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Daily Worker

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

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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NEW STRIKE WAVE BREAKS OUT IN MANY COAL FIELDS

Some Questions, Mr. Green

TIGHTLY bound up with the whole strikebreaking apparatus of the NRA, the American Federation of Labor officials, headed by William Green, are preparing to justify all of their anti-labor policies at the A. F. of L. convention, which is to take place in Washington October 2.

Green speaks now about "facing another winter of severe unemployment." He talks about a "shorter work week." He speaks about "new high wage levels" and an "end of differentials between North and South." Lastly he brings up his action in permitting the open shop for the auto code.

The stage is being set to keep back criticism before and at the Washington convention, to wave the flag of the Blue Eagle, to drown all opposition by the greatly strengthened steam-roller of Green, Lewis & Co.

IN THIS situation the rank and file of the A. F. of L., especially all opposition groups, have an important task.

In every A. F. of L. local and in the convention itself, the opposition groups should ask Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis some vital questions. Chief among these are:

Mr. Green, you promised that the NRA would do away with unemployment, and you were one of Roosevelt's chief instruments in fighting against unemployment insurance. How do you stand on unemployment insurance, to be paid for by the federal government and the bosses?

Why did you underwrite the open shop code for the auto industry, knowing it would be used in all codes?

When you speak about "collective bargaining," why was the national arbitration board set up to break strikes?

If workers are supposed to have the right to belong to unions of their own choosing, why under the NRA has martial law been declared in Utah and New Mexico, where the miners are striking for the right to belong to the National Miners Union?

Why are Negro workers being discriminated against more than ever under the NRA?

How does it come about that the NRA is being used everywhere by the bosses to declare picketing and striking illegal?

Isn't it a fact that the United States Steel Corporation declared that the NRA and the steel code make it compulsory that they slash wages 33 per cent?

What has become of the promise to employ 6,000,000 workers by Labor Day?

Why has the public works program of the NRA been used mainly for preparing for war, with the largest portion thus far spent, \$338,000,000, going for warship construction?

Isn't it true, Mr. Green, as shown by all practices and action under the NRA, that the act you support is a strikebreaking, wage-slashing act, designed to lower the standards of living of the American workers, so that capitalism can attempt to drag itself out of the crisis?

AGAINST Green's attempts to bury the demand for unemployment insurance by continuing his four-year promise of "recovery," the fight should be made for a united struggle of employed and unemployed to force unemployment insurance.

Against the strikebreaking policy of the A. F. of L. officials, all opposition groups, all rank and file members of the A. F. of L., should demand a struggle for workers' rights, for the right to picket and strike, a struggle for higher wages, for shorter hours.

American Federation of Labor members, and opposition groups, without waiting for these leaders to act, should themselves take steps to prepare the struggle for improved conditions.

Serving New Readers of 'Daily'

THE publication of the Daily Worker in six pages has won hundreds of new readers for the paper. It has also made many workers anxious to become readers. But when these workers ask for the "Daily" on newsstands they are very often disappointed, because there are still many stands which do not carry our paper.

There is a remedy—but only the workers themselves can bring about a change. You, the Daily Worker's readers, should always be on the alert in boosting your paper's sales. Continue to report such news-stands to the "Daily," so that we can supply them with papers. But at the same time place your own orders, and those of your friends and fellow-workers, with the news-dealers in your locality. Many dealers refuse to carry, or to increase their orders of the Daily Worker, because they are not certain that the papers will be sold. It is up to you to convince them that they will be sold by placing definite advance orders for yourself and your friends.

"Due Attention"

UNABLE to evade the crushing indictment of Tammany officials in the Daily Worker's expose of the murder of James Matthews, a North Carolina Negro, on Welfare Island, the Homicide Bureau on Monday informed the "Daily" that it would "at once begin a thorough investigation."

The letter received yesterday by Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the "Daily," from the District Attorney's office, casts grave doubt on the investigation promised verbally by the Homicide Bureau.

"Acknowledgement is made of your letter dated the 9th relative to James Matthews, stated to have died in October, 1932, at Welfare Island."

"The matter will receive due attention."

(Signed) Albert Bloeg Unger
Acting District Attorney.

We address the following question to Mr. Unger's superior, Tammany District Attorney Crane:

1. Will you really investigate or do you only "promise" to investigate?
2. Will you continue to permit the suppression of public documents which prove conclusively that James Matthews was brutally murdered on Welfare Island?
3. What steps are you taking to arrest the killers of James Matthews?

WHAT, incidentally, has been the reaction of the metropolitan press to the startling story of the Welfare Island murder published in the Daily Worker? Hearst's New York Journal, the New York Evening Post and the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram have published a few lines each recording the announcement of the "investigation" promised by the Homicide Bureau. The New York Times and Herald-Tribune maintained stout silence.

Contrast this with the orgies of publicity indulged in by the New York capitalist press regarding the activities of what appears to be a highly-mythical "wild Negro" in Central Park last week. The World-Telegram, that ostentatious champion of "liberalism" and "human rights," vied with the rest of the press in splashing over its pages the lurid stories released by the Police Department about this "gorilla-man with hands hanging down to his knees"—all this calculated to create a lynch spirit, Southern style.

Each day sees the metropolitan press filled with police-inspired stories about Negroes "attacking" white women. For lynch-incitements, the New York capitalist press has unlimited space; for reports of cold-blooded murder of Negroes it confines itself to a few inches or, more often, complete silence.

Welles Organizes Cuban Reactionary Forces

HULL SAYS PLATT PACT MUST STAND

U. S. Envoy Ready to Use Officers to Smash Revolt

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—With 30 U. S. warships at his instant disposal by direct radio connection, U. S. Ambassador Sumner Welles is "unofficially" maneuvering both with the administration of President Grau San Martin, and with the 300 deposed Cuban army officers who form the spearhead of the most reactionary forces of the Cuban capitalist-landlord elements. While a new Cabinet was inaugurated today, the 300 heavily armed officers remained in continuous session in the National Hotel, which all the hotel workers have left, going out on strike. A detachment of armed soldiers stands guard outside. With a radio installed on the roof, the officers broadcast constant appeals for support of a restoration of President de Céspedes.

Earl Browder will speak on the Cuban Situation at Woodland Center, Woodland and E. 46th St., Cleveland, on Thursday evening, Sept. 14.

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Welles, who had remained in the hotel which the officers took over, moved to another hotel today. He is still waiting to see if the San Martin regime, with its demagogic anti-imperialist statements, can command enough support to head off the revolutionary movement. At the same time the officers, who claim the support of a large right-wing section of the ABC capitalist-landlord secret society, and of a minority of the army, remain a reserve to carry through an armed dictatorship if the present regime is not successful in its aims.

This possible new development could only be carried out with the aid of U. S. marines.

Meanwhile, Havana remains without ice or laundry, as the workers in these industries have struck, and the Consolidated Railways faced a strike of railway workers tomorrow, having refused their demands.

Word came from Santiago, through what was called a heavy censorship, that the American residents had evacuated the town and concentrated at Renie, across the bay from Santiago.

Incomplete reports of actions by workers in all parts of the island, striking, or taking over control of plantations, came in, but with few details.

In Havana members of the Directorio Estudiantil, reactionary student organization, were reported arming themselves to act as a Fascist militia. Mario Menocal, former president, issued a statement saying he refused to recognize the Grau San Martin regime.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The United States will never consent to any form of nullification of the Platt amendment to the Cuban Constitution, which asserts America's right to intervene in Cuban affairs, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today.

The Platt amendment is a part of the Cuban constitution of 1901, and is also the text of a treaty between Cuba and the United States. Its main provisions are that the United States claims the right to control Cuban internal affairs, to maintain naval and military bases in Cuba, and to control Cuba's foreign borrowings.

This declaration by Hull is not only a refusal to withdraw America's heavy naval forces from Cuban waters, but is also a declaration that marines may be landed at any time to drown the Cuban revolution in blood.

District Attorney Calls for Witness to Matthews Murder

4 Mysterious Men Search for Shahian After "Daily" Exposes Welfare Island Killing

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
Author of "Georgia Nigger"

NEW YORK.—Rising public protest following the Daily Worker's expose of the brutal murder on Welfare Island of James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro, and an attempt by four mysterious men to terrorize the eye-witness to the crime, yesterday forced the district attorney's office to search for him at his sister's home in the Bronx and at another sister's house at 331 E. 33rd St.

Ice-Packs Help Kill 'Pneumonia' Victim On Welfare Island

Affidavit Describes Death in Hospital of Geo. Knowles

NEW YORK.—Not only did James Matthews, the North Carolina Negro brutally beaten to death by a guard on Welfare Island, die of "Coma—from undetermined causes," but another Negro, George Knowles, of 163 W. 133d St., died mysteriously of "pneumonia" while his head was encased in ice-packs.

Efforts by the Daily Worker to learn why pneumonia patients have their heads covered with ice bags in Correction Hospital on the Island met with as vigorous and determined opposition on the part of Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill as the general investigation into charges of brutality, murder and viciousness.

Knowles was 34 years old and from affidavits in possession of the "Daily," apparently healthy on or about May 25, 1932, when he was sentenced to Welfare Island for 60 days. Approximately two weeks after arriving in the penitentiary Knowles was stricken with "tuberculous pneumonia," according to the official death certificate. On June 10, 1932, the laughing and carefree Negro was dead.

Affidavits Tell Story

Two friends who had known him for many years saw Knowles before he died. Both have sworn to affidavits which tell of the suddenness of Knowles' death and the circumstances surrounding it. Below we publish one of these affidavits.

Wilfred Smitty, of 206 W. 128th St., one of Knowles' friends, tells how he entered the sick room where the Negro was dying his strange death.

"I saw 'Peacock' (Knowles' nickname)" states Smitty in his affidavit. "He wasn't lying down nor was he sitting up. He was sort of propped up by a pillow and on his head was an ice-pack. I looked at him and he sort of laughed in a funny way. So I says to him, 'What's-a-matter, boy?' and he didn't answer me, but stopped

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Cities Owe Teachers \$30,000,000 In Back Pay, Reports Reveals

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—About \$30,000,000 in back pay is still owing to thousands of teachers throughout the country, it was revealed yesterday by a report of the National Educational Association.

Almost 30,000 school employees have not been paid for months, the Association reported.

In the majority of cases, the failure to pay the school employees was due to the fact that the municipal authorities insisted on paying off the bank loans first before paying the teachers.

MINOR NAILS CITY TAX AT BOARD MEET

Program's Exposure Startles Bosses at Hearing

NEW YORK.—With amendments to the tax levied on the brokers, bankers, utilities and insurance firms amended to read "gross profits" the four emergency tax bills were passed by the Board of Estimate yesterday.

The bill must now go before the Board of Aldermen.

NEW YORK.—The general welfare committee of the Board of Aldermen, Samuel Untermyer and the swarm of real estate, taxi and utility bosses at the hearing on the proposed city taxes were startled out of their listless listening yesterday, when three representatives of the workers launched a smashing attack on the bills.

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor Mrs. William Burroughs, Communist candidate for Comptroller, and Harry Eddy of the Taxi Workers' Union section of the Transport Workers' League, proved very definitely that the taxes were aimed directly at the workers and small home owners.

Speaking on the five-cent tax for each taxi ride, Minor said:

"This is the most outrageous and insulting tax of all Untermyer's bad proposals. It means taking one-sixth of the income away from cab drivers, who are now making \$10 to \$12 for an 84-hour week. One-third of their wages come in the form of tips. Tips which need to average 10 cents per ride now average 8 cents. The city now wishes to take five cents out of the workers' pocket for each ride."

"The shame of it is made all the worse by the fact that the hackmen are precisely in the category of workers that the city refuses to put on relief lists," continued Minor. "The Home Relief Bureaus will not give a penny of relief to any owner of a hackman's license."

At this point Samuel Untermyer, who had been sitting complacently throughout the entire hearing, jumped up and shouted.

"If I thought the money would come out of the pockets of the drivers, as Mr. Minor says, I would not have proposed the tax. Of course if this is really so we can change it. If these men are working 84 hours a week for \$10 or \$12 they should come under the N. R. A."

"The N. R. A. serves to reduce wages, not raise them," retorted Minor.

Untermyer sat down.

Eddy, speaking for the taxi union said that the cab workers would use this attack on them as the signal to organize the 70,000 hackmen in the city.

Mrs. Burroughs stated the sources of revenue the city should reach if the helping of the tax and was really their aim.

"Besides eliminating the waste, graft, pensions and high salaries for city officials, the city could tax billions of dollars of tax-exempt real estate, such as hotels and fashionable schools. The city could also have not paid income taxes for the last four years. A higher income tax should be passed against those in higher brackets and a capital levy against the rich for the relief of the jobless."

Every speaker for the bosses stated quite definitely that the tax levied against any of the utility, real estate or bank and life insurance firms would be passed on to the masses.

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Over 10,000 Out in Penna.; Strikers Battle Utah Thugs

Gunmen Attack March Demanding End of Martial Law

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 12.—The streets of Price, Utah, near here, were like a battlefield today with hand to hand fighting when coal company gunmen with rifles, tear gas and water hose attacked hundreds of striking miners who marched to Price to demand an end of martial law regulations.

Miners in Utah and New Mexico are striking for higher pay and union recognition under the leadership of the National Miners Union.

Huge armed forces met the miners when they marched into town. Two miners stepped forward to explain the purpose of the march, to demand the release of arrested strike organizers, and to present demands of citizens to the County Commissioners.

They were immediately arrested. Then Mayor West and other thugs arrested Paul Crouch, strike leader. He was rescued by the workers.

Gunmen then launched an attack on the workers who put up a militant defense.

Among those jailed were chairman of the strike committee, Lawrence Mawer and Sylvia Crouch.

A mass protest meeting is being held in Helper Park where martial law regulations have been smashed by mass force with many special policemen resigning.

The sentiment of the miners in western and southwestern Pennsylvania is for a general coal strike.

District 3, comprising Westmoreland County, is already on strike today. By Wednesday the Somerset, Fayette and Greene County mines are expected to be out. The H. C. Frick Coal Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Co., Morgan-controlled is the dominant coal operator in this field. It was here the strike started which led to the walkout of 70,000 miners.

The situation is more serious than ever as the miners went back with the understanding that their grievances would be favorably settled in a few days in Washington. They now have the fact that the proposed code of the operators and John L. Lewis makes their conditions worse.

In Western Kentucky a strike has already broken out with 400 miners out. Three hundred are out in Eastern Kentucky. Two thousand miners are striking in the Norton district of Virginia against the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries at Gary, West Va., and at Lynch, Ky.

In preparation for putting the codes into effect, union miners are being fired in the Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

U. M. W. A. officials are doing everything they can to stop the strikes, trying to limit the walkouts to local struggles and endeavoring to keep the miners from establishing united connections to make the strike general in all fields.

The pending general coal strike coupled with the walkouts in several steel mills, is arousing the strike spirit of the steel workers.

It is for this reason particularly that General Johnson and President Roosevelt are taking a direct hand in the coal code, hoping to force the miners not to strike, but to wait to see how the coal code works out for them.

