, the socialist leaders adapted their theories to the conditions of the capitalist class. All struggle against the swollen power of monopoly capital was sidetracked by the socialist leaders to decoy the working class into support of an "organized capitalism" which was already based on "socialist principles."

AND then the inevitable world crisis, predicted by the Communist International on the basis of Marxism, struck, smashing to pieces all the theories of the Socialist leaders with which they attempted to console the working class in its wage slavery.

This crisis has forced them to change their tune to meet the new needs of the capitalist class, the needs of a capitalist class which has intensified its drive against the workers under the blows of world economic crisis.

Yesterday, at the Second International Congress, the American delegate, Panken, hailed the Roosevelt N. R. A. codes as a great benefit to the American workers. The obvious militarization of labor, and the sweeping away of many of the old democratic pretenses by the N. R. A. administrators, does not mean any danger of fascism, declared Panken. On the contrary, he said:

"We in America need not fear fascism. Our democratic traditions are a sufficient guarantee against fascism. . . . And Norman Thomas supports this theory here at home by writing in the New Leader that the N.R.A. codes have worked a 'real revolution . . . making it a little easier to advance towards a truly Socialist society.'"

In the Soviet Union where the working class has seized power, where private property and capitalist exploitation have been exterminated, Socialist leaders have never been able to discover Socialism. There they see "State Capitalism."

In the United States, with the Roosevelt government lynching a ruthless drive to strengthen the grip of Wall Street monopoly capital, driving down the real wages of the workers by inflation, intensifying exploitation by speed-up—here the Socialist leaders discover "Socialism!"

And so, it is obvious that the Socialist leaders both here and abroad are still at their old game of changing their "Socialist" theories to suit the needs of the capitalist class.

How About It?

THE Daily has been printing letters of enthusiasm from workers and sympathizers about the new six-page Daily. But little has been heard from the Party Districts. The following letter from Cleveland, one of the concentration Districts of the Party, is significant as to the way the Party organization is in some places responding to the revolutionary task of building the Daily.

"You write about the good response to the six-page Daily. That is true. The paper is improving, and developing into a real working-class paper. But there is one point to remember. In this District, which is called the concentration District, nothing was done until now for the D. W. Drive.

"The starting of the six-page Daily was absolutely ignored here. In a town like Youngstown, for example, ten Daily Workers are sold. If this attitude to their own paper is a sign of the way the Party is doing the tasks of the Open Letter, what conclusion can be drawn?"

"The comrades and sympathizers are ready. But if the leadership of the Party District ignores the Daily, how can you expect the membership, the units, fractions, and sympathizers to move?"

We would like to hear from the comrades of the Cleveland District. How about it?"

N. R. A. PROHIBITS PICKETING, WHALEN SAYS

Cuban Strike Wave Rises, Forcing Hand of Cabinet

Cabinet Suspends Machado Reforms, Dismisses Congress, Calls Elections in Six Months

Workers Seize Town Council and School Board, Replace Police With Communists

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY WORKER.)

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—Under the lash of a rising revolutionary movement, the Cuban cabinet last night at a special session suspended the constitutional reforms made by Machado in 1928, dissolved the hated Machado Congress, and announced a general election on Feb. 24 of next year.

The election, however, is still six months off, and the cabinet will rule dictatorially meanwhile.

The retirement of Sumner Welles, U. S. Ambassador, on September 15, is another attempt to calm the workers by replacing him with another imperialist agent, Jefferson Caffery, who is less known. Welles has been acting openly as dictator of Cuba, and is the most hated man in Cuba now that Machado is gone.

Strikes Keep Growing Although the Havana port workers have won their strike, 3,000 shoe workers, 1,500 textile workers, 800 cardboard workers, 700 hat and cap workers, and many others are still out. The liberal newspaper "El Pais" expresses its fear that "a million" workers are ready to strike. The workers who have returned continue their support of those still out.

In Santiago the strike is nearly general, with more than 20,000 still out. Soldiers with machine guns were sent to the American-owned Hershey plant, where the mill workers are militantly striking. Striking sponge fishers set fire to the warehouses in Batabano.

Workers Take Over City In Cienfuegos, Santa Clara province, the workers, who had conducted a general strike since August 3, have seized the city administration, put members of the strike committee on the city council, and taken over the school board. The new city council replaced the whole police force with Communists, and appointed a Communist fire chief.

The strike committee took over the largest sport club in the city for its headquarters, confiscated all the property of Machado's former henchmen, and turned their homes over to the unemployed. A large central, owned by a Machado supporter, was divided up among the peasants.

The strike committee has constituted itself into a Joint Committee of Action, in full control of the whole city and environs.

Soldiers Cheer Communist Party Two thousand workers mobbed the jail at Santiago, demanding the life of Jose Martinez, who killed Maria Luisa Labadi, a young Pioneer girl, at a recent Communist demonstration.

Another body of a Machado victim was found at Atares. It is believed to be that of Alfredo Lopez Arencibia, secretary of the Havana Labor Federation. At the funeral of four bodies found there last week, tens of thousands of workers and students passed before the biers, and at the funeral more than 5,000 workers demonstrated in a pouring rain, with Communist banners and red flags. In the midst of the speeches a group of soldiers detailed to preserve order joined the meeting, yelling "Long live the Communist Party!"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Fears that the rapid rise in the cost of living is reducing the very factor that the Government is trying to increase—buying power—are being more frequently heard in official circles here.

These fears were considerably confirmed yesterday by the publication of the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, which showed that the living standards of the workers has dropped several points further.

Living costs increased 3.3 per cent in the last eight weeks, according to the report, indicating a rapid rate of increase. Practically all articles have shared in the increase, with food increases being especially sharp.

Cotton goods and woollens have also jumped sharply upward in price. Department stores show the following increases: 85 per cent rise in blanket prices, 66 per cent rise in shirt prices, etc.

Only Great Pressure of AFL Stops Buffalo Grain Elevator Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Only the greatest pressure of Johnson, head of the Labor Council here, and other A. F. of L. officials and local boss politicians prevented a strike of the grain elevator workers Wednesday night. The strike vote was lost only by a majority of 10.

The workers are partially organized into a federal labor union and have been fighting the officials and trying to strike since July 22. They are demanding a 65 cents an hour minimum to replace the present code of 45 cents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In a sudden move to counteract the cranking of the artificially stimulated prices in the wheat and other commodity markets, the Federal Reserve Board announced today that it has launched on a program of credit expansion by buying Government bonds in the open market.

By buying Government bonds in the open market, the Federal Reserve Bank automatically builds a large amount of excess reserves in the various member banks. The Roosevelt government hopes that as this credit piles up in the banks, they will lend more money to business, and production and prices will begin to rise again.

This plan was tried twice during the Hoover administration with complete failure to do anything more than pile up useless reserves in the banks. As a means of starting business upward it is doomed to failure.

225 P. C. Growth in Profit Reported by Big Railroads

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—As a result of mass lay-offs and speed-up, thirteen large railroads reported today a 225 per cent increase in net profit for the month of July as compared with the same month last year.

The statistics of the monthly reports indicate vividly the method by which these tremendous profits were wrung from the railroad workers. The figures show that the 225 per cent increase in net profit took place while there was only a 22 per cent increase in gross revenue. A small increase in total business, in other words, led to an enormous increase in profit.

Announce Six Months More of C.C.C. Camps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—With none of the promised jobs in sight, the Government announced today that the re-education camps will be continued for another six months.

In a statement to the boys, Roosevelt urged them to find jobs if they could. The reception of the boys to this kind message has not yet been officially reported.

Torgler Trial Set for September 21; Protests Are Urged

Chief Attorney Refuses Defendants All Rights

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—September 21 is officially announced as the date for the opening of the trial in Leipzig Supreme Court of the Communists accused of setting the Reichstag fire of February 27.

Ernst Torgler, leader of the Communist deputies in the Reichstag, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff, and Vassil Taneff, Bulgarian Communists, will go on trial along with Marinus van der Lubbe, tool of the Nazis who helped Storm Troopers acting under the orders of Hermann Goering, now Nazi minister of Prussia, to set the fire. There have been indications that other Communists would also face framed-up charges for the fire, but their names have not been given out.

In a letter to George Branting, member of the international committee of inquiry on the fire, Karl Werner, chief federal attorney, refused Branting's demand that the defendants be given human treatment. He also made all independent defense impossible by declaring he would deal only with German lawyers. No German lawyer could carry out a real defense and save his life. He also declared he had no authority to call Reichstag attendants as witnesses.

The trial will open with special hearings in the Reichstag building itself, where the Communist defendants will be exposed to an organized plot by the Nazis to have them lynched on the spot by an "uncontrollable mob" of Storm Troopers.

Many Protests Urged NEW YORK.—The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism yesterday issued an appeal for thousands of copies of protest to President Paul von Hindenburg, thousands of telegrams to the German embassy in Washington and daily visits by committees and delegations to every German consulate.

All these protests should demand full protection for the Communist defendants, a fully public trial, the right to choose their own counsel, and guarantee of safety for their counsel and for defense witnesses.

Lehman Tries Last Minute Strategy to Aid Tammany Hall

Proposes That Tammany Postpone Sales Tax Till After Election

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—As the Legislature came to a close today with the passage of the Bill that gives the Tammany City administration full power to increase the present Sales tax by one per cent, Governor Lehman made a last minute attempt to protect Tammany Hall from the necessity of levying new taxes before the coming elections.

It is generally admitted that the one thing that Tammany desires at the present time is to avoid having to levy new taxes before November. Lehman's move to aid Tammany in the coming elections completely betrays the carefully built up legend that he is free from Tammany control.

Another revealing report yesterday was the news that Peter Grimm, prominent real estate representative who is also reputed to be an "enemy" of Tammany, privately worked to have Lehman's pro-Tammany strategy adopted by the Legislature.

The 30 day session cost the people \$14,000 in salaries, etc.

Vet Leaflets Make Officials Furious at Legion Conference

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Leaflets distributed by the Workers Service League at the Pasadena state convention of the American Legion created a furore among the officials. The leaflets demanded payment of the bonus, against compromise cuts, and for repudiation of the reactionary leadership of the American Legion.

Calls on Police to Arrest Pickets in N. Y. Shoe Strike

Will Marshal Soldiers and Police in Big Parade Down Fifth Avenue to Celebrate N.R.A. Slavery Codes

All rights of workers, such as the right to picket, to strike and to resist in any way attacks of the employers, are suspended under provisions of the National Recovery (Slavery) Act, Grover Whalen, former Tammany police commissioner and now local head of the NRA, declared today.

He called on Mayor O'Brien to immediately arrest striking shoe pickets to make a test case of his contention.

Whalen's statement was made in connection with another rabid attack upon Communists, whom he said had "declared war on the NRA." He added that the "Blue Eagle had accepted the challenge."

Threatens to Arrest Pickets Whalen said that throughout the city "Communist agitators" were picketing shoe, furniture and tobacco shops and that he will move to make a test case by arresting pickets. He says that in the NRA certain laws have been suspended, the suspension of such laws prohibits picketing of shops where the employers have complied with the NRA requirements.

He was particularly enraged at a circular which he exhibited to newspaper men, pointing out a paragraph which read: "Let there be no illusions about the Recovery Act helping the workers. The Roosevelt-Wall Street program does not mean to relieve us from distress, but is the agency to put over a permanent lowering of the standard of wages and living."

Simultaneously with this strike-breaking threat, came the announcement from Whalen that he is planning an enormous parade down Fifth Avenue in celebration of the blessings of the NRA. All the generals of the local military forces, as well as the local regiments and police force will be out in full force, Whalen said. It is clear that this parade will not only have the purpose of blinding the eyes of the workers to the failure of the NRA to provide any real improvement in the crisis, or to provide the promised jobs, but will also be a gigantic attempt to intimidate those workers who are now on strike for better conditions.

"Cannot Interfere With Ala. Lynching" Says U.S. Attorney

Attorney-General Refuses Action Against Lynch Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The statement that the Federal Government "cannot very well" interfere with lynch law in Alabama was the answer given by U. S. Attorney General H. S. Cummings and his assistant Attorney General Stanley to a delegation composed chiefly of Negro and white lawyers who called on them late Thursday to demand federal arrest and prosecution of lynchers in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The lawyers forced the attorney-general to grant an interview after repeated stalling on the part of their office, which went so far as to state falsely that Cummings was out of town, to get out of it.

After hearing the members of the delegation, Stanley, who is a Southern Democrat, and Cummings, said merely that "We cannot very well interfere with Alabama's judicial system."

The only system of law the delegates had referred to was Alabama lynch law.

The delegates quoted from the federal criminal code a section which makes the federal government responsible for interfering in just such situations as that now existing in Alabama, and presented a memorandum of law showing that the government was, under this law, obligated to step in immediately.

Potash entered his attack on the three scales for cutters pointing out that it was an attempt to swindle the cutters out of their full wages. He also presented the demand for \$1.10 an hour for pressers and other wage demands included in the Union's code.

Although every attempt was made to hush up Potash and to cheat him out of his allotted time to speak by heckling coming especially from the ILGW officials, he forced the Board to hear the facts about the joint conspiracy of the bosses and the ILGW leaders to force workers to join the ILGW and demanded the right of the workers to choose their own union and to have representation on all Boards set up by the code. He presented telegrams and signatures of 15,000 workers to back up his demands.

Howard tried to prove that there was legal recognition of Negro rights when Potash completely blasted this by citing the experience of Follops, Negro delegate from the Union, who was unable to get a meal in any Washington restaurant.

The hearings were hastily adjourned by Howard who wanted to prevent Louis E. Boridin from continuing his speech.

Howard tried to prove that there was legal recognition of Negro rights when Potash completely blasted this by citing the experience of Follops, Negro delegate from the Union, who was unable to get a meal in any Washington restaurant.

The hearings were hastily adjourned by Howard who wanted to prevent Louis E. Boridin from continuing his speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Wholesale slaughter of thousands of sows sold to farrow began today in the livestock pens of the Roosevelt Farm Administration today. This wholesale slaughter is part of the Government program to remove 5,000,000 animals from the market.

Yesterday the Government bought 100,000 more pigs for slaughter. Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, said that Roosevelt hopes to raise the prices of hogs in this way. This program will involve the expenditure of \$50,000,000 collected in taxes. In addition, the result will be a sharp rise in the price of retail meat in the cities.

RUSH COAL CODE; FEAR NEW STRIKE

Ky. Miners in Bell and Harlan Counties Strike

LEWIS AIDS OPERATORS Meets Them in Secret Code Conferences

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Fervent efforts are being made by Roosevelt, from his summer resort in Hyde Park, and John L. Lewis, working with the coal operators to rush through a coal code in order to stem the rising tide of strikes.

For two days officials of the UMWA have been meeting with the scab coal operators, offering their services as the most efficient strike-breakers.

In the midst of these hearings, reports came from the Harlan and Bell County coal fields, that all mines are shut down by a strike. The miners who struck in 1931 under the leadership of the National Miners Union are again out against the coal operators in Bloody Harlan. Strikes are breaking out in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Roosevelt in a message to General Johnson, presiding over the coal hearings, from which the miners themselves are excluded, has set Tuesday as the final date for adopting a coal code. The reason for this action is to prevent the miners from spreading their strike.

Lewis has called in from the field his leading lieutenants to work out new strike-breaking strategy. The present difficult situation. Most prominent in the closed conferences with the Southern, Pennsylvania, and other coal operators are John L. Lewis, president of the UMWA, Philip Morris, vice-president, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, and Van A. Bittner, organizer for the West Virginia field.

Realizing that the coal miners are determined on strike to win higher wages and improved conditions, as well as recognition of their unions, the scab operators called the UMWA officials in to work out new strike-breaking strategy. The miners are not waiting for the code. Furthermore, the operators know that when the code is published, revolt in the coal fields will flare up much sharper even than at present.

Hence for the first time in the history of the coal fields, operators who never before found it necessary to call on Lewis are sticking their feet under a conference table with all of the UMWA officials. All have the same interests, to keep the miners from striking.

Among the operators are those of the South and West Virginia fields, from Logan, Mingo and McDowell counties; representatives of the Melton and Morgan mines; Kentucky and Tennessee operators.

Their are 29 separate codes being discussed. Efforts are being made to hammer them into one code, giving all the operators leeway to suit themselves on wages.

One of the big points was union recognition. Most of the operators are against recognizing unions. But with the strikes coming on, they feel they can allow a sharper fight if they go through the pretenses of working with John L. Lewis & Co. as representatives of the UMWA.

Information here, there will be no fixed rates, but scale committees for the different fields will be set up to work out wages and hours. The operators are insisting on an eight hour day with the present starvation wages written into the code.

There will be more secret conferences between the UMWA officials and the coal operators. Two have already been held, but the miners are not told a word of what happened.

After the last conference, General Johnson issued a statement saying that great progress is being made, and that the coal operators are happy over the results. He said a code would soon be signed.

Once Dug Trenches in World War; Now Forced to Dig Home

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 25.—In between curses, while digging trenches in France during the last "war to end war," Private Lawrence Gibbs used to swear he'd never touch a back-breaking shovel after he got back to the U.S.A.

But Gibbs had to change his mind. Homeless now after having lost his job, Gibbs dug out a shelter in the side of a river bank and furnished it with a few ratty blankets. The crisis has hit him just as hard as the war, he says, contemplating a cold, damp winter in the riverbank.

