

MANCHUKUO, JAPAN TOOL, JAILS SOVIET RAILROAD MEN

'Withdraw Union Officials from NRA,' A.F.L. Confab Told

MINERS TO PICKET STEEL PLANT IN CLAIRTON; 7,000 IN DETROIT AUTO MARCH

Ambridge Workers
Held Incommunicado;
Trial Takes Place Today

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—With the men in the Carnegie steel mill in Clairton, Pa., allowed to go home for the first time in two weeks, after being kept virtual prisoners in the plant by the company in order to avoid a strike; the miners decided to use this strategic moment to march on the Clairton mill and draw these workers into the strike. With this move the striking miners will tie up the key plant of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, whose terror is being waged against the organization of both miners and steel workers.

No less than five Ambridge workers are still held incommunicado in the Ambridge jail without charges. Many were released within the past 24 hours due to mass pressure and a demand for the release of the prisoners.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted last night demanding the presence of the arrested workers in Beaver Common Pleas Court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when cause will be shown why the workers are being held without charges.

Demands for the release of the workers held should be wired at once to Judge Reader, Common Pleas Court, Beaver, Pennsylvania. Those known in jail are: Edith Briscoe, Cy. Ecker, Mae Ecker, Frank Hill, and John Bozecevic.

Application was made today to the Superior Court for an appeal in the case of James Eagan, Communist candidate for President in Pittsburgh, jailed during the attack on the Ambridge picket line. Application was also made for his release on bond.

Mine Strike Intact
The strike of the miners remains intact. Although a week has nearly passed since the latest maneuver was made by President Roosevelt to get the man back into the pits, these efforts have met the same fate as all previous attempts. A few thousand miners returned to work, but rejoined the strikers' ranks when pickets appeared at the pits.

Thomas Moses, president of the H. C. Frick Coal Co., and Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers, have virtually agreed to calling off the strike on the basis of the company granting the check-off. The miners recognize this step as merely advantageous to the labor movement, who would thereby be assured of the dues income which will be collected by the company.

The men insist that full union recognition must be granted by the company before they return to their jobs, this to include recognition of the mine committees at the pits, thereby assuring that their grievances will be dealt by their own representatives.

Last night a tremendous mass meeting was held in Turtle Creek, Pa., to protest against the murderous attacks on the Ambridge steel strikers last week, where Adam Petrusak was murdered and many others wounded. Miners and steel workers from the surrounding territory attended. Mother Elder, whose speeches aroused workers and farmers in every part of the country, addressed the meeting and was greeted by the audience. A meeting of miners' wives is being held in Brownsville, heart of the coke region, where the strike was begun. Mother Elder and Agnes Sner, head of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Miners' Union, are the speakers.

Rank and File Program
of Auto Union Well
Received

By A. B. MAGIL
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—Seven thousand striking tool and diemakers joined by many production workers paraded today through Detroit streets in militant demonstration for strike victory. Led by Fisher Body strikers, they marched from Arena Gardens, down Woodward Avenue to City Hall, then West to Clark Park where a meeting was held. The spirit of struggle and determination to win, permeated the march. The parade would have been much bigger if not for the sabotage amounting to strike-breaking by the leaders of the Mechanics Educational Society, J. Griffen and A. Smith.

These misleaders overruled the decision forced through the strike committee by the demand of the militant rank and file for the parade and the spreading of the strike to the production workers. However, at the last minute, the rank and file group forced Griffen and Smith to retreat. The Clark Park meeting was addressed by Griffen, Smith and Anderson, the latter a rank and file member of the Strike Committee from the Ternstedt Plant. The latter stressed the necessity to pull out the production workers.

The leaflets distributed by the Auto Workers Union supporting the rank and file program, was eagerly read. The strikers are demanding the spreading of the strike to the Ford Plant and all Production workers.

The misleaders are trying to stifle the struggle, relying on negotiations with the NRA in Washington.

CAPITAL TOLD OF MURDERS IN AMBRIDGE

Roosevelt Hides From
Steel and Coal Strike
Delegation

(Washington Bureau Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Charging that at least seven steel workers—instead of one or two—were murdered by armed, deputized thugs in the Ambridge, Pennsylvania, strike last week, a delegation of 18 Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union men today presented to high Washington officials a story of "unparalleled terror" still extending in the strike area.

The workers' delegation, led by Pat Cush and John Melton, National Chairman and Secretary of the Union, won one audience with Rev. Francis J. Haas of the National Labor Board and another with Hugh Kevin, Director of Conciliation of the U. S. Department of Labor. They sought an audience with President Roosevelt, but were shunted aside by

Find Arms As Khaki Shirts Planned March to Capital

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Reminiscence of the "beer-hall putsch" of Adolf Hitler in 1923 in Germany is found in the abortive attempt of a small army of Khaki Shirts of America to march on Washington yesterday with the announced intention of making President Roosevelt "dictator of the United States."

Local police raids on the organization's headquarters in a former hospital resulted in the arrest of 21, four of them for carrying concealed weapons, the seizure of a virtual arsenal consisting of ammunition, revolvers, daggers, and other weapons, and the fleeing of the Commander-in-Chief of the Khaki Shirt organization in America, Art J. Smith.

Suny Flays Burocrats' Treachery

'Let's Hear Him,' Say
Delegates at
Convention

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Washington Bureau Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Reuben Suny, an official delegate from the Philadelphia Cleaners, Spotters and Pressers Union, today argued on the floor of the A. F. of L. Convention his militant resolution calling for the withdrawal of all Federation officials from executive and advisory posts in the strike-breaking N.R.A. organization. He was defeated by the well-oiled convention steamroller, but only after being vigorously applauded by many delegates.

"Without the right to the strike weapon, which is being forbidden under the N.R.A., Labor is helpless," Suny declared from the convention platform in the Willard Hotel. He was called on the platform after presenting his resolution, a move which brought instant calls, "Let's hear it."

Suny also called the attention of the convention to the fact that Labor chiefs, particularly the John L. Lewis contingent, prevented a discussion of his motion, last Friday, to support the striking steel and coal workers who on the same day were being murdered and terrorized by "citizen deputies" and columns of private thugs.

Chairman Green attempted to counteract the effect of Suny's speech upon the reports by impugning the record of Suny's union, Local No. 18233 of Philadelphia.

"Didn't your union send representatives to the N.R.A. code hearings?" Green asked Suny.

For Worker's Interests
"Yes," Suny retorted, "We know that the A. F. of L. officials would be there so we thought it wise to go down and look out for the interests of workers." Green, vexed and befuddled, responded with a feeble defense of the code hearing: "Even the Union represented by Suny sent delegates to the code hearings."

Attacking government officials who are asking us to surrender the strike weapon, Suny named Senator Wagner, N.R.A. Administrator Johnson, Labor Secretary Perkins and even the President himself, and warned that such demands hint "that our

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Register Today So You Can Vote; Only Two Days Left

If you want to vote in the city election, Nov. 7, you must register this week before 10:30 Saturday evening. This is true whether or not you have ever registered before.

Booths are open from 5 to 10:30 today, and from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. tomorrow, Saturday. If you do not know where to register, call the Board of Elections.

Manhattan—Worth 2-1307.
Bronx—Ludlow 4-6464.
Brooklyn—Triangle 5-7100.
Queens—Republic 9-1916.
Richmond—Saint George 7-1955.

I. W. O. Calls for Help to 'Daily'!

The International Workers Order, a fraternal organization of workers for sick and death benefits, has issued the following appeal for the \$40,000 drive of the Daily Worker:

APPEAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
WORKERS! MEMBERS OF THE I. W. O.

A winter of black hunger and suffering will soon be upon us. It is a literal fact that millions upon millions of workers and their families will feel the cold and hunger without one cent of relief to sustain them.

It is a fact that the Roosevelt government is not making the slightest preparations to take care of these workers. Sickness, disease, starvation, and death—that is what millions of jobless workers face in the coming months.

And the only daily English newspaper that has fought, and is still fighting, day in and day out for Unemployment Insurance, for immediate relief for the jobless workers is the Daily Worker—the paper of the working class.

The Daily Worker is one of the main weapons of the American workers in their fight for government relief and social insurance against all the daily miseries of the capitalist curse of unemployment.

Only the Daily Worker fights for full wages to all workers whom the capitalist bosses throw into the streets.

Only the Daily Worker fights for government insurance so that disease will not be able to strike workers down for lack of proper medical care.

But the "Daily" cannot carry on its fight without our help. The "Daily" does not have the millions of the Wall Street bankers to support it.

It depends on the support of the workers themselves, whose voice and weapon it is.

The Daily Worker must raise \$40,000 if it is to carry on its work of fighting against the curse of capitalist insecurity, joblessness, hunger.

It is up to us! We cannot fail to do our duty! The fight to support the Daily Worker is part of our fight against capitalist insecurity.

Pennies, nickels, dimes, dollars! They must pour in!

Circulate the subscription lists! Organize to raise funds!

(Signed) MAX BEDACHT
National Secretary I. W. O.

Shoe Workers Will Demonstrate Today at N. R. A. Offices

NEW YORK.—Aroused by reports of the latest maneuver to smash the heroic shoe strike of 12,000 workers waged against starvation conditions and determined to express their protests against the scheme of Grover Whalen and the shoe manufacturers jointly to drive the workers into the reactionary A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union, thousands of workers in the militant industrial unions in New York demonstrate at the Hotel Pennsylvania, 7th Ave. and 3rd St., the headquarters of the N.R.A. today at noon.

Among the demonstrators will be the 2,000 striking cleaners and dyers and several thousand Alteration Painters who are battling police and gangsters sent by the A. F. of L. machine to break their strike today.

While on the one hand, Whalen has declared that he is holding conferences with the Boot and Shoe Union, a union which has no membership and no connection with the present strike, in order to settle the strike, he has at the same time issued hypocritical statements to the press denying that he is coercing the shoe workers into joining the A. F. of L.

These attempts to cover up a union smashing, strike breaking program directed against the militant industrial unions with the purpose of aiding the employers to intensify their exploitation of the workers by foisting on them the yoke of the corrupt A. F. of L. bureaucracy is not deceiving the strikers. Whalen's denials have been exposed in the injunctions, arrests and police terror instigated against the strikers.

The demonstration today at noon will voice the demands of thousands of striking workers who have suffered during the four years of crisis, that the N.R.A. and Grover Whalen keep hands off their militant unions and put a stop to the scheme to defeat their struggle for better conditions.

'N.R.A. Last Straw' So Young Man Tries to Commit Suicide

NEW YORK.—John FitzPatrick, aged 26, an unemployed steam fitter, attempted suicide by drinking iodine, and is now recovering in Flower Hospital.

He left a note, "The N. R. A. was the last straw. I am disgusted. Have been unemployed for four years, and this seems to be the only way out for me," his message read.

3000 AT MEET VOW FIGHT ON FASCIST RULE

Cable Hitlerite Court
Demanding Release of
Torgler, Others

By SENDER GARLIN
NEW YORK.—No fascist swastika flags will fly in New York—the workers will see to that!

This was the confident declaration of Erna Stamm, one-time leader of the Ruhr workers and now chairman of the German Anti-Fascist United Front, who was one of the speakers at a meeting of 3,000 workers at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Wednesday night.

Warns of Nazi Meet
Speaking in German, she warned of the mobilization of Nazis announced for Oct. 29 in New York, when Hans Luther, Hitler ambassador in the U. S., is scheduled to speak, together with Erna Stamm, one of the leaders of the "Friends of New Germany," central Nazi agency in America.

"They announce that 75 swastika flags will be flying that night," Erna Stamm told the assembled workers, "and we must see to it that these flags do not fly!"

Other speakers at the meeting, held under the auspices of District 2 of the Communist Party, included A. Lorenz of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; David Levinson, Philadelphia I.L.D. attorney, who was barred from defending the Communists on trial in Leipzig; Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York; Pauline Rogers representing the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; J. B. Matthews, leading member of the Socialist Party, who spoke on behalf of the newly formed United League Against War and Fascism; Mellich Epstein, secretary of the National Committee for Struggle Against Fascism; and Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, which has been publishing dramatic exposures of Nazi activities in the U. S. Charles Krumbin, organizer of Dist. 2 of the Communist Party, was chairman.

The first speaker, Lorenz, told of the militant demonstration of marine workers before the offices of the North German Lloyd in New York

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Sec'y Hull Won't Comment on 'Daily' Exposures of Nazis

Admits He Read Charge,
in Conference With
Newspapermen

(From Washington Bureau, Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today declined to comment on the Daily Worker's exposure of Nazi terror and espionage activities in the United States. Copies of the exposures were presented to the secretary yesterday.

In his general press conference today, Hull declared that he had read the exposures at the express request of the "Daily" correspondent, but that he was "not commenting at this time."

When asked whether the State Department was not concerned with espionage activities of a foreign government in this country, Hull repeated that he was not taking up the matter for comment "at this time."

Concerning the recent deliberate and unprovoked attack upon Roland Velz, native-born American residing in Germany, the State Department still is not prepared to discuss issuing a declaration warning Americans that they travel in Germany at their own peril.

Of the approximately eight thousand women whose cases were studied, almost one thousand had no medical care whatever, except when they were already dying.

The maternity death rate of the United States is the highest of any civilized country in the world.

The last session of Congress reduced or abolished whatever maternity care was provided for in the budget.

90 Per Cent of Childbirth Deaths Needless, U.S. Admits

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The lives of the thousands of working-class mothers who die every year in childbirth could be easily saved by proper medical care, a report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Government revealed yesterday.

Over ninety per cent of these women die of diseases "due largely to controllable diseases" the report stated.

Oust 300 Soviet Rail Employees in Manchuria

Japan's Blustering Bluff to Evade Blame for
Railway Seizure Plot Called by
'Pravda,' Communist Organ

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Oct. 12.—Over 300 Soviet Union citizens who had been employed at Peianchang in the construction of a new railroad have been discharged, White Russians being hired to take their place.

Forcible arrests of Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway and searches of their offices and homes are arousing bitter resentment among Soviet officials throughout Northern Manchuria.

Tom Mann Speaks at Send-Off Meet in N. Y. Sunday Night

Returned Delegates to
Paris Congress to
Make Reports

NEW YORK.—Tom Mann, 77-year-old British militant laborite, whose stay has been limited in the U. S. to 15 days by the Immigration Department because of his militant activities, will be given a mass send-off this Sunday night at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th St., where the veteran fighter will be the principal speaker.

Although Mann was prevented by the government from attending the U. S. Congress Against War, working class protest forced the authorities to permit him entry to the country.

The meeting will also be the occasion of greetings to the youth delegation, just returned from the World Congress Against War and Fascism at Paris. Thomas Joyce, marine worker, and Lonny Williams, Ford plant worker, will speak for the youth delegation.

Other speakers at the Arena will be C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Frank Olmstead of the New York University Y. M. C. A., who was in the Soviet Union during the Bolshevik Revolution, and Donald Henderson of the American League Against War and Fascism, who will act as chairman.

The clumsy attempts of the Japanese imperialists to shirk responsibility, therefore, by means of subterfuges and the noisy threats which fill the Japanese press in accordance with orders from above cannot be regarded otherwise than as ridiculous.

"Immediately after the publication of these secret documents, the Japanese press—reflecting the confusion in the minds of leading governmental circles—attempted to cast doubt on the authenticity of the documents. These laughable efforts, however, didn't make any impression on even bourgeois public opinion outside Japan.

"From the beginning the Japanese imperialists resorted to noisy statements because they realized perfectly the full extent to which these documents reveal to the whole world their real plans and intentions.

