

## U. S. STEEL CO. THUGS SHOOT MINERS, WOMEN, CHILDREN

### New Mexico Military Court Sends Strike Head to Penitentiary

#### Secret War Pact For Attack on U.S.S.R. Reported

Japanese Spokesmen Hail War Moves of Nazi Germany; French Reported Planning Loan to Manchukuo

**TOKIO, Oct. 17.**—Japanese officials yesterday hailed the war crisis precipitated in Europe by the German Fascist dictatorship as directly affecting the Soviet Union as a result of the "ominous developments among her Western neighbors." A foreign office spokesman declared: "The crisis affects Japan only indirectly through its effect on the Russian policy in the Far East, which is the phase we are following most closely."

The spokesman refused to comment on reports in the Paris press of a secret agreement between Japan and Germany for armed intervention against the Soviet Union, "perhaps with the participation of another European power." He admitted that Japanese imperialism "generally sympathizes with Germany."

Meanwhile, there are indications that the Japanese will modify their military policy in North China in an attempt to strengthen the counter-revolutionary Nanking Government for its sixth campaign against the Chinese Soviets and as a probable ally, with the Russian White Guards in Manchuria, for armed intervention against the Soviet Union. The French are also negotiating to make a loan of \$80,000,000 to the Japanese puppet state in Manchuria.

**MOSCOW, Oct. 17.**—The Soviet press publishes today, without comment, a Paris cable that well-informed circles in the French capital assert that Japan and Germany have a definite agreement for joint action, perhaps with the participation of another European power, against the Soviet Union.

"Izvestia" and "Pravda" both carried long comments on the bolt of Fascist Germany from the League of Nations. "Izvestia" points out that the German exit, following that of Japan, "witnesses the complete bankruptcy of the League of Nations and the crash of all the pacifist illusions disseminated among the world's masses through the agency of Geneva. Thus the whole system of post-war relations, pacts and agreements is also shown to be bankrupt. No wonder Germany's step is greeted in the capitals of the bourgeois world—Paris, London and Washington—with the utmost alarm."

"Pravda" declares that the capitalist world is on the road to open preparation for a new world slaughter. It unmasked the war aims of the Nazi dictatorship, declaring Germany's bolt from the League an attempt to create an internal diversion as a fifth hunger winter of the capitalist world crisis approaches. It points out that even with the Soviet Union, which showed no hostility toward Germany, "German government circles have done everything they could to spoil relations."

**BERLIN, Oct. 17.**—Foreign political circles here today characterized as a "national referendum for war" the national elections ordered by the German Nazis for four weeks hence. Following the election with its foregone "victory" for the Nazis, the only party permitted on the ballot, President Hindenburg is expected to resign to give Hitler a free hand for his war policies.

The Nazis are already whipping up war hysteria in an effort to divert the masses from the burning problem of starvation and further worsening of conditions with the rapid approach of the fifth winter of the crisis. Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, broadcasting last night under the auspices of the Nazi ministry, bluntly accused the British government of precipitating the critical inter-imperialist situation.

**PARIS, Oct. 17.**—Armament stocks soared to new high levels yesterday as the tension between Germany and the victor powers in the last world war increased. Capital is reported in flight from the continent as many investors transferred their funds to the United States. German bonds have sagged on the Paris and London markets.

Speaking in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Premier Edouard Daladier made a veiled threat of a united front with Britain and other powers against Germany, declaring that "France is not isolated today. On the contrary, France never before had so many friends thronging out the world." Without mentioning the vast system of forts recently constructed near the German frontier, Daladier declared that France "is assured of her defenses." Meanwhile, French bourgeois politicians are raising the deceptive slogan of a "preventive war" to justify an invasion of Germany by the armies of France and its allies.

#### 7,000 Dyers Sweep Aside AFL Chiefs

A. F. L. Meet Cheers Burlak, Drives Out Lovestoneite

**By MARTIN RUSSAK**  
**PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.**—Over 7,000 A. F. of L. and unorganized dye and silk strikers assembling to hear reports on the achievement of unity in the strike, jammed Turn Hall and milled out in the streets outside in a solid mass that could not be moved by the police.