SPEAKERS LAUD I. L. D., DEMAND DEATH TO LYNCH GANGS, AT HARLEM MEET

Robert Minor, James Ford, Others, Show the Necessity for Continuous Struggle

NEW YORK, August 25.—A spontaneous demand from the audience for another march to Washington to demand the safe release of the Scottsboro boys was voiced last night at a protest meeting at the Tuscaloosa lynchings, held at the Community House of the A. M. E. Zion Church at 151 W. 136th Street.

Twenty dollars was collected for the Scottsboro Defense. Speakers, among them William Fitzgerald of the Harlem I. L. D., Mrs. Mary C. Sped of Montgomery, Alabama; Samuel Leibowitz, Scottsboro counsel; Irving Schwab, I. L. D. attorney given from Tuscaloosa; James W. Ford, Negro labor leader, and Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, all praised the International Labor Defense for its work and stirred the audience into pledging their militant support in the fight to free the Negro prisoners in the South held on trumped-up charges.

Leibowitz declared his solidarity with the I.L.D. in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys and declared that he would go back to their defense even if it meant lynching. In his talk, however, he praised the "impartiality" of Judge Horton, lauding him for his opinion granting a new trial to Heywood Patterson. Robert Minor, who followed Leibowitz, pointed out that Horton was as guilty as any in carrying through the frame-up of the nine innocent boys. "Anyone who will praise the 'impartiality' of Judge Horton," he declared, "says in reality, 'Let the lynchings continue!'"

Robert Minor, speaking as a representative of the Communist Party, told of the vicious conditions of the penance in the South. He told how at the time of the Civil War, the slaves had been "freed" and how, after the Reconstruction days, the Democratic Party had entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Republican Party. "And that 'gentlemen's agreement,'" he said, "was an agreement which said 'You may

hang, burn and lynch the Negroes as much as you please!'"

Two Negroes Meet Death at Hands of White Land-Owners

Alabama Lynching Is 24th Recorded This Year in U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Selma, Alabama, was the scene of another lynching, the International Labor Defense learned yesterday, while a Negro tenant farmer was murdered in Pennsylvania yesterday in a quarrel with the white owner of the farm he worked.

Joe Solde, of Selma, was lynched Aug. 10. In spite of efforts of local authorities to conceal this crime, the information has come to the attention of the International Labor Defense office.

Solde was framed on a charge of stealing a cow, the real reason being a determination by his white landlord to drive him off a piece of land he held under lease. Four white men, Archie Bryant, Walker Bryant, Edward Mealin and Ace May, took him into the woods and beat him to death.

The lynching of Solde is the twenty-fourth reported this year.

City Events

Election Parade Sunday.

NEW YORK.—The Red Front Band has mobilized its entire membership for participation in the Election Parade that will be held at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport N. Y., where the Communist Party, N. Y. District, is having the first ratification rally on Sunday, August 27th.

Various mass organizations have promised to attend in full force with their banners for this election parade. Besides the various games arranged and dancing that will last from 2:30 until midnight, the District Committee of the Communist Party has arranged a program for the evening, starting at 6 o'clock. Comrade Bob Minor, candidate for Mayor on the Communist Party, 50 E. 13th St., 5th fl. Admission will be 25 cents. Tickets in advance can be obtained at the District Office of the Communist Party, 50 E. 13th St., 5th fl. Pleasant Bay Park can be reached by I. R. T. subway, Pelham Bay Line to Zerega Avenue. Buses will run from the subway station to the Park.

Student Conference.

A conference to rally workers, students and youth generally to smash the terror against students in City College will take place today at 1 o'clock at the Community Church, 110th St. and 5th Ave. The conference has been called by the Committee of expelled and suspended students.

Collection Continued.

NEW YORK.—The collection of 20,000 dimes has been extended to September 5th. All comrades are urged to retain their boxes and to get as many workers to contribute as possible. Those organizations that have not called for boxes are urged to do so at once at the office of the Election Campaign Committee—Room 526, 799 Broadway.

Concert for Metal Workers.

A Metal Workers W.I.E. Committee which was organized to obtain relief for the 3,000 strikers in the metal industry has arranged in cooperation with the Workers International Relief, a gala concert in which will participate prominent Negro and white artists, for September 9th at the Coney Island Workers' Center.

Eviction Protest.

A protest meeting against the frame up used against an evicted family at 28th Street where the landlord refused to accept a rent voucher, will take place on Monday, August 28th, 8 p. m. sharp, at 27th Street and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island. Fred Biedenkap will be the principal speaker. Admission free.

Unemployed Cloakmakers.

NEW YORK.—Local 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment is calling a special meeting of all East Side unemployed cloakmakers and dressmakers, Monday, Aug. 28, at 298 Henry Street.

Protest Monday.

The West Indian Protest meeting which was scheduled for Wednesday, Aug. 23, was postponed on account of the rain for Monday, August 28th, 8 p. m. at Renaissance Casino, 150 West 138th St., Corner of 138th St. and 7th Ave.

THE DAILY WORKER calls upon

All Daily Worker Volunteers to come into the City Office of the "Daily", 35 E. 12th St. (store) to address envelopes, etc. Please call all day Monday till Friday from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Intern'l Workers Order

DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of
Dr. C. Weissman

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 5-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

WILLIAM BELL

Optometrist
106 EAST 14TH STREET
Near Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.
Phone: Tompkins Square 6-8237

DR. S. L. SHIELDS

Surgeon Dentist
2374 WALLAVE AVE.
corner Allerton Avenue Bronx, N. Y.

DR. JULIUS JAFFE

Surgeon Dentist
401 EAST 140th STREET
(Corner Willis Avenue)

Visitors to Russia!

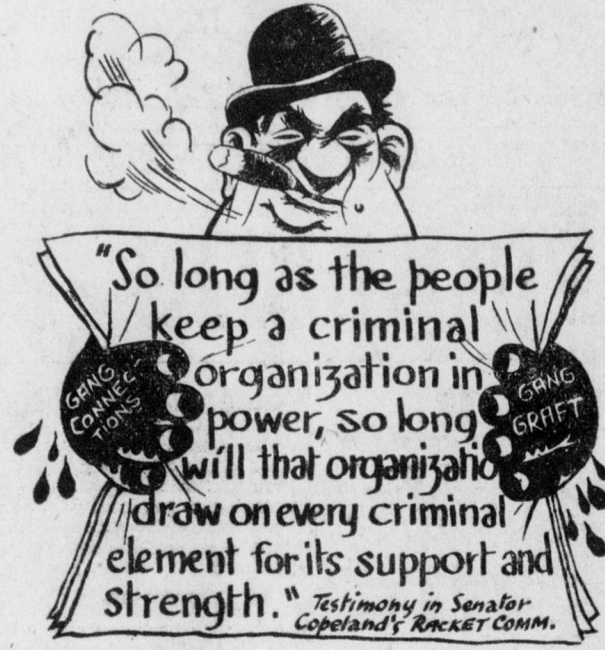
Full Outfits of LEATHER COATS, BREECHES, SHOES, PANTS and everything needed at guaranteed Lowest Prices in New York City.

HUDSON

ARMY and NAVY STORE
97 Third Avenue
Between 12th and 13th Street

Gutters of New York

By del



"So long as the people keep a criminal organization in power, so long will that organization draw on every criminal element for its support and strength." *Testimony in Senator Copeland's RACKET COMM.*

Tammany Leader: "Say That's Insultin'"

Huge Shoe Meet Condemns Whalen Strike-Breaking

Adopt Resolutions of Protest to Grover Whalen and N.R.A. in Washington

NEW YORK.—Striking shoe workers jammed the sidewalks for blocks around Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, Thursday night, unable to gain admission to one of the biggest mass meetings of shoe workers ever held in the city. The meeting was called for the purpose of reporting the condition of the big shoe strike and the results of the code hearings held recently in Wash-

4 Metal Shops Grant Strikers' Demands

New Shops Join Strike; Big Strike Meet Today

NEW YORK.—More metal shops were reported as having settled today with the Metal Workers' Industrial Union. Since the settlement of the La Belle shop, the workers in the Job shop, the Columbia Metal and Spinning, and the Keystone Plating Co. have decided to work having won desired improvements in their working conditions. About 4,000 workers are still out on strike, among whom are the 450 strikers of the Mutual Sunset Lamp Co., and the 350 workers of the Majestic shop. The morale of the strikers is excellent.

The metal strikes were greatly strengthened by the walk out of the workers of the Durable Co. which has come out 100 per cent and by the Empire State Novelty workers who also joined the strike.

Ben Gold, national secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting today at 12 noon, at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 E. 4th Street. Organizational activity is rapidly developing in other sections of the metal industry. Mass organizations are called upon to support the metal workers' strike on the picket line, and to send their contributions to the Metal Workers Industrial Union, 35 E. 19th Street.

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

Irish Ready to Follow C.P. Lead, Says Gralton

Deported Revolutionary Leader Describes Conditions in Ireland

By PASCUAL

NEW YORK.—Reading about Jim Gralton's revolutionary activity in Ireland and his final deportation, one might expect to find a dynamically powerful worker who has a complete mastery of public speaking. But Jim Gralton with his matter of fact way of speaking, and witty dry humor is effective in another way.

Jim is a slim, quiet sort of fellow of about 35, with clear, shrewd eyes behind horn rimmed glasses. He speaks quietly on the platform, just as though he were talking to one or two workers. The meeting last Thursday night at Lexington Hall was called in his honor, but he had no prepared speech. He would rather the 120 workers (majority of them Irish) asked questions and they would have a little discussion.

Somebody asked him a question about tobacco. "Yes," he answered, "they're growing tobacco back in Ireland, but it's no use; you can't sell it. They give a dole, amounts to about 10 shillings (\$2.50) a week. Well, it's better to take the dole than a farm with 50 acres of land."

He was asked if there was any group with whom the workers can cooperate to better themselves. He responded very simply: "There's nobody else to work with but the Communist Party."

Touching on his deportation he dryly quoted somebody who had said: "It's a bad policy to deport anybody now, because when the Communist Party comes into power they'll deport their enemies, the capitalists."

1,000 Strike in Radio Plant

Metal Union Guides Strike for More Pay

NEW YORK.—A thousand young workers in several departments of the Aerovox Corporation, one of the biggest radio plants in Brooklyn employing 1,200 workers, are out on strike. Eighteen young girls of the winding department of the Shop started the walk-out last Wednesday which now threatens to involve the entire plant.

Many came out on Thursday and more workers are joining the strikers' ranks daily as they see the peppy fight these young workers are putting up for more pay.

With the help of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the young strikers have gone right to the business of getting their strike organized. They have elected a strike committee and have drawn up demands for a minimum wage scale of \$18 a week, \$15 for the unskilled, \$22 for the solderers \$20 for the new solderers, a 36 hour week, recognition of their shop committee and no discrimination against any strikers.

The company's gangsters are working hard to terrorize the strikers and keep the other workers in the plant from coming out. Police are also on the job helping the boss to break the strike. McCarthy, a young girl striker was arrested but the union's attorney later obtained her release. The picket line continues daily, however.

Suggestions by the company that the workers join the A. F. of L. were scorned by the strikers. "We don't want a union that the bosses suggest for us," they declared at strike meetings.

Settle Two Shops in Furniture Strike

Rank, File Struggle Develops in Local 76

NEW YORK.—The first fruits of the militant strike of parlor frame workers were reported today with the successful settlement of two Brooklyn Shops, the Herman Parlor Frame Co. and the Star Parlor Frame Co. The settlement will mean wage increases of from \$7 to \$12 a week for the 55 workers involved, unemployment insurance paid for by the bosses and recognition of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, which led the strike.

At the same time reports are coming in of upholsterer bosses negotiating with the union, and several settlements are expected shortly in the upholsterers strike. Meanwhile the strikers are solidifying their ranks, just as the struggle in local 76 of the A. F. of L. is developing between the officials and the rank and file. When workers dare to express their opinion which is not agreement with that of the officialdom they are often threatened with violence at the open meetings of the union.

Sees Court Action Killing Light Rate Reduction in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The action of the big electric companies in taking to court the decision of the Public Service Commission reducing rates 6 per cent will doom this decision, the Chairman of the Commission, Mathie, announced today. He said that the reduction can be indefinitely postponed by court action.

McCluskey had some difficulty because they wouldn't give him the steepchase, his specialty. At that, he did well. Anderson and Laborde placed one, two in the discus throw most everywhere. Sometimes Ander-



Life and the World's Greatest High Jumper

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

George Spitz has just returned from a triumphant European tour to the family home in the green suburb of White-stone, Long Island. He sits rocking on the breezy, spacious porch while his mother reproves the elder George for lolling about in paint-stained clothes. Dad Spitz who is a teacher at Manual Training High had been tinkering with one of the two cars.

George is a lanky, open-faced, pleasant boy who is just turning 21. This is only the second day that he's off the Europa which brought home half of the invading team, but he seems rested. He speaks with the ease of one accustomed to interviews; freely, fluently and with gusto.

They didn't run into much competition, Metcalfe, Cunningham, Fuqua, Morris and himself, going undefeated. But everywhere they performed to record crowds and everywhere they had a fine time except—

Except where? Germany. "We had traveled hours by railroad, ferry and airplane when we arrived in Dusseldorf, but nobody met us. We walked about twenty minutes with our luggage before we got to the hotel. Everything is so tense in that country, nobody dares open his mouth. This Hitler is just a pale phantasm, Mussolini. Guess you heard about the American doctor Mulvihill who got mobbed because he didn't give the fascist salute. Well we didn't either. Not a one of us."

"That's one European country where conditions may improve. They couldn't get any worse. In France too, their attitude has changed a great deal since the U. S. went off the gold standard. We had a funny time with one conductor who wanted to give us fourteen francs on the dollar. Eighteen was the rate of exchange that day, but he wouldn't give it. Say, he was a howl. Hid his face in his hands and worked his body from side to side, kept screaming, 'Non, non, non.' He was going to call gendarmes and Laborde the discuss thrower pulled him back by the shoulder and this guy reached for his back pocket so we all jumped back but it turned out to be just a ticket pad.

"Roosevelt said he wasn't going off the gold standard, who doesn't he keep his promise? I like people to keep their promises." "They don't like Americans in France but the air there isn't loaded with gunpowder like in Germany, Austria and Hungary. Maybe I just didn't notice it." "About high-jumping. None of the home stars did over the equivalent of 6 ft. 2 in. and George's world record is 6 ft. 8 1/2 in. In practice he has actually done 6 ft. 10 in. So of course he wasn't pressed which was lucky, all in all, because take-offs were poor. In Budapest conditions were rather favorable, they had a brickdust take-off which was wetted, and there he did two meters which is about 6 ft. 6 1/2 in. Spitz is convinced Cunningham could take both Lovelock and Bonthron. "The man is a wonder. You remember his running within a second of the world's record for the mile, then doing 1 min. 50 sec. for the half. Well in Europe he ran within a fifth of a second of the 1500 mark and the same afternoon stepped out for a 49 quarter and when he pulls up he says, 'These European shoes hurt.' Not even winded."

Standing of the Clubs
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Club W. L. P. G. Club W. L. P. G.
Boston 78 65 345 Albany 63 73 488
New York 70 48 393 Philadelphia 58 69 492
Cleveland 64 61 312 Boston 51 71 418
Detroit 61 63 492 St. Louis 45 73 358
Philadelphia at St. Louis result not in.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 85 57 438 Cincinnati 62 85 530
Boston 68 53 355 Philadelphia 49 66 421
St. Louis 65 54 393 Brooklyn 48 66 421
St. Louis 64 58 333 Cincinnati 45 75 375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Newark 38 57 399 Buffalo 72 73 497
Rochester 78 65 345 Albany 63 73 488
Baltimore 74 68 321 Montreal 65 75 568
Toronto 73 73 500 Jersey City 58 85 385
All games to be played at night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston100 510 010-8 11 1
Chicago000 000 100-1 7 0
Rhodes and Perrell; Gaston, Haid and Berry, Sullivan.
Washington010 310 000-5 10 0
Detroit110 000 110-4 8 4
Egan and Berg; Marberry and Hayworth, Pasek.
New York000 010 120-4 8 2
Cleveland010 000 05x-6 10 1
Devens, Pennock, Moore and Dickey; Pearson, Hard, Spencer, Myrtle and Piatk.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
R. H. E.
Pittsburgh202 010 000-5 7 1
New York200 030 000-03-8 14 2
French, Swetonic and Grace; Fitzsimmons, Luque and Mancuso.
(Second)
Pittsburgh000 000 020-2 6 1
New York023 010 00x-6 7 1
Meine, Swift and Pincinich; Parmelee and Marvick.

DOWNTOWN
WORKERS WILL APPRECIATE
APEX CAFETERIA
BAR and GRILL
827 BROADWAY (bet. 12th and 13th Sts.)
Excellent Food — Reasonable Prices
CLEAN and COMFORTABLE ENVIRONMENT
SERVICED BY FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

All Comrades Meet at the
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 25¢ — 1378 ST. WORKERS' CENTER

John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY-ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
382 E. 12th St. New York

Worker Center Comrades Welcome
Universal Cafeteria
80 UNIVERSITY PLACE
Corner 11th Street

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

PHONE: Chickerling 4917—Longacre 10880
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE
FAN RAY CAFETERIA
156 W. 29th St. New York

Brooklyn Workers Patronize
HOWARD
STEAM
LAUNDRY
SERVICE
476-8-90 Howard Ave., Bklyn., N.Y.
(Resident 3-303)

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1680 PITKIN AVENUE

for Brownsville Workers!
Hoffman's
RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA
Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

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

Going TO Russia?