"The toilers of the whole world have gotten a glimpse of the real visage of aggressive Japanese imperialism. A confused mind is a bad counsellor, since the subsequent statements of the Japanese Foreign Office show that the circles involved are seeking new arguments. They are now forced to resort to complicated maneuvers, in their search for some way of escaping the responsibility resting on the Japanese government.

"But the Japanese imperialists will not succeed in evading this responsibility. The Soviet Union gave Japan full warning on two occasions before these documents were published."

Strike of Silk Workers Spreads to New England

One Thousand Out in
Pawtucket Mills, Ignoring
UTW Orders

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—One thousand silk workers in seven mills went on strike in Pawtucket today, in violation of the instructions of the national leaders of the United Textile Workers Union, definitely spreading the national silk strike into the New England area. The workers, members of the United Textile Union, struck in spite of the instructions to the contrary of Francis Gorman, vice-president of the U.T.W., Gorman and other U.T.W. officials, tried to delay the strike by holding a conference with city officials, but the workers walked out.

The silk strikers are demanding \$30 for weavers and warpers, \$20 for quillers and winders and inspectors working 60 ends, 30 hours a week for all crafts. The strike will undoubtedly spread throughout the New England silk area.

"NRA," AFL CONVENED FROM

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unions and the A. F. of L. itself shall become part of the machinery of the government."

Assaults "Merit" Clauses
"It means that our unions become merely loud speakers for broadcasting decrees of a government which is still a government of wealth and entrenched in private and corporate privilege," Suny continued. He assailed the "merit" clauses in the N.R.A. codes, and shouted through a public microphone: "Withdraw all union officials from N.R.A. posts."

The Resolution
The following is the text of Suny's speech:
"Resolution No. 100 has for its purpose the defense of the fundamental principle of the union movement, that is, the maintenance by the working class and its union organizations of complete independence from the employers and their organizations and independence from the government which, under one guise or another, represents the interest of the employers."

"There are already scores of instances in the last four months in this U.S.A. occurring in practically every strike of workers, for the right to organize, the right to picket, for better wages and working conditions, which prove that the so-called right to organize, under Section 7A of the N.R.A. is purely a formal right. It is as if it has always been a right that has to be won by a united action of workers. Without the right to the strike weapon, which is being forbidden under the N.R.A., labor is helpless. Organization under such conditions is a meaningless term. Yet, we have had appearing at this convention presuming to advise, as friends of labor, government officials like Senator Wagner, General Johnson, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and even the President himself, asking us to surrender the strike weapon."

"This advice has even appeared in the form of a demand. It is said by some of these advisors acting in their capacity as government officials, that strikes are 'economic sabotage.' But it would be very easy to prove here that the only consideration which labor has received from the N.R.A. has been through strikes or the fear of strikes."

"The hint is also made, it also appears from time to time as a demand, coming from the spokesmen of the government, and voiced here as well by the officials of the A. F. of L.—that our unions and the A. F. of L. itself should be part of the machinery of the government."

"This is the way straight to suicide for independent trade unionism. It means nothing less than the use of the unions to compel the acceptance of whatever compromise is worked out between the employers and the government on the question of wages, hours and working conditions."

"It means that our unions become

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Daily Worker

October 13th:
Movies and Lecture "Land of Lemn," Soviet film, lectures on "The Daily Worker in the Struggle Against the N.R.A.," by John Adams. Given labor unit, Section 7, at 109 Oyster Street, Brooklyn.

Reception Party for Comrades GINSBERG on their return to the U.S.A. at 3120 Coney Island Ave., Peckarsky, Aspects of Workers Club.

"Who Fired the Redflag?" Lecture by Phil Bart, of the Daily Worker, at the Wm. Hushar, Bldg., 129 Brighton Beach Ave., B.R.D., 11:30 P.M.

Tea Party given by Branch 8 I.W.O. at 35 E. 12th St., 8 P.M.

American Youth Federation will hold a lecture on "Did Hitler Burn the Reichstag?" by Robert Hamilton, foreign editor of the Daily Worker, at their headquarters, 20 St. Marks Place.

October 14th:
Chow Mein House Party and Entertainment, given by Unit 11, 66 St. East Side, at 810 E. 6th St., 2nd floor, at 8 P.M. Dancing, refreshments. Admission free.

Concert given by Unit 10, Sec. 8, at 375 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, 8 P.M.

Film Showing of a New Soviet Picture "The Day After Tomorrow," 4th St., New York City, 2nd floor, at 8:15 P.M. Given by Unit 2, Sec. 1.

Movie Showing and Concert given by Unit 5 and 6, Sec. 1, at 29 St. Marks Place, N.Y.C., at 8 P.M.

Studio Party, Concert and Dance at 75th Ave., N.Y.C., Top floor.

Dance and Entertainment given by Unit 8, Sec. 1, at 810 Avenue B.

Roof Garden Party at 810 E. 6th St., near Avenue D. Given by Unit 11 and 12, Sec. 1.

Entertainment and Social, given by the Mainman and Sanger Shop at 114 W. 21st St. Lots of fun. John Reed Club. Professional dancing.

Dance at 58 W. 123rd St. from 8:30 P.M. until dawn. Blind Negro Jazz Orchestra. Admission 15c.

Concert and Entertainment, given by Unit 37, Sec. 15, at Kosgal Workers Club, 3925 Hill Avenue at 204th St. Adm. 15c. Good time assured.

Concert and Lecture, given by the Alteration Painters Local 1, at 1472 Boston Road, Bronx. Program: "The Daily Worker in the Struggle Against the N.R.A.," lecture by Sadie Van Leeuwen. Songs of Struggle. Negro Liberator Chorus. Recitations. Bar.

A Friendly Social at the home of Dr. J. Levinson, 1187 Grand Avenue, corner 197th St., Bronx, at 8 P.M.

Concert and Dramatic Recitations given by Deserdinsky Br. 24, I.W.O., at 813 E. 186th St., near So. Boulevard. Adm. 15c.

October 15th:
Party and Entertainment given by Unit 9, Sec. 1, at 98 Avenue C, at 8 P.M. Good time. Plenty of food. Adm. 15c.

Movie Showing of "Land of Lemn" and "The Social Party" given by Unit 13, Sec. 11, at 4109 13th Ave., Brooklyn.

Police Raid Office of Striking Painters Local, Arrest 15

Negro, White Strikers Framed on Charges of "Felony Assault"

NEW YORK.—Police last Wednesday raided the Harlem headquarters of the Alteration Painters Union and arrested 15 members, mostly Negroes, and seized all documents and files of the union, in an attempt to break the militant strike of the Negro painters of Harlem for the \$9 and 7-hour day. The 15 workers were held incommunicado and their whereabouts kept secret from the union. Representatives of the local, who finally discovered their whereabouts, were informed they were being held on charges of felonious assault.

The police attacks on the strike were being aided by the A. F. of L. Brotherhood, whose hired gangsters, under Zaunser, have several times attacked pickets in the attempt to break the strike of the Negro painters. The Zaunser gang is also sending agents to fill the jobs where the Negro workers are on strike. The splendid fight of the strikers has, however, won the sympathy of many rank and file Brotherhood members, who have refused outright to cab on the Negro painters.

Pointing out that the strike has now reached a high point, as shown in the increasing alarm of the police and the Brotherhood, the Alteration Painters Union yesterday called upon every worker, Negro and white, to support the strike. A demonstration protesting the police raid and attacks will be held today at 163d St. and Southern Blvd. to mobilize the workers against gangsterism and racketeering in the trade.

Communist Party Expels Braverman for Cowardly Desertion

NEW YORK.—While the heroic struggle of the Alteration Painters Union is being carried out with undiminished determination against the bosses and their American Federation of Labor strike-breaking agents, the union has been compelled to act quickly and decisively also against a criminal desertion of his post by the general secretary of the union, Louis J. Braverman, who cowardly capitulated before the increasing difficulties of the struggle, and left the union without even giving a previous notice.

The action of Braverman was especially reprehensible, because he was known as an older member of the Communist Party and because, as such, he had enjoyed the full confidence of the workers. Such an act of desertion of the struggle, such an unpardonable crime against the workers, of course, is not, and cannot be tolerated by the Communist Party. The disciplined revolutionary leader of the entire working class, the Communist Party unhesitatingly rejects and exposes such elements and has taken quick action to expel Braverman from its ranks.

The union will not permit the strike struggle to be weakened by the desertion of its former secretary. The workers on the picket lines, the unbroken ranks of the strikers, the support of the revolutionary labor movement, these are the deciding factors in the fight.

La Guardia Refuses to See Committee With Negro Demands

NEW YORK.—Major La Guardia, fusion candidate for mayor, refused yesterday to see a delegation of Harlem workers which visited him to demand he state his position on the growing attacks on Negroes in this city, the police-inspired lynch incident in the capitalist newspapers, and the lynch-murder of James Matthews, Negro inmate of Welfare Island penitentiary.

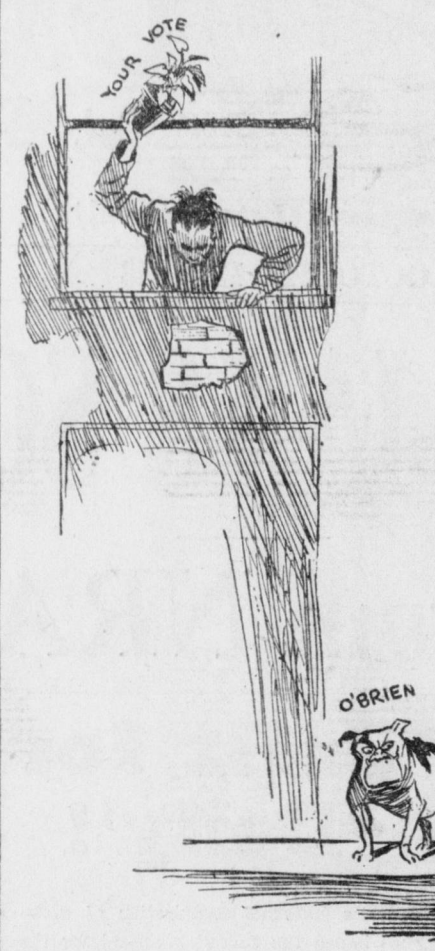
The delegation, which consisted of four Negro workers, one a woman, all representatives of Harlem organizations, and a white ex-serviceman, then visited the offices of the New York Times, where they filed a protest with the City Editor against a story in that paper alleging attacks on white women in the city parks by a "fabulous 'gorilla-like' Negro, and the description of Gen. Hugh Johnson, actor as having "arms reaching below his knees." The N. Y. Times City Editor pretended that his paper was not responsible for the characterization, that it merely quoted the words of "a witness." With an ingratiating smile, he declared he himself "did not believe a man could have arms reaching below his knees." He refused to make any promise that the N. Y. Times would publish the statement of the delegation, although admitting that it had published the slander against Negro workers.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which is leading the protest campaign, announced yesterday it will wage a relentless fight against the lynch-instrument in the capitalist press, and the Tammany, Fusion, Republican, and Socialist candidates who by their silence endorse the vicious attacks on the Negro People.

Premier Bathrobe Workers Win Strike, Gain Pay Increases

NEW YORK.—Strikers of the Premier Bathrobe Shop on 32nd Street went back to work yesterday after a short strike in which they won a 20 per cent increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union. The strike victory has also greatly encouraged the strikers of the B. Browne shop who have been out on strike for three weeks and are facing police terror and battles with scabs recruited by the boss daily. The Browne workers are striking for a 50 per cent increase in wages.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



The O'Brien (Curry-McCooley) McKee (Flynn) cat-and-dog fight is merely the clash of grafters for tax booty. Register and vote Communist, thus using your vote to drive away the public plunderers!

3,000 at New York Meeting Vow Fight on Fascist Terror

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On Wednesday morning and of the sharp fight against the Nazis which his union was conducting. He told of actions which resulted in Nazis being ousted from shops.

Hails Mutiny
Hailing the mutiny on the British warship "Hood," Lorenz said that this action was but an omen of the fighting mood of the men on the seas. Attorney Levinson described his experiences with the Nazi lawyer, Teichert, assigned by the Hitlerites to defend Dimarkoff, Popoff and Teneff and showed the crude manner in which the Nazis were seeking to frame up and hang the Communists now on trial in Leipzig.

Hathaway Gets Ovation
Hathaway, who received an ovation when he arose to speak, told of the significance of the activities of Nazi agents in the U. S. Hathaway charged that the "capitalist class here, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, is protecting them, and thus giving their tacit approval to this campaign, which includes a widespread anti-semitic drive."

The whole policy of the Roosevelt administration, with the N.R.A. as its weapon, is taking on more and more of a fascist character, Hathaway said. "The Roosevelt government has used the same kind of demagoguery as Hitler, and if its policy is not yet fascism, it is rapidly paving the way for it."

"The N.R.A. program is a war program," the speaker declared. "It is directed against the workers here and is aiming U. S. capitalism, and the teeth for a war of aggression."

Hathaway cited five recent speeches of administration leaders as evidence of this: Roosevelt's speech before the American Legion; Roosevelt's speech at the unveiling of the monument to Samuel Gompers; Frances Perkins' speech at the A. F. of L. convention, and the speeches of Gen. Hugh Johnson, and Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of Labor before the same gathering.

Hathaway concluded his speech by a call for continued and intensified solidarity actions with the German Communists on trial in Leipzig as well as for a sharpened fight on the N.R.A.—precursor of naked fascist dictatorship in the United States.

Minor Cheered
Arriving in the hall from an election meeting in another part of the city, Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, received a tumultuous ovation when he entered the hall. In his speech Minor said that "Tammany Hall is the ideal swamp in which the foul weeds of fascism are being cultivated." The courts of New York, Minor charged, "sell justice to the highest bidder; the judges themselves are

Needle Shop Meet to Rally Dressmakers to Keep Strike Gains

Wage-Cutting Drive Looms in Dress Trade

NEW YORK.—A serious threat to the conditions won in the recent dress strike was contained in the report that the dress jobbers do not intend to yield to the demand for a limitation of the number of contractors to whom they will give their work. The contractors are threatening a stoppage. Failure of the jobbers to meet this demand will be the excuse for a sharp attack on the wage standards won in the recent strike, the cutting of wages and lengthening of hours, and the growth of more sweat shops.

As preparations for the big rank and file shop conference called by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union go forward, the Union points out that the conference will be an important step in mobilizing the needle workers to fight to maintain their gains and against any effort to start a new wage-cutting campaign. I.L.G.W.U. officials are relying entirely on the N.R.A. and the contractors, instead of preparing for a struggle against the impending attack on the workers' wage standards, the industrial union declares.

The rank and file shop conference will be held on October 21 at Cooper Union. It will take up the fight for the unemployed needle workers and plan the struggle for relief to meet the coming winter of unemployment.

City Events

Communist, Socialist to Give Views on NRA

Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York will represent the Communist Party in a symposium on the NRA tonight in which August Claessens will speak for the Socialist Party at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union headquarters, 3 West 16th Street at 8 P.M.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Upton Sinclair branch of the Young Workers' Circle (Socialist).

Election Symposium

The Advanced Guard Cultural Club will sponsor a symposium on the coming election in the Hollywood Gardens, 698 Prospect Ave., Bronx tonight at 8:30 P.M. All major political parties will be represented. Sam Nessin will speak for the Communist Party.