Earlier in the day the hand-picked A. F. of L. Shop Delegates Body, dominated by the Lovestoneite organizer of the dyers local of the A. F. of L. Jack Rubinstein and other U. T. W. officials had refused to meet with the N. T. W. U. committee to consider the proposals of the A. F. of L. workers and N. T. W. U. for organizing the actual mass unity already won in the strike. This action was taken in face of the overwhelming demand for unity and mass revolt against the U. T. W. officials by the rank and file. The splitting officials, Rubinstein and Yannerelli did not even permit a vote of the shop delegates.

The Turn Hall A. F. of L. mass meeting became a furious repudiation of Rubinstein and the other A. F. of L. leaders trying to block unity and victory, president of the A. F. of L. Dyers Local and others, spoke for unity. Ann Burlak's appearance on the platform was greeted with a wild applause. A. F. of L. workers, surrounding her in a solid body, had prevented the efforts of Rubinstein's henchmen to keep her

(Continued on Page Two)

#### Davis Admits That Powers Seek New War Alignments

U. S. Delegate Exerts Pressure on French and British Rivals

**GENEVA, Oct. 17.**—Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American delegation to the "disarmament" conference yesterday admitted that the adjournment of the conference for ten days was effected to allow the imperialist powers to seek new alignments in the rapidly developing war crisis in Europe. Adjournment of the conference was upon the insistence of the American delegation.

With the Wall Street Government piling up armaments in a frantic drive for war, Davis declared that the American delegation was in Geneva "solely for disarmament purposes." He stated that the Washington government was not interested in the political elements or any purely European aspect of the picture, but covered up the existence of huge U. S. investments in the European countries, and the role of these investments in dictating U. S. policy.

Davis' profession of U. S. aloofness and isolation was interpreted in rival imperialist circles as a threat by the American government to "wash its hands" off the "disarmament" conference and withdraw from the anti-German front unless its rival imperialists submitted to the U. S. program for the reduction of the armaments of its rivals. Davis' profession of U. S. isolation merely serves to emphasize the aggressive policies of the Wall Street Government against its imperialist rivals.

**UNIT 3 MAKES CHALLENGE**  
Unit 3, Section 2, Communist Party, raised \$125 for the "Daily" at a recent party. It challenges all other units in Section 2 to duplicate this feat. Let's go, Units of Section 2!

## Record of McKee, Workers' Enemy, Shows Graft, Deception

**By JAMES CASEY**  
**JOSEPH V. MCKEE** is a finished product of the capitalist school of politics.

The mayoralty candidate on the bankers' Recovery ticket is a hypocrite, an opportunist, a falsifier of established facts, a cunning deceiver and a plunderer of city funds. McKee began his public career as a trucking henchman of Charles F. Murphy, ruthless boss of Tammany up to his death in 1924. He continued his services for the machine through the regime of Judge George U. O'Connell. In recent years when the distribution of graft, under Boss Curry, became so wild and unseemly as to stir nation-wide attention, McKee steadfastly and faithfully co-operated with and upheld the Tammany leaders. McKee is now in the pay of both the Morgan and Rockefeller interests. This is a matter which the

#### FARMERS HELP "DAILY"

**Ironwood, Mich.**  
Enclosed find money order for \$4.55. This was raised by collecting potatoes from among us farmers in this territory and selling them. We have no cash. We are on the verge of utter poverty. This was the only way we could raise funds for the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker fights for us. We fight for our Daily Worker.

**\$25 from Farmers' Cooperative**  
The Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative Unity Alliance, Superior, Wis., rushed \$25 to the Daily Worker. Chicago workers sent \$151, Detroit airmailed \$52, Baltimore raised \$65, and pledges to raise more by Saturday.