Workers needing full outfits of horse-hair leather sheepskin coats, Wind-breakers, Breeches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the

Square Deal

ARMY and NAVY STORE
121 THIRD AVE.
(2 doors South of 14th Street)
Also Full Line of Camp Equipment

MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

STENCILS \$1.50 INK 85c
New Rotary Duplicators \$18.50 up
All Other Items as Reasonable
Union Job, Mimeo Supply
108 EAST 14TH ST. ALG. 4-4708

STATIONERY and MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

At Special Prices for Organizations
Phone ALgonquin 4-3356 — 8843

Lerman Bros., Inc.

18 East 14th St. N. Y. C.

Tel.: Fordham 7-4011
BRONX WORKERS! PATRONIZE
Columbus Steam Laundry Service, Inc.
2157 PROSPECT AVENUE BRONX, N. Y.
A Laundry Workers Industrial Union Shop

Election Campaign Week

Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps

NITGEDAIGET UNITY

BEACON, New York WINGDALE
City Phone EStabrook 8-1469
Camp Phone Beacon 731

Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities
NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN WITKIDAIGET

Vacation Rates: \$13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)
WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day . . . \$2.45
2 Days . . . 4.65 (including tax)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 7 p.m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.
ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . . \$2.00
to Unity \$3.00
Week End Program in Nitgedaiget
SAT. Morning—Election campaign, short contests. Continued in the afternoon.
Evening—Concert program—Pierre Deguyter Trio. A new revolutionary feature
an Agiti-Chorus of fifty voices in song and recitation and the New Dance
Group in the "Political Dance." Reading of the results of the straw vote
and also the winning candidate for mayor of Nitgedaiget.
SUN. Morning—Sam Nessin "Why Workers Should Vote for the Communist Candidates."
Afternoon—Baseball games.
Evening—Election Ratification Dance.

Lawrence Mill Workers Tell "Daily" Reporter of Hunger Under NRA Codes

Big Layoffs Hit Lawrence Woolen Mills; Cut Wages Boss Refuses to Give Statement on Code to "Worker"

By CARL REEVE
(Editor's Note:—This story on the woolen industry is the first of a series on shoe and textile in New England.)

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mrs. A. for the last sixteen years a winder in the Wood mill of the American Woolen Co., observes the sixth month of Roosevelt's "new deal" by taking her 13-year-old child out of school so that he can earn 50 cents a day at a paint job and help support a starving family. The American Woolen Co., the trust owning mill, celebrates THE SIXTH month of the New Deal by announcing a 6 1/2 million dollar profit covered up by adding it to the "inventory." This is how the new deal and the NRA code works out for the 23,000 wool textile workers of Lawrence, of whom over 5,000 are unemployed.

There is no minimum "What's the good of the 40-hour week and the 8-hour day for us?" said Mrs. A. "I worked Monday, one day this week, and then I was sent home and told not to come back the rest of the week, until next Monday. Since the NRA code came in, my wages have averaged \$7 a week because I am now on part time. My boy here can't go back to school this fall because I can't support myself and my three children any more."

The wool code, which began Aug. 1, is similar to the cotton code, except that it calls for a minimum wage of \$14 instead of the \$13 in cotton. But this code, like ALL the other codes, calls for wages AT THE RATE OF \$14 a week. In other words, this code, LIKE ALL THE CODES, CONTAINS NO MINIMUM WAGE WHATSOEVER. It calls merely for a minimum hourly wage of 35 cents an hour, and now, under the code's protection, workers are being put on part time wholesale.

How They Do It In the Patterson silk mills wholesale unemployment undoubtedly will take place in the near future as a result of the speeded up conditions under the silk code and the market. IN LAWRENCE THIS SLACK PERIOD OF WHOLESALE LAYOFF AND WHOLESALE PART TIME WORK HAS ALREADY BEGUN. The wool workers of Lawrence, along the streets, in the mills and in their homes, refer to the present period which began in the past two weeks IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CODE, as SLACK TIMES. SLACK TIMES are here again and the textile workers of Lawrence are beginning to realize that the propaganda of the NEVER RECOVER ACT is not working out the way they were told it would work out.

And let no one believe that the relation between the operation of the wool code and INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT AND SPEED-UP is accidental. "The office of the Department of Labor in Lawrence is busy night and day 'interpreting' the code so that the mill owners can keep down wages and increase production," a cynical "labor" reporter for a capitalist Lawrence newspaper said. "They told me over there they have twenty or thirty calls a day for such 'interpretations' from the mill managements."

Crowds Gather Again The crowds are gathering again in front of the employment offices of these giant woolen mills, which cover acres of ground. "YESTERDAY I TRIED TO GET A JOB AT THE WASHINGTON MILL, WHICH IS ALMOST COMPLETELY SHUT DOWN," one worker said. "THERE WERE ALSO NOW IN FRONT OF THE WOOD MILL. BUT NOBODY WAS HIRED." Unemployment has not yet reached the point where mills are empty, but the "pick-up" with which the mill owners prepared for the code by rushing production for a time, is definitely over.

Just Like a Jackass "I don't see any difference between after the code and before except that now they work you like a jackass, and it's slack now," a wet finisher from the Wood Mill said. "Last week I worked two days, and last night they sent me home at 10 o'clock instead of 11:30." A worker engaged in French drawing added this evidence: "This morning ten girls and one man were completely laid off. Today I was sent home at 1:30. EVERYBODY IS MAD AS HELL. WE DON'T LIKE THE 40-HOUR WEEK WHEN IT MEANS PART TIME WORK. THEY CAN THROW IT IN THE RIVER. It's a shame. These people that own the mills fourfish around and throw away \$800 on one party and we can't get a decent meal for our kids."

The beginning of the wool code on Aug. 1 meant the beginning of increased speed-up. Those who are on piece work are told "make your \$14 a week minimum by piece work or get out." Therefore ALL THOSE WORKING PIECE WORK ON A FULL FORTY-HOUR WEEK HAVE TO MAKE THEIR \$14 MINIMUM WITH INCREASED SPEED OR ARE LAID OFF.



June Croll, the organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union in Lawrence: "Three months ago, the same week as the Amoskeag strike in Manchester, N. H., which is nearby, the mill owners, seeing the threat of a strike in Lawrence, gave a 12 1/2 per cent increase in wages. At the same time the sides attended by a spinner were increased from 4 to 10. As one woman spinner said, 'We make a little more, about \$1 a week, but we have to give it to the doctor, we're speeded up so.' The spinners went in a committee to demand the workers be put back on four sides. Now the spinners run nine sides, and in some cases seven. The winders in the Wood and Pacific Mills were told as soon as the code came in 'to produce enough every week to make their \$14 a week piece work or get out.'

"At the same time as the code went into effect, the winders, drawers and combers were told they would have to take a one-day-a-week 'holiday,' and many were put on the 30-hour-a-week schedule. Of course, these workers get less than the \$14 minimum wage. How many are home two, three and four days at a time?"

For example, winders in the Pacific Mill are getting \$10-\$11 on this short hour week, and the code protects the mill owners. THE WORKERS WORK TWICE AS FAST IN MANY CASES AS THEY DID BEFORE THE CODE AND MANY GET LESS OR THE SAME WAGES."

Mr. Lamont is "Out" Mr. Lamont, the general manager of the Wood Mill, employing from 5,000 to 6,000 workers, issued a statement just before the code that there would be no further speed-up and no night work. Then he speeded up the workers and installed night work for women, after promising not to do it. While members of the National Textile Workers' Union were selling DAILY WORKERS at the mill gates, I went inside to see Mr. Lamont. I wanted to face him with the evidence of speed-up and layoffs, and in some cases wage-outs in his mill, in direct violation of his rosy statements to the press.

I wanted to ask Mr. Lamont, also, about the case of a French drawer in his mill, who, in spite of her 20 years of experience in the Wood Mill, and the fact that she is one of the most expert in the mill in

Lawrence, HER BOSS TOLD HER SHE MUST SET AN EXAMPLE TO THE OTHER WOMEN AND SPEED UP STILL FURTHER. Practically every department in the mill has increased speed-up since the code, multiplied machinery, and hence hundreds laid off.

Mr. Lamont's secretary wanted to know "what kind of a paper is this 'Daily Worker'?" When he heard it was a labor paper, he went in and saw Lamont and was gone some minutes. "Mr. Lamont says he cannot give any statements to the press, you will have to get in touch with our New York office," came back the answer.

GIVING THE ANSWER TO LAMONT AT THE SHOP GATES WHEN THE DAILY WORKERS WERE SOLD OUT AND THE WORKERS READ THE SPECIAL TEXTILE EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER WITH INTEREST AND APPROVAL.

(A second article on the wool industry in Lawrence will appear Sunday.)

I.L.G.W. Heads Ignore Workers in Dress Strike Run Strike With Self Appointed Committee; Oppose Unity With Needle Union

CHICAGO, Ill., August 25.—7500 dressmakers responded to the general strike last Monday and tied up a good part of the dress industry here. In accordance with the policy of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, local union officials refused all proposals for a united front offered by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and rode roughshod over the will of the rank and file which is strong for unity.

The International is conducting the strike with an appointed strike committee of 100, most of whom are known machine supporters and none of whom are rank and file dressmakers. Many on the committee are famous for their role in the 1924 dress strike here when the dressmakers went back to the shops without any real improvements in their conditions.

At the mass meeting called by the International prior to the strike calls from the floor by the rank and file for a discussion of the Industrial Union's proposals for unity and for demands were sidetracked and the meeting adjourned after the workers had shouted down Ziskind, labor editor of the Forward. The dressmakers then jammed the Industrial Union headquarters to discuss strike policies. On the day of the strike members of the Industrial Union were on the picket line jointly with I.L.G.W. members.

Blaiss and Shane, the I.L.G.W. officials here, are intensifying their drive to smother any rank and file discussion of strike policies. Members of the Industrial Union are being ejected from the halls for asking questions and industrial union members, elected by the strikers as shop chairmen, are being denounced as scabs and removed from their posts as part of the attempt to split the strikers' ranks.

Great confusion exists among the strikers now due to lack of guidance by the I.L.G.W. officials. Their chief demand is union recognition and the wage scales proposed are those of the blanket code with a minimum of \$14 a week. A union representative was sent to Washington to take up the strike with the NRA it was announced by the officials yesterday.

The Industrial Union is mobilizing the strikers against the tactics of suppressing rank and file expression and to prevent a sell-out.

Pittsburgh Election Conference to Endorse C. P.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The United Front Ratification Conference for the endorsing of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh and the city election platform, takes place on Saturday, August 25, at 2 p.m., at the Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

In order to vote, the workers of Pittsburgh must do the following things: 1. The last day for assessment in Pittsburgh is Wednesday, September 6. Comrades must go to the treasurer's office, Room 108, in the old court house.

2. Registration days are on Thursday, September 7th, until Tuesday, September 10th, and on Saturday, September 16, from 7 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 10 p.m. 3. Register non-partisan. 4. A tax receipt is good for two years. A tax receipt for 1932 is also good for 1933. 5. Citizens who are not over 22 years of age on November 22 can register without a tax receipt. 6. Naturalized citizens registering for the first time must take their naturalization papers and tax receipt when they go to register. 7. A tax receipt is 50 cents. 8. The units should arrange affairs and raise money to pay for those comrades who cannot get their own tax receipts.

Help improve the "Daily Worker" send in your criticisms and criticism! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily Worker."

Reactionary officials of farmers' organizations such as H. D. Allebach of Pennsylvania have already fallen in with his proposal by proposing the shooting of every third milk cow.

Dam Leak at Milford Endangers Lives of Children Campers

MILFORD, Pa., Aug. 24.—Lives of several hundred boys and girls in camps here may be endangered due to a leak sprung in the big dam at Lake Wallenpaupack. The lake with a circumference of 57 miles drains into the Delaware Valley.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS
Hi! Comrades! Here we are again. The answer to the remark, "Has the Fighting Vet Stopped Fighting?" is an emphatic NO. The only alibi we have is that we can only take care of one major engagement at a time. Now, we have some questions. Where are those news columns who promised to send us information about the doings of out of town vets? Remember, Comrades, this is not a one-man battle. We must all get behind the big push or we will not gain our objective—the 3 point program.

In the Deep South Atlanta, Ga. wants information about the W.E.S.L. Post, O.K. Atlanta! We're with you. Every Post strengthens the foundation for the veterans' demands. Decatur, Ala.—Persecution of black and white veterans in Alabama is only spurring the vets to further mass action and solidarity. Build a Post, Decatur, and show the South the vets mean business.

Anti-War Committee Formed Salt Lake City, Utah is sending out a call through the W.E.S.L. to form an Anti-War Committee. New York is sending two delegates to the National Conference. This is the most important thing on the International horizon and we vets who went through the last Capitalist hell should get behind this Anti-War Conference. Let's hear more on this from other States.

Coming Events The coming Legion Convention in Chicago in October is stirring up the rank and file. Legions are being organized and rank and file representation on the floor. Every post is buzzing with news about it. And from what your correspondent hears, there will be plenty of rank and file in Chicago to fight for the three point program. How about it, Buddy? The W.E.S.L. pleads a brotherly co-operation for the three point program.

Regional Boards We notice that the capitalist papers are bragging about the review boards being controlled by veterans. Yes, veterans, but what kind? We don't want generals who are now bankers to represent the rank and file. We want rank and file to represent us. Come on, buddy, get behind the W.E.S.L. demand for rank and file representation!

Veterans' Bureau Spills the Bank At a meeting of the veterans' bureau in Boston, Judge Leon McCord of Montgomery, Ala., sent from Washington, D. C., told the V.F.W. that they must be patient and patriotic as they were in '36. He told them to "turn the peaches inside out and give until it hurts if the government needs the money." He blamed the tax-evaders and holders of war bonds, not saying interest for their plight, but said, "Let us not fight them. Let us recall the words of the Great Carpenter, 'Forgive them, for they know not what they do.' Let us infuse the treasury and pay them off 50 cents on the dollar." Mutterings and growls were heard on all sides. One rank and file remarked, "Great Carpenter—sounds like a cheap chiseler to me."

Attention Ex-Servicemen A. Basil Wheeler, who used to hang around the Liaison Committee in Washington and who was rewarded for his seeming "honesty" and "faithfulness" by being made treasurer of Post No. 1 on his return, is missing. Not only is he missing but \$25 of the post's treasury has also flown. This is an example of the ingratitude of rats and stoopigeons. Beware of Cois shny individual. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 175 pounds, light brown hair, high cheek bones and speaks Russian. His real name is Zaviotkin. Was last seen in Newark, N. J.

From the Land of Brown Terror Hugo Graef, secretary of the I.A.C. is reported in a concentration camp at the mercy of the Brown Brutes. American ex-Servicemen will remember his visit to the Cleveland Conference where he brought greetings from the German ex-servicemen. This is his reward for fighting for the "Fatherland." Our reward is the "Economic Act" and the more money they get the more they get both abroad and at home. Protest his arrest. Demand his release. Down with Fascism!

Call for Wide Aid to Wickwire Strike BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Declaring that in spite of the notice to renew negotiations with superintendent Johnson of the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co., no trust is to be placed in the company that it be given a "fair chance," the chairman of the strike committee, Nickel, yesterday called for the widest organization of all working class forces in Riverdale and Blackrock to support the strike and aid the picket line.

The scale committee is meeting the company, but if no settlement is made today the strike will follow the line of the struggle in the Acme plant, involving near thousands of workers in the suburbs of Buffalo.

Delegates representing 1,100 small farmers, mostly in the San Jose and Sacramento Valleys were present and pointed out that they recognized that their interests did not lie with the agricultural capitalists but with the ranch workers.

In discussion a Filipino told how to approach the workers. A Mexican told of the terrible conditions of the Mexicans. A Japanese worker told of the filling of the ranks of the C.A.W.I.U. with stoop-pigeons.

The C.A.W.I.U. adopted a code for the agricultural workers. It called for a 40 cents an hour scale for all unskilled workers in canneries, fields and sheds; 75 cents for skilled; all negotiations between union and bosses to be finally decided on by workers; 6 hour day and time and a half for overtime; abolition of child labor; same pay for same work for men, women and children; abolition of yellow-dog; right to freely organize, strike, picket; proper sanitation in camps; immediate cash relief and federal unemployment insurance; no discrimination of race or color; and other lesser demands.

Delegates Leave for Cleveland



(Right to Left): Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party; Clarence A. Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, and James W. Ford, Communist Candidate for Vice-President last year (behind Hathaway), are shown as they left on a bus for the United Front Trade Union Conference in Cleveland. Other delegates are also shown.

Cleveland Trade Union Meeting Opens Today

1,000 Delegates Expected; Conference to Fight NRA Lowering of Standards for Jobless Insurance CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 25.—On the eve of the historic united front trade union conference which convenes on Saturday morning, delegates from the centers of the important basic industries and from many other points are streaming into the city prepared to tackle the important issues to come before the conference. When the conference opens Saturday morning at 10 a. m. at Engineers Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair Sts., 1,000 delegates are expected to be present representing trade unions of the A. F. of L., of the T. U. U. L., and many independent unions as well as other working class organizations.