In the meanwhile, the coal operators have been consolidating their position, increasing their armed forces

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Boston District Falls Into Line in \$40,000 Drive for "Daily Worker"

On the same day that New York workers held their Daily Worker conference, delegates from 25 Boston organizations, representing 1,782 members, gathered to initiate locally the drive to raise their share of the \$40,000 now needed to insure the continued life and growth of the six-page "Daily."

The response of the Boston workers at this stage of the campaign is encouraging. Not only did they begin their work without delay, but many of the organizations thought that their own quotas were too low and immediately raised them.

Challenges between different Communist Party units as well as mass and fraternal organizations have already been issued in various parts of Boston. This method of speeding the collection of funds, used most extensively in the Boston district during past drives, might well be extended into other districts throughout the country.

It should be remembered that Boston has been among the first to raise its quota, 100 per cent and even to exceed it, in similar drives of the past

several years. This knowledge points to two things in connection with our present drive:

1. It inspires confidence in the determination of the Boston workers to keep their flawless record intact.
2. It establishes the methods of the Boston district as a model and guide for other districts which are also determined to raise their complete quotas in the shortest possible period of time.

The enthusiasm which thus far has revealed itself in the drive-work of the New York and Boston districts cannot, however, blind us to several deficiencies which, if not remedied immediately, may bring about disaster in spite of all efforts that are made.

Our attention has been called to the fact that leading comrades of two unions in Boston—the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the Dye Workers Industrial Union—have failed to aid in the efforts of Daily

Worker representatives to spread the paper's sale and prestige among the union members. Bundles of "Dailies" have been allowed to pile up unsold and efforts to spread the circulation discouraged. Neither of these two important unions were represented at this important event.

These actions, comrades, are serious enough as they stand. But they will become a hundredfold more serious if this attitude of neglect, of underestimation of the Daily Worker's importance, is permitted to interfere with the successful progress of the present drive for funds.

The most earnest attention and support of every single class-conscious workers' organization is indispensable if the present drive is to gain momentum and achieve its vital goal. Unions and fraternal organizations, youth and workers' and cultural clubs,—the support of all of these as well as of Communist Party and Young Communist League units are the urgent need of the hour.

With this support wholeheartedly assured, nothing should block the continued progress of the drive.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS GRANTED 14 SHOE BOSSES BY TAMMANY JUDGE

Bosses Force Scabs to Join A. F. of L. Union; Strike Still Strong—Diana Shop Out

NEW YORK.—Temporary injunctions banning all picketing in the shoe strike on the ground that the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, leading the strike, is a Communist Union, were issued Monday to 14 shoe manufacturers by Justice Dunne of the Supreme Court in Kings' County.

The injunctions were handed out by the same Justice Dunne who aided the Shoe Board of Trade in smashing the shoe strike and the Independent Shoe Workers' Union in 1929. Hearings on the temporary injunctions are to be held on Thursday at the Supreme Court.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the injunction, which follows the attack on the shoe pickets organized by Grover Whalen, head of the New York NRA committee, the bosses in the shops on strike rounded up whatever strikebreakers were working in the plants and had them sign membership cards in the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe union.

At the same time the strike of the shoe, slipper and stitchdown workers continues strong with another shop joining the strike yesterday. The latest shop to strike is the Diana Shoe Co. in Brooklyn which was closed down completely with every worker including the sweeper out.

The slipper workers of the Pitt-Right shop defied strikebreakers and police on the picket line courageously on Monday. Six workers were arrested. A big ovation greeted the Pitt-Right crew at the strike meeting at Manhattan Lyceum.

Many Shops Settle in Shoe Repair Strike

NEW YORK.—As the strike of the shoe repair workers nears the end of its first week, over 1400 workers in 500 stores, including the hat cleaners and boot blacks, are out on strike. 400 workers have already returned to their jobs in 250 shops which have settled with the union on the basis of the 40-hour week and wage raises. The scale demanded by the union is \$25 for finishers, \$20 for bench men and \$15 for all other men. Previously the men had been working 11 to 15 hours a day for wages ranging from \$8 to \$18.

Since much depends on the support of the workers in the neighborhoods, the Shoe Repair Union affiliated with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union appeals to all workers to help the struggle at Klein's store, 14th St., near Irving Pl., and at the Spurge Shoe Repair Shop, 96 East 14th St., where scabs are now employed.

2,000 Whitegoods Workers Answer Union Strike Call

NEW YORK.—With nearly 2,000 whitegoods workers out on strike, mass picketing was organized yesterday at the strike headquarters at Irving Plaza. Today at 10 a.m. shop meetings are being called by the Needle Trades Union and a mass meeting of all strikers is scheduled for 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza.

CLASSIFIED

FISHER PIANO, good condition, reasonable. To be seen any time, or call Sheepshead 3-9112, E. Dubov, 2138 E. 17th St., Brooklyn. Entire proceeds of the sale for the Daily Worker.

EXCELLENT ROOM, all improvements, three in family, Dubov, 2138 E. 17th St., Brooklyn. Sheepshead 3-9112.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED ROOM. Separate entrance, Downtown, \$19 to \$18 per month. Inquire J.B. care Daily Worker.

1,000 Workers in California Join Defense of Nine

Scottsboro Tour Extends Throughout West

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—One thousand workers gathered here to protest the frame-up of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and to hear Mrs. Patterson, mother of Haywood, first of the nine to be retried. Lester Carter, defense witness and Richard B. Moore of the national committee of the International Labor Defense, who are accompanying Mrs. Patterson on her tour, also spoke.

Resolutions were sent to Gov. Miller of Alabama, demanding the safe release of the Scottsboro boys, the Tuscaloosa witnesses and demanding death for those guilty of the Tuscaloosa lynchings. Resolutions were also passed demanding the release of Tom Mooney and demanding that the American government recall all warships ordered to Cuba.

Mrs. Patterson, Lester Carter and Richard B. Moore are on an extended tour of Western cities in the campaign for the release of the Scottsboro boys and the smashing of the South.

Novelty Mirror Workers on Strike for Higher Pay

NEW YORK.—Workers in 15 shops responded to the call of the Novelty Mirror Workers' Union to strike yesterday. The strike is called for a 40-hour, 5-day week, recognition of the union and shop committees and a 25 percent increase in wages. The Trade Union Unity Council is guiding the strike. Strike headquarters have been established at 66 East 4th St.

Although police have arrested 5 pickets at one of the shops in New Jersey, the I. L. D. has been on the job to bail them out and the picketing continues.

Bronx School Strike Still On; Parents to Plan Demonstration

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13.—The Parents' Neighborhood Association, which is leading the strike of 2,000 children in the upper Bronx to open Public School 95, reported that all children were still out on strike.

No word has yet been heard from the Board of Education. Truant officers visited the children's homes, and tried to scare the children back to school. However, the buses were picketed on Tuesday morning, and the Parents' Association office reports that no one has returned to school.

At a meeting of the parents on Tuesday night plans were taken up for a demonstration before the Board of Education in downtown New York, to force them to open the school.

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

2nd Red Press Bazaar Conference Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The second conference for the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit and Young Worker called by the National Press Bazaar Committee will be held tomorrow evening, 7:30, at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., Room 205.

All workers' organizations are urged to send representatives to this conference. All delegates who were present to the first bazaar conference must be present at this conference. Delegates will report as to the activities of their respective organizations for the bazaar.

City Events

Minor To Speak

Robert Minor will speak at an anti-picketing injunction meeting to be held by the Williamsburg section of the International Labor Defense this Thursday night at Grand St., Extension and Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn. Furniture workers on strike will also speak.

Affair To Help Metal Strikers

A concert and dance for the benefit of the striking metal workers will be held on Saturday, September 16, at the Zukunft Club, 31 Second Ave. Workers who want to aid in the strike with picketing, leaflet distribution and what ever work is needed, are asked to report at the above-mentioned place.

Carpenters Mass Meeting

Union and non-union workers are called to a Carpenters' Mass Meeting to be held at 219 Second Ave., Brooklyn, this Sunday, September 17.

CARPENTERS MEET TONIGHT

The Independent Carpenters' Union is calling a special mass meeting for tonight at 8:00 o'clock at union headquarters, 829 Broadway. The National Recovery Act will be discussed.

Unorganized Book Binders To Meet

The Organization Committee of the Unorganized Bookbinders, at 80 East 11th St., room 240, calls all bookbinders to attend a meeting tonight, Sept. 13, at Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. and 15th St. The American Federation of Labor and the proposed code will be discussed.

Eviction Fighter to Be On Trial Thursday

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Arrested at an eviction on Neptune Ave. in Coney Island, Anna Geller, will go on trial tomorrow, Sept. 14, in the Special Sessions Court at 120 Schermerhorn St., on the charge of having "assaulted an officer."

The International Labor Defense calls on all workers to pack the court room to help in the fight for this fighter against evictions.

This trial is one of many used against militant workers of this locality who have a long record of fights against evictions and stoppages of relief.

Sensational Expose, Proof of Nazi Plots in Saturday "Daily"

Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker will carry an extensive review by Robert Hamilton of the "Brown Book on the Reichstag Fire and Hitler Terror," which has caused an international sensation.

The "Brown Book" contains documentary proof that the Nazis set the Reichstag on fire, together with unchallengeable evidence of the Fascist terror raging throughout Germany today.

The American edition of the "Brown Book" will be brought out shortly. Be sure to get next Saturday's Daily Worker for the analysis of the "Brown Book." Watch for the coming issue of the book itself!

Gutters of New York



Samuel Untermyer: "Under the present State Bill there can be no stock sales tax that can be enforced."

Nygaard, Communist Mayor, Coming Here October 18th

Crosby, Minn., City Head to Greet N. Y. Communist Candidate for Mayor at Banquet

NEW YORK.—Emil Nygaard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota, will arrive here October 18th to greet the Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, Robert Minor at a mass "Vote Communist" banquet arranged for 1,500 people at New Star Casino.

In a letter accepting the invitation to the Communist Election Campaign Committee to the banquet, Nygaard writes:

"Your letter of invitation received. Am most delighted to hear that the New York State Committee will make it possible for me to render what assistance I can in securing for Comrade Minor the largest Communist vote in the history of your city. Should the Campaign Committee decide that I remain in New York for a few additional meetings, I will arrange to stay either two or three days. I would like especially to speak to the Negro workers of Harlem.

"I believe it would accomplish a great deal to cement the bond of unity between Negro and white not only in New York but throughout the country.

"I have no knowledge of the cost of a round trip ticket by bus, but you can make a close estimate, considering that Crosby is about 150 miles northwest of Minneapolis. And forget about hotel expenses. We'll have to sleep on harder things than bus cushions before we've made the revolution."

Nygaard, who is the first Communist Mayor in the United States, will also bring greetings of solidarity from the workers of Crosby to the workers of New York.

Last May 1st was declared a legal holiday in Crosby by Nygaard. All stores were ordered closed while the workers demonstrated.

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party and Ben God, Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak at the banquet besides Nygaard and Minor.

The Crosby Mayor will tell of the successful struggles of the workers in his town under a Communist Mayor against the forced labor form of relief of Minnesota and against the NRA, said the New York Communist Election Campaign Committee, through its manager, Carl Brodsky who invited Nygaard to New York.

Fur Meet at Cooper Union to Mobilize for 35-Hour Week

NEW YORK.—Leaflets were thrown from the roof tops in the fur market yesterday by scab agents of the A. F. of L. fur union in their third attempt to distribute their slanderous charges against the fur workers' section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Previous attempts to get the workers to read their leaflets have failed miserably.

The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Union is calling a mass meeting at Cooper Union to report the results of the union's conference with the Trimming Manufacturers Association on the 35-hour week and to fix a final date when the 35-hour week is to go into effect. All furriers are called to this mass meeting at Cooper Union, immediately after work on Thursday, September 14.

MINOR ON TRIAL FRIDAY

Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York, who was arrested for picketing "in violation of the N.R.A.," will come up on trial Friday at 9 a.m. in the Magistrate's Court at Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves., Brooklyn.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense urges all workers to pack the court-room Friday and demand the release of Minor.

Cancel Permit for Send-Off for Paris Anti-War Delegates

Tiger Official Will Not See Protest Delegation

NEW YORK.—A flat refusal to see a delegation from the American Committee for the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism was made yesterday by Eugene E. Gibney, Tammany life-holder of the position of Director of Extension Work in the Schools. The committee called to protest against the rescinding of a permit to use the Washington Irving High School tonight for a send-off meeting for the delegates to the Paris Congress.

After granting a permit Friday, Gibney phoned the American committee, refusing the use of the school, stating:

"We do not consider it desirable for the school system at the present time to foster such a socially snappy combination and socially snappy minor league material. His family and several other families have made a habit of coming to see the games which were by way of becoming neighborhood affairs.

About a month ago the inevitable happened. A window was broken. The team swore it wasn't done during play and the janitor didn't insist that it was. All he said was they couldn't play there any more, after hours, Saturday or Sunday. Then he left and the fellows knocked off for the day.

They didn't knock off altogether, of course. Sunday came around, there was nothing to do. First three climbed over the fence, then two more, then another four or five, enough for a basketball game. They had worked up a good sweat by the time the janitor showed up. He did come around though, and did open up.

There were all kinds of blue hell but the fellows wouldn't get off. The way they tell it, they were on their way off when the janitor started hustling one of them. Then they got sore and began jawing and didn't get off until the cop was called.

After that, they climbed the fence day in and day out. It's really the only field around. There are sand-lots but they're full of garbage and boulders. The janitor, like Chico Marx, got tougher and tougher. In this department all villains are made just a bit meaner than they actually are but this janitor never so retouching. He was only carrying out orders, to be sure, but he certainly did a clean job of it.

Once he socked Garvey and another time he threw a bat after John Milgrim and it hit him in the leg. Mrs. Milgrim complained to the principal but he backed the janitor all the way.

Saturday before last, they had a game scheduled with the Whitestone Whips and a couple of families came to see them play. Tony's big brother was there, he had played water polo for Rutgers, he's a husky guy and tough. He said he saw no reason why the Tigers shouldn't be allowed to play in the schoolyard. They worked themselves up into a lather before the janitor even showed up. Mrs. Milgrim was there. After the first half the janitor popped around. The cop was with him.

"These boys got a right to play here," Mrs. Milgrim said. "I got orders to throw them out."

Amalgamated Officials Send Members to Jobs in Struck Tailor Shops

NEW YORK.—Proof that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union officials are co-operating closely with the owners of the custom tailor shops to break the strike led by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union was provided yesterday when a member of the Amalgamated came to strike headquarters and produced a card assigning him to a job at Simon and Ackerman, a striking shop. The card was signed by J. Lipstein, an Amalgamated official.

At an enthusiastic meeting at Irving Plaza yesterday, the strikers condemned the strike-breaking activities of the Amalgamated and expressed determination to continue the fight to wipe out sweatshops in the trade.