Election Symposium

Sponsored by the Advanced Guard Workers Center on Friday, Oct. 13th at 8:30 P.M. at Hollywood Gardens, 698 Prospect Ave. Sam Nessin will represent the Communist Party. All other major political parties will be represented.

Boroughs in Brooklyn

Williama Burroughs, Communist candidate for Controller, will candidate for Comptroller, will Park Manor, 4116 Thirteenth Ave.

Four Parties in L. I. Forum

Representatives of the Communist, Fusion, Socialist, Republican, and Democratic Parties will take part in an election campaign forum tonight at Park Cabin, 49th Street and 29th Avenue, Queens. C. Fluery will speak for the Communist Party at the meeting which was arranged by the local International Labor Defense.

Ben Gold to Speak in Brooklyn

Ben Gold, Communist Candidate for President of Board of Aldermen, will speak in Boro Park tonight in the Boro Park Manor, 4116 13th Ave. All proceeds go to the election campaign.

Symposium on Negro Problems

Minority candidates of all political parties have been invited to express their positions on the growth of unemployment and mass misery facing the Negro masses of Harlem. The symposium will be held tonight at St. Marks Church, 139th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

Anti-Fascistische Liga Meeting

The Manhattan Anti-Fascistische Liga will hold a mass-meeting tonight at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. at 8 P.M. Sadie Van Veen and Otto Sattler will speak and a German Theater Group will perform a short skit.

Left Wing Local 22

The Left Wing Group of Local 22 calls all workers of the I.L.G.W.U. to come to the joint board, 181 W. 33rd St., at 7:30 A.M. No Left Wing worker should fail to show up.

Welcome Youth Anti-War Delegates

The Bronx Anti-War Committee is arranging a welcome for the delegates from the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism, tonight at 1472 Boston Rd., Bronx.

Lecture on Anti-War Congress

A lecture on the Anti-War Congress will be delivered at the Irish Workers Club, 40 West 64th St., tonight at 8 P.M.

Symposium on Election Platforms

The Sunnyside Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a symposium on the Election Platforms of the major parties, tonight at Park Cabin, 49th St. and 39th Ave., I.L.G. The Socialist Party has accepted the invitation of the I.L.D. to participate. The chairman will be Kyle Creighton, co-editor of Scribner's magazine. Admission 25c.

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SPORTS

By Edward Newhouse

"Last Stand of Romance"

ROMANCE, we are given to understand by the Madison Square Garden Corporation, is making its last stand at its Eighth Avenue Establishment, which is neither on Madison Square nor a Garden. As the intimation was accompanied by six very respectable and tax free passes, and as the morbid bent of your correspondent may by now have become apparent, an expedition was organized to witness these dying gasps and record them for

Really, no such veiled apologies are needed. The annual ethnographical purposes.

"World Series" Rodeo proved an agreeable surprise. As a matter of course, most of its enjoyable elements were wrapped into thick but translucent coverings of show; still, the kernel prevents the proper functioning of my indignation valves.

We came in while the incongruous city slick gallery was being entertained by a quartet of yipping yodelers who may have been from Jamaica or Yonkers or Philadelphia and they may have learned their stuff from phonograph records, for all I care. They were hot; they played "Git Along, Little Goggles," while we were being ushered into our seats, and mounted ponies to ride around behind the stary and Stripes and the purple banners which represented the Last Stand of Romance.

Oh, Fiddlesticks... THE zealously agitated gentleman behind the mike introduced the judges of the Rodeo, "which is not a series of exhibitions but of contests." The quotation we're inclined to disbelieve but the judges were impressive.

The announcer said one of the cowboys who was scheduled to appear couldn't come, because she was killed. Some horse like Smalley trampled her to death. He said she was a grand girl. He said we ought to stand up and not say anything for a minute or so because she really was a grand girl. Everybody stood up, but some of us just sat on the arms of our chair. The bugler blew "Taps." He was a good bugler. The rest of the orchestra was no good. They had a tough job. How would you like to be asked to supply musical accompaniment to the Last Stand of Romance?

A portly and venerable horseman in a bright orange shirt was introduced as Colonel Johnson of Ole Kaintuck or ole Texas and his function was to serve as a sort of patriarch of the proceedings. Also, he took a bow when a Texas longhorn steer which he is supposed to have bred was introduced. Later on he stationed himself in my aisle and polished his fingernails on the orange shirt.

Everybody wore ten gallon hats. A little girl in my row asked why and I didn't know, but I was sure there was some sort of sociological explanation. I told her this was the Last Stand and the cowboys had to have something to pick up after they were thrown by the broncos. It would have looked awful silly to just stand up and dust your pants and walk back to the sidelines.

Most of the bronco rides were thrilling. In confidentially hushed tones the announcer let you know that one of the attractions would be a cow tagged Mountain King or Dynamite Dan or Smedley Butler, something ferocious, and he was a snarling, kicking, untamed mustang from some Arizona range, never been successfully ridden before, pay close attention, ladies and gentlemen.

He Forgot to Buck

Smedley was busy being saddled in the chutes and he didn't hear a word of all this. He found with his rider, bucked and twisted perfunctorily but with a great deal less vigor and efficiency than his predecessors. For a mustang he mustered a painfully anemic display of energy and adroitness. He was corralled with dispatch.

But the so-called wild cows were really wild and they had reason to be. Some resourceful individual (it sounds like Jimmy Johnston to me) evolved this allegedly brand new game: Cowboys banded into wearing units of three. Two would stand on either side of the arena while one of these belligerent bosses was let loose, and lassoed by the mounted member of the trio. They all would converge on the incensed female and hold her long enough to squeeze a medium of milk into a bottle. The mounted cowboy would then seize the receptacle and rush with it to the appointed spot. The trio performing this operation in the shortest time

Police Club Picket in Brutal Drive Against Jacob Shoe Strikers

NEW YORK.—David Karshinsky, one of 300 shoe pickets who massed at the Jacobs and Sen plant Tuesday, was taken out of the picket line by cops and beaten to unconsciousness, after which he was dragged to the police station and charged with assault. Several workers who protested were clubbed by the cops, and Karshinsky's wife who tried to come to his aid was clubbed by the throat and threatened with a similar beating.

Harry Wilson, another picket active in the strike, was also picked out, arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Wilson had denounced the terrorism at the plant at the big Arcadia Hall meeting Monday night. Police and gangsters have been particularly vicious against the strikers of the Jacobs and Sen and have cleared the plant for three blocks to prevent the pickets from getting to the structure. Gangsters have visited the homes of workers who are still employed in the plant, threatening their families with death.

Following the police attack, the pickets marched on the police station to bring charges against the cop who had beaten Karshinsky, but were driven from the police station with the charge that they were "a bunch of liars."

At the Magistrate's Court in Bridge Plaza Wednesday, Wilson was released and Karshinsky's case was postponed to Oct. 19. He was held under \$600

Organizations Remember
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WEIRTON STRIKERS CARRY OUT MILITANT PROGRAM DESPITE A. A. TREACHERY

Youngstown Strike Is Against Discrimination; Steel Union Urges Rank and File Leadership in East Ohio Strike

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio.—The most brazen treachery of Amalgamated Association officials yet seen in the Steubenville-Weirton-Clarksburg strike failed to break the solid ranks of the Weirton men, when thousands of strikers disregarded the orders of Long, Amalgamated Association strike chairman, "not to picket" and blockaded every gate of the mill.

Lulling the suspicions of the strikers in packed strike meetings by militant speeches calling for a mass parade and picket line at 7 a. m. Tuesday, Long and his partners waited until late Monday evening (too late for the strikers to meet again and overrule him) to broadcast the word "parade called off. No picketing tomorrow due to state of martial law." The union withdraws from the situation.

But once again the strikers disregarded these instructions. Thousands thronged the streets. Scattered temporarily by clouds of tear gas thrown by state police whom Long had told the strikers, "are here to protect your life and property," the pickets threw back the bombs at the police and quickly reformed their lines.

In spite of the claims of the management that several thousand reported for work, it is definite that only a few hundred out of the 9,000 strikers entered the plant.

In the Pope plant, subsidiary of Weirton Steel in Steubenville, normally employing 1,200, some 300 went in this morning, but at 9 o'clock only one of the 12 hot mills was operating. Some of those going in were unskilled, unemphored, and most of the rest worked in other departments than the key hot mill department. Confused by orders from strike leaders for "peaceful picketing," and demoralized further by the sheriff's proclamation against "riotous gatherings" and the presence of riot guns and sub-machine guns in the hands of city cops and deputies, the few strikers on the picket line stood aside as the armed thugs herded the scabs through the gates.

Business men, office employees, company suckers and some honest workers participated in a "strike meeting" organized by the company in the courthouse at Steubenville. The company announced the results of the vote as 428 to return to work against 12 to continue the strike. But the main body of the strikers boycotted the meeting and refused to vote. The "vote" was but another effort of the company to stampede the men back to work.

The tenacity, solidarity and unbroken fighting spirit of the Weirton strikers is amazing, especially in view of the consistent sabotaging, strike-breaking tactics of the Amalgamated Association officials, who are affiliated with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. But all the treachery and termination will not be enough to win the strike unless the proposals of the rank and file committee of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union and file strike committee to be placed in full charge of mass picketing and all other strike activities is put into effect.

Meanwhile, the men in the LaBelle plant of the Wheeling Steel Corp. here are preparing to join the strike in spite of the anti-strike position of the leaders of the union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. A rank and file group of LaBelle Lodge members have issued a statement to the rest of the men, endorsed by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, calling upon them to vote for strike on the following demands: Wage increase for everyone; 8-hour day, 5-day week, equal division of work, no favoritism; 20 minutes on company time for lunch; abolish the speed-up; no discrimination against Negro workers in hiring or promotion; recognition of the union of the workers' choice and recognition in each department of the committees elected by the workers in that department.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 12.—For the second time in five weeks the chippers of the Bessemer department of the Republic Steel Corp. here have gone on strike, this time to enforce the company's promise of no discrimination against strikers and Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union members, and equal division of work among the chippers. The strikers are picketing all gates and all turns.

The strike followed the second refusal of the management to meet with the chippers' committee, who wanted to protest the wholesale discrimination against active strikers and union men when the Bessemer department resumed operations after a ten-day shut-down. The vote for strike was unanimous and the men pledged to stick together until the company agreed to put all chippers back to work, with equal division of the work, no discrimination and no favoritism. Company (police) thugs drew black-jacks to force the picketers off the city sidewalks leading into the mill property, but the strikers succeeded in stopping quite a few of the afternoon turn and expect to stop both turns in a day.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY

CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
222 Second Avenue, New York City
Alcoquin 4-4267

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 9-0905

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
818 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy, 5-8086

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7482

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
151 West 24th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4016

Dye Shops Closed Down by Paterson Mass Picket Line

"Truce" at Wage Cut Blocked by Action of Silk Strikers

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 12.—The N.R.A. Conference in New York for terminating the strike has ended, with Senator Wagner retreating to Washington and the strike stronger than ever. A sharp fight of the National Textile Workers' Union delegates and pressure upon the A. F. of L. officials of militant rank and file, has blocked any truce that would leave the workers without a pay increase. The mass picket line at the big Lyons Dye Works here this morning forced the company to admit the workers' committee to go through the plant and see that no one was working.

The strike meetings of the N.T.W.U. here and at Lodi grow larger and more enthusiastic daily. Despite widespread hunger, with the Associated (U.T.W.) officials sabotaging the relief work, the spirit of the workers to fight through to victory, is visibly higher. Pat Quinlan, speaking for the Associated at its strike meeting in the Roseland ballroom this morning, attacked yesterday's huge demonstration for criticizing President Roosevelt, whom Quinlan declared to be a friend of the workers. Roosevelt has just signed the silk code condemning the silk workers to a \$13 a week minimum wage.

These remarks of Quinlan were interrupted by a storm of boos from the audience. "N. R. A. means 'Never Roosevelt Again,'" one striker shouted.

It has been discovered here that the National Guard is being given tear gas drills at Paterson Army, indicating that the authorities plan to launch a terror drive against the strike. The mass meeting of broad-silk strikers today was addressed by Martin Ruskak and Abe Guston. The Associated (U.T.W.) yesterday decided to eliminate the shop chairman from its strike committee, leaving the authority in the hands of its small strike committee of seven.

Endeavoring to block effective relief work of the N.T.W.U., the local press is featuring the statement of the Associated that only the Associated is authorized to collect donations.

A riot occurred at a small Associated relief station when 500 Associated members crashed in, breaking through the partition and seizing food supplies.

Cleaners' Dyers' Union to Protest Terror at N. R. A. Office Today

NEW YORK.—Five strikers of the Cleaners and Dyers Union were arrested yesterday in front of the Municipal shop and held on charges of malicious mischief. Bail of \$2,000 was placed on each of the strikers. Three of the five strikers declared that they were taken into the plant and there severely beaten in the presence of two officers, whose names and numbers are in the possession of the union.

Hearings on the cases will be held at the 10th District Magistrate's Court, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 14. The attack on these pickets is part of the terror drive of the bosses against the militant strike of the Cleaners and Dyers Union now in its fifth week.

Striking cleaners and dyers will demonstrate their protest of the N.R.A.'s refusal to mediate their strike on Friday at 11 a. m. at the Pennsylvania Hotel together with the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. A delegation will be sent to Senator Wagner to present the union's demands for 36-hour week and a wage scale ranging from 42 cents for unskilled and 83 cents to \$1.39 for skilled workers and demand an immediate settlement on this basis.

Striking Chippers in Buffalo Beaten by Thugs; 13 Hurt

Preparations Are Made to Spread Strike to Whole Plant

BUFFALO, N. Y.—One of the most vicious attacks was made Tuesday night by the Republic Steel Company thugs and police, special imported masters from Chicago, against the underworld of Buffalo, against the striking chippers. The chipping department is crippled; out of 750 workers only 100 are at work in all three turns.

One man was shot and is in a serious condition in the hospital, 12 were injured. After knocking them down company thugs continued to beat the workers.

All workers from the chipping department, including representatives from other mills and departments, met today to discuss what steps are to be taken. It was decided to call a general meeting of the entire plant and present the demands to the company for recognition of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the installment of all 175 men first for union activities, a 40-hour week without reduction in pay.

If the company refuses to grant the above demands, the strike will be spread to all departments. The whole mill is organized and is ready at the first call to come out in full support of the chippers.

To Plan Unemployed Relief Campaign at Pittsburgh Meeting

Jobless Organizations, Unions Invited to Sunday Gathering

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—In the very center of the mine and steel workers struggles a conference has been called to "rally the widest support" of employed and unemployed in a campaign for immediate adequate relief for this winter and in support of the national campaign for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

"Despite all talk of 'pickup' and 'prosperity,'" states the conference call, "over 67,000 families are on the relief lists in Allegheny county, and tens of thousands throughout western Pennsylvania."

In the great struggles in this territory, the strikers are finding the solidarity of the unemployed an important weapon. In the Walworth Foundry strike in Greensburg, Pa., jobless workers picketed together with their fellow strikers and thwarted all schemes to break their ranks.

The conference to which delegates from unemployed organizations, trade unions, youth clubs, women's auxiliaries, Negro organizations and all organized groups are invited will be held Sunday, Oct. 15, at 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum 905 James St., N. S., Pittsburgh.