About 80 delegates are expected from New York, and delegations from many other trades from North, South East and West will be present when the chairman opens the first session on Saturday morning.

The Cleveland United Front Conference of Trade Unions will bring together workers from hundreds of organizations regardless of their political affiliation for the central objective, of forming a united front against the lowering of the workers' standards under the NRA and for the defense of the interests of the unemployed.

A nation-wide program will be developed at the Cleveland conference for: 1) Immediate and substantial increases in wages in all industries and for all workers; 2) social and unemployment insurance; 3) against forced labor camps and for cash payment at full union rates; 4) for the preservation and recovery of workers' rights, like the right to strike and to belong to any union of their own choosing; 5) to intensify the struggle against autocratic corrupt and racketeering elements in the unions and against the A. F. of L. and socialist officialdom which supports and tolerates such evils.

The waterfront is greatly aroused over the strike, and many who had been hostile to the Union have now joined in the struggle. In spite of A. F. of L. officials, who refuse to call a sympathy strike on the plea of opposing "dual unionism," members of the International Longshoremen's Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., rejected the commands of their leadership and responded to a united front call from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

Call for Wide Aid to Wickwire Strike BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Declaring that in spite of the notice to renew negotiations with superintendent Johnson of the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co., no trust is to be placed in the company that it be given a "fair chance," the chairman of the strike committee, Nickel, yesterday called for the widest organization of all working class forces in Riverdale and Blackrock to support the strike and aid the picket line.

The scale committee is meeting the company, but if no settlement is made today the strike will follow the line of the struggle in the Acme plant, involving near thousands of workers in the suburbs of Buffalo.

Delegates representing 1,100 small farmers, mostly in the San Jose and Sacramento Valleys were present and pointed out that they recognized that their interests did not lie with the agricultural capitalists but with the ranch workers.

In discussion a Filipino told how to approach the workers. A Mexican told of the terrible conditions of the Mexicans. A Japanese worker told of the filling of the ranks of the C.A.W.I.U. with stoop-pigeons.

The C.A.W.I.U. adopted a code for the agricultural workers. It called for a 40 cents an hour scale for all unskilled workers in canneries, fields and sheds; 75 cents for skilled; all negotiations between union and bosses to be finally decided on by workers; 6 hour day and time and a half for overtime; abolition of child labor; same pay for same work for men, women and children; abolition of yellow-dog; right to freely organize, strike, picket; proper sanitation in camps; immediate cash relief and federal unemployment insurance; no discrimination of race or color; and other lesser demands.

The points in this code were adopted only after thorough discussion.

NEWS BRIEFS

Lindberghs Continue Flight. LERWICK, Shetland Islands.—Permission has been granted to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife by the British government to fly from here to Scotland and England. Their plane has been refueled and conditioned for the hop which will be made today to an unknown destination.

Girls Marooned. GODEFFROY, N. Y.—One hundred twenty girls in Camp Achvach near here were marooned last night when the Neversink River rose to nearly twice its usual depth. Fear was expressed for their safety until this morning when the river again began to sink to its usual gage. Firemen stood along the banks all night in the attempt to rig a breeches buoy across the swollen stream.

Plague Sweeps On. ST. LOUIS.—All doctors in this city have been enlisted in a campaign to fight the epidemic of sleeping sickness which has claimed 28 deaths since July. Local health authorities estimate that there may be as many as 600 suffering from a mild attack. Jacksonville, Miss., reports that three persons died of the disease there yesterday.

Flood Imperils Delaware Valley. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Swollen by the recent 3-day storm, the Delaware river is rapidly rising. The whole valley, from Easton, Pa., to this city may be flooded if the waters continue their rise. The water level has already nearly approached that of the disastrous flood of 1903.

Forty-seven lives were lost in the storm of the last three days.

TORG SIN

ORDERS

Directly to every city in U.S.S.R. (RUSSIA)

Sending your orders through us will enable your relatives or friends to obtain various merchandise at reasonable prices, without delay.

By special arrangement with R.C.A. we are in a position to offer OVER-NIGHT RADIO service at greatly reduced rates.

SEND US YOUR ORDER BY MAIL. Ask for information by mail or telephone.

TORG SIN

DEPT. AM-DEURTRA
261 FIFTH AVENUE
(10th Floor)
Phone: LExington 2-4117

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Bosses Do Their Part to Put Over the N.I.R.A.:

- Maximum Hunger Wages;
- Stagger Plan;
- Speed-up;
- High Living Cost;
- Starvation Relief;
- Company Unions;
- Outlawing of Strikes;
- War Preparations.

Workers Do Your Part!

Help to Organize the Workers Into T. U. U. L. Unions and Unemployed Councils to fight for better conditions.

PARTICIPATE IN THE MASS TAG DAYS AUGUST 26th and 27th

MAKE NO OTHER ARRANGEMENTS. BE A SHOCK BRIGADER.

ANTI-NIRA CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1225 Germantown Avenue.

TORG SIN in Soviet Russia

there are Torgsin stores in over 1,000 localities. Torgsin orders may be sent to anyone, in any quantity.

To cities that have no TORG SIN stores, Torgsin mails your order by parcel post.

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE in U.S.A. 261 Fifth Ave. 10th Floor New York, N.Y.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1899

Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.
58,235 Members in 351 Branches

Total Assets on December 31, 1931: \$3,488,886.96

Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,888,210.93 Sick Benefit: \$12,168,051.73

Total: \$17,056,262.66

Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes:
CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$500 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$500 to \$250.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 16. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$250.
Sick Benefit paid from the third day of filing the doctor's certificate, \$6 and \$15, respectively, per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.80 each for another forty weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Phila. Party Unit to Raise Anti-Nira Fund

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.—The Anti-Nira Campaign Committee has arranged for city-wide tag day to raise funds for campaign against the NIRA. All workers and working class organizations are urged to report to the center nearest their home for tag boxes.

Open-air meetings will be held throughout the city on Saturday at 7 p.m. to popularize the Anti-Nira Campaign in Philadelphia.

STAMFORD, Conn. PICNIC

National F. S. U. Day
Sunday, August 27th
PULASKI PARK, Pepper Ridge Rd.
Workers Laboratory Theatre — John Red.
Speaker: LISTON M. OAK

STRIKE-BREAKING NEW DEAL BRINGS STARVATION TO COAL PITTS

Pennsylvania Miners Get A New View of the New Deal

New Strikes Break Out to Win Demands

By FRANK BORICH
Secretary of the National Miners Union.

Due to the tremendous campaign conducted by the bosses' press and the UMWA officials concerning the NRA and the "New Deal," thousands of miners believed that their wages would be increased and conditions improved, that the unemployed would obtain jobs and that they would have the right to organize and strike.

The UMWA officials created the impression that the recognition of the UMWA will be forced upon the employers. July 5th was set as the day of recognition. Thousands joined the UMWA with the expectation that an end to starvation and terror was here.

As soon as the miners began to organize and demand improvement in their working and living conditions, the employers discharged and evicted the most active ones. This and the long-standing starvation and terror, resulted in a strike in several mines. The operators immediately instituted brutal terror.

The UMWA leaders begged the miners not to strike, to wait for the hearings on the coal code. They assured the miners Roosevelt's administration would solve all their problems and the strike was unnecessary and was even detrimental to the cause of the miners.

However, the miners did not give in to the operators' terror. Neither did they accept the advice of Lewis, Fagan, Feney & Co. They answered the terror by continuous mass picketing. Within two weeks 70,000 were on strike. Other coal fields began to feel the effect. The miners were confident of their victory. They had their own strength on one hand, and on the other they believed that the government, and particularly Roosevelt, was with them.

As the strike became a serious menace to the employers and the government, Roosevelt did step into the situation. He ordered the miners to abandon their strike and return to work without one single concession. Of course, this order was issued in the form of a coal code. Lewis also ordered the miners to go back to work. At the same time Roosevelt proclaimed that any and all strikes are against the new law.

But the miners did not go back to work. They continued the strike. On the initiative of Roosevelt a special conference was held in Uniontown. To this conference Roosevelt sent his personal representative, one of the greatest strikebreakers in the country, Mr. McGrady. McGrady pleaded with the miners, in the name of Roosevelt, to return to work. Although some of the miners returned, other remained on strike.

The strikebreaking job was not completed. The UMWA leaders were of no use. The sentiment of the miners as such that no official of the



FRANK BORICH

UMWA dared to appear at any of the mass meetings of the miners. They spoke over the radio. To complete the strikebreaking job the Roosevelt administration hired lawyers, judges, doctors, welfare workers, social workers, etc. The main link between the Roosevelt Administration and these fakers was Dr. Springer, who made many trips to Washington.

Finally, the strikebreaking job was completed and the miners driven back to work, with the expectation that conditions would change after the code hearings, only 3 days off. It is two weeks now since the hearings ended. Many changes took place in the mines. Hundreds of the best fighters have been discharged and now face eviction. Scales have not

Facing the NRA in Coal Strike



Miners' Wives Join Fight Against Hell Holes of Coal Towns

Company Towns Reek With Dirt, Filth and Flies

By MARGARET SNEAR

Coal operators, their wives, women coal operators like Mrs. Roche from Colorado, group of "liberal" women came to say their word at the Washington coal hearings. Union officials of the UMWA, PMA, and NMU came. While sitting there and listening I only wished that all the miners' wives could be present. They soon would lose all the faith in those who today are termed leaders and would call them by their right name the misleaders.

The coal operators were interested in mainly one thing, that is what advantage will the code give them over their rivals, and will the code insure them the lowering of the cost of production cost of handling, etc. In other words, before agreeing to anything they wanted to be certain that their profits would continue to roll in. While they and their wives or mistresses, looked like a million dollars, living in the best hotels, eating the best food, etc., showing that they can afford to spend money, they quibbled over pennies that would go to the miner.

Neither the coal operators, the UMWA, or the government had a word to say concerning the living conditions of the miners' wives, who are born, live their lives and die chained to the mining camps, with their filth, unpainted and unsanitary shacks, its company store, its mud and blood.

Only the NMU, and the Women's Auxiliaries of the NMU, had demanded for the women in the mining towns.

We demanded abolition of the company stores, free medical and maternity service for the miners, their wives and children. We demanded that the mining towns be supplied with healthy drinking water, that all filth, and scum, garbage be cleaned regularly and at the company expense. That free play grounds be built for the children. That the company houses shall be equipped and built to come up to the standards set out by the government housing and hygienic experts.

Of course, the coal barons did not like this. They know that any improvement in the standard of life of the miners and their families must come at the expense of the coal operators.

Coal operator Taplin, who bragged about the gardens, the nice houses, the fine clean company stores, etc., did not mention that these "fine" houses have not been painted since they were built at mine 3 and 4, that yellow mud and dirty sewage from the toilets in mine 3 and 4 make the stench unbearable, and that the fly's make a dinner in these sewer ditches then alight on the miners' bread and other food. Taplin did not mention that sometimes the butchers in some of the company stores fergo not lift their end of the scale when they give the miners the meat, and thus miners pay for the butchers knuckles as well as the pig knuckles.

We, miners wives, organized in the NMU, PMA, or any other women's organizations shall fight against any attempt to continue to make us the slaves of the mining camps and company stores.

N. M. U. Gains in Utah and N. Mexico

In the past few weeks five local unions of the National Miners Union including 1,000 miners who paid initiation fees, have been formed in New Mexico.

Living under the most miserable conditions and inspired by the activities of the NMU in Carbon County Utah these miners have embraced the National Miners Union as their union to lead them in struggle for the improvement of their conditions.

Forcibly broken by the speedy growth of the union the coal companies have called in their friends the leaders of the UMWA who after weeks of effort have succeeded in getting 26 members into their union, this is now being used by the local government and the coal companies as a base to attack the NMU.

The coal companies and the leaders of the UMWA are also making attempts to disrupt the NMU from the inside through forces who are raising all kinds of doubts and difficulties to hinder the growth of the union.

The NMU is being consolidated and at a meeting held the executive boards of the 5 locals in Gallup met and worked out a plan of immediate struggle to improve conditions. Special local meetings have been held over the weekend to discuss demands and make preparations for striking all five mines if necessary.

These meetings were attended by the local organizers, including National Organizer Chas. Guynn, who also took part in a large mass meeting of miners together with Pat Tohey last Saturday.

Utah Coal Strike. (NOTE: A militant coal strike is now going on around Helper, Utah under the leadership of the NMU. Governor Wood, acting with the coal operators and the NRA is trying to repeat the Pennsylvania sellout. But the miners are resisting. Due to delay, we have not been able to publish full material on this strike, but will do so in later issues.)

NOTE: Readers will find additional letters from miners in the regular worker correspondence section on page 6.

ROOSEVELT INVITES THE MINERS TO RETURN



Starvation Stalks Towns in the Anthracite Coal Fields

(By a Worker Correspondent)

THIS is a typical mining town of about 15,000 population, in the heart of the Anthracite. Mahanoy City, Pa., is a mile long and less than half a mile wide. Its narrow and wider streets are lined on both sides with drab-looking two and three-story wooden houses, fronted by small porches and overlooked by long green and black mountains (made black by dumping on them impure coal). The eight mines in and around that city have been shut down for more than two years, with the result that four thousand miners are out of work, and practically the entire male population of the town is idle, as there are no other industries there.

The girls work in the three local big shirt factories for miserable wages.

The reason for the unusually long and uninterrupted shut-down of the collieries, according to some merchants the writer interviewed, is that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, the "P. & R.," as the company is known in the Anthracite, which owns and controls most of the mines around here, can't find any market for its coal, and, therefore, does not care to operate them.

Another shopkeeper indignantly told me that these miserable conditions from which his town has been suffering for the past two years are primarily due to the "stubbornness" of the miners and to their unwilling-

What Happened in One Local of the Progressive Miners

(By a Miner Correspondent)

GILLESPIE, Ill.—I am a member of Local I Progressive Miners of America which has 2,500 members employed at the four Superior Coal Co. mines in this territory.

When we organized the P. M. A. we thought we really had a rank and file fighting union, but many of us are seeing that again we got fooled. For the last few months, only a few members attend the local meetings. Last two weeks around 200 out of 2,500 members, and those who do come are organized by our chief boot-

licker, Joe Pizek, former Musteite. We now have good "democratic citizen of Bend."

Two things happened here in our local which are important. The call was received for Cleveland Conference for August 26th. After the call was read, Chairman Pizek had his gang organized by railroading it to S. King, who came to speak on the call. They knew if the real fact were presented to the miners they would override the machine, so they voted it down first. The vote was 188 against and 40 for the call. Then the chairman hypocritically announced that there is a speaker outside who wants to talk on the Conference call; naturally the reactionaries got up and said it was no use since they already turned it down.

Second development is the resignation of Jack Battuello. Jack is a member of our local and was chairman of the PMA relief committee. Jack made a real fight to organize PMA. Because he refused to sanction the class collaboration policies of the Executive Board and because he spoke against the NRA and demanded that PMA live up to the original program of a class union, which the miners want, the Executive Board has done everything to put Battuello out of the way.

I want to say it was wrong for Battuello to resign. That's what reactionaries want, so they put their own men in there. Let us not give up our posts but put up a fight and let us go down among the miners and convince them what to do. We all know the officials are preparing a sell-out under this NRA but we are doing nothing about it. I think we should now begin to prepare for a strike for higher scale and six hour day. We know NRA won't give it to us. I know the miners expect it will be done by Roosevelt and Johnson, but we should not be discouraged because the miners are misled. When we at the mine, all of us are grumbling, because of starvation wages. But this grumbling will mean nothing unless we now start to prepare for action.

Only 800 Work Out of 11,000 Indiana Bituminous Miners

(By JOHN LAWSON)

THE conditions of the miners in Indiana are deplorable. Practically no relief comes into that field. The leadership of the U. M. W. A., the main organization in the field, is hindering every struggle for relief.

Out of the 11,000 miners in District 11, only 800 are working full time, 3,000 are on part time and the rest unemployed. The U. M. W. A. deducts from the meagre wages of the employed and distributes commissary among the unemployed every month or two. The miners call it vest-pocket relief, because it can be placed in one's vest pocket.

In the Indiana coal fields there are a number of organizations. The U. M. W. A., the Knox County Miners Association, in one of the largest mines in Bicknell; the Indiana Miners Association and a large number of unorganized miners.

The basic wage of the U. M. W. A. after they sold out the last strike, is \$4.57, from which dues and commissary are deducted. The wages of the other employed miners are approximately the same, considering that the high dues and commissary are not deducted from their pay.

Organize Strong-Arm Squad. The rank and file miners called a conference August 6 to work out a program of action, uniting the split-up ranks of the miners. Cobby Larks, who once paraded as a fighter against the District and National leadership and as a "rank and file" leader, organized a strong-arm squad and even had the police ready to smash up the meeting.

Asked to explain what he meant by "bootleg" coal, he told the writer that a large number of miners go to the fields near the mine pits with their jack hammers and other mining tools, dig coal, put it in large burlap bags, and transport it in old, dilapidated machines and other vehicles to their homes, placing it in front of their houses. Then dealers from Reading and Philadelphia come in large trucks and buy it off the miners and carry them to their respective cities.

"Don't the mine guards stop them from taking the company's coal?" I asked.

"No, sir," he answered. "They don't dare to."