**What Is Your Answer?**  
The Daily Worker MUST HAVE \$13,600 within two weeks in order to carry on. Many have answered the "Daily's" cry for help with great sacrifice. Many have not; and this is why our Daily Worker is in a grave situation today. ARE YOU DEFENDING YOUR FIGHTING "DAILY"? There is no time to be lost. THOSE WHO HELP THE DAILY WORKER DEFEND OUR CLASS AGAINST THE BOSSES. YOU MUST TAKE SIDES!

**Rush your donation today. Collect from your friends, from your fellow shop workers. Hold affairs for the "Daily." Get your organization to contribute. THE "DAILY" APPEALS TO YOU! What is your answer? Are you sharpening or dulling your mighty weapon against the rich ruling class? SHARPEN IT TODAY WITH YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT!**

Tuesday's receipts ..... \$ 618.92  
Previous total ..... 9,577.09

**TOTAL TO DATE ..... \$10,196.01**

#### Nygard Arrives To Aid New York Election Drive

Red Mayor Is Guest at Star Casino Banquet Tonight

**NEW YORK.**—Emile Nygard, first Communist Mayor in the United States, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Crosby, Minn., and plunged at once into the Communist Party election campaign in New York. Stepping from the transcontinental bus in which he had been riding for 60 hours, Nygard responded to the enthusiastic reception of several hundred workers who had waited for him over an hour at the terminal on 34th St., with a brief talk.

**Candidates Greet Mayor.**  
William Burroughs, James W. Ford, Henry Sheppard, and numerous other Communist candidates in the present election were among those who welcomed the Communist Mayor. As each bus arrived around the time that Nygard was due, the crowd surged forward expectantly. Finally the bus carrying Nygard rolled in, a few seconds elapsed before the 192-pounds, six-foot red-haired metal miner from Cayuga iron range of Minnesota was recognized, and a cheer rose.

Nygard spoke briefly about the achievements and difficulties which he has encountered as a Communist official. Later Nygard expressed pleasure when informed that more than 2,000 workers had already secured places for the Election Campaign Banquet at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., tonight, at which he will be the guest of honor. Other speakers will be Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor in New York, and "Mother" Bloor, 71-year old labor organizer and agitator.

#### Present Candidate on Bankers' Recovery Ticket Plundered Funds of City for Many Years; Now Is in the Pay of Both the Morgan and Rockefeller Interests

whole capitalist press chooses to pass over in strict silence. And most important of all, McKee is a furtive and scheming enemy of the working class of many years standing. As an assemblyman for the city's Democratic machine, McKee promoted the interests of the bankers in the State Legislature. As a Tammany judge, McKee learned to juggle phrases and build up alibis for misconduct in public office. As President of the Board of Aldermen, McKee worked hand in glove with the other Tammanies, whom he now calls "stupid and corrupt." And today as a banker, McKee is regarded by financiers and industri-

#### Eight Others Face Drum Head Trial

Militant Coal Strike in 9th Week; Protest to Roosevelt

**GALLUP, N. M., Oct. 17.**—Robert F. Roberts, strike leader and official of the National Miners Union, was sentenced to serve six months in the state penitentiary for his strike activity at a drum-head court martial ordered by General Woods.

Eight others, including Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils, and Lynch, International Labor Defense attorney, are on trial for obstructing "martial law." It is expected they will receive similar sentences.

George Kaplan, organizer for the International Labor Defense, and Harry Allender, youth organizer for the union, are both in hospitals suffering from exposure and starvation due to refusal to feed them when they would not dig latrines for the militia.

A nation-wide protest should be aroused immediately against this N.R.A. military rule against striking miners. Protests should be sent to the governor of New Mexico at Santa Fe; protests should be sent to President Roosevelt against N.R.A. martial law.

#### Green Tells 15,000 Steel Strikers to Quit Without Union

NRA Labor Board Gives Steel Bosses Weapon to Smash Strike

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.**—The Weirton Steel Co. was granted its first demand yesterday against the 15,000 strikers by the N. R. A. and the A. F. of L. officials on the National Labor Board—that the strikers return to work immediately without union recognition.