The strike of tailors called by the

SPORTS

The Nelson Avenue Tigers

By EDWARD NEWHOUSE

The Nelson Avenue Tigers play basketball, baseball and football in season. Their equipment is fragmentary. The lineup varies from week to week because sometimes the boys get odd jobs as helpers in vegetable stores or as Western Union messengers. They play teams from Astoria and Flushing for fun or for a five-dollar bill.

Recently there has been no money involved because none of the boys are working. West-ern Union dropped Tony flat and Charley Garvey lost his job at the A. & P. when the company signed up under the code. Both of them were kind of broken up for a while because their families depended on their salaries to a great extent so Tony and Charley dropped out of the team. They didn't have a thing to do though and they got sick of hanging around Horowitz's candy store. They're back in their lineup now and playing pretty regularly.

Up to a few weeks ago the Nelson Avenue Tigers used the concrete yard of the nearby public school for field. The place has good baskets and a well marked diamond for indoor baseball. You couldn't play regulation baseball because of the fences and the concrete. The Tigers have become accustomed to the indoor ball. They worked up a pretty snappy combination and usually have an easy time of it. Tony's good, his minor league material. His family and several other families have made a habit of coming to see the games which were by way of becoming neighborhood affairs.

About a month ago the inevitable happened. A window was broken. The team swore it wasn't done during play and the janitor didn't insist that it was. All he said was they couldn't play there any more, after hours, Saturday or Sunday. Then he left and the fellows knocked off for the day.

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Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Club	W. L. P. C.	Club	W. L. P. C.
Washington	81 68 2	Detroit	72 64 5
New York	81 68 2	Chicago	69 77 4
Philadelphia	78 65 3	Boston	67 77 4
Cleveland	75 69 3	St. Louis	67 77 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Club	W. L. P. C.	Club	W. L. P. C.
New York	81 68 2	Boston	72 64 5
Chicago	78 61 5	Brooklyn	66 79 4
Pittsburgh	78 61 5	Philadelphia	67 77 4
St. Louis	75 69 3	Cincinnati	62 76 3
St. Louis at Boston	postponed	stormy weather.	

Inning-by-Inning Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		R. H. E.	
Detroit	.....000 020 001—3 10 2	New York	.....103 000 100—5 7 6
Bridges, Hogsett, Auken and Haywood; Uhle and Dickey.		St. Louis	.....101 002 000—4 10 1
Boston	.....000 000 000—0 0 0	Coffman	.....000 000 000—1 6 2
Fullerton and Ferrell.		Cleveland	.....010 000 200—3 5 2
Washington	.....000 010 000—1 4 3	Pearson and Pytlak; Crowder and Sewell.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE		R. H. E.	
Brooklyn	.....000 000 000—0 5 1	Pittsburgh	.....000 000 001—1 10 0
Thurston and Lopez; Meine and Grace.		(Second Game)	
Brooklyn	.....000 000 000—0 4 0	Pittsburgh	.....000 000 11x—2 6 1
Leonard and Lopez; Hoyt and Padden.		Philadelphia	.....000 000 000—0 6 1
Philadelphia	.....000 000 000—0 6 1	Chicago	.....020 000 000—3 5 0
Hoke, Smith and Hinkle; Weaver, Murphy and Hargreaves; Hershberger.		Other play-off games played at night.	

GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE		R. H. E.	
Brooklyn at Chicago.		Rochester	.....000 030 000—3 16 2
New York at St. Louis.		Newark	.....000 010 22x—6 10 0
Boston at Pittsburgh.		Blake, Smith and Hinkle; Weaver, Murphy and Hargreaves; Hershberger.	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

R. H. E.	
Chicago at Philadelphia.	
Cleveland at Washington.	
St. Louis at Boston.	

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

COMMUNIST PARTY MONTH CAMPAIGN

WINGDALE, N. Y.

Spent Indian Summer, the Most Beautiful Season of the Year Amid the Berkshire Hills

VACATION RATE: \$13.00 Per Week (incl. Tax)

WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day - - \$2.45
2 Days - - \$4.65 (incl. Tax)

Care leave for Camp from 2700 to 3200
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Round Trip: To Nitgedaget - - \$2.00
To Unity - - - - \$3.00

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All Comrades Should Patronize This FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

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N. Y. C. Fusion Ticket Has Close Ties With Inside Wall Street Crowd

LaGuardia's Manager Tied Up With Morgan-Rockefeller Interests; Once Organized Relief for Russian White Guards

By JAMES CASEY.

THE money-lords of Wall Street are preparing, if necessary, to disguise their role in New York City under a new political label.

The Tammany machine, long a faithful servant of the financial oligarchy, has gained for itself a reputation more loathsome than any it had borne since its founding. So the big bankers and industrialists are playing safe by hastily slipping together a Fusion ticket. They are offering to the millions of voters a choice between an administration of exposed grafters and a gang of Wall Street tools whose varied anti-working class activities have not yet been publicly revealed.

William M. Chadbourne, Fusion campaign manager, is connected with both the Morgan and Mellon interests.

William J. Schieffelin, organizer of the Fusion movement, is associated with several of the most prominent financiers in America.

Henry Rogers Withrop, chairman of the Fusion Finance Committee, is a representative of the Rockefeller interests.

Florella H. La Guardia, Fusion's standard bearer, is a former Republican, a former Socialist, a former Progressive, and a former well-paid legal advisor of a Tammany administration.

THE distribution of graft became so open and so disorderly as to arouse the displeasure of capitalist civic leaders. These leaders insist that acts of thievery, bribery and other crimes in public office must be executed "behind the scenes so that the masses of the people might never know of their existence. Then, too, Tammany had become embroiled in activities which interfere with the profits of members of the Merchants' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and real estate bodies.

These activities centered around Tammany's intimate connections with notorious gamblers and racketeers. As the racketeers grew in political influence and commercial boldness, they came into sharp conflict with certain business concerns over the payments of "protection" money.

The Esabury investigation, prompted by these business combinations, showed that magistrates were themselves connected with crooks and grafters. This inquiry further disclosed that the Tammany clubhouses were infested with racketeers, who were assured protection against prosecution by district leaders. In this connection, Corporation Counsel Hilly has records in his office which reveal that more than a dozen Tammany clubs had obtained court orders for bail raids upon their build-

ings.

In the conflict that ensued, the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand made up of capitalist civic leaders was formed. This committee secured the services of 150 lawyers to handle cases of merchant "victims" of the racketeers. Most merchants, of course, refused to reveal the amounts they paid to gangsters.

Racketeers Collect Millions

In 1930, the year before the fight on Tammany was formally organized by the Fusionists, the gross volume of retail sales in New York City amounted to \$4,402,376,089. If the tribute was only a bare 1 per cent, the total distributed to gangsters was well over \$4,000,000 in that one year. This figure would not include sums paid out by manufacturers. In the office of Tammany District Attorney Thomas C. Crain, there is data to prove that manufacturers paid out millions of dollars to racketeers for "protection." This protection money went for the smashing of strikes, attacking workers on the picket line and other activities against militant trade unions.

NATURALLY, every penny of these huge sums paid to the racketeers went out of the profits fleeced from the workers. In the largest degree, therefore, the fight between Tammany and Fusion is a fight over the division of plunder—a fight on the question of sole privilege to further enrich the workers—a fight for political spoils in public office.

But, further than that, Fusion promises for Wall Street a more open financial dictatorship in New York City through consolidation and elimination of various bureaus and departments and a narrowing down in the distribution of graft as a result thereof.

The Leading Characters

The row of the Fusion movement becomes unmistakably clear when a study is made of the leading characters behind it.

Take, to begin with, Chadbourne, the Fusion campaign manager.

He has been eulogized in capitalist newspapers as a "Progressive," with a desire "to drive crooked politicians out of office." What are the facts?

On May 16, 1920, Chadbourne gave a dinner to a group of prominent Bull Moose Progressives. He asked these Progressives to swing their influence behind Warren G. Harding for president. Harding was one of the most reactionary presidents that ever sat in the White House. And Harding's cabinet was made up of the most crooked politicians that ever held public office.

Chadbourne is now supposed to be promoting a movement "of return for the common good." But he has gone on record as an enemy of "civic change."

Fusion Campaign Treasurer Is A Loyal Agent of Rockefeller Banks; Dissatisfied With Distribution of Tammany Plunder

ing to their own leaders is to oust the tyrants from City Hall and give back the government to New York's 7,218,000 tax payers. However, Chadbourne is a supporter of tyrants who had robbed and brutally oppressed more than 150,000,000 people. The Fusion campaign manager is one of the leading backers of Russian Monarchists who have established themselves in France.

On Oct. 13, 1930, Chadbourne was awarded as the President of the United Russian Relief, Inc. The purpose of this organization is to raise funds for exiled Russians (monarchists) and other counter-revolutionists in Paris. Associated with Chadbourne in this work is Mrs. Vincent Astor, known as the honorary head of the organization. Mrs. Astor's husband is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt.

DURING the year 1921 a movement was under way by "liberal" groups for a Federal constitutional convention. Chadbourne, as a member of the United League Club, stronghold of old guard Republicans, shuddered at the very thought of such a move. To him, a constitutional convention was a revolutionary step on the part of the people. As a member of the club's committee on public affairs he approved a resolution warning against such a plan. Chadbourne's committee advised that such a convention "would greatly disturb the peace and prosperity of the country and that radical changes in the government might result."

Backs Russian White Guards

The aims of the Fusionists, accord-

CAPITALIST newspapers boast that Chadbourne was a "Taddy Roosevelt Progressive who fought the trusts." It is a fact that Chadbourne is a friend and a leading defender of the trusts.

In February, 1932, a number of eminent corporation lawyers formed an organization ostensibly designed to aid industries. The real object of this body was to break down all anti-trust legislation. Chadbourne was a charter member of this group, which went under the name of the Trade and Commercial Fair Association. Joining with Chadbourne in this work for financial centralization was Charles H. Tuttle, another leading figure in

the Fusion movement.

Big Financial Interests

Chadbourne, the Progressive, is purported to be pained by the spectacle of Tammany robbing the people of New York. This same Chadbourne is connected with interests fleecing millions of people in the South American semi-colonies of Wall Street imperialism.

He is a member of the board of the American Maracaibo Company. This concern controls the capital stock of the Unisca Petroleum Corporation and numerous other concessions in Venezuela, where workers are employed at starvation wages. And this Maracaibo outfit also owns a share of the Barco concession in Colombia. Chadbourne's corporation, thereby is associated in ownership with the Barco concession with the Carb Syndicate (a Morgan institution) and the Gulf Oil Company (a Mellon concern).

Chadbourne has other big financial interests. He is a member of the board of Abercrombie and Fitch Company, a director of the McArthur Concrete Pile Corporation, president and director of the 811 Fifth Avenue Corporation; a director of Williams and Saylor, and of the Investment Foundation, Ltd.

This wealthy corporation lawyer now makes alarmist appeals to the working masses of the city to support the Fusion movement. Between these appeals he keeps himself busy working out plans for the continued exploitation of the workers in the interests of himself and of finance capital.

MEN IN NAVY YARD BALK AT NRA PARADE

Got 32 P. C. Pay Cut at Order of Swanson and Roosevelt

A. F. L. HEADS FOR MARCH

But Fail to Post Note Fearing Wrath of Men

NEW YORK.—With a pay out of 32 per cent ordered by Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Swanson, Brooklyn Navy Yard workers are refusing to be bled in the NRA parade Wednesday.

The commandant of the Navy Yard requested the workers to join the parade, and when he saw the resistance he put up he telegraphed to John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. in Washington. Frey is a member of the Labor Advisory Board.

Frey wrote a letter, which was supposed to be posted in the Navy Yard. The letter addressed to Mr. Thomas J. Mahoney, secretary of the Navy Yard Metal Trades Council, was never posted.

"I have your telegram relative to the Commandant's request that the employees in the New York Navy Yard take part in the NRA Parade on Sept. 13," wrote Frey.

"While some navy yard employees may feel that they have a just grievance, this should not influence them in any way so far as the national problem is concerned."

The majority of the Navy Yard workers have been demanding a mass protest meeting against the Roosevelt wage cut. Mahoney collected money for this purpose, but when he learned of the sentiment of the men, after consultation with officers of the navy yard it was decided to call off the meeting.

The Steel and Metal Workers Union in a leaflet addressed to the navy yard workers exposes this brazen attempt to get the workers to march in the NRA parade in favor of their 32 per cent wage cut.

"While calling off this protest meeting (against wage cuts)," the leaflet says, "Mahoney and John F. Frey, of the A. F. of L. are now doing everything in their power to force the men of the navy yard to participate in the wage-cutting and strike-breaking NRA parade."

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order for Saturday!

New Deal in Practice for Strikers of Lodi, New Jersey



Tear gas is the answer given to strike pickets in front of the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi, N. J. Many workers were overcome by the tear gas, and several injured by police clubs.

Notice the cop at the extreme left with his hand on his pistol pocket. The workers are striking for higher wages, and union conditions.

Lodi Strikers Join Nat'l Textile Union and Reject A.F. of L.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—For the first time in its history the Lodi plant of the United Piece Dye Works was shut down today as the workers were being organized into a union. On Monday night the plant closed and thousands of workers gathered outside the factory gates expressing their determination to struggle for better conditions. Later in the evening at a mass meeting in Lodi, the dye workers rallied to the National Textile Workers Union, hundreds signing up with the union.

The picket line at Lodi today successfully resisted the efforts of A. F. of L. organizers sent to disrupt the picket lines and force the workers into the A. F. of L. The organizers left after the strikers told them plainly what they thought of their sell-out policies.

Last night, thousands of silk and dye workers gathered at a mass meeting called by the National Textile Workers Union and enthusiastically supported the struggle of the Lodi workers. Cheers and applause rang to the roof as reports were given of the militancy of the Lodi strikers.

The National Textile Workers Union prepared today for a demonstration of dye workers against the secret conference on the strike now taking place at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel between the representatives of the Dye Institute, U. S. Conciliator Moffat and the United Textile Workers Union. Dead secrecy

surrounds the conferences and the strikers are determined to find out what is going on. The demonstration scheduled for Wednesday morning at the hotel will condemn the secret agreements being reached without consultation with any strikers, and will demand open negotiations.

Although orders against picketing were given by the A. F. of L. officials last Saturday, the workers did not obey instructions and are out on the picket lines. Today's local paper announces that the A. F. of L. has decided on a change in policy and will become more militant to counteract the influence which, it admits, the National Textile Union is exercising over the workers. In this manner, the A. F. of L. on the one hand pretends militancy to the workers while on the other hand it is negotiating secretly to horse trade the workers' interests for any returns to themselves they may get.

U. S. Conciliator Moffat declared today that the dye strike is "treasonable," predicting the next steps in the attempt to crush the Paterson strike, and indicating use of local and federal forces.

On Thursday at 8 p.m. at 55 Van Houten St., the Communist Party will hold a mass meeting in support of the Paterson-Lodi strike and will answer the "red scare" propaganda. Rebecca Grecht, district organizer of the Party who has been active in the strike, will be one of the speakers.