There is no Unemployed Council in Mahanoy City. The unemployed work is being done by the newly organized "Farmers and Laborers' Union," which, according to Mr. Holt, its vice-president, is a "Jim Murrer" organization, or a Socialist Party outfit, with several branches in the Anthracite. It co-operates with the Poor Board in hunting up families who receive or try to receive relief under "false pretenses"; in other words, rank and file members of the organization are obliged to do police work for the government. This Socialist outfit is also in favor of sharing the work with the employed. Its leaders do not realize that such a policy does not make for solidarity between the employed and unemployed in the latter's struggle for more relief and permanent federal unemployment insurance. The rank and file members of the local Farmers and Laborers' Union, especially the young workers, the "breaker boys" as they are called here, are beginning to feel that they are being misled and are very anxious to help in the activities of the Unemployed Councils throughout the United States, and they were glad to hear that the writer will see to it that they get regularly bundles of the Daily Worker, of which they heard but never saw.

HE GOT the surprise of his life when after the report made by Charles Pryor, many of his own supporters, except a few of his body guards, expressed agreement with the need of united struggle of all miners for relief for the unemployed, for better conditions in the mines, to fight against the coal operators in stead of fighting the miners. Not being in a position to fight against the program presented, he shifted the attack on Pryor as one who "broke the ranks" when the miners in Bicknell in masses broke away from the misleading, corrupt U. M. W. A.

On the same day, 2,500 miners met in the Clinton field and overwhelmingly rejected and defied Pryor, an international organizer from Pennsylvania, and voted for a general strike to unionize the Indiana coal fields, and win better conditions for the miners.

In this strike, the rank and file must put forward a program of demands for all miners, employed and unemployed, against the boss and U. M. W. A. proposed code and for the code presented by the miners. The strike must be conducted against the U. S. Steel company, which owns the Bunsen No. 4 mine, for a \$6 basic wage, for the 6-hour day, 5-day week and develop the strike further into the so-called union mines of the U. M. W. A. and among the unorganized, and not directed against the miners.

Meanwhile, the H. C. Frick Coke Co., although not reporting separate profits, has been a vital part of the stupendous profits rolled up by Morgans' steel trust of which it is a subsidiary. In the crisis year, 1931, U. S. Steel Corp. reported net income of only \$13,038,121 and paid preferred dividends of \$25,219,677 and dividends on common stock totaling \$36,983,549. In spite of this draft on surplus accumulated in previous years, the corporation still had undivided surplus at the end of 1931 totaling \$41,837,192.

In 1932, although reporting a deficit" after setting aside depreciation and other reserves of over \$39,000,000, this giant corporation again drew on its surplus and paid preferred dividends of \$20,716,163. By the end of this past year it was still carrying an undivided surplus of \$329,100,243.

Andrew Mellon, reputed to be the richest man in the United States, with an income of something like \$80,000 a year, has profited directly from the low wages paid by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. At the end of 1932, this firm had a paid-in surplus of \$53,329,848

CAPELLINI, A CRIMINAL IN ANTHRACITE

Revolt of Rank and File Against Betrayers

The Rank and File revolt in the Anthracite against the Lewis machine grows and embraces a large majority of the miners.

Capellini and Maloney, old time fakers who have betrayed the miners before by staging a so-called opposition to the John L. Lewis machine. They formed a new "union," called the United Miners of the Anthracite.

This was done by calling of a rump convention recently with picked delegates in the main.

The rank and file movement is carrying on a campaign exposing these maneuvers of Capellini, who is also known for his criminal activities, serving a jail term for arson and now indicted for forgery. Capellini was never arrested by the boss class for the murder of Alex Campbell and other militant working-class fighters.

At a large mass meeting of miners held recently, called by these fakers, they were forced to grant the platform to Bill Dume and Joe Dugher under the pressure of the miners. They both expose Capellini for what he is and he slunk out of the meeting, fearing the wrath of the miners.

The mobilization of the miners throughout the tri-districts is taking place under the leadership of the rank and file opposition on the basis of a united front between all honest elements willing to establish a class struggle union.

Threat to Shoot Militant Miners in Illinois Union

Sheriff Backs PMA Officials Against Opposition

CARLINVILLE, Ill.—Open warfare was declared upon all militant rank and file members of the Progressive Miners of America by its officials and the sheriff's forces at a meeting held here recently, attended by some 3,000 miners.

"There will be no more Communist meetings in this county," said Sheriff Fries in his speech, "and anyone opposing the officials of the P. M. A. (meaning the Percy and Keck machine) will be run out or jailed."

"Shoot Them!" He called the left wing leaders in the P. M. A. rats, saying: "You have in Gillespie four or five rats like Battuello (he is now chairman of the state executive committee of the P. M. A.) who want to destroy the P. M. A.; and you know what to do with those rats. If you can't get rid of them, shoot them!"

State's Attorney Seifer supported these murderous threats. He was followed by Ed. Brown, editor of the "Progressive Miner," P. M. A. paper, who made a vicious tirade against the Communist Party and the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

This meeting was called by the officials of the P. M. A., together with officials of Maconpin County as a "red baiting" gathering to start open attack upon the left wing leaders and militant fighters in the P. M. A., who are opposing the class collaboration policies of Percy and Keck and demand that the P. M. A. miners immediately prepare for a fight to get a higher scale of wages to meet the present inflation and higher cost of living.

The recent statement made by Claude Percy, president of the P. M. A., at Nilwood mass meeting, in which he declared that the "Progressive Miners of America must become a conservative union if it is to survive," has been further carried into effect yesterday here.

The recent statement of the Executive Board of the P. M. A. endorsing the N. R. A. and other Roosevelt policies is now followed by a most drastic attack upon all miners in the P. M. A. who see in the N. R. A. hunger for the miners.

There is an undercurrent among the miners in the P. M. A. that the Percy-Keck leadership have reached an agreement with the Lewis forces in Washington.

Mellon, Morgan Turn Coal Into Gold

By Labor Research Association

Miners who recently struck against the H. C. Frick Coke Co., subsidiary of J. P. Morgan's U. S. Steel Corp. and against Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Co., have been starving on rates of only 36 cents a ton and a day rate of only \$3.95. If they had one or two days' work in the week they were lucky.

These two large companies, among the richest in the coal fields, took the lead in repeated wage slashes during the crisis. Employed miners were often earning even less than the \$4-a-week family relief given out to some of the jobless workers. These facts were officially admitted at Senate Committee Hearings in Washington in January, 1933.

When the Pittsburgh Coal Co. finally granted a small wage increase to stave off the strike which later developed, rates were only 38¢ to

49½ cents a ton, while company men received only \$3.80 a day.

Miners in these two big companies often found their pay envelopes neatly balanced with "goose-eggs" and "kisses" in other words, zeros, meaning that they had exactly nothing on which to keep their families—nothing for food or clothing. The result is that the worker has been so deep in debt to the company or the store that he couldn't move his household goods from the company-owned house even if he found another job.

Meanwhile, the H. C. Frick Coke Co., although not reporting separate profits, has been a vital part of the stupendous profits rolled up by Morgans' steel trust of which it is a subsidiary. In the crisis year, 1931, U. S. Steel Corp. reported net income of only \$13,038,121 and paid preferred dividends of \$25,219,677 and dividends on common stock totaling \$36,983,549. In spite of this draft on surplus accumulated in previous years, the corporation still had undivided surplus at the end of 1931 totaling \$41,837,192.

ROOSEVELT REJECTED THIS CODE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Almost any day now Roosevelt will sign a coal code for the soft coal industry. Meetings are going on in secret behind John L. Lewis, the coal operators and General Johnson. The code Roosevelt will sign will suit the bosses, and will be designed to help them continue starvation and disorganization among the miners.

At the coal hearings, Frank Borich, and a delegation of miners presented a code approved by tens of thousands of miners. This code was rejected. This is the only code that provides decent living conditions for employed as well as unemployed miners. Here is the code Roosevelt did not sign. This code can be won only by organization and action:

1. Basic day scale shall be a minimum of \$6 for six hours work a day, and 8 days a week; a minimum of 40 weeks a year shall be guaranteed to each miner. Young miners shall be paid the basic scale when employed in and around mines. The basic scale shall be increased corresponding to the increase in the prices of food, etc.
2. Tonnage rates shall be determined by a joint meeting of miners representatives and employers in each vein of coal. They shall be fixed so that each miner will be guaranteed \$6 for a six-hour working day. Weighing of coal shall be based on the run of mine, and 2,000 lbs. a ton. Men working on mechanical loaders or conveyors shall be considered as day laborers on the \$6 scale.
3. Payment for all forms of dead work, yardage and slate shall be based on the basic scale of this code.
4. Miners checkswoman in every mine shall be elected and controlled by the miners.
5. Unemployment and Social Insurance as the expense of the government and the employers shall be paid to all unemployed, and disabled miners, at the rate of \$10 a week for a couple, with additional \$5 for each dependent. The part-time employed unable to earn \$7 weekly shall be paid the difference from the Unemployment and Social Insurance fund.
6. Negro miners shall be employed in all the mines equal basis with the whites. Negroes shall have the right to hold any job in the mines; there shall be no segregation of Negroes in special shifts, sections or houses.
7. The right of all non-citizens to employment in all mines and participation in all meetings shall be guaranteed, and all deportation proceedings for belonging to or participating in a union of their own choosing shall be dropped.
8. Opening up of the closed company towns, and establishment of full civil rights, abolition of company guards, and abolition of all company stores shall be effected immediately after the adoption of this code.
9. Rigid enforcement of the existing, and adoption of additional safety measures to protect the lives of the miners. The miners shall have the right to elect mine inspectors.
10. The miners shall have the unrestricted right to join the union of their own choosing, to hold meetings without interference, to strike and conduct mass picketing for the improvement of their working and living conditions. To guarantee this right to the miners, all existing company unions shall be disbanded after the passage of this code.
11. No check-off from the miners' pay to be made for rent, company insurance or anything else. The miners shall receive their full earnings and shall be paid every two weeks in U. S. currency only.
12. Each coal company in each mine shall recognize the Mine Committee elected by the miners independently of the company and without company interference. The Mine Committee thus elected shall be considered as the official representative body of the miners and shall negotiate with the employer and settle the wages, working conditions and all other grievances and disputes, to the approval of the majority of miners in each mine. The Mine Committee shall have the right to control the hiring and firing of the miners.

Communism and Coal Diggers

By TOM MYERS-COUGH.

This 14th Anniversary of the Communist Party will be greeted by many thousands of miners in recognition of the leadership the Party has given to their many militant struggles, but the greater portion will do so as sympathizers and not as active, disciplined Party members, and it is not sufficient merely to have regrets.

In the mining fields strikes were constantly breaking out. Many of these, instead of coming as a result of systematic everyday work and under our leadership, were brought to our attention through the medium of the capitalist press. Our program and policies were invariably on the job, but not always our leadership.

Miners are less scared now of the "Red" bogey. They read the news of struggle in our Daily Worker and, though their earnings prevent them from making yearly subscriptions, it is largely our fault that there are

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 127TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME
ADDRESS

New Deal is "Socialism" to Euroto's Socialists, "Fascism" to Mussolini

Columbuses of Social-Fascism Discover America

By BELA KUN
(Member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International)

The Paris Congress of the Second International has not only the task of proposing the tactics of the international working class; it will also discuss its strategy.

To determine strategy, it must make an economic analysis of the whole period in which the working class carries on its struggles; and it must settle the strategic objective toward which the working class must direct itself.

This period is designated on the agenda in one way only—as the "period of Fascist reaction." Fascist reaction, and nothing else! Not a word about the growth of the revolutionary upsurge, not a word about the struggles of the workers and the toiling masses to find a revolutionary solution to the world crisis of the capitalist system, to the crisis of world economy.

Only a Temporary Crisis. Insofar as there is a crisis, for the Social Democracy it is only an economic crisis, doubtless deep and sharp, but temporary, and in no case the basis of new revolutionary actions.

The economic seers of the Second International have for two end three years now been writing their treatises on the crisis. All are full of the deepest regret that the capitalists have not yet managed to give at least some sign of hope that the crisis may be overcome.

The theory of "organized capitalism" has been substituted to his long ago by the crumbling of stabilization, by the world crisis in the capitalist countries and has been thrown on the garbage heap.

The Socialist Party theories of the crisis have learned on such ideas as strengthening the banks, and the buying up of the securities of bankrupt concerns by the capitalist state.

Secretly had these theories been put forward when it became clear that the "introduction of state capitalism" in Germany and in Austria, which had been hailed by the whole Second International as the foundation of the socialist edifice, are no more than stages in the development of Fascism.

Socialists Discover America! On the eve of their Paris conference, the theoreticians and the politicians of the Second International, eager for some shadow of hope of an end to the crisis, devoted themselves to the discovery of America; and just before the conference in Paris a "socialist" hope of finding an end to a "socialist" ending of the crisis, rose on the clouded horizon of the Second International.

In the course of preparing for the Paris conference, a whole series of new "Christophers Columbus" discovered the "country of socialism" in the New America.

In a series of articles on the future of the Second International, in "Le Peuple" central organ of the Belgian Social Democracy, Emile Vandervelde, chairman of the Socialist International, praises the political economy of President Roosevelt as a policy which marks a complete break with the political economy of liberal capitalists like Coolidge and Hoover.

It releases "anti-capitalist tendencies," and has therefore aroused the wrath of the kings of the Stock Exchange and of Wall Street.

"Socialism Without Socialists" We find the same tone in the French "Social Democratic press, where is also described the "planned economy" and the "State capitalism" of Roosevelt.

The former leader of the "left-wing" of the British Labor Party, H. N. Brailsford, also publishes an article with the title of the Second International, entitled "Socialism without Socialists? The Logic of the Events in America." He concludes that Roosevelt government, thanks to its "planned economy" will not only surmount the anarchy of capitalism, but also...



EMILE VANDERVELDE

...the economic seers of the Second International have for two end three years now been writing their treatises on the crisis. All are full of the deepest regret that the capitalists have not yet managed to give at least some sign of hope that the crisis may be overcome.

...the theory of "organized capitalism" has been substituted to his long ago by the crumbling of stabilization, by the world crisis in the capitalist countries and has been thrown on the garbage heap.

...The Socialist Party theories of the crisis have learned on such ideas as strengthening the banks, and the buying up of the securities of bankrupt concerns by the capitalist state.

...Secretly had these theories been put forward when it became clear that the "introduction of state capitalism" in Germany and in Austria, which had been hailed by the whole Second International as the foundation of the socialist edifice, are no more than stages in the development of Fascism.

...Socialists Discover America! On the eve of their Paris conference, the theoreticians and the politicians of the Second International, eager for some shadow of hope of an end to the crisis, devoted themselves to the discovery of America; and just before the conference in Paris a "socialist" hope of finding an end to a "socialist" ending of the crisis, rose on the clouded horizon of the Second International.

...In the course of preparing for the Paris conference, a whole series of new "Christophers Columbus" discovered the "country of socialism" in the New America.

...In a series of articles on the future of the Second International, in "Le Peuple" central organ of the Belgian Social Democracy, Emile Vandervelde, chairman of the Socialist International, praises the political economy of President Roosevelt as a policy which marks a complete break with the political economy of liberal capitalists like Coolidge and Hoover.

...It releases "anti-capitalist tendencies," and has therefore aroused the wrath of the kings of the Stock Exchange and of Wall Street.

...The former leader of the "left-wing" of the British Labor Party, H. N. Brailsford, also publishes an article with the title of the Second International, entitled "Socialism without Socialists? The Logic of the Events in America." He concludes that Roosevelt government, thanks to its "planned economy" will not only surmount the anarchy of capitalism, but also...

Paris S. P. Congress Finds No Hope Except in the U. S. A.

Goebbels. If national economy, according to Brailsford's official opinion, can be considered a "communal matter" without the proletariat having appropriated the means of production, without the abolishment of classes, is there anything in this but agreement with the slogans of Hitler's movement: "General interest before private interest, by abolishing the class struggle?"

If Vandervelde is right, and if Roosevelt's political economy shows "anti-capitalist tendencies," Hitler, on his side, has equal reason to offer his political economy as socialism, and to make Goebbels declare: "Socialism is on the march."

The economic analysis prepared by the leaders of the Second International for the Paris conference, as the foundation for the development of the strategy of the social democratic movement, can be summarized thus:

"Capitalism is in a profound crisis, but it is nevertheless on the point of solving this crisis by itself triumphing over its anarchy, and of thus transforming economy into a communal matter. That is being realized in America, at any rate, where Roosevelt, the economic dictator, shows the way."

The Social Democrats call that "transition to socialism," the Fascists, "the economic essence of Fascism."

We run the risk of the leaders of the Second International starting again their cry that "the communists are walking with the Fascists." But in spite of everything we declare that Mussolini had ample reason to say that the political economy of Roosevelt (which the Social Democrats, Vandervelde, Brailsford, Otto Bauer, Leon Blum would make out to be a phrase of socialism) works in theory and in practice in an atmosphere similar to Fascism.

Such is the economic analysis on the basis of which the Second International's strategy, in the period of the "New Deal," will be determined at the Paris Congress.

Socialists and the Soviet Union At the beginning of this year, Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Second International, laid down the following pretensions as preliminary conditions for the united front between Communists and Social Democrats:

"The Second International must recognize that socialism may be realized some day in the Soviet Union, by way of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the Communist International must recognize that socialism in other countries, for instance in Sweden, can be realized in a democratic way."