The strikers started when workers found their wages cut, and rapidly spread to three cities where the Weirton Steel Co. has plants. It was the first shut-down in 20 years. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board of the steel company, declared he was living up to the full letter of the code and refused union recognition.

The leadership of the strike is in the hands of A. F. of L. officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The leaders urged the men to refrain from picketing, which permitted scabs to be run into the plant. Later, the workers rejected this order, and frequently clashed with state troopers protecting scabs.

Yesterday evening, after secret meetings between the steel bosses and the National Labor Board, prominent on which were William Green and John L. Lewis, active in breaking the miners' strike, a set of proposals agreeable to Mr. Weir were worked out and approved by William J. Long, president of the Weir Coal Lodge of the A. A.

The proposals are: (1) Strike to end immediately, without union recognition; (2) no discrimination against strikers; (3) an election of workers' representatives in the second week in December; (4) N. R. A. section 7a to apply on collective bargaining; (4) no strikes, but submission of disputes to the N. R. A.

The workers have not yet been given an opportunity to vote on the proposals. When the first rumblings of resentment against the odious Walker administration made themselves heard in the capitalist press back in 1928, McKee showed his loyalty to the Tammany gang of gangsters. He came out publicly to praise Tammany spokesmen in office. On July 2, 1928, he went so far as to write a personal letter to Mayor Walker eulogizing him for his accomplishments. But the rumblings of protest grew steadily louder. Again McKee did his little stunt for Tammany. On Aug. 1, 1927, McKee sent another personal letter to Walker praising him for his "good work." When, in 1929, the storm began to break all about Walker and the other Tammanies, McKee burst

#### HUNDREDS OF SHOTS ARE FIRED; HOMES ATTACKED; 30,000 SOLID IN STRIKE

Fayette County Miners Endorse Call for Central Conference Friday to Set Up Leadership and Demands

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 17.**—Many miners and their wives and children were wounded and their homes destroyed when Frick Coke Co. (U. S. Steel subsidiary) thugs attacked picket lines and striking miners' homes in Fayette County this morning in an effort to smash the strike of 30,000 miners in the captive mines.

Following General Johnson's threats against mine strikers, and Governor Pinchot's order for the miners to return to work, hundreds of shots were fired from ambush by the U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary's gunmen at mine pickets today.

Bloody attacks are becoming increasingly sharp, as all federal, state and steel trust forces are concentrating to shoot the coal miners back into the pits under scab and slave conditions.

Most of the commercial mines are now working, but the workers in all captive mines, in and out of Fayette County, mines owned by the powerful steel corporations, are solid in their strike.

**Call Central Conference**  
Ten thousand copies of a call for a conference of all local unions in U. M. W. A. Districts 2, 3, 4 and 5, to elect a central strike leadership, and draw up detailed demands of the miners, to be held Friday, Oct. 20, at Croatian Hall, West Brownsville, Pa., have been issued. The conference was decided on at a meeting of 10 locals of the U. M. W. A. held last Friday. The call for this conference was endorsed by the Fayette County miners and Martin Ryan, insurgent leader.

Because the District Conference was held in Fayette County at the same time the conference of the left wing forces was held, representatives from this most important field could not attend the Brownsville Conference.

They therefore held a separate conference last Saturday, at which Martin Ryan, insurgent strike leader of the Fayette County miners, was present, besides other important local leaders.

Ryan explained the strategy of his position in the conference held last Friday, to which Lewis issued his famous warning against the rank and file ousting Peeney and electing their own officials. Ryan declared his strategy as being in the best interest of the whole struggle against the Lewis leadership and the coal companies.

**Ryan Supports Call**  
He urged endorsement of the conference being called for the coming central strike leadership and to formulate demands against the agreement. He attacked the Lewis leadership from top to bottom vigorously, explaining that the Lewis leadership was trying to split the Fayette County miners and wanted to maneuver another Kansas-Hovat situation. Ryan explained his stand was to avoid a split at this time.