Greensberg, Pa., Foundry Strike Solid

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—With the help of the police, the bosses of the Walworth Foundry Co. in Greensberg, got the straw bosses and office workers together and tried to get a vote for the workers on strike to return to work.

While this maneuver was going on, the picket lines increased from 1,000 to 5,000 during the balloting and no striker voted to return. The strike for higher wages and union recognition, under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Union, remains solid.

Serious clashes on the picket lines are expected today when the bosses propose to organize scab office forces in an attempt to rush the picket lines. The mass picket lines thus far have kept everybody away from the plant.

The Westmoreland County Unemployed Council is mobilizing in all towns around here to strengthen the picket lines to huger proportions, preparing for a stiff battle.

A parade is being organized for this week composed of strikers and workers in other mills in the vicinity, as well as of unemployed.

900 Needle Workers on Strike in Paterson

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Unable to endure the intense speed up and the lowered wages of the N.R.A., 900 workers of the Garfinkel and Ritter underwear plant, mostly women and girls, gathered at the headquarters of the local Needle Workers Industrial Union for strike organization.

A strong picket line formed at the plant yesterday morning to enforce a complete shut down.

The adoption of the slavery code at the shop put most of the workers on part time. Those who could not earn the minimum of \$13 a week on a piece work basis were fired. However, it was actually impossible to earn more than \$8 or \$9 a week. The workers were further exploited by being charged with all goods they were accused of having damaged.

Conn. Cleaners, Dyers, Reject A.F.L. in Strike!

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—Over a hundred cleaners and dyers, 90 per cent of the workers employed in the industry here, struck on Monday in cooperation with the Trade Union Unity League. The strikers flatly rejected the offers of the American Federation of Labor leaders, hurriedly called in by the bosses, and formed an independent union. Earning from \$8 to \$25 a week maximum, the new cleaners put forward demands for \$30 to \$50 wage scale, a 36-hour week, social insurance, and recognition of the union.

2,500 Join Pa. Silk Strike; NTWU Meet Barred

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 12.—The police of this city tried to prevent the National Textile Workers Union from organizing the 2,500 workers in ten silk mills who joined the general silk strike last week.

A scheduled mass meeting was blocked when the Mayor refused to grant a permit on the ground that a union not affiliated with the A. F. of L. is not recognized.

Given a meeting of the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. union, was high police protection. Workers who asked too many questions were bounced out by thugs.

A. F. of L. Officials Break Bryant Co. Strike

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—A. F. of L. officials aided by a crew of stool pigeons finally broke the strike of 200 workers of the Hemco and Bryant Electric Co. The men had been led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

At a meeting of strikers during which the issues of the strike were debated, John Egan, organizer for the Connecticut Federation of Labor, made the issue one of Communism vs. the United States government. Not once did he refer to the conditions of the workers.

With this demagogic appeal and reinforced by a large crew of stool pigeons, he managed to win a majority of the votes. The workers returned to the shop, but were granted only those demands that had already been conceded to the Trade Union Unity League union.

As a result, though, of this lesson, a strong shop group has been organized along the lines of the T.U.U.L.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 12.—A general organization meeting of all foundry workers in Bridgeport has been arranged by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union for Wednesday night, September 13, at the Lithuanian Hall, Gregory and Lafayette streets.

Call for Action to Force Marine Code More Mills Joining Penn. Silk Strike

NEW YORK.—A drive to bring a mass delegation of marine workers to Washington, D. C., to force action on the seamen's and longshoremen's code, was launched yesterday by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The union is responding to the wave of indignation that has swept the marine industry since the appointment of Victor Olander to the National Recovery Act Board as the "representative" of the marine workers.

Olander is vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, and one of the traitors of the 1921 seamen's strike. He is in charge of the Great Lakes' section of the International Seamen's Union and has strangled every attempt of the Lake sailors to win the 8-hour day instead of the present 12-hour system.

Last August a delegation of 23, of which only four were given an audience by Gen. Johnson, presented the demands of the rank and file of seamen and longshoremen.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 12.—Five mills, here, walked out as the general silk strike gained in momentum with simultaneous strikes in Emmaus, Mountaintop, Fullerton, and Northampton.

Shop committees organized in every mill drew up a code for presentation to the National Labor Board of New York calling for the following wage scales: Weavers \$28 a week, warpers \$32, loom fixers \$36, hand twisters \$28, winders \$18, and quillers \$15.

At a mass meeting last Saturday the report of the delegates to the Labor Board was given.

N.R.A. Makes Promise
A letter to Roy Hudson, national secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, signed by G. H. Shields, N.R.A. deputy, promises that the N.R.A. will listen to the demands of the marine workers after the bosses have submitted their code.

National Events

Torgler Defense Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—A mass protest meeting against the framed-up trial of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff, and Blagoi Popoff, Communist leaders accused of the Reichstag fire, will be held at Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2916-24 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Friday, September 15. The meeting is under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Front of Philadelphia.

Ice-Packs Help Kill 'Pneumonia' Victim On Welfare Island

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

laughing and his eyes just stared."

Saw Dying Negro
Smitty called on him again a few days later, he states in his affidavit. Knowles still "had on his head the same ice-pack. He looked at me but didn't say nothing."

With Smitty visiting the dying Negro was Benny Jackson of 206 W. 128th St., who corroborates Smitty's affidavit about the ice-pack on the patient dying of "pneumonia." Jackson tells how the doctor came in "I asked him (the doctor) whether he will recover and he said, 'Well, we're doing all we can.' And so I asked him what the diagnosis was and he said, 'We ain't handing out any information.'"

Smitty's Affidavit
"City of New York,
"County of New York,
"State of New York, ss.

"Wilfred Smitty, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
"That I reside at 206 West 128th St. in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

"That I knew George Knowles, deceased, during his entire lifetime and was fully familiar with his habits and family relations. That George Knowles got into some trouble with the police and was sent away to prison for 60 days on or about May 25, 1932. About a week later, the officer on the beat at 129th St. and Lenox Ave. informed me that George Knowles, also known as 'Red', was very sick and that any of his friends who wished to visit him may go to Welfare Island. On the very same day, Benny Jackson and I went to see him. We got to the entrance of the island, the keeper searched me and took out everything from my pockets and told me to sign a book. I walked through the gate which was opened up by the keeper and passed a lot of beds which were crowded so close to each other that there was no space between them. Then I saw Peacock he wasn't lying down, nor was he sitting up. He was sort of propped up by a pillow and on his head was an ice-pack. I looked at him and he sort of laughed in a funny way. So I says to him, 'What's-a-matter, boy?' and he didn't answer me, but stopped laughing and his eyes just stared. There was a man in a bathrobe standing alongside the bed who said to me, 'They don't feed 'em around here and if he asks for eats they punish him. All they gave him is just a little bit of orange juice.' Then Peacock asked for some water and I was about to give it to him, when another man came over and says, 'Don't give him no water.' "When I saw him again a couple of days later, he had on his head the same ice-pack. He looked at me, but didn't say nothing.

"All the time I knew George Knowles to the very day that he went to court, he was in good health and in fine condition. And to my knowledge he never was sick one day. Always full of pep and strong as an ox. He was about 5 feet 7, and weighed about 165 pounds, and his sudden death after being two weeks in jail is something I can't figure out.

"A week after the first time I visited him, I was informed that he was dead, and so I made a collection from all his friends and buried him decently.

"(Signed) Wilfred Smitty.
"Sworn to before me this 30th day of August, 1933.
"James P. Collins, Notary Public, New York County.
"N. Y. Co. D. K's No. 160.
"Term Expires March 30, 1934."

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

District Attorney Calls for Witness to Matthews Murder

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

parked in front of Mrs. Keosian's home until late in the evening.

Shahian went to the home of a friend and spent the night there.

Dodge Delegation
An International Labor Defense district delegation of eight men and women, black and white, including one who had been a Welfare Island inmate, and two attorneys, tried to see Mayor O'Brien and Commissioner of Correction William J. Cahill to protest against the suppression of Matthews' murder and demand a real and thorough investigation and prosecution of the guilty person or persons.

The delegation was shunted from one under-official to another without being permitted to see either of the two who are really responsible for affairs on Welfare Island.

At the Mayor's office they were told to see Commissioner Cahill. At the latter's office he was "out" when he heard that it was a protest delegation regarding the Matthews murder. At both offices they were told to write for appointments.

Officials Not Interested
"Neither official seemed to be interested in charges of murder, brutality and crime on Welfare Island," said Edward Kuntz, one of the I. L. D. lawyers who was with the delegation. "Nevertheless we are writing the Mayor for an appointment because these investigations of Tammany officials by Tammany officials are usually whitewashed."

Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of The Daily Worker, who had sent Shahian's affidavit to the District Attorney yesterday, received a formal note reading:
"Acknowledgment is made of your letter dated the 9th (and just received) relative to James Matthews, stated to have died in October, 1932, at Welfare Island. "The matter will receive due attention."

It was signed by Albert B. Unger, acting district attorney. Hathaway commented that this formal note did not even promise an investigation into the grave charges made against Tammany officials.

A mass meeting to protest against murder, brutality and crime on Welfare Island has been arranged by the New York district of the I. L. D. for Friday night at Webster Hall. The speakers, including Robert Minor, candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket, have all been inmates of New York's scandalous "School for Crime" and will tell of their own experiences. Among the other speakers will be Sam Brown, a Negro worker who served six months on the Island, Mrs. Eleanor C. Henderson and Julius Rodriguez. Mrs. Henderson will tell of Jim Crowism among the women prisoners.

Short Strike at Detroit Ford Plant Wins Wage Raises

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—A short strike at the Frigid Food Products Inc., at East Ferry Stand, Grand Trunk Railroad, resulted in improving the conditions of the workers and the recognition of a shop committee. The workers called in an organizer of the Food Workers Industrial Union to help them draw up their demands and elected a shop committee.

The company agreed to give them increases of 15 to 25 cents per hour, to pay for the cleaning of all fruit workers' aprons, to improve sanitary conditions in the shop and place a woman in charge to care for toilets and washrooms, and to recognize the union.

Action Against Killers of Negro Demanded by LSNR



CHARLES ALEXANDER

Alexander Says Harlem Is Aroused Over Prison Murder

NEW YORK.—"We demand the immediate suspension, pending trial, of Warden Henry C. Schleh of Welfare Island, for his criminal negligence in failing to take action in the face of completely-authenticated charges that James Matthews, a Negro inmate, was murdered by one of his guards."

Charles Alexander, on behalf of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, yesterday declared that thousands of Negroes throughout the city—particularly in Harlem—are aroused over the expose in the Daily Worker of the wanton killing of Matthews, a young North Carolina Negro.

Not only does the L.S.N.R. demand the removal pending trial of Schleh, Alexander said, but also demands the same action against the prison doctors on charges of concealing murder.

"We are beginning a campaign at once with series of open-air meetings through Harlem, which will culminate in a large indoor meeting. Thousands of leaflets exposing the terror against Negroes will be distributed among the Harlem population."

Will Fight Whitewash
Alexander declared that the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will fight any attempt on the part of Tammany officials to whitewash the murder at Welfare Island. "We demand an open, public investigation of the Matthews murder," he said, "as well as a vigorous examination of the conditions of Negro and white inmates on the island. This committee must be publicly elected and must include representatives of organizations of workers—Negro and white."

Linked with the fight of L. S. N. R. to stop the murders of Negroes in city prisons, Alexander said, will be an energetic struggle on local issues, including discrimination in the Harlem Hospital, the fight for jobs, as well as the national issues, such as Scottsboro, Tuscaloosa, etc.

"We aim to establish the broadest united front, concentrating in Harlem, with special emphasis upon the drawing in of Negro workers' organizations, churches and fraternal organizations."

Terre Haute Workers Quit Fake Parade

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 12.—The labor day parade sponsored by the local A. F. of L. officials and N.R.A. officials flopped miserably when most of the 300 workers who had participated in the parade walked out on the speakers. In less than 10 minutes after the speeches began the audience was a skeleton.

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Speaker:
JOHN WILLIAMSON
Organization Secretary Communist Party District 8

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers in your factory, neighborhood or city. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

A.F.L. Movie Union to Revoke Charter from Locals Calling Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Sept. 12.—After breaking the strike of Hollywood studio workers, the A. F. of L. union threatened all local unions with revoking of their charters if they called a strike.

"Arbitration is the order of the day," said the order from the union demagogues, "therefore the Executive Board will revoke the charters of any locals going out on strike."

Very few of the strikers have been given back their jobs, which were filled by scabs.

8,000 LAKE SEAMEN SET FOR STRIKE

Will Tie Up All Lake Traffic and Ore Shipments

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Eight thousand seamen are preparing for a strike scheduled to begin today that would tie up shipping activities on the Great Lakes.

A waterfront strike is already in its third week, and a shipping strike would tie up the harbor.

The strike would block iron and coal shipments as well as grain shipments and would intensify the strike movement throughout Buffalo.

Telegrams from Cleveland, Ashtabula and other lake ports tell of growing unrest among seamen, who are demanding the eight-hour day.

Superior Steel Corp. Bosses Ask A. F. L. to Build Company Union

CARNEGIE, Pa., Sept. 12.—Officials of the Superior Steel Corporation called upon the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers to organize the plant after a preliminary attempt to form a company union had failed. In the meantime, the men were threatened with dismissal if they attended any meetings of the S. M. W. I. U.

At the first meeting of the A. F. of L. union held in a church, the speakers made no mention of strike or organization, but emphasized instead the great benefits of the N.R.A. for the workers. "Reds" were denounced. No sooner did any worker ask an "embarrassing question" when he was attacked by planted thugs and thrown out.

A leaflet-exposing the treachery of the A. F. of L. has been issued by the Industrial Union.

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Planned Activity, Mass Work Is Road to Build the Party

Open Letter Is Vigorous Step Forward Along Bolshevik Method of Concentration

By F. BROWN

The Open Letter emphasized the problem of planned work and control tasks. This is one of the keys to the solution of the main questions before us. Only through planned work shall we be able to systematize and coordinate our activities, to mobilize all forces in a definite direction for the reaching of our objectives, and to develop persistence in achieving the aims set up in the plans. The control tasks flowing out of our plans will serve as the systematic check-up on results and will control every step in the direction of the concentration of the plan.

Here again we can take an illustration given us by the Bolshevik Party: the tremendous development of the socialist industrialization of the Soviet Union (which does not find comparison in any country in the history of the world) is the result of planned work. A plan of work, Bolshevik determination and continuous check-up brought the accomplishment of the Five-Year Plan in four years. Was the method of planning new to the Bolsheviks in 1928, when the foundation of the Plan was laid? It was not. It was through planned work that the Bolshevik Party throughout all its history went from victory to victory, was able in certain periods to retreat with small losses and coordinate its forces for new advances, was able to smash its enemies, consolidating the revolution.

The Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Lenin and later under the leadership of his best disciple, Stalin, at its conventions and plenums reviewed the results of past work and laid new plans and the control tasks for the future activities.