It has turned out otherwise! The Second International is not inclined to recognize that socialism has already been put into practice in the Soviet Union by way of the proletarian dictatorship—on Sundays and holidays, some Social Democratic leaders will admit, as individuals, at the most, and with reservations, that socialism may be realized in Russia on any day when democracy is re-established.

Where the transition to socialism is beginning, according to the leaders of the Social Democracy, is under the economic dictatorship of Roosevelt. Maybe the acceptance of this thesis of the Social Democratic leaders will be an exaggeration to say more.

Why go back over the labors of Hilferding, over the speeches of Jouhaux over the sessions of the International Labor Bureau, where one can find ideas on the role of the capitalist stage in economy which are as like Mussolini's affirmations as a drop of water is to another? Let us content ourselves with making clear that the "Arbeiter Zeitung" (The Vienna Socialist paper) does not find "complete socialism" in Roosevelt's system, while Mussolini thinks that this system still lacks an exaggeration to say more.

"The atmosphere in which his system is developing, both in theory and in practice," writes Mussolini, "is surely analogous to the atmosphere of Fascism, but it would be an exaggeration to say more."

There is an irreconcilable contradiction between the Social Democratic Christophers Columbus and the Fascist Mussolini, in their manner of estimating Roosevelt's political economy?

Not the slightest! Not when he declared that what is tradition was already given by Hitler. The key to the solution of this known as Fascism in Italy is known in Germany by the name of National Socialism. What is common to both, is Hitler, is that they are anti-Marxist.

NRA Booster Unable to Explain Role of Gov't in Strikes

By a Worker Correspondent

OMAHA, Neb.—The NRA has not brought "prosperity" to Omaha so now the speakers' bureau of the NRA is holding meetings in the workers' neighborhoods to get the workers "lined up." The NAACP and the Urban League are doing their share to help the NRA to "sell" the Negro workers the idea.

A meeting was held Friday, August 18, under the auspices of the NAACP, with a speaker from the Chamber of Commerce. He told how the NRA was a bloodless revolution, that the federal government would fight depression not by violence, tears and blood, but by persuasion.

After he got through, some comrades asked him some questions. One of the first asked was in regards to "profitless." The comrade pointed out that the federal government was "profitless" by plowing under cotton and raising prices of cotton, also the program on farm products.

Then he was asked about the role of the federal government in breaking the coal miners' strike through force and violence. The speaker began to turn all colors and he hurried out of the meeting. He did not answer the questions asked by the comrades.

All meetings being held by the NRA should be visited by our comrades and also workers from the revolutionary union, the Unemployed Council, etc., and expose the bosses' program about the "blessings" of the NRA.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. Cuts Wages Under the N.R.A.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—In the past ten days, I have witnessed quite a few incidents while seeking employment at the Colgate-Palmolive and Peet Co., (a soap and perfume-producing industry).

The NRA cuts wages of the workers here, affecting about 1,200 in all. Before the NRA Slave Code of Roosevelt was put into operation, they worked 43 hours per week. At present under this code, they work 40 hours per week, and only get paid for the 40 hours and not as specified in the code. Of course, there is some resentment against it on the part of the rank and file workers of the boss-controlled employees association (the company union).

As usual the boss-controlled leaders of this company union will force the workers again to forego another wage cut in the name of the NRA. They will benefit the bosses' additional greed for profits.

Workers' Yes, we can repeat, what does it mean? The editor says: "If men first of all, that the pressure of white workers on so-called Negro jobs will diminish. It means, secondly, that hundreds of thousands of Negroes will return to work at increased wages."

They took up the chorus of approval for the NRA led by Green and Lewis and raised it to a crescendo. Starving Negro steel workers and miners around the hills of Pittsburgh were told the NRA was a new emancipation proclamation for the black race. Roosevelt was the great emancipator of black wage slaves.

"Brighter Days" On Aug. 5, 1933, Negro workers around Pittsburgh who opened the pages of the Negro Pittsburgh Courier and turned to the editor's page, saw a bold headline, reading: "Brighter Days for Negroes."

"The big Roosevelt drive for prosperity is under way. The machinery of the NRA is beginning to function. Launched by our able president and guided by the skilled brains of the ablest man in the United States, the ship of Good Times is steaming full speed ahead. Industrial codes: contracts between employers and employees and the government, are streaming into Washington."

THE editorial writer knew what would come into the suspicious head of all Negro workers when they read such glowing words. He asks the inevitable question and answers it: "What does this mean to the Negro worker?"

What's New in the 'New Deal'?

WHAT IS THE NEW DEAL?—By Earl Browder, Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148 Station D (50 East 13th St., N. Y. City). Two Cents.

Reviewed by MILTON HOWARD. PART of the speech which Earl Browder made at the recent Extraordinary Party Conference appears now as a small, two-cent pamphlet. It contains those portions of Browder's speech which deal specifically with the economic and political aspects of the latest invention of the capitalist politicians to mask the plundering of the workers—the so-called "New Deal."

With the sharp weapon of Marxist-Leninist analysis, Browder cuts into all the propaganda which the white professors of the "Brain Trust" have been sending out from the White House, and exposed clearly, for every worker to see the six essential characteristics of Roosevelt's program.

These are, Browder shows: justification, the conscious and deliberate "profitless" by plowing under cotton with the open assistance of the Federal Government.

Second, inflation, the financial manipulation of the currency in order to put over a sweeping wage cut on the entire working class under the guise of restoring "prosperity" prices.

Third, direct subsidies to finance capital through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which already, in its boundless generosity to the financiers, has dispensed two billion dollars to keep up the payments of dividends and maintain the cracking capital structures of the bank.

Fourth, immense, increasing taxation of the poorest strata of the people, particularly the workers and small farmers. Roosevelt not only took over the robbery excise taxes from the hated Hoover government, but he extended them for another year to 1934.

Fifth, the economy program whereby the government reduces the wages of its employees, the compensation of the war veterans, and abolishes many of the scientific and welfare bureaus of the government.

Sixth, the farm program, whereby Roosevelt grants enormous subsidies to the rich farmers, the "blessings" of farmers into bankruptcy, the program whereby Roosevelt deliberately... to drive a wedge between the city workers and the farmers by raising the prices of bread and milk at the expense of the city workers.

And finally, as the logical and inevitable result of all these actions, the preparation for war, the militarization of labor as part of the tremendous war preparations.

In these actions of the Roosevelt administration, Browder finds the essentials of the "New Deal."

From this point Browder plunges into an analysis of the political meaning of the "New Deal." And he shows that the "New Deal" represents, not the rosy path to Socialism, as treacherously represented by the leaders of the Socialist Party, but rather, "the policy of the bourgeoisie to bring about the defeat of the sharpening of the class struggle at home, and the imminence of new imperialist wars."

Then there follows an unusually significant and penetrating analysis of the prospects for fascism in America, the degree to which the struggles of the workers against the "New Deal" conditions, the victory or defeat of fascism, and the political and economic content of fascism.

The recent predictions of Norman Thomas about the "inevitable rise of fascism," etc., makes the study of Browder's analysis of fascism a political duty. No class conscious worker can afford to miss reading it.

THEY didn't believe it possible. They were always ready to believe any promise of the employer, anything to keep the Negro worker from uniting with the white worker in a determined fight for improved conditions. The blow of reality stuns even the most conservative. But their conservatism arises from the tremendous difficulty in justifying their rosy appraisals of the NRA and its actual results. The big question is how to keep the Negro worker's faith in the NRA—how to keep him from struggle.

The NRA drives thousands of Negro workers into unemployment. Who does the NAACP seek to blame? They try to arouse the feelings of the Negro unemployed against the white workers by saying that white workers are being put in positions formerly held by Negroes. The fact is that thousands of white workers are losing their jobs for precisely the same reason, especially in the textile mills of the South, where the NRA is introducing speed-up, overproduction and shutdowns. But to take the odium away from Roosevelt, the NRA and the ruling class, the NAACP slily hints that white workers are responsible. They want to split the ranks of the workers on race lines in order to weaken the fight against the NRA that hits all workers.

A Growing Wave of Strike Struggles Under the N.R.A.

By JACK STACHEL

THE adoption of the National Recovery Act has by far not stopped the growing strike movement among the workers and the government. On the contrary. Since the enactment of the NRA the number of strikes and the numbers of workers involved in strikes has increased.

Naturally the strikes did not arise as a result of the NRA. The NRA was legislation attempting to arrest the growing strike movement. Yet it is also true that as a result of the enactment of the NRA the number of strikes have increased. First, because workers having illusions of gains through the NRA, went on strike to secure what they were promised. Secondly, because workers dissatisfied with the code provisions in their industry struck not only against their employers but also against the NRA.

It is already becoming clear to large sections of the workers that the NRA will not bring them better conditions. Aside from the fact that the wages of all workers are being decreased through the rise in prices, the nominal wages of many workers are actually being decreased, because the workers are not compensated for the reduction in hours.

Under this arrangement our charge that the shorter workday is no different than the Hoover stagger plan is also proving to be correct. Furthermore there are increasing cases especially in the textile industry of workers who formerly received wages above the minimum are having their wages reduced not to or about the minimum. Further still, there are numerous reports that workers who on the basis of the piece rates can earn the minimum set for the industry are now being dismissed outright.

There are lacking examples of workers being fired for organizing into unions. Under such conditions it is little wonder that the workers are now faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

There is yet another thing which must be mentioned. Since the adoption of the NRA there has been a steady increase in the speed up of the workers. This is already reflected in the figures that come to light. Thus while in some branches of industry, and the industries generally, there has been of late a quite substantial increase in production. If we add to this the fact that most industries

are now being faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

There is yet another thing which must be mentioned. Since the adoption of the NRA there has been a steady increase in the speed up of the workers. This is already reflected in the figures that come to light. Thus while in some branches of industry, and the industries generally, there has been of late a quite substantial increase in production. If we add to this the fact that most industries

are now being faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

There is yet another thing which must be mentioned. Since the adoption of the NRA there has been a steady increase in the speed up of the workers. This is already reflected in the figures that come to light. Thus while in some branches of industry, and the industries generally, there has been of late a quite substantial increase in production. If we add to this the fact that most industries

are now being faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

There is yet another thing which must be mentioned. Since the adoption of the NRA there has been a steady increase in the speed up of the workers. This is already reflected in the figures that come to light. Thus while in some branches of industry, and the industries generally, there has been of late a quite substantial increase in production. If we add to this the fact that most industries

are now being faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

There is yet another thing which must be mentioned. Since the adoption of the NRA there has been a steady increase in the speed up of the workers. This is already reflected in the figures that come to light. Thus while in some branches of industry, and the industries generally, there has been of late a quite substantial increase in production. If we add to this the fact that most industries

are now being faced with some increased production, having been told that their earnings will increase, take the only road they have learned through experience that can bring them improved conditions. They take the road of Strike Struggle.

Hod Carriers' Head Makes No Fight for Union Wage Scale

From a Worker Correspondent

Lay Off 3 Men Put Blue Eagle Into Window Then Lay Off 9 More

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I want to let you know what kind of a deal the workers get from Borden Ice Cream Cabinet Co., 126 E. 131st St.

July 29th, they laid off six men, a few days after they hung a blue eagle on the window, and that wasn't enough. On August 19, they laid off 9 more men.

That is the N.R.A. for the workers.

Harold Preece

Blame White Workers, Not Roosevelt for Unemployment

rotary of the Negro Industrial League, Mr. Davis was very affable. He didn't want to offend General Johnson or Mr. Green. Davis read off lists of statistics showing the miserable conditions of the Negro workers. He started to talk about "the wages of Negro citizens." Deputy Simson stopped him. Mr. Davis apologized profusely. Let me be understood, he said: "Our policy is substantially the same as that started by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L." But the policy of Mr. Green is to jim-crow Negro workers, and to deny them the right to belong to trade unions.

GOON after, Green authorized George L. Googe to open headquarters in the Hurt building in Atlanta, Ga., to "organize." Googe issued a statement of his purposes in order to win the good will of the lynchers of the Southern ruling class. Not one word did Googe say about Negroes. "Our representatives and leaders will refrain from spectacular activities or rash statements." The president's new deal will be the yardstick governing all of our activity and quite naturally we shall take the lead throughout the communities of the South in assisting the president, his agents and all patriotic citizens.

The yardstick that has become a club to batter still lower the Negro's living standard is the emblem of the A. F. of L. in the South.

Only one voice stood out against the new slavery for the Negroes. That was the voice of the Communist and leaders of the revolutionary trade unions. An outstanding point in the dozens of codes presented by these spokesmen was no discrimination against Negroes; equal wages for equal work; the right of the Negro to work in all jobs in which white workers are hired. More important still, these workers pointed out that only by a united struggle of black and white, employed and unemployed, would the workers smash down the white results the Negro and white workers are now suffering from under the NRA.

The workers are learning very rapidly that the NRA will not bring work, nor better conditions. There is only one road for the workers securing better conditions, and for abolishing the present situation of exploitation and oppression, of starvation and capitalist terror. This is the road of struggle on the part of the workers themselves. But for such a fight to win, the workers must have a militant and determined leadership. The Trade Union Unity League on the field of economic struggle is more and more being accepted by increasing sections of the workers as their organization.

Women Singled Out by NRA for Attack on Wage Standards

Their Pay Is Slashed Even More Drastically Than Men's, Official Statistics Prove

By HARRIET SILVERMAN.

The NRA (National Industrial Recovery Act) blue eagle, symbol of capitalist greed is forging new chains of slavery for the working class.

Every code proposed and adopted gives proof of this, particularly as they affect women who have always been discriminated against. They are singled out under NRA to receive still less pay for the same work they perform side by side with men. A few examples will serve to show what women and child workers get under the NRA as were used in the last war to make the "world safe for democracy"—for the bankers, landlords, mine holders, mill owners and capitalists all those who live on the backs of the workers.

Wages and Hours

The scales thus far adopted in practically all codes, set up a \$12 to \$15 minimum. This really represents a maximum wage scale, a scheme of wholesale wage-slashing, forcing the lowest pay on all workers. In every instance women are to receive less pay than men. In the textile trade where women workers are in the majority, \$12 a week is the minimum for the South, although the cost of living is higher, and \$13 in the North. In trades employing the larger percentage of men, \$14 is nearer the weekly average. Here are some typical examples of how women are to be paid under the slave codes of the NRA:

	Men	Women
Hat Industry	35	32 1/2
Clothing Mfg.	37 1/4	30
Newspaper	35	27
Printing Emp.	40	39
Natl. Ed. Assn.	35	35
Bedding (South)	38	33
Bedding (North)	40	35
Book Mfg.	37 1/2	30
Motor Car	43	38

In April 1933, the U. S. Women's Bureau declared:

"The breakdown in women's earnings is particularly disturbing as it is common knowledge that wage standards for them have always been considerably below those for men. Ample evidence of this difference is found in Bureau of Labor Statistics figures over the 11-year period of 1922 to 1932 which shows that in various woman-employed industries, women's average earnings constituted from 65 to 84 per cent of men's. (Emphasis H. S.) Women's earnings were less than 70 per cent of men's in three-quarters of the cases."

Mr. Roosevelt's "new deal" under NRA has therefore accomplished the most far-reaching scheme legalizing their bosses' exploitation of women. Women workers are actually condemned to starvation as prices are raised and their jobs are taken away to effect young children whom



Today's Menu

Comrade Editor: Would like to give a few suggestions in menus—in the Home Column: Comradely, A. R.

BREAKFAST
Fresh peaches.
Cornflakes.
Fumpeknickel.
Coffee-cocoa.
(Suggestion: The peaches can be sliced and served with lemon juice, to which a tiny bit of water has been added, and sugar; or, they can be served whole.)

LUNCH
Cabbage, carrot and tomato salad with mayonnaise.
Rye bread.
Custard.
Tea-milk.
(Suggestion: Uncooked cabbage should be used for the salad. Cut the cabbage head in quarters and soak in salted water to cover, for one-half hour. Also the leaves may be separated and then washed in cold water; then either shredded or chopped. Cooked carrots are suggested. Grated raw ones may be used to dress up the salad after it is prepared. The comrade who sent in this menu did not send directions as to how to make the custard and our memory is rather bad, but cornstarch pudding may be used instead, and in that case directions will be found on the box.)

DINNER
Lamb stew with onions, carrots, celery, potatoes.
Pears.
Coffee-milk.
Brown the lamb (in a hot pan with a little melted fat), add onions (being careful not to burn), when brown add some flour for gravy (stir the mixture until it is thick and creamy—E) then add hot water (gradually, stirring slowly until it is nice and thick—E), then add rest of vegetables. Little white onions are good to use.
Note: Comrades are requested to send directions for cooking when they send menus.

We are told that there is a possible danger to the health in eating too much cereal, and that bran and cellulose (indigestible, woody or stringy substance, such as that in pineapple or cabbage) when taken in too large quantities, cause trouble in the stomach and bowels. We are told, too, that if we must use a great deal of cereal, plenty of milk should be added. There is plenty of milk to be had and every mother should fight for enough relief, to include milk, for her children and those of her neighbors.