Jewelry Workers Out in General Strike

Walk-Out Called in Defiance of Union Heads

NEW YORK.—After a strike vote taken Thursday night, 2,500 jewelry workers, members of the International Jewelry Workers Union, local 1, left their shops yesterday morning to strike for a 30-hour week and a wage scale of 80 cents to \$1.25 an hour. At strike headquarters today, however, no preparations were being made for picketing as Peter Garcia, president of the union was in conference with the bosses. Garcia is calling the strike a "holiday" but this is not dampening the spirit of the strikers.

The strike was called in defiance of wires received from Major Paddock of the N.R.A., from the Manufacturers' Association and from Bardsley, and Williams, international officials urging the workers not to strike.

Garcia went to Washington two weeks ago promising the workers that if he did not return with a satisfactory code there would be a strike. While he appeared to favor a strike before he left, he was opposed to it on his return. The code was delayed for ten days. The workers, among whom strike sentiment was strong, decided not to wait but to force improvements in their conditions by a strike. They expect the strike to spread throughout the country. All-though union officials call the strike a "holiday," several scabs were found working in the shops yesterday morning.

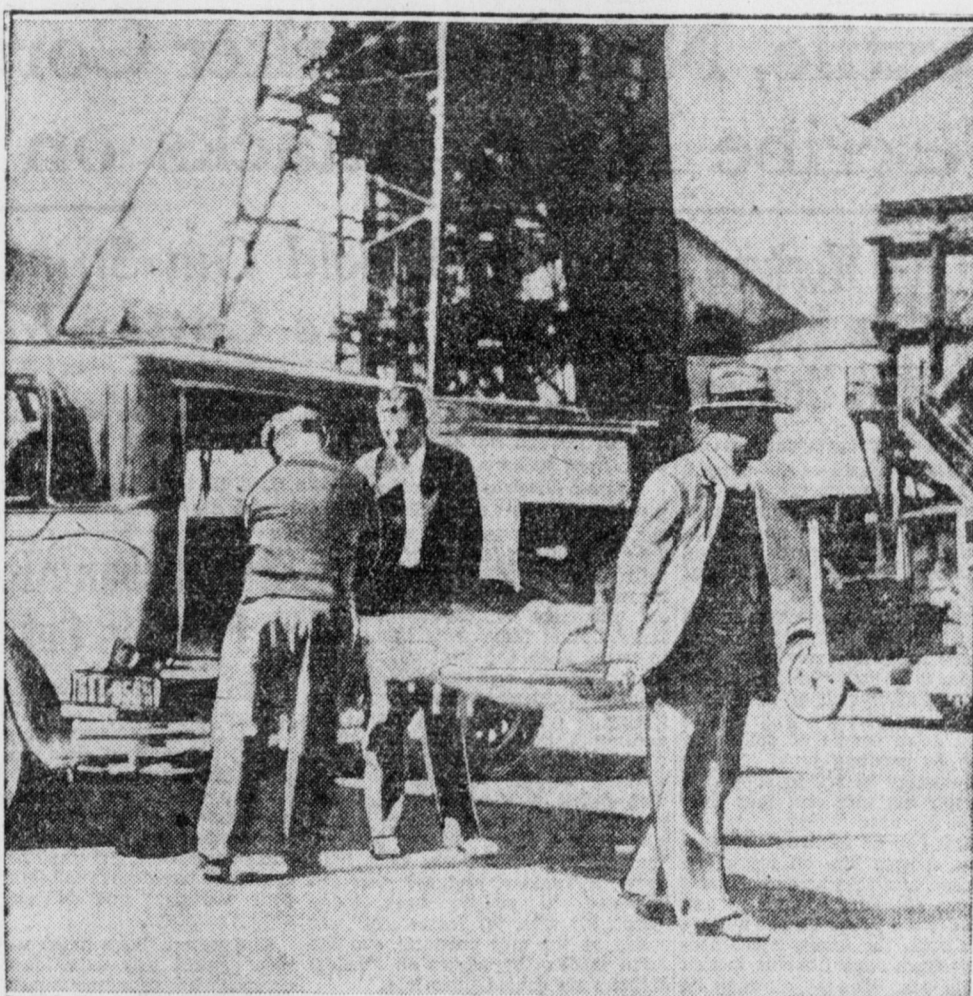
N. R. A. Spreads Hunger, Labor Report Reveals

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The spread-the-misery effect of the N.R.A. is clearly indicated in the very reports which official government agencies hand out here through statistic bureaus.

In the plain words of the Labor Review, issued monthly by the Department of Labor: "Union scales of hourly wage rates in May, 1933, as compared with May, 1932, showed 13 increases, 287 decreases and no change in 394 cases. . . Full-time working hours between the two dates had increased in 17 cases, and decreased in 67, while in 601 instances there had been no change."

Where Deadly Battle Raged



Carrying off one of the wounded miners after an attack on strikers' picket lines by deputies and company thugs at Harrisburg, Ill.

Worker Barricades Home to Halt Evicting Marshals

35 Evictions in One Day from East Side Rat Holes; Unemployed Councils Demand Abolition of Eviction Law

NEW YORK.—The marshal was due at 12:30. He didn't come until 3:30 because he hoped that he would catch the home of Theodore Pujach, at 235 Monroe St., unprotected by workers.

But when he arrived he found the apartment of Theodore Pujach barricaded; barricaded with steel netting, and double doors; barricaded with furniture and slabs of wood.

He found the narrow dirty streets of the lower east side filled with neighbors, and members of the downtown Committee of Action, a United Front of Workers Committee on Unemployment, locals No. 2 and 3, and the downtown Unemployed Council, speaking from a temporary platform.

The brave Hyman Lazarus, marshal, played first. First came the police radio car, with additional cops as protection, and then he arrived from the 121st Street area to oust this unemployed carpenter.

"Why leave the likes of them live in the place. There's an excuse for a family but this single man probably doesn't even want to work," declared the beefy marshal. His cousin, also Lazarus by name, is a civil judge, and assigned Cousin Hyman to evict workers in this downtown area in order to keep the \$25 to \$30 received for the job in the family, although it is customary for Benjamin Horn, William S. Lief, and Mr. Neck to handle evictions in this particular neighborhood.

Carefully Theodore Pujach had tried to protect his home, and his furniture. The windows looking over the fireescapes were blocked with wire and steel netting, with bed springs nailed over them onto the walls. The door had been reinforced by a double door, and steel plates were affixed between the doors.

It took the marshal and his movers nearly two hours to break in the windows and force the door. Monday 35 evictions took place on the lower east side. It has become an everyday affair in downtown New York to see workers' scanty possessions piled into the streets. The push carts and the dirt, the garbage and the narrow alleys join company with the piles of furniture.

Theodore Pujach lived in one of the many rat hole apartments, unfit even for the roaches and vermin they are infested with, that decorate the east side. Today he finds himself without a roof over his head. His few possessions are stacked into the narrow alley, called Monroe Street.

Theodore Pujach used to be a member of an American Federation of Labor, carpenters local. He was dropped from membership because he couldn't pay his dues. He is 47 years old and spent more than half of his life in America, and yesterday he was evicted; no home; no money. He is even denied relief by the Home Relief Bureau because he is a single man.

"How do you get along?" the Daily Worker reporter asked him. "I don't know," he answered, "some-

Anti-Eviction Parade in Downtown New York on Saturday Morning

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An Anti-Eviction parade will take place on Saturday morning in downtown New York.

The parade will be held under the auspices of the Downtown Unemployed Councils, and will start from Rutgers Sq. at 8:15 with the Red Front Band leading it. They will march north to 14th St., south on Second Ave. to 3d St., east on 3d St. to Avenue A, and will wind up on 7th St. and Avenue A.

Thousands of leaflets rallying the unemployed workers of downtown New York to the parade have been distributed. One of the important speakers will be Ben Gold, Communist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

1,000 Shenango Valley Workers Attend Steel Union Meet in Masury

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Over 100 workers from the Shenango Valley responded to a mass meeting called by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union in Masury, Ohio, last Sunday.

This sentiment of the workers has the company and city officials very much worried. State troopers have been guarding the mill gates and the highways looking for pickets from strike areas. The city officials knew that there would be a good meeting in Masury, so they arrested Henry Mack, the Shenango Valley organizer of the union, on the street in Farrell about an hour and a half before the meeting.

The same night the police raided the headquarters of the union in Farrell, Pa.

Simon Passack, 55 Willet St., employed for a long time, a suspended case of the Home Relief Bureau, had his furniture thrown into the street while he was not at home.

Salvatore Pavara of 5 Jackson St., was thrown into the street with his new furniture. He was not a Home Relief Bureau case. The committee went to the Home Relief Bureau and forced them to give this family a check and they were put into a new apartment.

Sara Silver, 200 Hendrick St., has two children and is unemployed. The marshal came yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with an eviction notice and then had the furniture put out on the street. The furniture is decorated with a Blue Eagle. "We Do Our Part," and underneath it it says, "We cannot eat the Blue Eagle."

Florence Diamond, 5 Hester St., was put into the street Wednesday night and slept in the street all night. The landlord refused to take the rent check. The Workers Committee on Unemployment, Locals No. 2 and No. 3, expelled from the Socialist and working unitedly with the Unemployed Councils, sent a committee to the Home Relief Bureau and got new checks and moved Florence Diamond into a

Defeat Motion to Enlarge A. F. L. Executive Council

Unprincipled Fight; Rank and File Is Desirous of Industrial Organization

By B. D.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The attempt to enlarge the A. F. of L. Executive Council, engineered mainly by heads of unions with industrial charters, as distinct from the craft unions mainly of the building trades, mustered some 6,725 votes yesterday on roll call out of a total of 21,260 votes in the convention. The Brewery Workers' Union, the Metal Miners, the United Textile Workers and the United Mine Workers were the unions with industrial charters supporting the proposal to increase the number of vice presidents in the Council from 8 to 25.

The Typographical Union delegation supported a compromise for increasing the Council to 15, but favored the general proposal for enlarging it. The I.T.U. has a strong movement for industrial unionism inside its ranks.

For various reasons, mostly dealing with the inner politics of the leadership, the Printing Pressmen and the Bricklayers union supported the resolution for enlarging the Council. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, headed by Alex. F. L., is the only union with an industrial charter which opposed the move.

It would be wrong to ascribe such an honest motive as a desire to strengthen the structure of the A. F. of L. by a struggle for industrial unionism replacing the old craft structure to John L. Lewis, who headed the movement. Neither can one agree with the adverse report of the official committee which took the high ground that "it has been the progressive policy of the A. F. of L. to decentralize the growing power and control within our labor movement. . . . Through this method direct representation is effected without the dangers inherent in the proposal we are reporting upon."

The truth of the matter is that great pressure for removing obstacles of craft division and jealousy in the big industries is being exerted by the membership—as well as from outside by the increasing number of militant mass struggles led by the unions of the Trade Union Unity League; there is the obvious fact that in the course

of many strikes now going on there is seen to be little if any difference in the sentiment of the workers involved; in their attitude toward A. F. of L. officials and policies; in regard to mass methods of struggle, estimates of the N.R.A. codes, etc., no matter to which organization they are formally affiliated.

The craft union leaders of the boiler-makers, blacksmiths, machinists etc., and to some extent the electrical workers, although they are today more of a building trades organization, feel that they are fighting against the tendency to engulf them in a rising wave of industrial organization.

Their special craft interests were shown in the recent bitter jurisdictional fight with the Brewery Workers, wherein the lines of conflict were almost exactly the same as in the conflict over the resolution to enlarge the Executive Council.

Among the officials whose struggle for power finds this expression there is no principle involved, but there can be no question but that large numbers of the membership favor drastic changes in the A. F. of L. structure. The struggle around this issue in the present convention, no matter how much disguised, reflects pressure from workers who pay dues and as President Howard of the I.T.U. was forced to declare in an outburst of unwonted frankness, is one means of "restoring confidence" of the rank and file in the leaders who sadly need some issue on which they can speak in militant terms, without immediate danger of their control of the union machinery being taken from them.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE Daily Worker Central Office, 100 Nassau St., New York City

300 Cotton Pickers Evicted in Strike, Thrown Out on Road

TULARE, Calif., Oct. 12.—Three hundred cotton pickers, of the eighteen thousand on strike in California for \$1.00 per hundred pounds, have been evicted. Evictions have taken place in Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern and Madera counties, where six pickets were murdered. Belongings are dumped in the road and left there. Women and children are suffering intensely.

Gov. Rolph, who keeps Tom Mooney in jail, is holding the militia ready against the cotton pickers. The six workers were murdered when armed growers, vigilantes, and deputies fired on unarmed strikers. In Arvin, Pete Subia was killed and three were wounded. At Picky three pickets were killed and 15 wounded. Two were killed at Corcoran. Four growers agents have been arrested, charged with murder. Mass funerals are being arranged, as well as mass meetings throughout the state, demanding the right of the strikers to arm in self-defense.

The United Farmers League has joined with the strikers in a united struggle against the finance corporations dominating the cotton farms. The growers are intimidating the small farmers, merchants and others, inciting terror against the strikers. Growers are attempting to incite race prejudices, many of the strikers being Mexican, Negro and Filipino workers, as well as whites. The strikers are standing solid in the face of this terror. The Hoover ranch at Waco is threatening eviction of strikers.

The growers have even refused N.R.A. "mediation" and are organizing shot gun squads. The capitalist press is forced to admit the cold-blooded attack of the growers.

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

TOLEDO

Testimonial Banquet and Program for the readers and subscribers of the Daily Worker at the Jewish L.W. O. Hall, 410 E. Bancroft St., at 7:30 p. m. Auspices, the Daily Worker Committee of Toledo Section. Admission free.

CHICAGO

Finch Workers Club, will give a dance and entertainment at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street at 8 p. m. Admission 20 cents.

ARGO, Ill.

Dance given by all revolutionary organizations in Argo at 8219 Archel Avenue. Admission 15 cents.

PHILADELPHIA

City-wide meeting of Daily Worker readers will be held at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. The Volunteers Committee will be elected at this meeting to carry on the work for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

NEW YORK

Concert and Dance, Auspices of M. Winchey Workers Club, at 409 W. Roosevelt Road. Excellent program. Admission 15 cents.

NEW YORK

City-wide meeting of Daily Worker readers will be held at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. The Volunteers Committee will be elected at this meeting to carry on the work for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

NEW YORK

Concert at Turneymeide Hall Broad and Columbus Ave. Robert C. Hall, 410 E. Bancroft St., at 7:30 p. m. New York will be the main speaker. Interesting program. Admission 35 cents.

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Letters from Our Readers

A PICTURE OF LEON BLUM

Dear Comrade Editor: New York. The despairing picture of Leon Blum that the cartoonist Dell has in the "Daily" of Oct. 5, is an insult to that militant leader now in jail. The framed up fighter for the laundry workers, hero of many struggles, in utter despair, his head bowed, shedding tears, perhaps of regret, pictured like a sentimental movie idol hopelessly enmeshed in the grip of capitalism. His eyes on the ground, not toward the outside, towards the workers, his only liberators.

He protested that it would be impossible to sell any since he had already. The up and down of his only Party activity would be to sell the "Daily" and if he did not make enough to eat, they would see to it that he did get food. He started out with 7 "Dailies." He sold them all. Next day he took 10 and sold them all. He concentrated in the steel and wire workers, and Negro sections. Then he took 15 and sold them all on a regular daily rate. Then 25, 35, 50, 75, 100 and 125. He got requests for Polish, Ukrainian, Hungarian and other language papers. In the Negro section he sold the Liberator. He actually built up a route which brought him about \$20 a week.