A Definite Goal

While deciding upon the new plans and tasks, the Party was at the same time orientating the masses of the Soviet Union toward the same goal, toward their specific tasks. Holding the steering wheel firmly in its hands in the direction of the goal, all the transmission belts were put into motion—Party apparatus, government apparatus, Soviets, trade unions, co-operatives and other mass organizations. The press and literature as formidable agitational instruments to move strongly forward on the road of the plan, to carry it into practice. Once on the way, the control tasks serve to check up the results step by step, to discover the weaknesses, to take the necessary readjustment, to set measures for overcoming the obstacle.

All energies are concentrated in the common effort. The carry-out of the plan with its multiple phases is a collective undertaking. Bolshevik self-criticism is not a simple critique of weakness, but the Bolshevik analytic method of discovering weaknesses and pointing out simultaneously the measures for overcoming them, the determination, the will to do it, the method of self-correction with the aim of strengthening their consciousness of the tasks to be performed.

Did we follow the Bolshevik example of planning, of concentrating our energies on the tasks flowing out of the plans? Are we taking the steps necessary to raise the understanding of the whole Party to the significance of the plan, to the tasks elaborated at our conventions and plenums?

No Check Up
It was not because the plans were wrong, the objectives impossible to be reached. Our major weakness of the party lay in the fact that our conventions and plenums were not mobilized and made conscious of the plans, of the next tasks, that no check-up was made, no control exercised. It was not because of planning's sake, not for fulfillment, it is enough to go over the Party

What we need is a ruthless struggle against the old traditions and methods that in practice are submerging the new ones, continuous reviewing, improving of new experiences, and a systematic check-up that shall prevent the old and bad practices from getting the upper hand again. Concentration work does not mean only directing of our energies in certain strategic places, but also concentration in all the phases of work that are part and parcel of the main problems before us: the building of the Party into a mass proletarian party.

Building Party.
Today there are thousands of American workers willing to join our ranks, that look to our Party as the champion in the struggle for the improvement of the conditions of the working class and for the final liberation of the proletariat. These workers enter the Party with enthusiasm, are the most active, and immediately recruit new members. After a while, however, these elements to a great extent become discouraged. From inside the Party looks differently to them than it appeared from without.

Only through extending the network of our shop nuclei, following the method of concentration, will we succeed in anchoring the Party in hundreds of shops and mines in the basic industries.

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Workers Describe How NRA Is Bosses' Machinery to Shift Burden of Crisis

NRA Committee Fails to Stop Painters' Strike

By a Painter Worker Correspondent

BRONX.—Boes Realty Corporation of Long Island employs 15 painters who receive \$18.20 per week for five days labor. In order that these painters should not be able to organize, it was compulsory for them to live in homes owned by the Boes Realty Corp. However, the painters felt that under the conditions they were working it was necessary for them to organize to receive a living wage and they went down on strike.

Those workers, who never belonged before to any workers' organization or union, were influenced by the capitalist press about the N.R.A. After striking a couple of days they went to the N.R.A. office for help to win the strike. Instead of helping them, they were informed that they had no right to go down on strike under the N.R.A. They were also told that their salary of \$18.20 per week is more than the Blanket living wage, which is \$17.50 per week for painters. After all the information they gave to the workers, the committee of the painters was also asked under which union they are striking.

The above reply of the officers of the N.R.A. opened the eyes of the workers and they realized what the Blue Eagle means for them.

After they left the N.R.A. office, the painters became very militant and continued picketing. The strikers also made a canvass of tenants living in the strike area for signatures. Several hundred tenants joined with the strikers.

The strike went on for a period of three weeks with the result that now the painters are receiving \$6 per day and other union conditions.

These painters organized themselves and called the Alteration Painters Union for leadership.

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Shoe Boss Makes Workers Share the NRA Minimum Pay

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)

LEWISTON, Me.—In our town, run by the shoe and cotton manufacturers, they applied the N.R.A. in a way of their own. They fired all the workers who don't make the minimum.

In the shoe factory where I work they fired all the trimmers, all girls, who used to average \$6 or \$7 a week. They told them to come back next day. When they came they made them sign a paper stating they don't work any longer for the manufacturer and compelled the strikers to hire the girls for \$1 a day or \$2 per 100 pairs.

A stitcher now get \$7.50 for 100 pairs so they added 93c so that he should take care of the trimming. It takes two days to finish 100 pairs. He gets \$6.43 but from that he has to pay \$2 to the trimmer so he really gets a wage cut, and the same applies to the girls, as they are making only \$5 a week, and they get away with it.

The boss also has other tricks. He makes us punch the card only two days in the week, the rest without punching, so he won't get caught that he doesn't pay the minimum.

Cambridge Rubber Co. Has Stock Enough to Last Year, Says Toiler
(By a Worker Correspondent)
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One worker here told me that the Cambridge Rubber Co. plant has got stock enough to close for one year. The workers at this plant had a small department strike last week but they only stopped for two hours and then started to work again because of lack of leadership.

The grievances of these workers are first the increased speed-up and the lousy wages, mostly \$12 and down. There is a non-political club being organized under the name of the Club Luisitania whose main tasks are to live as a human being should live. This club consists of Portuguese workers, and when I spoke with a few of them they told me straight that they will try their best to give lectures and meetings, etc., in which they will teach the workers the need of organization. So, comrades, let's give these workers a hand and see if we can't all be organized so that the next time the workers want to walk out on strike we will be able to help them.

NRA Office Studies Violation Complaints
By a Printing Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I was working in the Rapid Paper Cutting Co. (manufacturing paper boxes), as a printer for several months. There are over 100 workers in that shop, working 50 hours a week.

About three weeks ago the firm signed up with the NRA and was supposed to give the workers 40 hours a week with their former pay, but the workers are still worked 50 hours without any pay increases.

As soon as the firm signed up with the NRA I was fired and the boss took on a relative of his, paying him \$16 a week, while I was getting \$23 as an all around compositor and pressman.

I complained to the NRA office at Pennsylvania Hotel of the fact that the firm does not live up to the agreement on the code and was told that they would investigate and let me know. I was up there a week ago and was told that they have not yet investigated, because they have many other investigations to make.

The workers in the shop are very much dissatisfied.
—I. G.

Letters from Our Readers
"DAILY" AS ORGANIZER
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Comrade Editor:
The writer of this note is like thousands of other Party members who formerly said: "The Daily Worker is a flat paper," and never told the trouble to write to the editors to tell him what ideas they thought they had for improving the paper. We realize that only by us the districts helping can the Daily Worker continue to improve.

At our membership meeting last Sunday one of the brand new members said "We thought that Comrade Johnston was writing about us when he said: 'And among these most advanced elements who are entering our Party it is no accident that we find the most readers of the Daily Worker.'"

"We were so struck with the truth of the Open Letter as it was published in the Daily Worker, that we went around and gathered up the old Daily Workers that had that article by Comrade Browder on how to carry out the open letter into life and started a study course on it. Of course the result is that some of us are in the Party."

Roosevelt's Bonus to Vets Is Jobs in Labor Camps

Slander Ex-Soldiers as 'Bowery Bums,' Writes Recruit from Vermont Labor Camp

By A VET

NOTE:—Yesterday we printed the first part of this story by a veteran employed in one of the Roosevelt forced labor camps near Montpelier, Vermont. He described the difficult jobs of digging ditches and leading trucks which must be done by ex-soldiers, many of whom are undernourished and unable to do these hard tasks. This is the concluding part—Editor.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The veterans are all resentful of the administration of the forced labor camps, and the fact that they are made to perform such laborious tasks that they hold no good thoughts for the capitalists. Often I heard remarks when a clipping quoting Roosevelt's praise of the vets is posted on the bulletin board, "That's some more of Roosevelt's bull, and the rich intend to work us to death, after nearly starving us to death."

There are a few "patriots" in the camps. The men were about to protest in a body about the bad food, but were scared. When the men of Co. 2210 went on strike against the order of changing from denim to G.D.'s, it was lost because the Lt. Colonel Dusenbury told them that if they didn't change in 15 minutes they would all be fired from the camp. But dissatisfaction is general among the men.

Organization of Camps
The organization of all camps, and this is true of the boys' Citizen Convalescence camps, also strictly under the supervision of the War Department. In the vets camp, they are under the supervision of regular army officers. We have a Lt. Colonel over the camp, and are divided into several companies. Then there is a captain and two lieutenants. One of these lieutenants are supposed to look after the mess. The other over the work being done by the vets.

There are fines imposed by the captain with the approval of the colonel. These fines are direct orders of the War Department, we are told. Also if a vet has worked any number of days in any one month and for any reason he quits, his current pay earned is withheld and all he gets is transportation back home. Directly under the military officers are men appointed by the military, such as company commander (\$45.50 per month), company clerk (\$37 to \$45 per month), section leaders (\$45 per month), and squad leaders (\$30 per month), and squad leaders (\$30 per month). These men are appointed without the consent of the men and are locked up as stools by the men. There are also police taken from the ranks and deputized in Montpelier.

A 90-10 Man
He is known among the men as a 90-10 man, that the men must meet him 90 per cent and he meets them 10 per cent.

Transportation has been one of the points of trouble for the vets ever since we came to Vermont. The captain has time and again restricted the men. The use of the company truck is to be used only for church or baseball parties. Oftentimes the truck of the colored company would stop and pick up their white buddies, but I have yet to see the white buddies stop and pick them up. Why, the chauffeurs in our company hold themselves aloof from the rest of the men. On Saturday, August 26, a chauffeur was heard offering another chauffeur a black jack to use against the men when they refuse to get off.

This is the reward we veterans have gotten for making the "world safe for democracy"—we should say for Wall Street.

Wilson Packing Co. Cuts Pay Under NRA
By a Worker Correspondent
KANSAS CITY, Kan.—In the Icing Department of the Wilson Packing Co. we are supposed to get 40 hours a week, but never get it. We do not get under 32 hours, but never 40. Wages are 40 cents an hour. Two weeks before the code got into effect I worked 72 1/2 hours for 34 cents an hour, so it is clear I get less pay per week than I did before.

Few more men have been hired in my department and this means, for us who are working more speed-up, in addition to lower wages.

Letters from Our Readers
"DAILY" AS ORGANIZER
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Comrade Editor:
The workers here are getting starvation wages. One worker was fired outright for passing out leaflets for the union against the A. F. of L. Some were fired at the Michigan Steel and some were fired at the Great Lakes.

I have been giving Daily Workers out, free, and I have them Daily Workers to pay for and the people are glad to get them when you give them away. Even the little children run in behind me and ask me for a Daily Worker and I give them one, and their parents are in the house peeping out.

The month before last I got three six days in 17 1/2 month time and this month I got four days. In the next month I got my card for five days. That is to swell my head (to make me think times are getting better).

I meet lots of workers and they tell me Roosevelt is a good man. They tell me he has done more for the workers than Hoover. Now is the time I would be sending for more Daily Workers as the times are so bad.
—G. L.

WANTS TO SEE THE DAWN
Hunter, Ark.
Dear Editor:
I have long wanted to know what you were doing and saying. I am in my 66th year. I want to stay and I see how the American people solve this crossword puzzle. I am quite sure I see the one and only way, but it is the problem of the workers, and I want to see what the organ of the workers says about it.
Yours for a solution,
—W. P.



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
SPECIALISTS
II.
The average layman is not competent to choose a specialist for the simple reason that he has no standards by which he can make a choice. As far as an ordinary physician is concerned only an intelligent worker, in New York State, will look for the registration card which every doctor is enjoined to display in a prominent part of his office. This card is a guarantee that the man had graduated from a recognized medical school and that he had had a certain preliminary education before embarking upon the study of medicine. Of course, registration cards, as well as diplomas may sometimes be counterfeited, but such cases are becoming comparatively rare.

When it comes to the specialist, there are no standards for the laymen to go by. Neither the state nor the public have any check on the capacity or the qualifications of any physician who chooses to call himself a surgeon, a psychiatrist or a tonsil snatcher. The writer's license, for instance, authorizes him to practice medicine and surgery and no one could say him nay if he should decide to hold himself out as a surgeon and open the belly of his first trusting fool who enters his office.

The astonishing part of this state of affairs is not the apparent indifference of the public which is suffering from these abuses than this; but the fact that it has escaped the attention of the politicians. What we mean, naturally, is that the situation has escaped the vigilance of those bosses whose itching palms eternally scratch for graft.

After all, the licensing of physicians in these United States is nothing but a graft proposition, more simple than pure. If the State recognizes certain schools as competent to confer the degree of Doctor in Medicine, there is no educational reason why their graduates should have to take another examination within a couple of weeks after graduation. There is, however, a good excuse for graft. If you want the legal right to cut up or do your fellow man, you must pay us twenty-five to a hundred bucks, according to the state you want to practice in. If you move across the Hudson to New Jersey, you got to pay another hundred bucks. Should you, by chance, wish to practice during your vacation in Connecticut, we won't let you unless you come across with another century of simoleans. If you move across any state line, we are waiting to collect another bunch of cartwheels. When you register in any county you must pay down a few iron men. Each year, you got to register (in order to check on the checks) and for this privilege, you got to pay us more mazzama.

It is this opportunity for everlasting graft which is the best assurance that some day a law will be passed to regulate the specialists. Before any physician engages upon a specialty, he must show his mind's eye of proficiency in it and that he should have been in general practice, at least 10 years before becoming a specialist.

It is quite certain, however, that such a law will have so many loopholes that, like capitalistic laws, it will be more honored in the breach than in its observance. Unless—unless it is passed by Soviet America.
(To be continued.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Syphilis
Margaret S.—Please calm yourself! The chances are that you have not the disease. We received both your letters, but owing to the heavy mail we get, we are behind in our replies. It is nervous people like you who are the best customers of the quacks. It is the victims of syphilis (fear of syphilis), cancerophobia and gonorrhoeophobia who fill the coffers of the unscrupulous "healers" and spread their miraculous "cures" for it is easy to cure a disease that does not exist. We are writing you privately.

Books on Serology
Karl A.—You'll find books on the subject at the Academy of Medicine Library. You can read them there mornings; but you cannot borrow any. We believe that you'll be disappointed in your search for the serology information you need. It's learning to be a farmer from a book. You may learn more in five minutes from a sympathetic physician. We are writing you privately.

Pimples and Blackheads
Ruth A.—Washing your skin so often does not do it any good. Try to squeeze the pimples and blackheads, gently, at night before going to sleep. Before squeezing them, wash your face with warm water and Castile soap, then dry it thoroughly. After you have used the blackhead remover (not your fingers, which might carry infection) touch up the openings with tincture of iodine. The next morning remove any iodine stain that might have remained with a pellet of cotton dip. Do not rubbing alcohol. Dry the wet face by tapping it with cotton. Do not wash your face in the morning. Do not use cosmetics. Put out fats from your diet, drink plenty of water, cut down on your sweets and forget that there are such delicious and romantic things as sour pickles, hot dogs, pastrami and other spicy foods.

Mono-Diet
M. B., Brooklyn.—There is absolutely no scientific basis to the mono-diet. If your wife goes on a grape diet she will surely get stouter and may develop diabetes in the bargain. We are writing you privately about your Diet List 8B.