Pattern 1501 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 8 takes 2 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 3 1/4 yards edging. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with this pattern.
Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. (Patterns by mail only.)
Address orders to DAILY WORKER, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

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

By DAN RICO



No. 1—To our courteous letter, Czar Gary did not deign to reply. This was bad. It looked like war. But the unions had to go ahead. Conditions in the steel industry were so bad that they had to exert their utmost power to right them, come what might.

No. 2—The National Committee decided to hold another meeting and take a strike vote. The following demands were formulated: Right of collective bargaining. Reinstatement of all discharged union men. Eight hour day. Increased wages. Abolition of company unions. One day's rest in seven.

No. 3—A Month was allowed to take the strike vote among the men. On August 20, it was found that the men had voted so overwhelmingly for a strike if no settlement could be arrived at. Whole districts voted unanimously for a strike. The total vote was calculated at 98 per cent for strike.

No. 4—But taking no further chances on unanswerable letters, the Committee broadened Mr. Gary in his lair at 71 Broadway. He was in, but refused to meet the Committee, requesting that its proposals be submitted to him in writing. The Committee then sent a letter requesting a conference.

Oil Workers, Ore and Coal Miners, Losing Illusions in Benefits of N.R.A.

Conditions in Mines No Better Since UMW Sent Men Back to Work

(By a Miner Correspondent)

AVELLA, Pa.—To these miners who as yet do not understand what the N. R. A. really means I'd like to call your attention to Avella, particularly to the Leach Farm Coal Co. On April 15 we came out on strike for an increase in wages, checkweighman, mine committee recognition, etc. With the breaking of the strike at the Cedar Grove mine of the Carnegie Steel Co. by the officials of the U. M. W. A. and the most vicious campaign of terror (deputizing gangster elements of U. M. W. A. and American Legion) we returned to work under the same conditions of 23 cents a ton.

Some three weeks ago we elected a checkweighman. We are loading as yet as 2-1-2 tons which some time ago used to bring us as much as 55. With the checkweighman, our tips and our weights still range from 33 to 43 the most. We have no committee which pays the checkweighman. The loaders are checked off and the company pays them. But surely the Coal Co. does not pay the checkweighman in all that is checked off the men in one pay? But this comes in O. K. with the Co., as in this way it means a wage cut to the miners. This is what the N. R. A. means.

In this mine there are some hang-ers-on of the U. M. W. A. who are signing up the men. Those who don't sign are told they won't get no cars, and will be fired. A number of men, members of the N. M. U. have quit their jobs rather than sign up. We were told the N. R. A. gave us the right to join a union of our own choosing. But from the above we see how it is meant to smash militant class struggle unions of the miners.

We miners who are convinced that the N. M. U. is the union really representing the miners must put up a determined fight for recognition of our own choosing. But from the above we see how it is meant to smash militant class struggle unions of the miners.

Entire Force Laid Off, Youth Workers Rehired at Apprentices' Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DAYTON, O.—Here is some more of Roosevelt's Slave Codes. The Producers Oil Company, that has filling stations all over Dayton and other cities in Ohio, also Indiana and Michigan, laid off all their workers Saturday, August 12, telling them that the NRA system was being put in force. The workers were told to come back Monday and there might be a job for the old workers of the company.

The older workers that had charge of the pits were not hired on their old wages, but the owners had them to lease the pits. The workers had then worked 12 hours a day and were paid \$18 a week for 7 days' work.

The younger workers got their jobs back as apprentices at the rate of \$2 for a 12-hour day. The workers get the same company checks as before, only less.

NOTE
We publish letters from miners and oil workers every Saturday. Get your letter to us by the preceding Wednesday.

Jobless Miners Denied Right to Hunt and Fish Where Game Is Plenty

(By a Worker Correspondent)

EVERETTSTVILLE, W. Va.—Mrs. Runner, an agent of the bosses, is forcing the men that work on the county road on R. F. C. work to leave the road and go to a slave coal mine. She stopped three of us on the State Road today and said to us, "Boys, I have a job for you at Everettstville Mines. The superintendent, Mr. Alex Grant, asked us to send him some papers and gave them to us to read and they read as follows: "Mr. Alex Grant asks us to send him some



papers?" She said, "If you don't go you will be cut off from the road." So we did go and some passed the doctor and some didn't and was cut off from the road just the same. And we then went to one of the superintendents and asked him, "What time do the men trip go in the mines?" and he said, "Bo here at 5 a. m. and no later." We asked him what time it came out and he said at 6 p. m. and not then unless you clean up. On the same day a driver cleaned up his men at 3.30 p. m. and because he would not go to another section, he was fired off the job, and the bosses yellow dog thugs met him outside and kept him moving. He is a member of the John L. Lewis U. M. W. A. and there is nothing being done or said about it.

Editor's Note—This letter is particularly illuminating in view of the statement which appeared on Sunday, August 20, in the Fairmont paper. This statement, referring to Kump, the Governor of West Virginia, and Turner, the head of the State Welfare Department, is as follows:

"Kump, in his orders to Turner, reiterated a previous statement that persons on relief rolls must get going employment whenever possible and if they refuse work offered to them they will be cut off the rolls."

UNEMPLOYED MINER KILLED WHILE PICKING COAL TO SELL FOR LIVING

(By a Miner Correspondent)

SHENANDOAH, Pa.—Here is a tragedy that occurred to an unemployed miner that tried to make a living by picking and selling coal. Earl Spears, 43 years old, living in Shenandoah, and father of five children, was suffocated while picking coal at 10:30 this morning. He was trapped alive in an abandoned stripping.

Spears, who was unemployed for two years, was working with his brother Carl, when the rain soaked

ground, because it rained heavy the day before, caved in on them, several tons of rock and dirt. His brother was caught to the waist line, but managed to free himself, and summon assistance, three hours later. Spears' body was recovered.

Every day unemployed miners that pick coal meet with accidents. There is a lot of coal to be picked and there is not enough relief for the miners and their families.

He was a member of the Unemployed Council.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.
Comrade Editor: There were 200 men called on the courthouse recently to beg and demand work. The first time I found out there was an Unemployed Council here. I am more than delighted that I can try my luck in a workers' council.

I am getting a few workers interested to read the Daily Worker. Two want to subscribe, but no money. Watch this town from now on.

I am anxious at 78 years of age to open up; will risk consequences if I can get at the public as say what little I can. I am in a poorhouse. We need better food, too.

I will walk to town this morning, two miles and back (hard at my age), but will sacrifice all to try to convert this hell for workers to a government of their own. I don't care if my full name is in print.

ZACK KIZER.

Districts Thruout Country to Observe Party Anniversary

Special Birthday Celebration Issues Planned by Party Press and Language Newspapers

The fourteenth anniversary celebration of our Party is coming at a moment in which the whole Party is pushing forward, leading hundreds of struggles all over the country. It is coming at a moment in which the Party is taking energetic steps for the carrying out of the Open Letter into practice.

Fourteen years of struggle will be recorded, 14 years of revolutionary activities that brought the Party to its actual influence among the toiling masses, to its actual strength.

While reviewing the long way paved by the class battles in which the vanguard of the American working class was born and steered, the Party will utilize the fourteenth anniversary celebration for a more intense mobilization of all its forces and energies along the road of becoming a real mass proletarian Party.

The arrangements for the celebration of the 14th Party Anniversary are under way in many districts, not only in the ranks of the Party but also in the ranks of the mass organizations such as the IWO, Ukrainian Trollers, Lithuanian Literary Society, mutual aid societies, the Russian Knof and many others. Party Anniversary issues of the different Party papers are in preparation. Some have already issued their anniversary numbers, as for example, the Greek "Empros" in a 12-page special edition. As it stands now, the preparations are in full swing in Michigan. The Buffalo district set up a whole week beginning September 4th, to celebrate the Party Anniversary in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and other industrial cities of the district.

Pittsburgh will celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Party on Saturday, September 16 at 7 p. m., at International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S., with a number of speakers and a splendid

entertainment program. Special meetings are arranged in other cities of Western Pa. In the next few days we will publish the whole schedule.

Philadelphia will celebrate the Party Anniversary on Sept. 8 at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. The celebration is linked up with the Party campaign against the NIRA. At this celebration meeting the main speaker will be Comrade Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party.

Chicago will celebrate the 14th Anniversary of the Party on September 3rd at a mass picnic connecting the celebration of the 14th Anniversary of the Party with a demonstrative action against the visits of Hugh S. Johnson, czar of the National Recovery Act. The main speaker at the mass demonstration will be Comrade C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

New Wisconsin we have reports that not only in Milwaukee but in other cities of Wisconsin Party Anniversary celebrations are being prepared. In Milwaukee itself the mass meeting will be held September 10th.

New Jersey District is quite active in arranging the Party Anniversary which will be celebrated throughout the district in all the most important cities.

The celebration in New York will take place September 16th at 7 p. m. at the FWHA Auditorium. Main speaker will be Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Party.

there is not much to say. We are not referring, of course, to the sartorial side of clothing. There is no medical reason why workers should either dress stylishly or slovenly, except perhaps from the psychological point of view. A well-dressed person, especially the female of the species, seems to bring a certain vim and verve to her work which is lacking in her frumpy sister.

From the stricter medical point of view, clothes have to be adequate. The habit of workers to go without coats or sweaters in the winter time may be a fine gesture of radiant health, or the dire necessity of an empty purse. In either case, Miss "Fly" or Teddy Tubercle is sure to get a certain number of these sans overcoat braves.

Underwear is even more important than overclothes. A good suit of underwear will cheerfully do the duty of a bain overcoat, especially, as it often happens, when it is minus four of its six buttons. The habit of wearing no underwear for the purpose of "hardening" one's body has as much sense, from the point of view of medical experience, as that of starving gradually in order to go without food.

The wearing of summer underwear while of lesser importance, still is of great help in absorbing perspiration and preventing sudden chilling. More will be said about clothes in later discussions.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naturopathy
Titus, Bismarck, N. D.—Your questions will be answered in the next series of articles on scientific vs. dogmatic medicine—and we trust to your satisfaction.

Thanks for Book
Health Food Distributors, N. Y.—Thanks for your unsolicited book. We shall keep it in our library among other curious aberrations of the human brain. We cannot, alas, recommend you any customers, but we shall quote from the book whenever we wish to enliven this column with some unconscious humor.

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

As far as clothes are concerned,

Among the "lesser" evils which beset man, the above two need special consideration.

There are, it is said, many who do not smoke at all. The writer, who is a smoker himself, knows few who are not. Most of them smoke to excess. There are, of course, good and sundry "reasons" for this state of affairs. A cigarette seems to drive away the pangs of hunger, warms you in the winter time, calms the nerves during a debate, after or before a fight; shortens the two-hour interval between the scheduled time for the meeting and the actual opening of the same. The cigarette gives you a pose, keeps the mouth shut, gives you the look of the femme fatale, or that of easy nonchalance or that of the debonnaire lover or what have you.

In spite of all these various advantages, the fact remains that workers smoke too much. The result is that they suffer from chronic laryngitis which impairs their operatic speaking, often reduces a debate to a hoarse whisper and the Unit discussion to a series of sibilant spat-terings interspersed with throaty barkings; all these being due to the chronic irritation of the delicate mucous membranes of the nose and throat by the carbon particles of the burnt tobacco.

Moreover, it seems to be the consensus of gastroenterologists (stomach specialists) that even moderate smoking has a deleterious (bad) effect on the digestive processes. Many a stomach ulcer has been traced to the absorption of poisonous products from the lungs into the blood. It is understood, of course, that smokers who do not inhale or pipe smokers are less subject to this condition. Strange as it may seem, it is not the nicotine which does most of the harm; although it has a selective effect on the heart; but there are other substances produced in the burning of tobacco (if it is tobacco that we are smoking) which seem to do most of the harm. The condition may be likened to that of drinking bad whiskey, where the fusel oil does greater damage than the alcohol itself.

As for the carbon particles of the burnt tobacco, they are inhaled and lodge in the lungs, where they are slowly but surely poisoning the system.

Great changes have taken place in Gorlovka during the last few years. The population increased seven times. The neglected, dusty and dirty workers' settlement in the past Gorlovka appears as a large industrial town now. Tons of kilometers of water supply pipe has been laid, streets are paved, thousands of trees have been planted. The former workers' settlement has tram cars now. —R.

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

As far as clothes are concerned,

Adventures in Bamboozle Land



Beware the Swogglesneak, my son, The grabbing lamb, the teeth that tear! Beware the Kinchinlay and shun The frumious Perkinsmare!

He took his vormal sword in hand! Long time the manxom fee he sought. So rested by the "Woodin' tree, And stood a while in thought.

And as in uffish thought he stood, The swogglesneak with eyes of flame Came whiffing through the Tulgey wood And burbled as it came!

Gae, two! One, two! And through and through The vormal blade went snicker-snack! He left it "dead" and with its head! He went galumphing back.

And hast thou slain the swogglesneak? Cems to my arms my beamish boy! O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!— He chortled in his joy.

OH! LET US NEVER DOUBT, WHAT NOBODY IS SURE ABOUT!
O'ZIM

STRONG LEFT WING GROUP AT READING CONGRESS OF YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

Young Communists Greet Program of Insurgent Socialists, But Warn Against Too Much Hope From Official Leadership

Thursday's issue of the "Daily" part of a statement issued by the left wing in the YPSL. The statement was brought in by a member of the YPSL. The following article is written by a member of the YCL, commenting on the statement and pointing out the future path.—Edit.

By JOHN SMITH.

Revolutionists are watching with interest and sympathy the recent developments among the Young Peoples' Socialist League and youth elements of the S. P. Especially at the present moment, with the approach of the National Convention of the Young Peoples' Socialist League to be held at Reading, Pa., August 26 and 27, it is important to examine the evolution of the groups and their meaning.

It is of course, no accident that at the present time there has arisen a strong left-wing within the Young Peoples' Socialist League. The severity of the crisis now in its fourth year, has had the effect of arousing the honest proletarian elements among the Young Peoples' Socialist League and especially awakened a strong desire for UNITY, for the united front. As a result, broad groups within the YPSL especially centering around Chicago, have participated in united front activity. We, as the revolutionary vanguard, must give advice and guidance to this group so that they reach their logical destination.

The Development of the Left Wing

A left-wing group first made its appearance at the last convention of the YPSL at Reading, Pa. Here a group around Sol Larks of Chicago, made a minority fight for a class struggle position on the questions of imperialist war and the Soviet Union. This group, however, suffered from lack of clarity on a number of questions. It particularly suffered from dangerous centrist illusions, shortly afterward, a left-wing socialist organ, the Class Struggle appeared irregularly.

Undoubtedly the rise of fascism in Germany and the threat to the Social Democracy, served to brush aside many illusions. The sabotage by the Socialist Party of the Mooney Congress and now of the Anti-War Congress has also helped them to understand many things.

As a result we found, for instance, that throughout the country, the reputation spread that the Chicago YPSL was strong for the united front.

The Socialist Party must have answered this a challenge, for the answer of Hillquit et al to the united front was the expulsion of half of the City Executive Committee of the Chicago YPSL and later on most of the membership.

When George Smerken, national secretary of the YPSL took a stand for the United Front, he also was expelled, and following this a host of expulsions, ensued in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Connecticut, Los Angeles and elsewhere. The left wing YPSL elements have since carried on a fairly creditable fight against the expulsions. Now they propose to carry the fight to the convention, with the issuance of a draft program.

Now the question arises, what kind of a battle will this group put up at the convention? Will they stick to their guns? And after the convention, what? As to the draft program itself (excerpts of which were published in the Daily Worker), on the whole, we must hold this as a marked step forward. The fact that scores of active members of the YPSL and Socialist Party have been willing to sharply criticize their national leadership, and to come out openly for united front struggle is a very healthy development.

Some Criticisms

This program is somewhat weak in that it makes practically no mention of the NRA, for at present this is the dividing line between proletarians and petit-bourgeois. However, the program very significantly attacks the A.F.L. leadership and declares for some support of the revolutionary unions of the TUUL. The section laying stress upon action, upon struggle, as opposed to phrase-mongering is also important. Among the proposals for action at the convention are the demands for reinstatement and for united front action. While we believe the slogan of a fight for reinstatement is correct, still we must warn the left-wingers against any illusions. The reformist leadership will never consent to this demand. With the slogan of the united front, we of course, agree 100 per cent.

Now, the most important question. After the convention what? We feel quite sure that the convention proceedings will not confirm the previous experience of the lefts. Unquestionably the reformist machine at the convention will attempt to steam-roller all opposition, and carry on in typical social-democratic confusionist style. What then?

We must then definitely point out to these left-wing socialists the hypocrisy of the Socialist Party, YPSL leadership, their sabotaging of united front actions, their support of the reactionary A. F. of L. leadership, their betrayal of the workers in every crisis; all this can lead to just one conclusion: that the place of honest workers, that their path of development must lead them towards affiliation with the Communist International.

There is no middle ground. Just as the Russian workers found their place in the Bolshevik Russian Communist Party, and thus were able to carry through their victorious revolution, so must the sincere fighters of the American working-class find their place in the ranks of the Communist Party and Young Communist League.

IN THE VALE OF TEARS



The Pope is reported shedding tears over news of famine in the Soviet Union... Capitalist press reports via Hitler-Germany that there is cannibalism in the Soviet Union...

The Soviet farmers this year reaped the largest crop in history and individually will average twice the pay they received last year...