WORKERS SCHOOL ACTS UPON CABOT'S SUGGESTION

On Aug. 25, we printed in this column a letter from H. F. Cabot suggesting a Rose Pastor Stokes scholarship to be given by the National Workers School to the worker who puts up the best fight for Negro rights during the year. We print the reply of the Workers School:

Greets Idea of Scholarship The Workers School greets the idea of Comrade H. F. Cabot. In fact, it would be fitting to establish such a scholarship in memory of other revolutionaries as well as our beloved Comrade Rose Pastor Stokes, we will be pleased to discuss this question with all who are interested, especially workers' organizations, and such individuals and groups as feel they could do better by way of financial support.

We especially appeal to all to help the Harlem Branch of the Workers School. The Negro masses are the most exploited and oppressed. Such Memorial Scholarships would help many Negro workers to obtain courses of study in Marxism-Leninism. Here is a splendid opportunity for the white workers and sympathizers to do a good turn and not leave the burden to the Negro workers who are most faithfully impoverished. Communicate with the Friends of the Workers School, or the Workers School office, 35 E. 12th St.

NO LONGER UNEMPLOYED.

Comrade Editor: New York City. After reading Comrade Amter's appeal to the Ohio members, I decided to write this explanation of how a comrade came to start a route in Trenton, N. J. We had a Party comrade who was unemployed and existed virtually by the kindness of comrades who gave him food in recognition of his Party work. But as many of these comrades began to lose their jobs and no longer could supply him with food, the Party unit decided that he was not to ask anyone for food. He was to sell "Dailies" for his food.



IN THE HOME - By HELEN LUKE

Today's menu will require very little explanation. Instead of liver sausage sandwiches, you might use boiled liver chopped very fine, with onion, seasoning, and a bit of celery if you like; serve cold with lettuce and ripe olives. For the corn use fresh, cooked corn cut from cobs, or canned. Mix with a little grated cheese, put in butter pan, cover top well with cheese, and bake until top is browned nicely. Potatoes need only to be scrubbed and baked. (Grease the skin a little.) For pudding, use method given for chocolate pudding, omitting cocoa and using shredded coconut. 1/4 cup coconut to each cup of milk.

TODAYS MENU Breakfast Fresh Sliced Bananas, Cream Rye Toast, Hot Cocoa Lunch Cream of Tomato Soup Liver Sausage Sandwiches Fresh Peas Tea Cookies Dinner Corn au Gratin Baked Sweet Potatoes Cole Slaw Creamed Potatoes Coffee

And now I have a message from from the front line trenches in Cleveland, Ohio, and here it is: To the Daily Worker: I, a member of the Working Women's Club, went to the Distributing Centre three times. (The D. C. is a place where the Associated Charities give people clothes.) The first time I went down I was told to come back tomorrow because they couldn't take care of more people that day. This happened again next day. The third day I was disgusted and decided, when they told me to come back tomorrow, I would not leave the place until I got service. The hall was just filled with people waiting to receive their numbers. There were mothers with children on their arms, and children kept out of school to get shoes.

When Mr. Buck, the manager, said, "No more numbers will be given out," I stood up and said, "When do you expect to give us numbers, and how many more times do we have to come to get them?" He said he was sorry but they couldn't take any more people that day. I told him to let in the women with the babies, at least; but he wouldn't, and I asked him why. I asked him if he was afraid he would have to work a little longer, and why they didn't put more people in there to work. I said, "There are many men and women willing to work, if they get jobs, so there's no excuse for your saying you're too busy. And what is this N. E. A. business? There N. E. A. was supposed to put more people to work, but more were put out."

Then he told me to shut up and get out, or he would call the cops. I said, "Go ahead and call them." I waited five minutes two cops

Textile, Needle Worker Correspondents Describe NRA Attacks on Conditions

Wool Mill Workers Forced to Pay \$2 for NRA Uniform

By a Worker Correspondent LAWRENCE, MASS.—Not content with rifling workers' pockets of a living wage, the NRA absolutely forbids mill workers on a 40-hour week to attempt to earn necessary extra money for additional support of wife and children. A friend of mine, comber in the American Woolen Company owned Shawshen mill, who was cut by the NRA from a 70-hour week at \$26 to the woolen slavery code 40-hour week at \$14 minimum, tried a while ago to make an extra couple of dollars on Saturday by peddling junk. This he found necessary to try to support a little better his wife and four children.

The first day he went out, his section boss spotted him on his wagon and warned him that he cannot work more than 40 hours a week at any work under the NRA. What a boss's warning when the family needs necessities? Once more his boss spotted him. The next Monday morning he was fired for disobeying the letter of the NRA. The unemployed army of this country has increased to 17,000,001. The NRA stands exposed to another textile worker.

Another note on the Shawshen. All workers are being forced to pay \$2 each for an NRA uniform to be worn in the "glory-glory" Columbus Day NRA parade in this city sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the local NRA enforcement committee. Received free from government sources, these uniforms will be sold to local workers and the thousands of \$2 bills will be used to directly combat these same workers in the interests of the mighty American Woolen Co.

be forgiven for their sins and that they should ask god to forgive them and the god will stop his wrath and anger against them. Now the Jewish people through the might of god has been forced to eat their children in Russia, the rabbi claims. He read that unless they obey the teachings of God and not Marxism they will starve continuously and eat babies and people. Now what can the holiday the Jewish people keep as Rosh-ashana, and Yom Kippur mean to them when a rabbi gives such a sermon.

It turns me up to hear anyone knock a country that is making a better world to live in.

Keep Your Party on the Ballot. Register Communist October 9 to 11.

Workers, Negro and white, it is your duty to organize, it is your only way out of your misery, but you must lead yourselves. You must organize your rank and file committees of workers who are on the job with you.

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much better at the D. C. so this shows that only by organizing can we workers get results. I have been a reader of the Daily Worker for several years and it surely is the workers' paper. Three cheers for the Daily Worker! Christine S.

How AFL Sold Out Strike of 2,000 at Lane Cotton Mills

By a Needle Worker Correspondent KANSAS CITY, MO.—I am working for the Liberty Frock Co. About a month ago the boss laid off about 50 girls. The next day he went down to sign up under the N.R.A. code. Then he started to hire girls back so he could get credit for putting girls back to work under the N.R.A. code.

Stahl-Urban NRA Patriots Cut Pay

By a Worker Correspondent TEARE HAUTE, Ind.—The Stahl-Urban Co., manufacturing men's garments, whose plant glass facade displays the black and red of the expansion wings, has undoubtedly decided that the happiness and plenty is intended for Stahl-Urban Co. as their women and girl employees found their last pay checks far short of the code allowance and still shorter in actual earnings.

The women have taken a militant step against this reduction and the company has promised immediate adjustment. These employees work on a low scale of piece work, and although Stahl and Urban are hailed as staunch patriotic NRA supporters, most of their employes have failed to receive the guaranteed \$13 per week more than once.

Hails Victory of the Fur Pointers

By a Fur Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—The fur pointers have won another victory. After being on strike for exactly one week and three days, we have won the 35-hour week, also 2 1/2 hours back pay, in spite of the fact that we are organized only a short time.

The bosses had to come to our terms because we showed them that we are militant and our ranks are solid. Why, only last year, before we came out on strike, we were working 60 and 70 hours a week, and earning a small salary of \$5 to \$12 a week, piece-work basis. Then in August, 1932, the fatal moment came. We rebelled, conditions were unbearable. We went out in 1932 and we fought for better conditions, such as week work and a 44-hour week and \$20 minimum pay. After 2 weeks on strike, we won our demands. Then in August, 1933, we won the 40-hour week without a fight. And now our greatest victory, the 35-hour week. Keep up your good work, comrades.

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

By a Worker Correspondent BRONX, N.Y. As I write this letter my little girl came from school giving me a N.R.A. badge card to sign. I didn't sign it, but on the back I wrote: "I am very sorry I can't sign it because the N. R. A. didn't do a thing for me yet. I am still unemployed and when I do work I make \$6 for an 84-hour week, and when they stop evicting me every month, and make me live like a gypsy with my wife and three children, then I'll sign."

Government Workers Send \$21 to Help "Daily" Live

NEW YORK.—Filling their boss right on the nose! And Uncle Sam at that! Here is what one government worker, contributing to the "Daily," writes from Washington. "Enclosed is \$1 from the salary I get from Uncle Sam. I don't think he'll be pleased to learn where it's going, but I know you will make better use of it than he would. All power to the new "Daily."

"GOVERNMENT WORKER." Two other government workers sent \$10 each to keep the "Daily" alive. Responses like these will put the \$40,000 drive over the top. Responses like these will BUILD the "Daily," so the "Daily" can BUILD up working class power and DESTROY capitalism.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and districts. Includes names like Wallace, Schimmer, and districts like DIST. NO. 13, DIST. NO. 15, DIST. NO. 16, DIST. NO. 17, DIST. NO. 18, DIST. NO. 19, DIST. NO. 20, DIST. NO. 21, DIST. NO. 22, DIST. NO. 23, DIST. NO. 24, DIST. NO. 25, DIST. NO. 26, DIST. NO. 27, DIST. NO. 28, DIST. NO. 29, DIST. NO. 30, DIST. NO. 31, DIST. NO. 32, DIST. NO. 33, DIST. NO. 34, DIST. NO. 35, DIST. NO. 36, DIST. NO. 37, DIST. NO. 38, DIST. NO. 39, DIST. NO. 40, DIST. NO. 41, DIST. NO. 42, DIST. NO. 43, DIST. NO. 44, DIST. NO. 45, DIST. NO. 46, DIST. NO. 47, DIST. NO. 48, DIST. NO. 49, DIST. NO. 50.

A.F.L. MEMBER PRAISES DAILY.

By a Worker Correspondent Detroit, Mich. I have a simple desire to congratulate everyone responsible for the improvement in the Daily Worker. My own newspaper (the AFL) has completely failed to do the job that it is supposed to do. It is disgusting to find so much bootlicking, so much ink spilled on something which, must it be obvious to all thinking workers, is doomed to failure. The "Daily" has long been my guide and now I look forward with increased interest to each issue. Keep up the good work. I enclose a contribution (\$3.00) to the sustaining fund.

Greetings for 14th Party Anniversary

It is impossible for one man to do it. Every comrade must become an agent for our press, not only the literature agent. N. J. C.

Resolutions of Party Units On Carrying Out Open Letter

The few excerpts published below from among hundreds of resolutions that in the last period poured into the Organization Commission of the Central Committee shows that the Open Letter is taken seriously by the lower Party organizations. The resolutions in general show that many of the lower units not only understand the importance of the Open Letter but do their best to concretize its line. The major task now is to get the units to carry out the results, to concretize the decisions made by the units along the line of the plan, to improve the program of work on the basis of the new developments and possibilities.

The major tasks of the units that we want to emphasize are: 1. Spreading of the Daily Worker in the shop and in the street territory. This will help not only the building of the Daily into a mass paper, but the Central Organ of the Party will help tremendously in building of the Party, which means strengthening of existing units, building of new shop units and street units and furthering the struggle in general.

2. The other problem is recruiting. Here also the units must take energetic steps in order to do their utmost to bring into the ranks of the Party the best fighters, especially from among the strikers, the best elements from among the members of the trade unions, and of the mass organizations.

3. The outstanding weakness of the plans in general that must be corrected in order to carry the Open Letter into effect is the lack of conscientious outlook towards struggle. Today, many individual Party members are involved in the struggles going on throughout the country, and in taking a leading part in them. The Party as a whole is instrumental in the development of the daily struggles. However, there are very few units that can record having taken the initiative for the development of struggle in a given factory on a neighborhood scale. In the strikes there are only individual comrades who are active, while the units are continuing their routine life.

4. The central task in the Open Letter is the building of the Party into a mass party. We will not build a mass party by merely mechanically recruiting new members to the Party for a series of street meetings, with comrades visiting unemployed workers in the block during the week, giving them literature, and popularizing our regular meetings. The block committee, of course, is being built in the vicinity of our shop concentration.

5. The group captain system has been put into effect and promises now to work well. The plan of work outlined by the unit bureau will and must activate every member of Unit 3 and, carried over, will further succeed in having our Party unit develop new cadres and solid basis among the decisive elements of the American workers.

6. We pledge ourselves to increase the sale of literature. 7. We have been able to draw closer to ourselves a number of militant workers whom we pledge to draw into our ranks. 8. We pledge to train ourselves theoretically by attending the Workers' School, by having regular discussions in our unit. 9. We pledge ourselves to try and develop a discussion circle in our shop.

10. To intensify our work in drawing the workers in our shop for our election campaign. 11. We pledge ourselves to draw at least one woman worker out of the six working in our shop into the Party. 12. We pledge ourselves to activate the youth section of the union and the best elements into the Young Communist League.

UNIT 10, SECTION 5 "In line with the Open Letter and with the resolution of the Extraordinary Conference of our Section, Unit 10, after discussing the recommendation of the bureau, adopted the following resolution: 1. To activate all members of the unit through political education and a thorough check-up of their activities. 2. We pledge to organize a block committee within the next three months. For this purpose we are concentrating on Fox St. and continuing the previous work on Simpson and Kelly Sts. We are going to hold open-air meetings in the neighborhood at least once a week and sell 15 Hunger Fighters.

UNIT 7, SECTION 2 "In line with the Open Letter: "Special effort to raise the political level of the members (regular discussions), care in presenting the face of the Party to outsiders. Individual responsibility for Party press and

begin in April. Together with the extract of ragweed, we now administer calcium injections and ultraviolet rays. Do we understand you to say that the White Mountain do not help? Please let me know, because we are under the impression that all hay fever sufferers are relieved when they stay in that region.

"Don't Trust 'Merry Widows'" M. H. G., El Paso, Texas.—Sorry you desire first, because it's against the law; secondly, your typewritten letter seems to have been purposely "doctored" to make it read like that of an ignorant foreigner. It is too late to do anything now, anyhow. Try one of the local physicians who will do something for you. All we can say to you is that you must not put your trust in rubber, in the future.

Iodine vs. Mercurochrome. "Vanguard Scientific Society:—The future of iodine is to be preferred to mercurochrome for first-aid use. With all due respect to the claims of the manufacturers, we believe that iodine has a greater antiseptic power than mercurochrome. Experiments conducted by the Laboratories of the U. S. Navy, and by a few years ago, seem to have shown this to be the case. Iodine in ordinary concentration (U. S. 7 per cent), does not burn the tissues. Some persons who are sensitive to iodine may get a slight dermatitis (skin inflammation) but this is readily prevented by washing off the iodine with rubbing alcohol, a few minutes after its application.

Hay Fever I. L. D. Rochester, N. Y.—There is no new discovery in this field. For the past few years injections are

Advertisement for Dr. Luttinger's medicine, including text like 'Doctor Luttinger advises:' and 'Answers to Questions'.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Edwin Rolfe

(Batting for Michael Gold)



THE poetry of the revolutionary movement in the United States is still in its adolescence. The best of our poets continue to subordinate their technique to their revolutionary fervor or their emotion to their technique. In many cases, they maintain, consciously or unconsciously, a rigid isolation of themselves as human beings from their writings. These practices are harmful; in any case, the result is decidedly not revolutionary poetry.

What most of our poets fail to understand is that revolutionary poetry can be created only when they have achieved a perfect fusion of themselves—as individuals—with their ideas as part of the powerful and genuine ideology of an entire class.

One cannot sit down and say, "I am going to write a revolutionary poem." This is an artificial approach, and it will be apparent in the finished poem, which may contain all the correct slogans, all the perfectly-phrased correct ideas on the subject, and yet remain lifeless, stilted, false. It will be neither genuine nor effective as revolutionary writing.