Senders desiring health information should address their letters to Dr. Paul Luttinger, c/o Daily Worker, 26 E. 12th St., New York City.



In the Home
Can You Make 'em Yourself?
With the woman whose figure is no longer slender, it is a question of being neat and attractive, as well as appearing slim. That is exactly what this simple house dress will do for you. You'll find the pointed seamings, semi-belted waistline and becoming collar slenderizing. Sleeves may be long or short. Easy to keep fresh and clean with cotton prints.

Pattern 2579 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with 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 SEIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Patterns by Mail Only.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL.
Chicago, Ill.
Comrade Editor:
For some time my sister (a religious church goer) could never understand why I bought the Daily Worker.

Well, when the six page issue came out I thought I would show her the improvements. As I turned the sheets she saw the Cooking Recipes and asked for them. Now I give her the Daily Worker, which she might read, as well as cut out the cooking recipes.

At first I thought the recipes took up so much space, but — I see they have their value now. — J. M.

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

THE STORY SO FAR: The crew of the S.S. Utah, after the boat has stopped at Copenhagen, Helsingfors, and Leningrad, U.S.S.R., return to their boat, deeply impressed by what they have seen in the Soviet port, as contrasted with the ports in the other countries. So, when they are awakened at 4:30 one morning and have to wait around for an hour before beginning work; and when they are ordered to work on Sunday, their day off, they refuse. In this move their leader is Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Yesterday you read how the seamen, after organizing for the strike, held their ranks solidly and stood for their demands before the threats of the Captain. Now read on:

INSTALLMENT 27 A Question of Tactics.

WELL, what are we going to do now? demanded the Polack. Some of the others looked worried, too. "Do you know what the mate was hinting at, broke out the Professor, his eyes as big as his spectacles. "MUTINY! Know what that means?" He looked impressively at Slim. "I think I've heard the word before," replied Slim coolly. "Hey, come back here!" Gunnar started after the little Finn. "Where you going?" "Up to see the captain," answered he, weakly. "Come back here," repeated Gunnar, starting to grab him. "When we go up to see the captain, we'll all go together," said Slim. "We elected a committee: Gunnar, the Professor, and myself. That's plenty."

"You heard what the mate said," broke in Lag, "what's the use of making extra trouble?" "Yeah," agreed the Polack, "we all got to go up." "What for?" insisted Slim. "Didn't we elect a committee? You scared just because he said bolshevik?" "It ain't that," insisted Lag, "but it will look better for us."

"Sure," agreed the Polack, "then he won't have any comeback." The little union man spoke up from the bench: "That's what I been thinking in the first place." Here was a question of tactics. By attempting to force these three men, they might split the front which until then they had held so firm. On the other hand, what would be lost by going up all in a body? If the committee set a good example up there, these men would gain a lesson in militancy. "All right," said Slim aloud, "we'll all go up together. This time since you insist on it. But when it comes to talking, remember, let the Committee talk for all!"

Strike Committee at the Wheel.

CAPTAIN Hortens was sitting behind a green covered table when the men came in. The mate and boss were standing at the far end of the room. The Captain waited a minute. The second mate came in, closed the door after him, and remained standing there. The mate and boss were at the other door. The only other way out of the saloon was through the pantry door, which was locked. A couple of husky shoulder blows could force it.

The Captain had his dress uniform on. His gold-braided cap lay on the table. He glanced at the men, stretched out in a row in front of him, marking each one individually. He cleared his throat importantly and began: "Men, Mr. Calder, the chief mate, tells me you have refused to turn to today, because it is Sunday. Now, some of you men have been with me long enough to know that I never turn the deck gang on a Sunday unless I have to. This is a case where I have got to have Number Four and Five holds cleaned out by tomorrow morning for a load of paper which is waiting for us in Bauma. The whole job could have been finished by 4 o'clock if you had put your backs to it. Now what's holding you back men—or who?"

At this last word Slim glanced sharply at the Captain. But he seemed to be looking elsewhere. Gunnar broke the silence: "Look here, Captain. This is my fifth trip on the Utah now and I've never kicked before. But it looks to me like conditions are getting worse all the time."

"In which way?" demanded the Captain. "In every way. Every time we get into a port, or leave a port, it's always on our time, or there's some extra work to do. This trip it was the same story in New York, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and now Leningrad. This morning we had to get up at half past four, then hang around for nothing until six, with no breakfast or nothing."

"For Christ's sake," broke in the mate, "we heard all that before. This morning's done and over with. Forget it."

"Yes," started Gunnar, "and what's more..."

know." He turned to the other men, and picked out Lag. "Do you refuse to put in a couple of hours of extra work for me, Lag?"

SLIM saw the Captain's game and quickly broke in: "Look here, Captain. There's no use asking all these questions. The crew has decided..." "SHUT UP!" the Captain's face blazed purple. His calm superiority was gone now. He got up. The mate took a step toward Slim. Stanley squared his shoulders. "Another word out of you," the Captain's words were steel "and I'll put you in irons, you G-o-o-d d-a-m-n R-e-e-d!"

SLIM bit his lip to restrain himself from saying and doing what was surging through him. Better let the Captain do something first. He felt the blood thumping in his ears, but did not move. "G-o-o-d d-a-m-n R-e-e-d," repeated the Captain, hoping to provoke Slim. Then he burst out: "And the rest of you! Do you know what I can do to you for this? Put you all in irons, and then have you sent to jail in the States for mutiny!"

He paused a minute, waiting for signs of weakening, and inwardly gloating in this show of power he held over these men. His eye fell on Lag and the little Finn, who were standing together: "And you two! You haven't even got your citizenship papers, do you know what you'll get for this, don't you?" The men looked as though they knew very well what blackball and deportation meant. There was a moment's silence. Deadlock.

"Look here, Captain!" A new voice was speaking—the deskboy Prof! To the surprise of the men, the Captain let him speak. "This thing can be settled. All we want is a dollar an hour overtime and a free day in port tomorrow, besides a free day in port for every Sunday spent at sea. If you agree to this, we'll turn too at once!" The Captain looked at him, and then at the mate. But the mate looked dumb and in turn looked at the deskboy who looked just as dumb. "A dollar an hour, and a day off!" echoed the Captain, not believing his ears. "Who's asking this?" "All of us! If you agree to that, we turn at once!" exclaimed the Professor hopefully.

Upon which the Captain stiffened. This company does not pay the ship's crew any overtime, and never has paid any, on no ship. "Well, this is a good time to start a new practice," muttered Slim. The Captain pretended not to have heard, and continued addressing the Professor. Besides, such a thing as paying overtime is not up to me, it's up to the Company."

"Well, I don't know why the Company shouldn't pay overtime," insisted the Professor. "I know for a fact that they make plenty of money on their freight and mail contracts, let alone their passenger business."

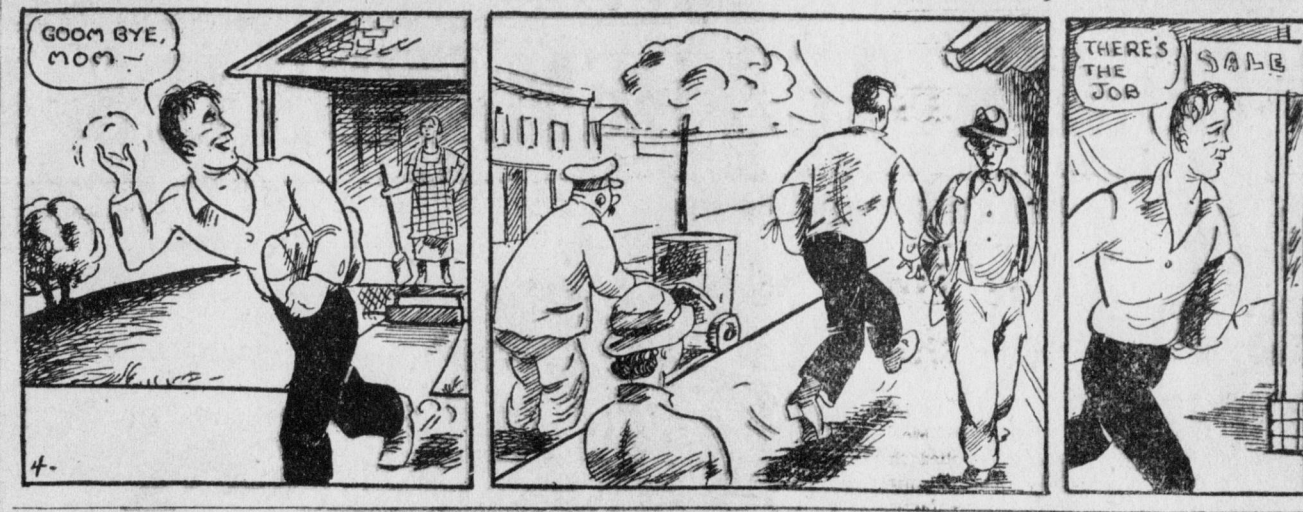
"You mean that if I do then," returned the Captain coldly. He considered a moment, tapping nervously on the table. "So that's what you all want, a dollar an hour and a free day, hey?" The men nodded.

WELL, I will tell you what I'll do. As you know, I am only Master of the vessel owned by the Franklin Lines. I have no right to pay wages other than specified in the articles. In the first analysis, I am only a paid worker myself, but I will do whatever I can for you if you men will be reasonable. I will let you have the free day in port tomorrow. The future free days you will also get—in New York."

The Captain could not restrain his hate sufficiently to entirely hide the threat which lay behind these words. "As to the matter of overtime wages, I promise to take this up with the company as soon as we get to New York, and to do what I can."

The Captain cleared his throat. "That's fair enough, isn't it?" He turned to the boss. "Boss'n, you mark down the exact time each man puts in, and give me the record when the job is done."

JIM MARTIN



Hollywood Letter 'Shoot the Extra!'--Unskilled Labor in the Film Industry

By ARTHUR FAIRCCHILD. "THREE HUNDRED SAILORS ACT AS EXTRAS IN HOLLYWOOD PICTURES." "EXTRAS ASK MARY PICKFORD TO APPEAL TO NRA FOR THEM."

These two headlines, appearing within a few days of each other, are self-explanatory to those who understand Hollywood methods; to others it should be explained that they indicate the exploitation and hypocrisy that is peculiar to the "city of film."

When 300 sailors are hired to work as extras, you may be sure that they are offered by the Government with-out compensation being asked from the producers. Thus, 300 more workers are deprived of wages by the pretenses sponsoring unemployment relief in the form of NRA. (We Do Our Part—to keep them unemployed.)

America's Sweetheart As for Mary Pickford, she was the first to burst into print with a defense of the "poor Hollywood extra." They were underpaid and underdogs, said Mary in a published appeal to NRA's Labor Advisory Board, some weeks ago. Taking Mary seriously, a group of extras in New York sent her a wire asking that she appear before the Board in Washington and present their case. But Mary was too busy; she couldn't possibly go to Washington.

The truth of the matter lies in Mary Pickford's desire for publicity, especially at this time when the lady's popularity is waning. To further believe that she would assist workers when she herself is a producer and an employer of extras, would be like having faith in the NRA. "America's Sweetheart" saw a swell chance for publicity and she grabbed it in a hurry.

Exploitation of Extras belongs in a category directly from that of any other type of American worker. They are, as you may know, mob-scene actors engaged by the day, and paid at the conclusion of each day's work. Because of the tremendous number of extras in Hollywood, their earnings, if reckoned on a yearly basis, are extremely small. It is not uncommon for extras to work but three or four days a year; the rest of the time they spend in plodding from one studio to the other in search of the one day's job.

The glamour of Hollywood attracts thousands of screen-struck persons, young and old, each feeling greatness will be theirs once they get inside the holy studio portals. Each year thousands arrive expecting stardom and remain as extras. Today there are known to be over 12,000 extras in and around Hollywood, and there is work enough for only 600 every day.

Fair Living for Only 200 Of the entire 12,000 but 200 receive a fair living from this work. They work possibly three to four days a week and receive on an average of \$7.50 per day. These few privileged count as assets, appearance of special characteristics, which classify them as types; or they may be on the preferential lists of the studio employment office or of the Central Casting Office, controlled by the Will Hays organization. Special relationships, in the case of girls, with directors, assistant directors or executives, give them a place on the preferred list. It amounts to prostitution usually, with payment made via the preferred list.

The Central Casting Office originated with Will Hays some years ago, when news of the scandalous treatment of girls reached the outer world. It was intended to parcel out work fairly, remove the commission evil, and permanently eradicate the preferred list. Within the past two weeks, Central and its manager, want to get paid today!

What They Didn't Tell Him



Stage and Screen 'Kultur,' Hitler Satire, With Charles Coburn, Opens at Mansfield Theatre Sept. 18

"Kultur," a dramatic satire dealing with the Hitler regime, will be presented by J. V. Vincent at the Mansfield Theatre on Monday evening, Sept. 18. The play was adapted from the German of Dr. Theodore Weachter by Adolph Philipp who staged the production. Charles Coburn heads the cast, which also includes Madeline Grey, Alan Ward, Craze Ward, Wathelin Lowry and Lester Allen. "Amourette," a comedy by Claire Kummer, is announced by Peters and Spiller, producers of "One Sunday Afternoon," opening on Broadway Sept. 25. Leo Bulgakov is directing the play and the cast includes Francesca Brunning, Arthur Aylesworth, Tom Morrison and Frances Halliday. "Heat Lightning," the new play by Leon Abrams and George Abbott, originally scheduled for Thursday night, will open on Friday at the Booth Theatre.

"A Trip To Pressburg," by Leo Perutz, adapted from the German by Harold Johnson, will be placed in rehearsal yesterday by the Shuberts. Pola Negro and Richard Whort will play the leading roles.

Mooney Film Being Shown at the Bijou Theatre "The Strange Case of Thomas Mooney" is now being featured at the Bijou Theatre, Avenue B and 12th Street. The picture is an account of the significant episodes of the case, beginning with the Preparedness Parade in which the explosion occurred and ending with a plea by Mooney himself for vindication. The Dreidreier appears in the introduction and explains how and why he became interested in Mooney. The added attractions are "Ann Carver's Profession" and "Gigolettes of Paris."