U. S. Socialists Call NRA Guard Against American Fascism

WorldSP Confab Plans Maneuvers Against United Front

PARIS, Aug. 25.—"America need not fear Fascism," Judge Jacob Panken of New York, one of the American delegation to the world congress of the Socialist International, declared yesterday.

"Our democratic traditions and the intelligence of our people are sufficient guarantees against Fascism," he said, declaring against the only kind of struggle the Socialists still have the agenda.

The workers have much to hope from the NRA, he told the congress, adding that the strike of 60,000 dress workers in New York "could not have been solved without the NRA."

Other members of the American delegation disagree with him on the interpretation of the significance of the NRA, although both factions told their European colleagues that they saw much good in it.

Professor Maynard Kruger of Chicago disagreed with Panken about the development of Fascism in America, but declared that the workers could use the NRA as a weapon against it. "If labor fails to rise to its opportunity, Fascism will be the next step," he said.

The congress will close today, after making a decision on a resolution to invite the Communist International for a conference on the united front. The speakers made clear that the kind of united front they will propose is on the basis of sabotage of all struggle, as exemplified by the Socialist approval of the NRA. Some of the delegates, including Panken, are however afraid even of this maneuver, fearing it will not deceive their followers, among whom there is a powerful demand for a genuine joint struggle.

German speaking workers and sympathizers in this country, who as a result of correspondence with their relatives or friends in Germany, have come into possession of information which will aid the People's Court, to meet at the time the trial occurs in Leipzig in September, are requested to communicate with the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Ave., New York.

"A gigantic wave of resolutions must go forward demanding adequate defense for Torgler," said Alfred Wagenknecht, secretary of the Committee.

"The German consulates in all cities should be visited in the next weeks by hundreds of committees from workers' organizations and meetings. Protest meetings must multiply in number in the neighborhoods of all cities."

Funds inadequate. Funds for defense and relief are still far from adequate, although recently contributions have increased proving a growing movement. A protest meeting in Croton, N. Y., contributed \$200; Jewish Ladies Aid, Duluth, \$10; New York United Front Committee \$75; Toms River, Conn. \$35; Milwaukee \$11.50; Denver, \$12.15; Westport, Conn., \$10; St. Louis \$30. A letter is at hand total around \$500. Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other large cities are still to be heard from. Remittances are being received daily from the branches of the International Workers Order, the Russian Mutual Aid and the Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse.

Former New York Nazi Gives Inside Story of Nazi Organization in U. S.

Four-Year Old American Organization Jumps When Hitler Cracks the Whip—Quarrelsome Nazis Spread Hitler Poison Here

Editor's Note—The following account of the four year's activities of the Nazi organizations in America is written by a former Nazi who was closely identified with the organization until very recently. He might still be a leading member of Hitler's American henchmen but for the fact that it was discovered in Germany that there was some Jewish blood in his family's ancestry. His relatives in Germany were persecuted by the Nazis this summer, completing his short history of the Nazi movement in New York. In the next article, the names, personalities, and histories of the leaders of the Nazis here will be given.

(By a Former Nazi)
It was in 1929, about the time of the stock market crash, that a number of German societies and individuals in America began to think seriously about Adolf Hitler's movement. He had some enthusiastic followers even earlier, but at this time several German societies and clubs in different parts of the country decided to accept Hitler's 24 points, and to

Anti-Fascist Group Calls for Evidence for Torgler Trial

Germans With Information Asked to Send It to Committee

NEW YORK.—The International Relief Committee for Victims of Hitler Fascism has asked all affiliated committees in all countries to issue a call for defense witnesses for Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff.

Although many affidavits have already been deposited with the International Committee exposing the frameup of the comrades accused of burning the Reichstag, every refugee in European or American countries who may have information to give is requested to respond.

German speaking workers and sympathizers in this country, who as a result of correspondence with their relatives or friends in Germany, have come into possession of information which will aid the People's Court, to meet at the time the trial occurs in Leipzig in September, are requested to communicate with the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 75 Fifth Ave., New York.

"A gigantic wave of resolutions must go forward demanding adequate defense for Torgler," said Alfred Wagenknecht, secretary of the Committee.

"The German consulates in all cities should be visited in the next weeks by hundreds of committees from workers' organizations and meetings. Protest meetings must multiply in number in the neighborhoods of all cities."

Funds inadequate. Funds for defense and relief are still far from adequate, although recently contributions have increased proving a growing movement. A protest meeting in Croton, N. Y., contributed \$200; Jewish Ladies Aid, Duluth, \$10; New York United Front Committee \$75; Toms River, Conn. \$35; Milwaukee \$11.50; Denver, \$12.15; Westport, Conn., \$10; St. Louis \$30. A letter is at hand total around \$500. Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other large cities are still to be heard from. Remittances are being received daily from the branches of the International Workers Order, the Russian Mutual Aid and the Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse.

Ukraine Collectives Have Best Harvest in 30 Years

Villages Never So Enthusiastic—All Sowing Is Mechanized, All Work Greatly Improved

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 25 (By Cable).—The newspapers here publish interesting data on agriculture in the Ukraine in connection with the end of the harvesting campaign. The general sowing area in the Ukraine this year increased two and a half million hectares in comparison with last year.

The spring sowing was especially successful. The economic strengthening of the collective farms, the enthusiasm of the collective farms, resulted in a colossal improvement in the quality of the agricultural works.

Sowing All Mechanized. For instance, spring sowing this year was done for the first time entirely by sowing machines. Weeding was done on a great scale embracing an enormous territory of over six million hectares. Before, it wasn't done at all in the Ukraine. As a result of such intensive collective work, the Ukraine this year has the greatest crop in 32 years.

Since 1900, the average harvest for all cereals produced in the Ukraine was greatest in 1930 when one hectare yielded 10 and a half centners. The average harvest this year for all cereals reached 12 centners from one hectare and for wheat, the most important cereal of the Ukraine, 13 centners. The Ukraine has not had such a harvest since 1902. As for barley, the harvest this year surpassed any figure of the last 30 years. In some collective farms and state farms, the harvest of wheat and barley reached even 35 centners from one hectare. (A centner weighs

22.046 pounds; a hectare is 2.47 acres.) "When one stands near endless collective farms, fields of barley, winter wheat," a letter from the Ukraine runs, "one admires their cleanliness, their height, the full weight ears, the good quality, the large grain."

The villages received great assistance from the proletarian state for the harvest. Instead of 203 combines which worked collective farms in the Ukraine in 1932, now 1,803 combines worked there. The state farms received 550 new combines. The number of reaping machines, sheaf-binders, threshing machines and other machines has been greatly increased. Never was the collective farms village so enthusiastic as now. The collective farm has become for the peasant indeed something dear and intimate. The great majority of the peasants are already accustomed to solve all questions of their life and welfare through the life and work on the collective farm.

Reds Spread Anti-War Leaflets at Japanese Army Drill; 18 Jailed

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—Hundreds of anti-war leaflets were distributed by Japanese Communists during the army maneuvers which were held in conjunction with the great fleet maneuvers which came to an end today with a review by Emperor Hirohito of the gigantic battle fleet of Yamato.

Tokio police announced that 18 Communists had been arrested while distributing leaflets to exercise political influence in America. Officially, the "Bund" has no connection with Hitler, but the leadership is altogether in the hands of members of the German Nazi party, who dare not make a step without the knowledge of the parent party. Whatever they do must be approved and criticized by Hitler and his organization, they are charged with full responsibility, and are under strict discipline. The prison-camp at Dachau is reserved for any disobedient Nazi, even though he is in America.

Paul Paulsen is a rather shy man, but consumed with an immense ambition. He started in energetically, helped by an agitator from Germany named Karl Wiegand. They felt the need of a newspaper, they approached the New York "Staatszeitung" but found the editor reluctant, since so many of his advertisers are Jews. So they founded a paper of their own, the "Boobachter," which appears about once every two weeks, and is full of sarcastic criticism of everything which is not Nazi. He was helped in printing it by a man named Eugene Heiss.

Spanknoevet Gets Hitler O.K. When Manger left for Europe, many other Nazis went with him, all hoping either to get a good job

Japan in Threat to Rivals in China Asks Anti-Soviet Front

Cracks Whip As Soong Comes from Seeing Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The New York Times today published an open threat addressed by the Japanese minister to China, Akira Ariyoski, to T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister.

Soong is on his way back to China after a four-months trip in which he conferred with the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, and arranged for the \$50,000,000 Reconstruction Finance wheat and cotton loan to China.

Fearing that Soong is returning with assurances of support by Japan's imperialist rivals in China for an anti-Japanese stand by the Chinese government, Ariyoski has made a statement which is an open attempt at intimidation, without even the sugar-coating of diplomatic language.

Ariyoski's threatening statement centers around the Japanese preparations for war on the Soviet Union. He says: "The indications are that Mr. Soong fully grasped the nature of the problems that are really absorbing western leaders. Probably he perceived the imperative need of tackling various problems and of bravely facing the facts as they exist, envisaging them from the broader range of view."

Wang Ching-wel, premier, and Hwang Fu, administrator of the Peiping-Tientsin area, have been openly assisting Japan in China, and receiving praise by Japanese officials.

Soong, who arrives in Yokohama today, has cancelled arrangements made by the Chinese Legation for informal discussions with Japanese leaders while his ship is in harbor.

Contribute to the Daily Worker Sustaining Fund! Help to keep up the 6-page "Daily"!

17,000 STRIKE 1 DAY IN LOS ANGELES AGAINST 30 P.C. CUT IN RELIEF WORK

Strike Preparations Force Relief Head to Withdraw 15 Per Cent of Cut

All Aid to Be Cut After 30 Days Pending "Thorough Investigation"

LOS ANGELES, August 25.—Seventeen thousand relief workers and unemployed, led by the Relief Workers' Protective Union, demonstrated this afternoon at the Plaza against the 30 per cent cut in relief ordered by the Board of Supervisors. Thousands of relief workers on jobs, scattered throughout the country, laid down their tools and struck for one day against the

Old Age Pension Law Doesn't Apply to the Colorado Inhabitants

PUEBLO, Cal.—When the Colorado State Legislature finally did pass an old age pension law, it contained the catch provision that the applicant must have been born in the state 65 years ago. And when they examined 500 applicants they discovered that 65 years ago, in 1868, there were only a handful of people in the entire Rocky Mountain district.

Pact Puts Austria Under Italy's Wing

Anti-Nazi Agreement Boosts Trieste

ROME, Aug. 25.—Details of the anti-Nazi bloc of Italy, Austria and Hungary were reported here last night. They bring about a close relation between Austria and Italy which is annoying to France.

As predicted in the Daily Worker yesterday, the port of Trieste on the Adriatic figures importantly in the deal. In return for diverting to Trieste the traffic hitherto sent through Germany by Austria, Austria get a free zone there at a nominal rent, and is to build up a merchant marine with headquarters at this port.

Italy grants preferential tariffs both to Austria and to Hungary, and undertakes to purchase more goods in these countries—manufactures in Austria, and agricultural products in Hungary.

This deal, which greatly increases Italy's influence over Austria and Hungary, strikes both at Germany and Yugoslavia, whose exports to Italy will be seriously affected.

As part of the bargain, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfus agrees to resist Nazi influence by every means.

Fascists Proscribe 33 Noted Germans

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Thirty-three of Germany's leading Communists, liberals, and Social-Democrats were deprived of citizenship and property today by order of Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior.

Among the Communists on the list are Willi Muenzenberg, international chairman of the Workers International Relief; Max Hoelz, leader of the 1923 uprising in Thuringia; Heinz Neumann and Wilhelm Pleck, leading Communist deputies in the Reichstag, and Ruth Fischer, leading German Communist woman.

Heinrich Mann, Jan Fuchswanger, Ernst Toller, Gerhard Herzog and Alfred Kerr, writers; Philip Scheidemann, Otto Wels, Friedrich Stampfer, Albert Gieszinski and Bernhard Weiss, Social Democrats; Wilhelm Foerster, Emil Gumbel and Helmut von Gerlach, pacifists, are on the list.

Ecuador Legalizes Communist Party

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 25.—A resolution restoring freedom of speech to Communists has been adopted by Congress, with only six dissenting votes.

Jobless Teachers Urge Nationwide Meet to Draw Code

NEW YORK.—Answering the public school teacher's code presented to NIRA by the American Federation of Teachers, the Unemployed Teachers Association urged the Federation to call a nationwide conference to formulate an adequate code.

The code was drawn up for teachers all over the country and was not made public until after it had been presented to NIRA. According to the Unemployed Teachers Association, a serious omission in the A. F. T. code is that it makes no provision for immediate relief for the estimated 250,000 unemployed teachers throughout the country.

Reservation Indians Being Organized to Fight Relief Graft

EVERETT, Wash.—Thousands of dollars are appropriated yearly for the Indian Reservation Relief, yet the only money the Indians get is what they earn on the Tulalip Reservation. They have to cut pulp from daylight to dark to make 75¢ a day of which a family of four to ten people must live.

The Indians are being organized to fight for relief just as the white workers are fighting for it.

Earlier in the morning large delegations elected from the 28 localities of the Relief Workers' Protective Union presented their demands to the Board of Supervisors. City Council and the "ne wdeal" Mayor Shaw, Joe Graham, reporting at the demonstration on the meeting with the Board of Supervisors, stated that John B. Quinn, chairman of the board, said that all work orders and direct relief will soon be cut off against the 500,000 men, women and children will be fed in soup kitchens. He further told the delegation that the starving workers will have to be satisfied with what they are setting until the "wheels of industry start turning."

As a direct result of the numerous mass meetings and protests initiated by the R. P. W. U., Superintendent Jensen announced this morning before the strike that a six-hour day at \$2.40 per day will go into effect tomorrow morning. This means that workers will have to work 15 per cent of the 30 per cent cut in relief. He also announced that unemployed workers who have been getting direct and work relief will be cut off after 30 days until a "thorough investigation" is made of their cases, which means that after 30 days a great many starving workers will be dropped from the relief lists.

Ten unemployed workers who picketed at the county projects were arrested this morning. One worker was badly beaten up by a bunch of Legion thugs guarding the tavern, where thousands of homeless men are forced to slave on the river bed for their meals.

Among the demands presented to the mayor were: \$4 for a 6-hour day; minimum of 7 days work a month for single men and women; minimum of 10 days work a month for married plus 2 extra days each month for each dependent; 2 1/2 per cent added to all pay to cover sales tax; free transportation to and from jobs where cost is greater than 14 cents for street car fare; immediate abolition of all forced labor on river beds for single men; official recognition of the Relief Workers Protective Union with at least two members of the union selection as full time members on the county welfare board; full pay for strikers, with no discrimination on account of race, creed, nationality or for strike activity.

Resolutions for the freedom of Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, the Scottsboro boys, Charles and for the freedom of Ben Boots, who is serving a year sentence for turning on the gas and water in an unemployed worker's home in San Diego, were all passed with thunderous applause. A resolution of protest was sent to the Governor of Alabama against the lynchings of the two Negroes in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"I'm the Law Smith" Still Spluttering in Bell County, Ky.

PINEVILLE, Ky.—Walter B. Smith, Sheriff of Bell County, who told students investigating the striking miners last year that he is the law, is still getting red in the face talking about the "reds."

His latest "red baiting" act was staged at a gathering of 250 unemployed workers in the Pineville Court House. He warned the audience that he did not want any red speeches made anywhere in the county.

"I am the Law Smith's" one man act flopped in silence.

Nazis Hold Chicago Conference

Naturally there was a lot of opposition to the "Kulturbund," and Herr Paulson was particularly angry at the usurpation. Soon afterward the heads of all the Nazi groups in America held a congress in Chicago.

Herr Spanknoevet presided, seconded by Herr A. Muenzenberg, assistant director of the North German Lloyd. There was a good deal of opposition to Spanknoevet, but he cracked the whip and reminded his critics that Dachau was waiting for his vote of confidence.

But Herr Spanknoevet knows where his potatoes grow. "What good is the Bund to me anyway?" he thought. "They are all poor and uneducated, and without any influence. But there

Ambitious Emigres Set Up Two Groups, One for Gentlemen, Other for "Riff-Raff"; Storm Troops Drill in N. Y. C., Aping German Bros.

in Germany, or an OK from Hitler for a job here.

One of these is Kurt Spanknoevet, a man about 40 years old who went through the war as a private. He had been the leader of the Detroit group, until it was dissolved. He quickly grew over the heads of his companions, and became by order of Hitler the leader of all the Storm Troops and Hitler societies in this country.

He soon got a commission from Hitler in Berlin, and returned in triumph to present it to the other Nazis here. But he had always had a good deal of opposition from ambitious rivals, and his Nazi commission made this opposition all the sharper.

"Kulturbund" For Gentlemen. His return from Germany was no triumph. Instead, he found himself faced with the first real mutiny of the Nazis in this country. They threatened not to recognize his commission.

But Herr Spanknoevet knows where his potatoes grow. "What good is the Bund to me anyway?" he thought. "They are all poor and uneducated, and without any influence. But there

is another class of people in this country. They are well educated, as smooth as cats in their social behavior. Those are the gentlemen of yesterday. They have nothing to lose, and everything to gain."

So he founded a new league, which he called the "Kulturbund." The "Kulturbund" was to be for the gentlemen, the "Bund der Freunde" for the riff-raff. The "Kulturbund" was supposed to be a mere auxiliary of the other, but Herr Spanknoevet's secret idea was to make it dominate.

(To be continued)