Good poetry arises out of a deeper thing than the mere desire or determination to write. It is the expression and synthesis of one's experience and one's world-view. When one's experience is perfectly blended with—and consequently part of—his world-view; when, in other words, one's revolutionary ideology is perfectly integrated—then and only then can revolutionary poetry of a high order be composed.

Revolutionary poetry may come easily to the poet who has grown up and lived all his life in a militant workers' atmosphere, who has himself participated in the struggles of his fellow-workers. It is more difficult for poets whose origins and pursuits have in the main been far removed from direct contact with the class struggle.

The latter poets must throw their lots with the working-class by participating actively in its struggles or, if this is not possible, they must write with complete honesty as allies and sympathizers of the workers. They must strive, as far as possible, to identify themselves with the revolutionary class with whose cause they have cast their lot.

Horace Gregory

HORACE GREGORY appears to be such a poet, one whose sincerity and honest devotion to the cause of the working class cannot be doubted. These qualities are evident in his poems.

Gregory has progressed far since the publication of his first book of poems, "Chelsea Rooming House," in 1930. Then as always aware of the life about him, he could write such moving poems as "Time and Isidore Lefkowitz," which ends:

"But it is not good to feel old, time is too heavy, it gets a man tired, tired when he thinks how time wears him down and girls, milk-fed, white, vanish with glorious smiling millionaires in silver limousines."

His second volume of poems, published earlier this year, is significantly titled "No Retreat" (Harcourt, Brace, \$2). The poems included in it are far from revolutionary. The book is composed largely of elegies—"Homage to an Ancestor," "Emerson: Last Days at Concord," "Salvos for Randolph Bourne," "Praise to John Skelton," etc.

But among these wreaths on the graves of his intellectual forbears, in which he acknowledges his indebtedness to them both as man and as writer, there are other poems which, as certainly and clearly as a compass show us the direction in which he is moving. The opening poem of the volume, "New York, Cassandra," which appeared in "The Left" in 1931, begins:

"Cassandra, the world's on fire; the harvest's sour: from Salem into China, an old sailor's song sung to the yellow sea that pours oceans of grain over us, fire and flood; it will be hard to sleep."

Then follow the elegies and the four "Poems to My Daughter," gems of lyrical clarity which might well instill a respect for modern poetry in the minds of those comrades who continue to insist that real poetry ceased to be written about a half-century ago.

"Valediction to My Contemporaries"

"NO RETREAT" is fittingly brought to its climax and close with the "Valediction to My Contemporaries." In it Gregory speaks to his generation, the generation which was shocked out of its academic haze of security by the events of 1914-1919, the generation which after the war, returned "to empty halls."

The closing lines of this poem, in which the poet clears the deck, so to speak, for further advance in his revolutionary direction, are worth quoting:

"The course of empire westward to Cathay rides in the east; the circle breaks in fire; these charred remains of what we were expire (O incandescent speed!) the hands, lips, eyes ancommodent. Rise again, vale, rise; another generation shall disown these years in darkness, each to four winds blown (the deeds are obsolete as Helen's war) . . . Good-by, I Penseroso of our spring, forgive our ashes and destroy the urn; unwind the clock, empty the seasons down rivers of memory—do not return!"

MANY readers will ask: "In whose respect are these poems revolutionary?" They are not. Gregory does not claim that for them. The significance of these poems lies in the honesty with which the poet, an intellectual who openly supports the Communist Party and the struggles of the American workers, is grappling with his problems, both as a poet and as a man who clearly observes the period through which mankind is now passing. Gregory could not honestly suppress in his writing the physical and intellectual experience which have brought him to his present state of development. He could not arbitrarily rule out of his work a genuine and important part of his life.

Therefore, instead of trying to write revolutionary poetry that would at best be skilled but cold verse, he set himself to the task of evaluating and digesting his former experience, assimilating that part which he thought genuine and necessary for his future development as a poet and rejecting whatever he found to be false.

I think he has succeeded in doing this, and that we may expect that future work from his pen will be the clearer, the more direct and class-conscious, now that he has openly examined his past and selected a definite stand out of the jumbled ingredients of his social and literary heritage.

Max Bedacht, Thirty Years in the Revolutionary Labor Movement, Celebrates 50th Birthday Today

Born in Munich in 1883, Went to Work at 13

By PHILIP STERLING

FIFTY years is hardly a ripe old age even when it's been lived during the final effort. All the beginning of the decline of capitalism. When 30 of those 50 years, however, have been devoted to the cause of the revolutionary labor movement on two continents, they're something to look back on. That's why Max Bedacht's 50th birthday, today, is something of an occasion.

Bedacht might not have known about the birthday if he hadn't been reminded. And being reminded about it he wanted to know just why anyone should be interested. When it was explained to him that, after all, as executive secretary of the International Workers Order, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of America, etc., the tens of thousands of workers in the American revolutionary movement had a right to some interest in him and that his passing of the half-century mark was good time to review his record, he unblinkingly agreed.

Small, jovial, typically Germanic and smiling across a broad expanse of desk in the International Workers Order offices at 80 Fifth Ave., Bedacht relented and launched into the business of reviewing his half-century life and revolutionary activity.

Of his first 20 years Bedacht remembers little because he doesn't think it important. All summed up, it amounts to this, he was born Oct. 13, 1883, in Munich, the Bavarian city which has since earned world-wide fame as Hitler's original stronghold. At 13 he had completed his grammar school training and had become a barber's apprentice. He chose this trade because it was easy to get an apprenticeship.

At 16 he was a full-fledged journeyman and after working for a year in Bavaria, the intolerable conditions of employment drove him to Switzerland where he had heard things were better. The barber-shop was more of a social center than now and at his work Bedacht came into contact with the exploited embroidery workers in the villages about St. Gallen. They were enslaved to contractors in the same way that coal miners and sharecroppers here are enslaved to mine operators and plantation owners. Their conditions and his own, which were little less oppressive in Switzerland than they had been in Germany, aroused Bedacht to a desire for intellectual clarity and political activity.

There existed in Switzerland a National Barbers Union, but in the towns of Gossau and Herisau, where Bedacht worked, there was no local organization. He established one almost single-handed. That was in 1902. A year later he was a member of the Swiss Socialist Party.

There followed years of activity in the union, thousands of hours of voracious reading between customers. In 1907, Bedacht was elected president of the National Barbers Union and editor of the union's newspaper. The same year he took part in his first strike which the barbers declared in sympathy with the striking chocolate workers on the banks of Lake Geneva.

Bedacht might have remained in Switzerland permanently but for a lawsuit brought against him by the owners of a building which he had rented for a cooperative barbershop about to be opened by the union. In settlement of the barbers' strike, however, the Socialist leaders of the union promised the employers to abandon this plan and Bedacht was sued for breach of contract. The union members offered to pay the money for him, but rather than permit this he fled to the United States.

Bedacht smiled as he related the incident, "I thought then," he explained, "that I was doing something heroic. I realized later, that I was merely running away. I guess I just wanted a good excuse of a change of scenery."

The first thing Bedacht did when he got to New York was to write a letter to the Journeymen Barbers International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He wrote in German, outlining his eight years of activity in the Swiss union and his eagerness to contribute his energies to the cause of organizing America's barbers. In reply, he received a letter which informed him that the International office of the Journeymen Barbers Union did not handle German correspondence.

Somewhat discouraged, Bedacht got a job in Ossining, New York, and worked there for two and a half years, confining his activities to Socialist Party meetings. From 1910 to 1912 he worked in Manhattan, a barber during the day, and a German Socialist agitator at night.

Slowly but thoroughly adapting himself to his new environment, Bedacht acquired, in the first four years of his American residence, a reputation for his revolutionary energy and devotion. When the German Detroit "Herold" needed a Socialist editor, Bedacht was invited to take the post. He and his newly acquired wife set out at once.

Bedacht's stay in Detroit was un-

eventful save for the fact that he undertook for the first time the editorship of an English language newspaper, the "Emancipator."

Then another editorship beckoned on the German "Vorwärts" in San Francisco. Bedacht responded. California in those days was a Socialist Party stronghold, but the Socialist Party of California was in turn a stronghold for what Bedacht terms "every corrupt element in the labor

cisco. From the defense of Mooney it was a short jump to intense agitation against America's entry in the World War.

"You know," Bedacht grinned as he recalled the Frisco days. "That was funny. We had a Socialist Party but it was no use to us in anti-war activity. Those Socialists who wanted to fight against the war were compelled to work outside of their own



MAX BEDACHT

Drawn from life by Morris J. Kallen

movement." Stitt Wilson, Job Harriman, Gaylord Wilshire and Cameron King were leading Socialist figures. Wilshire and Harriman were wealthy but King was intrenched in the city government as a civil service appointee. Together this group were a cross section of the middle-class elements which controlled the Socialist movement. Between this group and the left wing, consisting of trade unionists and other working class elements, there was constant warfare.

First, in 1912 there was the question of direct action. Later there were local issues, and in 1916, there was open and violent division over the arrest of Tom Mooney in the Preparedness Parade frame-up.

Mooney was about to be expelled for his left wing tendencies at the time. After he was arrested, Lillian Bishop Simes, local secretary, and the right wing leadership urged the San Francisco Socialist locals to disown Mooney. "Even if he's innocent, which is doubtful," declared Lillian Simes, "we ought to take no part in his defense. It will endanger our organization."

On his return to California he was arrested for criminal syndicalism together with Anita Whitney and others, but was extradited to Chicago on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Bedacht never served, however, be-

Now Is Head of IWO and Member of C. C. of Communist Party

cause of a legal technicality. Since that time, 1920, Bedacht's record has been one of constant and unremitting activity in responsible positions in the Communist Party. For several years he was national director of agitation and propaganda. In 1923 and 1924 he was a member of the American delegation to the World Congress of the Communist International, where he acted as a translator for Lenin at many sessions. Since July, 1923, he had been executive secretary of the International Workers Order, a position which is filled by election in the national executive committee of the organization.

Bedacht, for all his sober theoretical writing on current questions and his unrelenting energy in organizational work, is not the impersonal, cold-blooded zealot who is held by muddled liberal observers to be the prototype of revolutionary leaders. When he does find a few moments free from work, his chief concerns are his unfulfilled ambitions of his youth to be a printer and a gymnast, and his family. He has three children, Elsie, the eldest, works in the National Office of the Communist Party. "Edith and Ethel are looking for jobs," he will tell you with the wistful expression which has become common to the parents of adolescents since the depression. Max, the youngest, is still in school. "But all of them are active in the Young Communist League," he will tell you. And he smiles because that's something to be really proud of even though you have 30 years of revolutionary activity to your own credit.

Comrade Bedacht's activity in the Communist Party of the United States will be dealt with in a future article, to appear on this page.

WHAT'S ON

ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEER WAITRESSES wanted for the "Vote Communist" Banquet, October 18, at which Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn., will speak.

Call for final instructions and read uniforms this Friday, at 8 p.m. sharp, at Workers' Club, 40 E. 12th St., Room 201, or phone Communist Election Committee, 709 Broadway, Room 254, Gramercy 5-8780.

FRIDAY PROFESSOR A. GOLDSMIDT, recently exiled from Germany, will lecture on "The German Student Under Hitler," National Student League, 563 6th Ave. Adm. 15c.

"WHO BURNED THE REICHTAG?" Lecture by Robert Hamilton, at American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place.

SYMPOSIUM on the Election Campaign. Mother Bloor, guest speaker. Robert Minor, representing the Communist Party, The Democratic, Fusion and Socialist Labor Parties, will be represented. Premier Palace, 17th Ave., Brooklyn, Auptice, American Youth Club, and Student Forum.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY will lecture on the "N.R.A." at the Prospect Workers' Center, 1157 St. Boulevard, Bronx.

ILLUSTRATED Lecture by Susan B. Woodruff, radio speaker for the Foreign Affairs Forum on "My Second Visit to Soviet Russia," at Labor Temple, 14th St., near 2nd Ave. Auptice, Downtown B. F. S. U. Adm. 15c.

LECTURE on "Ocean Revolution" by John Reardon, at Concourse Progressive Club, 288 E. 17th St., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m.

PRIVATE FILM, showing of new Soviet movie at Esplanade Workers Home, 27 W. 115th St., Auptice, Workers Film and Photo League. Admission by membership card only.

MEMBERSHIP Meeting of Flatbush Progressive Club, formerly Flatbush Workers Club, at 405 Kings Highway, at 8:30 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP Meeting of Steve Katozis Br. I.L.D. at 95 Avenue B.

TRACTOR School Membership Meeting at E. 19th St. Community Ganeshuk will report.

MANHATTAN Section Membership meeting of Shoe and Leather Workers, at 77 5th Ave.

Saturday DANCE arranged by the Young Communist League, District 2, at 35 E. 12th St. Slides. Adm. 25c. With throwaway 20c.

DANCE and Entertainment at Concourse Club, 1841 Prospect Ave. Excellent price.

CLARTE, French Workers Club, has moved to more spacious and pleasant new clubrooms. Weekly dance will be held at 304 W. 14th St., near 8th Ave.

CONCERT and Dance given by Br. 132, I.W.O. of Prospect Workers Center, 1157 St. Boulevard, Bronx. Tickets 25c in advance, 25c at door.

VICTORY Dance Celebration given by Shoe Repair Dept. of S.L.W.I.U. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

DANCE and Entertainment given by National Students League at 583 8th Avenue, Red Dancers, Refreshments. Adm. 20c.

(Detroit, Mich.) BANQUET and Book Show to celebrate opening of Detroit Workers School, Saturday, Oct. 14, at 7 p.m. at 323 Brinkin St. Admission 25c or book of equal value.

PHILIP HATHAWAY, Secretary Auto Workers Union, speaks on "The Strike Wave Against the N.R.A." at Workers School Forum, Sunday, at 3 p.m. at Finnish Hall, 509 14th Street.

(Philadelphia, Pa.) CONCERT and Banquet arranged by Section 1 of Prospect of Philadelphia waterfront on Oct. 15 at 8 p.m. at the Greek Club, 1038 Locust St. Good music, lots of fun.

Newark, N. J. DAILY WORKERS Conference will be held Sunday, Oct. 15 at 1 p.m., 7 Christian St. All organizations are invited to send a delegate.

by QUIET

Group Theatre to Be on "Theatre Night" Program Sunday

NEW YORK.—The Group Theatre will present a revolutionary interpretation of Shakespeare at "A Theatre Night" sponsored by the Theatre Collective Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8:30 p.m., in the City College Auditorium, 23d St. and Lexington Ave.

Alexander Kirkland, from the cast of "Men in White," the Group Theatre's current success, will participate in a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew." They will also give the "Grave Digging Scene" and "To Be or Not to Be" from "Hamlet." Mr. Kirkland will be assisted by other members of the Group Theatre Acting Company.

Hemley Winfield, noted Negro dancer, will also contribute to the program with a group of three dances with his own specially trained ballet group.

Sender Garlin, of the Daily Worker, will act as chairman of the evening.

Stage and Screen

"Move On, Sister" Coming To Playhouse Oct. 23; Moliere Comedy Here Monday

A. H. Woods has changed the title of Daniel N. Rubin's comedy from "Virtue on Horseback" to "Move On, Sister," and is planning to open the play at the Playhouse on October 23. The production will continue its try-out period next week, playing at Philadelphia. Fay Bainter is starred.