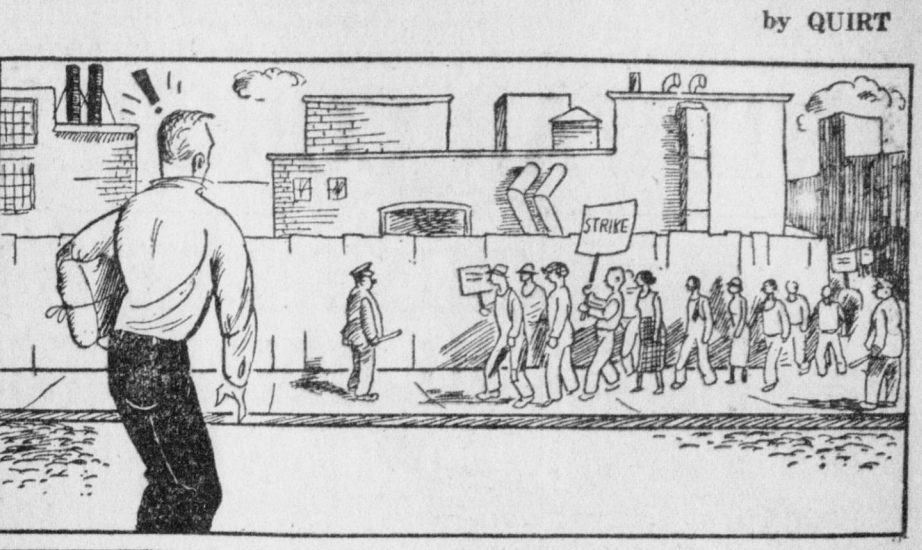
Producers and acting as a company union, will occasionally send out, for effect, a feeble call in behalf of the extra. It will arouse interest for a day, but when it appears as if it may grow into a sizable movement, the idea is hastily strangled and buried.

As indicated in the first part of this article, the government and its NRA machine are aiding beautifully in increasing the misery of this class of workers. Certainly there is a surplus of extras in Hollywood, and if the Roosevelt machine is to practice the same theory used in the case of "surplus" cotton, wheat and so on, they may well observe Sogolov's cartoon in the current New Masses and follow the suggestion: shoot the surplus extras and another problem will be solved by General Johnson's army!

Story Minor's Life Robert Minor's Life Story Concluded in Tomorrow's 'Daily' The third and last installment of Philip Sterling's life-story of Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor of New York, will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker. It will include the history of his political activities during the war and after, and bring the story up to the present. Don't miss this last article!

Deeds of the Negro Bourgeoisie Booker T. Washington is the spiritual father of the Negro upper class today, and his philosophy pervades the Negro colleges and schools. What this policy leads to is best shown by the incident at Tuskegee Institute during the struggle of the Tallapoosa croppers with the deputies and land owners last December, when a wounded Negro cropper who sought refuge at the institute was turned over to the Bourbon authorities to be killed in jail. The advancement that Tuskegee has been able to attain is demonstrated by the fact that the number of Negroes permitted to vote in that town can be counted on the fingers of one hand and that its graduates, as well equipped as whites in their particular field, must work as porters, janitors or scrub boys, if they find work at all. The same holds generally true for the other Negro institutions of higher learning. The present-day followers and step-children of Booker T. Washington, including those with a tinge of pink, like Schuyler, are bankrupt. For it is necessary, not to try to worm oneself into a comfortable hole in a rotten system, but strike at the very roots of that system until it is overthrown.

Now-Working Class Education With the opening of the Workers' School in Harlem a beginning is made towards breaking the monopoly in Negro education of the white ruling class and the Negro reformists. Here the working class returns to administer their own education. It is education with a definite class purpose. There is nothing about it of meek acceptance of the rule of American imperialism. The servile prating of the so-called race leaders is replaced by a new, aggressive, self-assertive tone. The workers of Harlem come to this school not merely to be educated, but to be better equipped for the struggle for Negro liberation. The School is in a sense



The Power Station in Harlem; Negro Education in America Since the Civil War Days

A new type of education for the Negro is to be formally instituted when the Workers' School opens in Harlem this fall. As among other peoples oppressed and forcibly retarded by imperialism, there is among the Negro people of the United States an intense desire and striving for education.

This education has been administered in partial doses for the most part directly by the white ruling class. The cry for equal and free public education was raised by the Negro people together with other demands in the period immediately following upon the Civil War. Hardly had chattel slavery been overthrown, when the Negro masses entered upon the struggle for a free school system equal to that enjoyed by the white masses, such as it was. For a time during the period of the revolutionary Reconstruction government in the South, this demand was at least partially being realized. In a number of Southern states Negroes acted as superintendents of the state educational system, eloquent testimony to the fact that the Negro people were in the forefront of history, the principal driving force in the South against the old slave institutions.

Lost Few Gains in 1870's With the desertion of the cause of the Negro people by the Northern ruling class in the 1870's, the Negro masses in the South were enserfed, and whatever rights they had won were taken away from them or abridged. Among these abridged rights was the right to public education. To this day in the South 30 per cent of the Negro children do not go to school at all, others only for a few months or a year. The school facilities are inferior, the teachers paid very little, and state appropriations for the Jim-crow school system discriminate heavily against the Negroes.

In the North the Negro people have been able to participate, with certain limitations arising out of segregation, in the benefits of a school system dominated entirely by the white ruling class. Past Negro Misdemeanors Liberals and reformists generally like to point to the Negro schools as an example of the progress made by the Negroes since the Civil War. Booker T. Washington, who is generally hailed along with Frederick Douglass as one of the foremost of the earlier Negro leaders, founded his school at Tuskegee, Alabama, on the principle that the Negro would have to lift himself and make himself equal to the white man before he can hope for an education. His whole philosophy was based on an acceptance of the lot of the Negro people and the theory of white superiority. He became famous, especially with the white ruling class, after his speech at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta in 1876, in which he said raising his hand with his fingers as far apart as they would go:

"In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers of this hand, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." Deeds of the Negro Bourgeoisie Booker T. Washington is the spiritual father of the Negro upper class today, and his philosophy pervades the Negro colleges and schools. What this policy leads to is best shown by the incident at Tuskegee Institute during the struggle of the Tallapoosa croppers with the deputies and land owners last December, when a wounded Negro cropper who sought refuge at the institute was turned over to the Bourbon authorities to be killed in jail. The advancement that Tuskegee has been able to attain is demonstrated by the fact that the number of Negroes permitted to vote in that town can be counted on the fingers of one hand and that its graduates, as well equipped as whites in their particular field, must work as porters, janitors or scrub boys, if they find work at all. The same holds generally true for the other Negro institutions of higher learning. The present-day followers and step-children of Booker T. Washington, including those with a tinge of pink, like Schuyler, are bankrupt. For it is necessary, not to try to worm oneself into a comfortable hole in a rotten system, but strike at the very roots of that system until it is overthrown.

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an outgrowth of the Scottsboro movement and all it symbolizes. Just as in the movement to free the Scottsboro boys the working class rose to take the leadership, so in this movement for a useful education that will be of service to the liberation struggle, the working class also takes the lead. As in the Scottsboro movement, there will be many non-workers who have broken away from the domination of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Uncle DuBois, and wish to be re-educated in a revolutionary way.

This school can become the counterpart of Tuskegee, serving as a power station for the current of the class struggle. Its classrooms must produce men and women ready to play a leading role in the struggle for Negro liberation and working class freedom. WHAT'S ON- Wednesday DR. STAMLER WILL LECTURE ON "THE CUBAN SITUATION" at 2700 Bronx Pk., East at 8:30 p.m. DAILY WORKER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT WILL CO-OPERATE WITH U. U. L. UNIONS, MASS ORGANIZATIONS and C. P. Units for the upholding of the DAILY WORKER. Ads help to support the "Daily." Send all information to Business Office, 50 West 12th St., 14th floor, or telephone AL 4-7855. "1905" MOVIE SHOWING, Workers Center, 50 E. 12th St., Aspicase Section 2, C.P. 50 per cent. Proceeds to Daily Worker. WHAT IS THE NRA - Open Air Rally, Speakers, Robert Minor, Grace Hutchins, Alice Trepal at Intervale and Wilkins Aves., Aspicase, Friends of the Soviet Union. DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEER CHORUS is beginning the rehearsals at 35 E. 12th St. Workers and students are invited and asked to bring their friends with them. ALL GREETINGS FOR THE PARTY ANNIVERSARY SHOULD BE SENT TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER IMMEDIATELY. REGISTRATION NOW ON FOR THE WORKERS' SCHOOL, Fall Term. Office: 35 E. 12th St., Room 301. Thursday SYMPOSIUM—"THE COMING WAR." Speakers: A. J. Muste, Dr. S. Levoy, Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., at 8:15 p.m. Mt. Eden Branch F. S. U. SACCO-VANZETTI BRANCH I. L. D. general meeting at 792 E. Tremont Ave. Election of Executive Committee. Discussion: May on the Three Months' Plan and N. R. A. All invited. ATTENTION Y.C.L. All Section Young Worker and Literature Directors are urged to attend very important meeting Thursday, September 14, 1933 at the District Office at 8 p.m. LAST DAYS—3 SOVIET PRODUCTIONS THE DAILY WORKER says:—"To see this picture is to be a spectator, a witness—more, a participant!—in the momentous struggle of the Baku workers—a picture which no worker should fail to see." THE WORKERS' ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE 15 p.m. to 1 p.m. etc. Sat., Sun. and Holidays. WEDNESDAY SEPT. 13th, at 8:30 P. M. A Soviet Film Version of Gorki's Famous Novel "MOTHER." "1905" Masterpiece of the Great Soviet Director PUDOVKIN. Also "BUILDING SOCIALISM IN U. S. S. R." and "LENIN," the great revolutionist in action. Dancing after the Movies - Admission 20c; at Door 25c WORKERS' CENTER, 35 EAST 12th STREET. Auspicase: Sec. 2, Communist Party.—50% of Proceeds for Daily Worker. COME AND ENJOY BOSTON, Mass. INTERNATIONAL CABARET and COSTUME NITE New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., ROXBURY, Mass. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 Dancing; Floor Show; Costumes; Refreshments; Guest Artist SUBSCRIPTION 25c - - - Auspicase: American Workers Chorus. NEWARK, N. J. EARL BROWDER General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. will be the principal speaker at the GRAND CONCERT Celebrating the 14th Anniversary of Communist Party of U.S. SATURDAY 16 SEPTEMBER 1933 8:00 P. M. Mae Gliberman, Concert Pianist Mendelssohn Trio, in a varied selection of classical compositions. Working Class Chorus, in revolutionary songs. The Workers Laboratory Theater from New York, in revolutionary sketches. at the Y.M. & Y.W.H. AUDITORIUM W. Kinney and High Streets Newark, N. J. ADMISSION—EMPLOYED, 50 CENTS; UNEMPLOYED, 10 CENTS. Auspicase: Communist Party, District No. 14, 7 Charlton St., Newark, N. J.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

Using in WJZ-760 Kc. TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS WEAF-660 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music. 7:15—Holtz Orch. 7:30—Lum and Abner. 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch. 8:00—Olson Orch.; Fanny Brice, Comedienne. 8:30—Napoleon Orch.; Merrill Lee, Songs; Male Trio. 9:00—Conrad Tibault, Baritone; Grofe Orch. 9:15—Trappers Music. 9:30—One Man's Family—Sketch. 10:00—Corn Cobs Pipe Club. 10:30—Merchants Association of New York. Dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania; Speakers, General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator; Louis K. Comstock, President Merchants Association. 11:00—Davis Orch. 11:15—Rogers Orchestra. 11:30—Dance Orch. 12:00—Ralph Kirby, Songs. 12:45 A. M.—Savite Orch. WOR-710 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick. 7:15—Jack Arthur, Songs. 7:30—The Count of Monte Cristo—Sketch. 7:45—News—Gabriel Heatter. 8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama. 8:15—Veronica Wiggins, Contralto. 8:30—Eveline Liebling's Old Singing Master. 9:00—Condon Louis K. Comstock, Olan and Arden, Piano Duo. 9:15—Macy and Smalls, Songs. 9:30—Variety Musicals. 10:00—Wilburforce Quartet. 10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Reed. 10:30—Market and Halsey Street Playhouse. 11:00—Time, Weather. 11:02—Scott Orch. 11:30—Lamb Orch. 12:00—Robbins Orch. WJZ-760 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy. 7:15—The Merry Old England. 7:30—Cyrena and Gardin, Contralto; Walter Gold, Piano. 7:45—Hilmer Ensemble. 8:00—Crime Scene—It Couldn't Happen. 8:30—Polish and Perimeter—Sketch. 8:45—Jesters Trio. 9:00—American Legion Program—Dramatic Sketch. 9:15—Wages and Savings under the NRA. 9:30—Owen D. Young. 9:30—Ortiz Tirafo, Tenor. 10:00—Shield Orch.; Ruth Lyons, Soprano; Edward Davis, Baritone. 10:30—Presentation of Woodcott Gibbs Medal to Dr. Richard Willstätter of Jena, Germany, at American Chemical Society Meeting, Chicago. 11:00—Hilbilly Songs. 11:15—The Poet. 11:30—Denny Orch. 12:00—Mills Orch. 12:30 A. M.—King Orch. WABC-860 Kc. 7:00 P. M.—Morton Downey, Songs. 7:15—Denny Orch. 7:30—Marty Orch.; Travelers Quartet. 7:45—News—Boas Carter. 8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; 7:30—The Poet. 8:15—News—Edwin E. Hill. 8:30—Metropolitan's Orch. 9:00—Irving S. Cobb, Stories; Goodman. 9:15—Kate Smith, Songs. 9:30—Lombard Orch.; Burns and Allen. 10:00—Waring Orch.; H. Richman, Songs; Milton Berle, Comedian. 10:30—Alexander Westcott—Town Crier. 10:45—Symphony Orch. 11:15—Vera Van, Contralto. 11:30—Davis Orch. 12:00—Rapp Orch. 12:30 A. M.—Gray Orch. 1:00—Light Orch.

ANTI-WAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE DEMANDS U.S. HANDS OFF CUBA

What a World

By Michael Gold

Our Own Flesh and Blood

"Which is the newspaper most valuable, interesting and necessary to the American working class? Without a doubt, the Daily Worker, for here one reads the suppressed news of the submerged nation within a nation."

When one writes this way about the Daily Worker, very often it is mistaken for a kind of exaggerated loyalty. The Daily Worker is not perfect, yet I would repeat anywhere the things I say above.

A brief army bulletin on the battlefield is infinitely more exciting and creative than a mountain of Sunday newspapers. Any class fighting for power needs stimulating news. It needs to be led somewhere and told why. In the horrible and sordid reality of their daily struggle, the Workers need to be reminded constantly of their historic mission, and inspired with the epic poetry of Revolution.

And, of course, this is what the Daily Worker does, and what the New York Times does not attempt to do, i. e. for the workers.

"This is why workers in jail or other isolation crave the Daily Worker first, and then any other sheet. It is so strange? It shouldn't be any stranger than if you offered a mother the choice of the Empire State Building or her own child, and she chose, quite normally, her own flesh and blood."

A Comparison That May Be Odius

I have before me a copy of the New York Times of Saturday, September 9, 1933, and the Daily Worker of the same date. It might be interesting to compare these two sheets, each the voice of opposing classes. The New York Times has generally sought to avoid cheap sensationalism, only occasionally going tabloid when tempted by some fine juicy circulation-building epic of smut like the Judd-Gray case. But who could blame a business man for being seduced by the Dollar? It is not human? Even a child has a nose, a heart, likewise a nervous pocketbook? So let us forgive the New York Times for printing millions of words of testimony in all the big recent sex-murders.