The Theatre Guild's second production of the season, Moliere's comedy "The School for Husbands," adapted in rhyme by Arthur Guermant and Lawrence Langner, will open on Monday night at the Empire Theatre. Edmund Rickett has composed a special musical score for the play, which has June Walker, Osgood Perkins and Michael Bartlett in the cast.

"Keeper of the Keys," a melodrama by Valentine Davies, based on Earl Derr Biggers' story of the same name, will set for next Wednesday night at the Fulton Theatre. The cast is headed by William Harrigan, Dwight Frey, Robertita Beatty, Romaine Callender and Ruth Easton.

"Ten Minute Alibi," a mystery play from London by Anthony Armstrong, will be presented by Crosby Gaige and Lee Shubert at the Bijou Theatre Tuesday night, with Bramwell Fletcher, John Williams, S. Herbert Braggiotti and Ernest Cossart as the leading players.

Jed Harris will bring his new production, "The Green Bay Tree," a play by Mordaunt Sharp, to the Booth Theatre on Friday, Oct. 20. James Dale, Laurence Olivier, O. P. Heggie and Jill Esmond head the cast.

"Let 'Em Eat Cake," a sequel to "Of Thee I Sing," is announced by Sam H. Harris for Saturday, Oct. 21, at the Imperial Theatre. George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind wrote the book and George and Ira Gershwin furnished the score and lyrics. William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Lois Moran and Philip Loeb head the large cast.

Michael Gold Gets First Contribution to 'Daily' Fund Drive

NEW YORK.—A \$5 contribution to the Daily Worker drive for \$40,000 was received here yesterday from an anonymous worker who signs himself "A Friend."

This friend wants the \$5 recorded to the credit of Mike Gold in his socialist competition with Edward Newhouse and Dr. Luttinger.

New Pamphlet Rips Hailed Mask from Face of Fusion

By DAN DAVIS
WHAT IS FUSION? by James Casey. Published by the Communist Election Campaign Committee: 1 cent.

Not only is the penny pamphlet, "What is Fusion?" an excellent source of material for speakers, but the new little booklet by the Daily Worker's special writer on city politics, James Casey, is also one of the most readable that can be handed to a worker.

We cannot help quoting the clear introduction which is found in the first two paragraphs of the pamphlet:

"The money-lords of Wall Street are preparing, if necessary, to disguise their rule over New York City under a new political label. 'The Tammany machine, long a faithful servant of the bankers, has gained for itself a reputation more loathsome than any it has borne since its founding. So the bankers and industrialists have slapped 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 loots whose varied anti-working class activities have not yet been publicly revealed."

Casey traces the history of Fusion from its pre-natal stage in the capitalist leaders' "Citizens' Committee of One Thousand" to the present day of Fusion Manager Chadbourne and Mayoral Candidate LaGuardia. Names, figures and facts are mentioned in a manner which proves conclusively that the arms of Morgan and Mellon are around the shoulder of their champion LaGuardia. Rockefeller also has not neglected the Fusion camp.

"To build their war chest," says Casey, "the City Fusion Party leaders have the assistance of a financier who has raised more money in political campaigns than probably any living man in America. This man is Colonel Henry R. Winthrop. He is a director of the Chase National Bank, a Rockefeller institution."

LaGuardia's record of fighting against pay raises for workers, his battle for a war program, his Socialist and Tammany affiliations nail him as the clever opportunist, servant of finance capital and dangerous enemy of the working class.

This pamphlet should be spread among the masses of New York. Having read it, a worker will think twice before voting for Fusion and will find assistance in making his decision in the last few pages of the pamphlet which contain the Communist Party program.

The pamphlet, as depicted by a splendid cartoon on the front cover, rips the hailed mask off Fusion.

Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra To Give Series of Concerts At Plants, Factory Clubs

The Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the finest musical organizations in the Soviet Union and concert organizations in Europe and America as one of the major orchestras, is planning to give a large number of symphony concerts in plants and in factory clubs. According to the Moscow report, the Philharmonic Orchestra has made arrangements with thirteen of the largest Moscow factories to appear this season.

Among the factories are the Sickle and Hammer steel works, Kauchuk (rubber) plant, Krasni Proletari machine building works, and others. At these concerts, the Philharmonic Orchestra is to present many new compositions. The workers will hear Tchaikovsky's "Hamlet" overture; Bizet's one-act opera "Djamileh," with Davidova, Koslovski-Kromshenko and other singers of the Bolshoi Opera Theatre in the principal roles; Beethoven's "Fourth Symphony"; Berlioz's "Fantasy Symphony"; and Goethe's "Organ Concerts."



TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

- WEAF—660 Kc.
 - 7:00 P.M.—Charlie Leland, comedian; Male Quartet.
 - 7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch.
 - 7:30—Trappers Music.
 - 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch.
 - 8:00—Concert Orch.; Jessie Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Grandland Rice—Football Talk.
 - 8:30—Fred Allen, comedian; Grofe Orch.
 - 8:45—Lee Wiley, songs; Young Orch.
 - 9:00—Vivian Nighter Drama.
 - 10:30—Lum and Abner.
 - 11:00—Davis Orch.
 - 11:30—Baker Orch.
 - 12:00—Ralph Kirbery, songs.
 - 12:05 A.M.—Sonslok Orch.
 - 12:30—Mollina Orch.
- WOR—710 Kc.
 - 7:00 P.M.—Sports-Ford Frick.
 - 7:15—The Unforgivable Sin—Sketch.
 - 7:30—Zerry and Ted—Sketch.
 - 7:45—News—Gabriel Heister.
 - 8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama.
 - 8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, songs.
 - 8:30—Dramatized News.
 - 8:45—Willy Robyn, tenor; Marie Gerard, soprano.
 - 9:00—Variety Musicale.
 - 9:30—Organ Recital.
 - 10:15—Current Events—Marion Eugene Head.
 - 10:30—Estelle Liebman's Mask Showpe.
 - 11:00—Weather Report.
 - 11:20—Moonbeams Trio.
 - 11:30—Denny Orch.
 - 12:00—Nelson Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.
 - 7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy.
 - 7:15—Treasure Island—Sketch.
- WABC—860 Kc.
 - 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge.
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch.
 - 7:30—Travelers Ensemble.
 - 7:45—News—Boak Carter.
 - 8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, contralto.
 - 8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill.
 - 8:30—March of Time.
 - 8:45—Irvin S. Cobb, stories; Goodman Orch.; Football—Parke Davis.
 - 9:15—Tommy McLaughlin, baritone; Koslovski Orch.
 - 9:30—All-American Football Show, with Clarence Walsh, speaker, Dan McQuigan, Vanderbilt coach.
 - 10:00—Olson and Johnson, comedians; Sosnick Orch.
 - 10:30—Alexander Woolcott, Town Crier.
 - 10:45—Symphony Orch.
 - 11:30—Jones Orch.
 - 12:00—Rapp Orch.
 - 12:30 A.M.—Belasco Orch.
 - 1:00—Henderson Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.
 - 7:30—Beno Babintoff, viola.
 - 7:45—Talk—Irma Jones, comedienne; Ethel Shuita, songs; Bestor Orch.
 - 8:30—Potash and Perlmutter.
 - 8:45—Red Davis—Sketch.
 - 9:00—Leah Ray, songs; Harris Orch.
 - 9:30—Phil Baker, comedian; Shield Orch.; Male Quartet; Nell Sisters, songs.
 - 10:00—Women's Conference on Current Problems—President Roosevelt speaking.
 - 10:30—Mario Cozi, baritone; Concert Orch.
 - 10:45—Headline Hunter—Floyd Gibbons.
 - 11:00—Jesters Trio.
 - 11:15—Beyond the Milky Way—Professor R. H. Baker, Harvard Observatory.
 - 11:30—Childs Orch.
 - 12:00—Calloway Orch.
 - 12:30 A.M.—Love Orch.

I'VE GOT THE I.L.D. DEFENDING ME AND I GUESS I NEED IT FROM THE LOOKS OF THIS!

NO ONE'S GOT TO GET YOU GOT!

WELL, WHY DON'T YOU WANT TO USE THE I.L.D.?

I CAN'T—I'M A SOCIALIST AND OUR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD WOULD EXPELL ME IF I USED THE I.L.D.

WHY? BECAUSE THEY ARE TIED UP WITH COMMUNISTS THAT'S WHAT OUR LEADERS SAY!

I DON'T KNOW ABOUT THAT BUT I'M NOT A COMMUNIST YET. WELCOME TO ME SEEMS FUNNY THAT A WORKER CAN'T ACCEPT HELP FROM A WORKING-CLASS ORGANIZATION WITHOUT BEING THROWN OUT ON HIS EAR FOR IT!

BOY! A DEMONSTRATION!

LOOK, SEE THAT SIGN? 'FREE' JIM MARTIN. SAY, THIS IS FOR YOU! IT'S THE I.L.D. MAYBE I'LL CHANGE MY MIND.

Tim MARTIN

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th
Editor-in-Chief of the DAILY WORKER will lecture on
CLARENCE HATHAWAY
"The National Recovery Act"
at the PROSPECT WORKERS' CENTER
1157 SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX, at 8:30
PROCEEDS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933

Enroll Communist!

In the next two days, the workers of New York have a very serious duty to perform.

There are only two days left in which to register for the November elections.

Without registering no worker can vote. And without voting for the Communist candidate, Robert Minor, it will be impossible to register the protest of the working class against the starvation and oppression of the capitalist city government.

But there is also another reason for registering. Next year, in 1934, the election committees of each party will be elected.

And only enrolled voters enrolled as voting for the Communist Party will be permitted to choose the Party's candidates.

To keep the Party election machinery in our own hands, we must enroll as Communist voters.

Every worker must do that. To enroll as a Communist voter, does not mean that you are joining the Party. It means that you are registering your protest against the Wall Street bankers' rule of the city, that you are fighting for relief from the yoke of a capitalist city government.

Registration ends Saturday night! Comrades, workers, do your duty! ENROLL COMMUNIST!

War Provocation

AS the threat of Japanese military attack on the Soviet Union becomes more menacing every day, the New York Times prints an editorial which is a cunning attempt to place the responsibility of the grave war danger in the East at the door of the Soviet Government.

The "firmness" of the Soviet policy in the Far East, hints the N. Y. Times, in contrast to its "failure to concern itself with the annihilation of the Communist Party in Germany, has been a severe impingement of the sincerity of its foreign policy... The Soviet Government hopes for still more profitable commercial relations with Germany. Nothing could be done to imperil them..."

Behind this distorted, vicious logic, is a deliberate attempt to discredit the peace policy of the Soviet Union, which has stood unshakably against the most damnable incitements of which imperialist governments are capable.

It is the itching desire to see the Soviet Union drawn into the vortex of war that beats violently beneath the studied austerity of the New York Times editorial.

The editorial of the New York Times is a double stab—a stab against the peace policy of the Soviet Union in the Far East, and a stab against the Soviet policy in the world fight against Fascism.

The irony of the matter is that the N. Y. Times, to bolster its arguments against the peace policy of the Soviet Union, must weep glycerine tears for the heroic Communists of Germany who are now experiencing the naked, brutal oppression of German capitalism, undiluted by any pretenses (still hypocritically maintained in this country) of "democracy."

Is it true, as the N. Y. Times hints, that the Soviet Union has suddenly become aggressive in the Far East?

Has the N. Y. Times forgotten that Manchukuo is recognized by the entire world as nothing but the puppet State of Japanese imperialism, to be used as the military base for attack against the Soviet Union?

Has it forgotten that the Soviet Union has persistently sought to maintain peace with Japan by offering to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway, the main pretext now being used by the Japanese imperialists to provoke a war with the Soviet Union?

Why is the N. Y. Times so silent on these vital facts? Is it because it is, despite its eagerness to see Japan weakened in an imperialist war, still more anxious to conceal the peace policy of the Soviet Union?

THE N. Y. TIMES goes to the recent history in Germany for its weapons in its attempt to provoke the Soviet Union into breaking its peace policy.

It is hardly necessary to comment on the obvious hypocrisy of the N. Y. Times' sorrow for the Communist Party of Germany. The German Communists do not need that sorrow, even if they were genuine.

The sincerity of the N. Y. Times' fight against German Fascism can be gauged by the fact that it has so far refused to show its readers the secret Nazi letters made public by the Daily Worker.

Furthermore, it is a matter of record that the N. Y. Times editorially expressed its indifference to the fate of the German Communist Party, deploring only the more hideous anti-semitic outrages of the Fascists.

But it certainly cannot have escaped the attention of the reader that the arguments used by the N. Y. Times to discredit the firm and unshakable peace policy of the Soviet Union come straight from the copious outpourings of Leon Trotsky.

Was it not Trotsky who laid down the moral basis for intervention by declaring that the Soviet policy toward Germany was dictated not by its unalterable desire for peace, but by motives of national, commercial advantages?

Was it not Trotsky who first gave the argument to the inciting capitalist press of the world that the Soviet Union should invade Germany to fight Hitler?

The New York Times recognizes in the Trotsky proclamations the true core of intervention provocation. It gives Trotsky the honor due him by taking his arguments over entire.

In its unceasing efforts to arouse war, and to distort the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the New York Times is wholly silent on the fact that the Hitler government is precisely at this moment striving in every way to lead the imperialist assault against the Soviet Union. It deliberately refrains from telling its readers of the notorious Hugenberg Memorandum which contained the grandiose intervention plans of Hitler. It refrains from telling the American workers that this intervention Memorandum is still the basic policy of German Fascism toward the Soviet Union.

The Times is silent on the fact that the Soviet Union has expressed in the sharpest way its determination to smash all these imperialist intervention plans of Hitler!

What the Times above all seeks to hide is that the imperialist world girls itself for a huge bloody onslaught against the Soviet Union.

That is why it strives so persistently to conceal that

the Soviet Union is the very heart of the world fight against Fascism, that it is the greatest obstacle against the outbreak of world imperialist slaughter. The Soviet Union, by building Socialism, is the stronghold of the world proletariat in the fight against advancing capitalist reaction.

Despite the incitements of a Trotsky, who calls for insane adventurist invasions of Germany, despite the echoes of this hideous provocation that find their way into the most reactionary papers of the world, including the organ of American imperialism, the Times, the Soviet Union is not an imperialist power. It will not permit itself to be provoked into violating its peace policy.

Truly did the resolution of the recent historic United Front Congress Against War speak in its manifesto:

The rise of Fascism in Europe, and especially in Germany, and the sharpened aggressive policy of Japanese militarism, have greatly increased the danger of a war of intervention against the Soviet Union... the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, around which the anti-war struggle throughout the world must be rallied, was made possible by the revolution which overthrew capitalism, reorganized the economy on the basis of Socialism... One cannot fight seriously against the war danger unless one fights against all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union."

This manifesto of 2,600 delegates, representing hundreds of thousands of workers, farmers and intellectuals, is a fighting answer to the counter-revolutionary incitements of a Trotsky and his New York Times pupils.

The Same Master

THE other day the Tammany hack, Mayor O'Brien, made a speech accepting his boss, Curry's, nomination for Mayor.

At the same time, the great knight of so-called anti-Tammany reform, LaGuardia, also made a speech. These two candidates are being trundled before the city's population as political opponents.

And yet their two speeches yesterday revolved persistently about one thought—to protect and guarantee the investments and loans of Wall Street, of the Rockefeller-Morgan bankers!

O'Brien boasted of his "maintaining the city's credit."

LaGuardia, with open agents of the Morgan banks running his campaign for him, gave his full support to the recent infamous Undermyer agreement with the banks. Under this agreement the city government borrowed millions from the bankers in order to pay off millions of loans to the bankers, thereby increasing still further the enormous bounty of interest payments.

It is precisely the Undermyer agreement, supported by, and binding on, every candidate in the coming elections, except the Communist candidate, Robert Minor, who would tear it up the first day he took office, that will make it necessary for the capitalist city government to raise taxes still further, cut civil service wages, and increase taxes!

Just like every capitalist candidate, like Tammany, like McKee, like Solomon, LaGuardia raised his hands in horror of "default" on the payments to the Rockefeller-Morgan bankers.

Both O'Brien and LaGuardia maintained a deep silence on the proposal of the Communist candidate, Robert Minor, to levy a 10 per cent tax on the hoarded fortunes of the Wall Street millionaires, heavier taxes on the rich real estate magnates, and cancellation of all taxes on small home owners.

On the five-cent fare, both O'Brien and LaGuardia made the same fervent and hypocritical promises.

Neither of them revealed that the city has an understanding with the bankers on this subject which has never been made public—an agreement that binds all of the capitalist politicians now running for Mayor!

LaGuardia spoke of "economies"—so did O'Brien. And that means more wage cuts for the civil service employees.

So yesterday's speeches revealed both LaGuardia and O'Brien as nothing but two servants of the same master—Wall Street.

Action Is Imperative!

YESTERDAY we published in the "Daily" a table showing how each District stands in the Fund Drive to SAVE the DAILY WORKER.

With the drive more than half over, each District should have rated at least 50 per cent of its quota. The highest rating, that of the Denver District, was 39.6 per cent, while some Districts, Minot, N. D., for instance, rated as low as 1.6 per cent.

The lag in the drive is not accidental. Our Party comrades have not taken the drive seriously enough. There is false confidence that because the "Daily" was enlarged the treasury is full. THIS IS DANGEROUS, COMRADES!

THE low rating of San Francisco District (11.06%) can be explained in part by the failure of this District to send to its sections collection lists for the drive. Los Angeles had to put out its own collection lists in order to quicken the drive. This negligence, comrades, can give joy to the bosses. To the DAILY WORKER, to the revolutionary struggle, this negligence is sheerly criminal.

The I. W. O., with 5.8 per cent, must also rouse itself quickly. ONLY \$303.11 raised by the I. W. O. of its quota of \$8,000, WITH THE DRIVE MORE THAN HALF OVER! In the last drive the I. W. O. raised \$768 in the same period.

WE are confident that the Districts will not take the above in the light of pessimism, but will realize the need of immediately intensifying their drives to the utmost.

THE WORKERS WILL GIVE FOR THE "DAILY." Hundreds of letters coming into the "Daily" office with contributions prove this. BUT THE WORKERS MUST BE APPROACHED. This can be done if every Party member does his or her full share in the drive. THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST!

Rapid Extension of the Labor Movement

THE radicalized workers who had their bitter experience with the Republicans, are now well on the way to meeting with the same experience from the second traditional party of finance capital, namely, the Democrats, and the movements among the workers against robber measures are bound to increase. The poor farmers and the ruined middle farmers who only yesterday voted for the bourgeois parties are, in fact, already taking the path of struggle against the policy carried on by these parties, and are constantly intensifying their efforts to attain an "independent" policy.

Thus, as a result of the development of the crisis, which is characterized not only by a rapid extension of the labor movement, but also by a widespread movement among the petty bourgeoisie, we find a far-reaching mass movement of workers, farmers and other middle elements which is directed against the old bourgeois parties, and against the government, and which is growing continually stronger.

Then we talked about the trial. A metal worker could not restrain his enthusiasm: "This Dimitroff, there's a real guy for you! Did you see how he showed

the bandits his teeth?" He expresses his satisfaction that Dimitroff answered so clearly every question put by the judge, who tried in vain to build up the prosecution's case.

"It's going to electrify all the fellows," he said.

"The mere fact that he has shown that he was chained up and ill-treated for five months is going to provoke a lot of feeling," said another.

"Why?" I asked. "It isn't the first example."

"It's very simple. We are used to having all our stories of what's going on in prison, in the concentration camps, and especially in the cellars of the Storm Troops, taken with a certain amount of skepticism. Not because of any sympathy with the Nazis. Not at all. But the things that go on are so terrible it's hard to believe them when they are told."

"STOP!—WE KNOW YOUR PLANS!"



Soviet Pilot Drops 2 Miles a Minute in New Record

Jumps from Plane at 23,500 Feet, Falls Like Bullet More Than Four Miles, Lands Safely for New Record

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.—A young Soviet pilot broke the world's record for a delayed parachute jump today and set a new height record for parachute jumping for the Soviet Union, when Evseyev, chief test pilot for the Scientific Testing Institute, bailed out of a plane at the height of 23,600 feet.

Evseyev dropped more than 23,000 feet in 132 seconds, falling at a rate of two miles a minute, pulling his parachute cord when he was only 500 feet from the ground.

Evseyev was born in the Far East, where his father, a lathe-hand in St. Petersburg factories, had been exiled by the Czar's government for participation in the revolutionary movement.

The History of a Young Soviet Worker.

After his father's death he had to give up his studies when only 13 years old, working as a truckman and later as a farm laborer on a kulak's farm. In 1922 Evseyev got a job in the Blagoveschensk power plant, where he qualified as a skilled fitter. He joined the Young Communist League the same year, entering the Communist Party in 1924, the Party sending him to study in the Workers' Faculty.

After completing the course of study, Evseyev joined a flying school as a volunteer. He finished the course so successfully that he was appointed a pilot in the Scientific Testing Institute, where he is now employed.

400,000 Soldiers for Nanking Anti-Soviet Campaign

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—Four hundred thousand Nanking troops are concentrated in Kiangsi Province, awaiting the orders of Chiang-Kai-Shek, Nanking generalissimo, for the impending ninth Anti-Red drive against the Chinese Soviet Republic.

More than 10,000 hospital beds have been set up to receive the wounded, and hundreds of ambulances have been hurriedly erected in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, Kian, Yangeng, Ichang and other cities, while nurses and physicians are being sent south to staff these hospitals and take care of the Nanking wounded.

R.F.C. Millions Financing Drive. The proceeds of the \$50,000,000 loan from the United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been used to buy munitions and otherwise finance this new anti-Soviet campaign. After issuing hundreds of millions of dollars in treasury notes, directly inflating the currency, Finance Minister Soong has just borrowed another \$20,000,000 from the Shanghai bankers to assist in financing the drive.

The only thing holding up the beginning of the military campaign is the negotiations with the Canton government for a simultaneous attack by the Nanking and Canton armies. Emissaries are bargaining both in Canton and in Nanking to gain concessions for one side of the other in the campaign.

Dimitroff Inspires the Workers of Leipzig

Fearless Communist Leader Rips Nazi Veil of Silence on Murder and Torture in the Barracks and Concentration Camps

(Second of a series of articles from a special correspondent in Leipzig, where the four Communists on trial on charges of burning the German Reichstag have put the court itself on trial, and the whole Nazi government, which engineered this frame-up. These articles were smuggled out of Germany at the risk of the correspondent's life.)

LEIPZIG, Sept. 23.—As soon as today's session of the Reichstag fire trial ended, I hastened to the working-class section of the city to find out the sentiments of the people, and what was going on in the streets. The afternoon papers had just appeared, with a report of the examination of Dimitroff. The Nazi papers without exception, whether they are official Hitlerite organs, or "merely" directed by the fascists, are scarcely ever looked at by the working masses, who for the most part boycott them.

But today, things were different. The people wanted details. The questioning of Dimitroff, who today emerged as the central figure in the trial, and will perhaps remain so until the end, provoked passionate interest. Before the windows and before the news-stands where the sheets were lacked up, people stood silently reading the reports. It is very dangerous to say a single word on the street, especially when one is surrounded by strangers.

Where to go now? A Leipzig comrade whom I had met took me to his house, where I met three other comrades. In the course of the conversation, they gave me considerable information on the police methods.

Inspired by Dimitroff. Then we talked about the trial. A metal worker could not restrain his enthusiasm: "This Dimitroff, there's a real guy for you! Did you see how he showed

the human brain invented them all. They beat you with clubs. They beat you with the cat-o-nine-tails. They beat you with thin wands. They beat you with black-jacks. And everything is carried out with the most refined sadism."

"And they use the wet towel, too," another interrupted. "They beat you with a wet towel and it leaves no visible wound, especially in the face."

It is in Breslau, in Brunswick, in the Berlin barracks of the storm-troop units, the prisoners were tortured worst. Men, women, young and old, everybody was taken there. The beasts made no distinction.

One of the comrades, a printer, handed me a leaflet entitled: "What the Brown Beasts Did in Koenigsberg." It told of the things that happened in the Koenigsberg, a suburb of Berlin, in the last days of June. From 200 to 250 persons, it told, were arrested. A room was specially arranged for their examination. Through this room the anti-fascists who refused to give the names of their comrades had to pass. They were laid naked over a table and received up to 40 blows with rubber-blackjacks, while their throats were squeezed until they choked. So that screams should not attract passers-by, the Nazis sang, shouted and whistled. But crowds to form in front of the house all the same. They were forcibly dispersed. Fights developed between the workers gathered on the street and the police.

The son of a militant unionist by the name of Schmauss grabbed a

—By Burck



Marine Battalion Off for Cuba on the Battleship Wyoming

First Transport of Big Troop Unit Is U. S. Threat

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The battleship Wyoming, with a battalion of Marines on board, was ordered today by the Navy Department to sail for Guantanamo Bay, U. S. naval base on the south shore of Cuba.

Original orders for a training cruise off Hampton Roads were cancelled and the Wyoming was ordered to shift its course, proceeding to Cuba. Navy officials claimed that the movement to Cuba of the marines, part of the Seventh Regiment, was still part of their regular "training cruise."

HAVANA, Oct. 12.—The National Confederation of Labor today called a general strike throughout the island to protest "the Grau-Batista government's repression and non-recognition of the Confederation."

State Dept. Backed Loans to Bolivia for Chaco War Arms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States State Department specifically approved payment of a Bolivian government munitions debt to the Vickers armament trust of England in 1928 with the proceeds of a loan floated in the United States by Dillon, Read & Co., Wall Street banking house, a member of the firm announced today.

Besides this \$5,000,000 bond issue, another issue of \$1,500,000 for Bolivia was also used by the Bolivian War Ministry to finance the war in the Chaco region against Paraguay.

These disclosures confirm the charge made by the Daily Worker that the American State Department and American imperialism were backing Bolivia in the Paraguay-Bolivia war in the Chaco re-

Police Witness Topples Whole Nazi Fire Case

Nazis Now Trying to Evade Inquiry Into the Aid That Van Der Lubbe Must Have Had to Fire the Reichstag

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 12 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—A mortal blow was dealt to the very foundations of the Nazi terror regime yesterday when Police Lieutenant Lateit failed to confirm the official Nazi version of the fire—that hundreds of pounds of incendiary material had been found in the burned building, requiring at least ten people to carry it and at least ten were needed to set the building on fire.

Lateit testified that he received notice of the fire at 9:15 p.m. He went to the Reichstag alone, returning to the police station at 9:25, where he gathered seven policemen to follow him to the scene.

Flaws in Police Testimony. It is remarkable that detectives had already arrested van der Lubbe in the meanwhile. Another suspicious circumstance is that no answer has been given to the question of who notified the detectives and the Tiergarten Police Station.

Continuing, Lateit stated that van der Lubbe had been arrested before he went back to the Reichstag. "Van der Lubbe was caught hearing like a lunatic," Lieutenant Lateit said, "and declared that he had set the Reichstag on fire. When we asked him why he had done it, he gave no answers, he merely smiled."

Lateit created a sensation in the courtroom when he testified that the police was his impression that the fire could have been easily localized and kept down to insignificant dimensions. He added that there were no bloodstains in the broken window-panes, and that van der Lubbe's person bore no cuts or abrasions.

Lateit said that it is impossible to find one's way about in a building like the Reichstag in the dark as quickly as was necessary to set this fire.

Nazi Case in Dilemma. In reply to the prosecuting attorney's question, Lateit insisted that the police had searched the Reichstag to the very last corner, but had found no incendiary materials.

This testimony leaves the Nazi case in an untenable dilemma. Either the Prussian Press Service and Capt. Goering, Prussian Prosecutor, are lying, or the fact of the fire which they announced that tons of incendiary material had been found, blaming an organized Communist plot for the blaze, or Police Lieutenant Lateit's testimony is perjured in an official effort to cover up the fact that van der Lubbe was the tool and aid of Nazi leaders in setting the fire.

The prosecution is now dropping the official version of the fire announced in February and March, because the Nazis find it physically impossible, with all their perjury and cunning, to link the Communists on trial with the fire.

Now, since they dare not admit that van der Lubbe had accomplices who weren't Communists, but Nazis, they are trying to create the fiction that this young Dutchman set the night building on fire himself, with nothing more than matches.

Correspondents Contradicted. Attorney-General Werner, anxious to relieve the Nazis of responsibility for the fire, asked Lateit if Hitler Storm Troops and Special Guards had helped establish the police cordons around the Reichstag. Lateit denied this, which is an obvious contradiction of numerous dispatches sent by foreign journalists on the scene on the night of the blaze, as well as of the reports in morning newspapers of the following morning.

Judge Buenger asked van der Lubbe whether Police Lieut. Lateit's description was right on the whole. Van der Lubbe: "I cannot say." The prosecutor then declared that van der Lubbe frequently answers "I cannot say" when questioned about his accomplices. The probable conclusion is that van der Lubbe is concealing a secret from the outside world.

Presiding Judge Zuenger then announced that the court would inspect the site of the crime on Thursday night.

Dr. Teichert, Dimitroff's Nazi-appointed official defender, was obliged to make a pretense of defending his client, applying for the court's permission to admit Dimitroff to the proceedings.

Judge Buenger replied: "Dimitroff has exhausted the court's patience and dignity. Dimitroff must learn to employ counsel and not interfere himself in the proceedings."

Buenger omitted to state that Dimitroff cannot employ his own attorney, but must allow a Nazi lawyer to talk for him.

The department officials then testified that the first alarm was issued. The first alarms were given at 9:14, 9:15, 9:35 and 9:45 p.m. The 15th alarm was sent in at 9:32 p.m., but the 15th (citywide) alarm was not issued until 10:30.

Legatus, an expert chemist and specialist on air-bombing defense, then testified that he was anxious to utilize the fire in the study of how it was possible for so gigantic a building to catch fire so readily.

His study substantiated the assertion that in a future war great public buildings will be the first target of air-bombers. Legatus interviewed van der Lubbe on the day after the fire with the permission of the Minister of the Interior. He testified that he hated the young Dutchman, regarding his incendiary methods, especially on air-bombing defense.

Legatus declared that he had technical interest that led him to investigate the possibility of firing the building within 12 minutes. Buenger, to play the role of a political expert, he declared that van der Lubbe told him the incendiary fire was set by a Communist.

Legatus also read in the press that the fire was based on Communist ideas, and therefore held van der Lubbe to be a Communist, who wanted to advance his cause. The court decided, at the close of the day's sessions, not to allow Dimitroff to attend the inspection of the fire scene Thursday night.

When I left the Leipzig comrades, I knew with more certainty than ever before that some day the German proletariat will rise and conquer.

We went out. With a last look, and a last vigorous handshake, they said: "We also will do our duty!"