The Scotchman's egg, it is said, has been laid at various places of the commercial moon. On the whole, the New York Times has set for itself the highest standard of any capitalist newspaper, and it maintained this standard. It is perhaps the best capitalist sheet in America, and the most complete and daily history of the epoch. It purports to be strictly neutral in its reporting, a claim all American papers make. Yes, the Times is the high priest in the temple of objective news, for one of its chief aims is to keep the news complete and daily history of the epoch. It gives more coverage to historic events than any other American paper, printing in full many documents that would seem to belong in the archives, and not in a daily paper.

Yet, this respectable historian, this collective Maccann of our period, was caught in a whole series of anti-Soviet lies, forgeries and slanders no less than Walter Lippmann. It has also frequently printed distorted and malicious accounts of Communist events in this country.

But let us temporarily forget this, also though, father, they know exactly what they do. Being truthful about Communism would help it along. So good old Grandfather Times cannot help occasionally slipping out of his old-fashioned girdle of neutrality and tearing off the other capitalist war-wolves on a lying and stammering raid against the working class.

A Picture of the World

But here is the New York Times of September 9th last, an average day typical of our period. On the first page of this immense 36-page paper, one finds next to the masthead, a box with the words, "All the News that's Fit to Print." This has been the proud boast of this paper for some 40 odd years, but nobody has yet been able to explain what the words mean. They probably have some vague appeal to suburban fathers with 16 year-old daughters. Who can tell about these mysteries? Anyway, next to this assurance of purity, is the Blue Nira-bird, with another assurance, "we do our part." And if you analyze this slogan, it means as little as the other. Who is doing what part, and for whom? Is it something patriotic, or is it the vulgarity of a new Florida boom?

The first page of any paper is a picture of its world. The New York Times has the best of first pages daily, and reading Saturday the 9th's headlines is to live vividly in all the horror and chaos of the capitalist nightmare.

Tammany is trying to jam through a grafting tax program, and is being fought by other capitalists. Yes, Tammany even suggests a capital levy, and it alarms the bankers, though the city bonds go up. Roosevelt, in the next column, appeals "for people's help to relieve the needy."

"The President and his wife, starting mobilization," puts individuals aid beyond the governments." Back to the old Hoover policy of no federal aid to the unemployed, only this disgusting charity appeal, this hypocritical soap appeal to the poor to help those even poorer (thus saving the rich) Faisal of Iraq dies suddenly in Bern, the Arab king who was England's puppet; his son, the new King, a little dark-skinned British gentleman educated very carefully at Harrow. Former Kaiser

CALLS FOR PICKETING OF ALL FEDERAL OFFICES TO FORCE WARSHIP RECALL

Declares Cuban Crisis Most Urgent Concern of Congress—Calls on All Supporters to Wire Protest to Roosevelt

NEW YORK—Calling the Cuban crisis the most urgent concern of the United States Congress Against War, the arrangements committee for the Congress, representing 109 organizations with over 700,000 members, yesterday called on all workers, farmers, and other supporters of the Congress to demonstrate and picket before all U. S. government offices.

"We therefore call upon all workers and farmers, upon all opponents of war, to demand the withdrawal of United States warships from Cuban waters. We call upon all supporters of our Congress to wire immediately to this effect to President Roosevelt. We call upon all workers, farmers, and all Congress supporters to demonstrate and picket before all governmental offices. The time is short. We must act now."

The United States Congress Against War opens in New York Sept. 29, with two mass receptions to the delegates, in St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., and in Mecca Temple, 135 W. 55th St. Congress sessions will be held Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 in St. Nicholas Arena.

Chinese Anti-Red Forces Ready To Fall Back to Sea

Canton General Will Make Stand in Seaport

FOOCHOW, Sept. 11.—General Tsai Ting-kai, commanding the 19th Route Army, has been forced to abandon all serious resistance to the Chinese Red Army in North Fukien province, and to make his stand in this fortified seaport, under the guns of American, British, Japanese, and Chinese gunboats.

Although a semblance of resistance is still offered by the government troops to the Chinese Soviet forces which are besieging Kiating, 100 miles northwest of here, the back of the government resistance is broken, and the Fukien hinterland is virtually in Communist hands.

Machine guns are mounted on all the walls of Fochow, and 20 fortifications are being thrown up outside the walls. This is no threat to the Red Army, which did not plan on taking Fochow itself, but only to establish their power in the rich farming regions of the province, in which they are fast succeeding.

No Warships, Only Tugboats in Cuba, Says Roosevelt Aid

President "Too Busy" Getting Fish to See Delegation

NEW YORK—"Those aren't warships in Cuba; they're tugboats." So Louis H. Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, answered a delegation which presented him with a memorandum from the Cuban government that "maintained order"; that the administration had convinced the representatives of Latin-American nations of its "good intentions."

The delegation answered that they spoke for the Latin-American masses, not for their puppet governments; that the whole record of the United States in Cuba since 1898 was one of intervention; that the United States government would not allow any government to be set up in Cuba which it did not approve.

President Roosevelt, who was "too busy with the odes" to see the delegation which presented him with the memorandum, was being urged to see the delegation, and as the anti-intervention delegation left the White House, a platinum blonde, "Miss America," was being ushered in.

African Negro Court Flogs White Offender; British Send Marines

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Sept. 12.—Turning the tables on the British oppressors of the South African Negroes, a native court in Bechuanaland is reported to have ordered a white man flogged after his having made repeated assaults on Negro women.

Vice-Admiral E. R. G. Evans is on his way from here to Serowe, capital of Bechuanaland, with 100 marines and 100 sailors to make an "investigation."

Red Aid Challenges Prosecutor to Deny Nazi Fire Guilt

As Trial of Communists Nears, Defense Makes Public Part of Mass of Evidence Showing Nazis Set Fire to the Dutch Embassy for an Inter-pret?

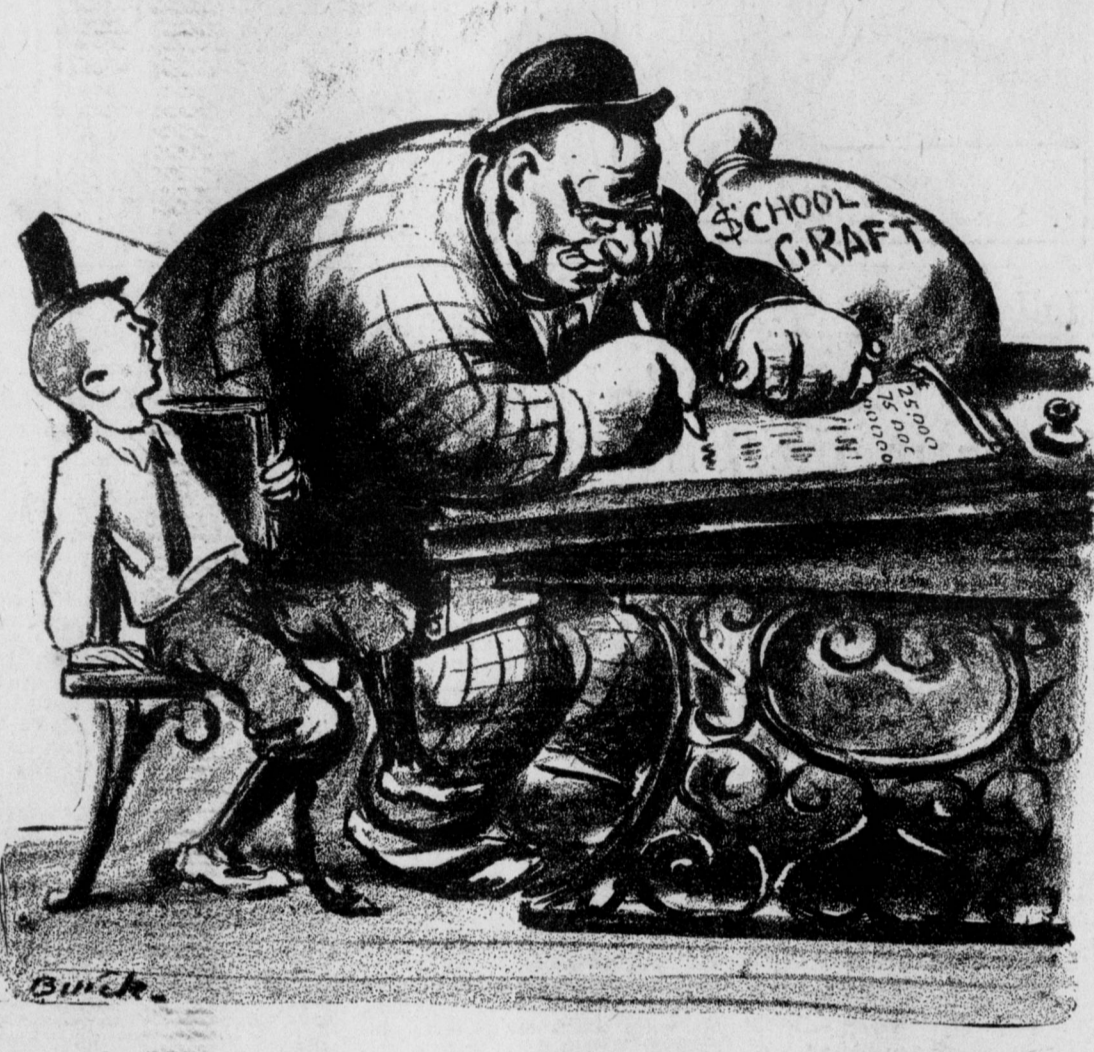
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SHARING THE SEAT!



Paris Police Club 5 City Suicides in One Morning, Police Report

PARIS, Sept. 12.—More than 60 were injured and a large number in jail today after the Paris police last night attacked an anti-Fascist overflow meeting near Wagram Hall.

The meeting was called to protest against the forthcoming "trial" in Leipzig, September 21, of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagoi Popoff, Communist leaders accused of the fire set by Nazis which burned down the Reichstag on February 27.

The hall was jammed with 6,000 persons, and thousands more attempted to hold an overflow meeting outside, when the police charged. At the meeting, Vincent de Moro-Giafferri and Henri Torres, two of France's best-known lawyers, read documents proving that the Nazis had set the fire for which they have put the Communists on trial for their lives.

Plan Hunger March in Los Angeles, Calif.; Relief Cut 40 P. C.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 12.—A county hunger march for October 2 will be planned at a United Front Conference which is scheduled for Sept. 17. Arrangements to call the conference was made at a previous gathering where delegates representing 10,000 workers were present.

Relief to the jobless is now 40 per cent less than it was last June. About a half million people are dependent on county relief, yet the charity lists are being cut daily.

Investigator Tells Mother to Get Ready For the Eviction

NEW YORK—After having first his gas and then his electricity shut off, Klein, a cotton goods worker, was finally evicted from his home at 707 E. 181st St., Friday.

The investigator from the Home Relief Bureau came to Mrs. Klein (without a rent check) and told her to get her four children and the furniture prepared for being thrown out on the street. Klein has been unemployed two years.

Buffalo Unemployed Get Relief Increase

BUFFALO, N. Y.—As a result of the strike of 3,500 relief workers, led by the Unemployed Council, against the City Welfare and for increased relief, the City Welfare was forced recently to give a 5 and 10 per cent increase on all grocery orders.

With the sharp increase in prices, however, this relief increase is entirely wiped out and the newly-formed federation of all unemployed organizations intends to fight for greater relief increases.

Red Aid Challenges Prosecutor to Deny Nazi Fire Guilt

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5 City Suicides in One Morning, Police Report

NEW YORK—Five suicides in one morning were reported in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity by police stations yesterday.

James Labratt, 39, unable to get a job since he was released from prison, ended his life by taking poison at his home, 511 Second Avenue, where he lived with his mother and 15-year old son.

He was recently released on parole from Clinton prison where he had served four years and two months. He left a note saying that circumstances make it impossible for him to go straight and rather than cause his mother further grief, he was "taking the easiest way out." His mother supported the family by doing cleaning.

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No Need to Fight U.S. Fascist Danger, Socialist Leader Says

Panken Confesses Desire to "Prevent Revolution"; Other Delegate Admits Socialist Parties Will Repeat 1914 Betrayals

By M. H.

YESTERDAY morning, a leading Socialist delegate to the recent Paris Conference of the Socialist Second International stepped off the boat, and delivered to the assembled capitalist reporters a condensed report of what he had done at the Paris meeting. He declared:

"I made it clear at the International Conference that we are not concerned in America with the fear of Fascism. We are an international country, and not a national, and that is our guarantee against Fascism. I differed from some of my colleagues as they insisted that we stress revolution while I contend that democracy should be used as a weapon to prevent revolution."

That is one report of a Socialist delegate from the Paris Conference. Now listen to another, delivered last Thursday night by Edward Levinson at a meeting of Socialist City delegates at the Burnside Manor New York City. He said:

"At the Paris Conference, I saw the leading European Socialists, French, Belgian, Spanish and English, with their kid gloves off. I came away with the conviction that when the next European war breaks out, the Socialist Parties will be part of the war machinery of their governments."

Between these two reports, one can get a illuminating picture of where the Socialist leaders of the Second International now stand.

The recent International Socialist Conference at Paris was a hastily convened "emergency" conference, called, the Socialist leaders said, to fight against Fascism and the War Danger. The leading Socialists of the world gathered there.

And out of that "emergency" conference, from which the Socialist workers of the world, oppressed by capitalist exploitation and reactionary terrorism, were to have received revolutionary, Socialist guidance in their fight against the hopeless predicament that the Socialist leaders of the world are again preparing to repeat the notorious treachery of 1914.

Out of this conference which was "to fight Fascism," comes Panken, the Socialist leader, who sees in the United States a happy capitalist paradise, where Fascism is forever an impossibility.

It is a situation that deserves pretty careful thought from every worker, particularly the workers in the Socialist Party, who sincerely believe that their leaders are putting up a fight against Fascism.

Austria to Become Completely Fascist, Dollfuss Announces

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Declaring that parliamentary government in Austria is dead forever, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss yesterday announced that the future form of government of Austria must be a fascist state on the Italian model.

The announcement was made while 140,000 Austrian troops, police, and Heimwehr troops stood under arms against threatened Nazi aggression from across the German border.

The announcement does not indicate any striking change in Dollfuss' point of view, since he has been ruling as a Fascist dictator since the parliament dissolved March 4. He came to power with the help of the Social Democratic leaders who called him a "lesser evil," compared with Nazi Fascism.

"Parliament Dead," Says Chief as 140,000 Men Stand Armed

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New King Renewes Iraq Allegiance to Britain

BAGDAD, Sept. 12.—In the name of King Ghazi, who succeeds his father, King Faisal, who died in Switzerland, Premier Sashid All Beg yesterday declared the continued allegiance of the government of Iraq to the British Empire.

Iraq, while nominally free, has turned over its rich oil fields to Great Britain, as a source of fuel for the British navy, and Great Britain maintains there a standing army and several air bases. Iraq is a strategic point for an attack on the Soviet Union.

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