**Face Gunfire**  
He said that to continue sending caravans of strike pickets from Fayette alone under gunfire of Frick Co. thugs, and with the "protection" of state troopers withdrawn, would mean that the miners would have to arm themselves for battle, and, therefore, could only be sent out where there is a call for help, and then only in the daytime.

He explained that there is no money in his local, with other locals being many thousands of dollars in debt for gas and oil.

The conference unanimously voted to mobilize for Friday's conference. Ryan accepted the criticism of his shortcomings in the strike, and agreed it was necessary to strengthen the leadership with experienced forces.

He stated that the position of the National Miners' Union in the strike should be commanded and that their line was a correct one.

**Whalen Bars Pickets From Wanamaker's**  
**NEW YORK.**—When strikebreakers continued to wash Wanamaker's windows after union members had registered a protest to the A. F. of L. officials and to Whalen, local N. R. A. head, the strikers decided to picket the store on Monday. The pickets were met with police clubs and were driven away from Whalen's store.

**Witness in Arson Trial Tells of Secret Tunnel to Goering's Home**  
**BERLIN, Oct. 17.**—Another mass trial of revolutionary workers opened in a Berlin court today when 59 Communists, among them 12 children, were charged with the slaying of a Nazi storm trooper, Hans Eberhard Maikowski, and Policeman Joseph Jauritz, in a political clash last January 30 when workers defended themselves against an attack by armed Nazis, aided by the police, during a storm trooper parade through a working-class district.

**BERLIN, Oct. 17.**—The Nazi prosecution in the Reichstag arson trial prepared today to call four Nazi chiefs as witnesses in an attempt to answer the smashing exposures of Nazi bestiality and terror contained in the Brown Book of the Hitler Terror.

The Nazi leaders, who are supposed to be summoned as witnesses, are Wilhelm Goering, premier of Prussia and police head, whose monstrous orders to shoot down down revolutionary workers on sight are published in the Brown Book; Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda; Edmund Heines and Dimit Wolf Hedrich von Heildorf. Following the announcement by the Nazi prosecutor that these four would be called, George Dimitroff, Bulgarian Communist leader, arose from his seat and demanded he be allowed to read the "Brown Book." The court pretended it would concede his request. The Nazis continued today their attacks on foreign correspondents daring to cable their papers anything approximating a true account of the trial, with the arrest of Cornelis de Mares van Swinderen, correspondent of the Dutch paper, "Indische Courant." Van Swinderen was arrested on complaints of German fascists in Java, East Indies, against his articles.



# La Guardia Would Raise N.Y.C. Transit Fare to Seven Cents

## "WHAT'S SACRED ABOUT 5 CENT FARE?" ASKS FUSION SPOKESMAN IN DEBATE

### Robert Minor Exposes Long Agreement With Bankers to Keep Out Fare as Issue in the Election Campaign

NEW YORK.—Admission that F. H. La Guardia and the fusion ticket in the municipal elections stands for the raising of the subway and transit fare throughout Greater New York from five to at least seven cents was made by an official spokesman of La Guardia Friday night in a debate with Robert Minor, Communist candidate.

Surplus, the speaker assigned by Fusion campaign committee to represent La Guardia at a symposium at the Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, made the admission after Minor had charged the Fusion Party of La Guardia as well as the other parties, are conspiring to prevent any mention of the five cent fare as a campaign issue.

After Minor had quoted the record to show La Guardia as committed to the raising of the fare, Mr. Surplus exclaimed "What's sacred about the five cent fare?" Surplus argued that the utilities magnates were "losing money."

Minor, quoted William J. Scheffelin, the founder of the Fusion movement, who is chief backer of La Guardia and a director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and connected with the National City Bank, the Bank of New York, and other financial institutions, as saying as long ago as January 16, 1927 that the five cent fare is "the only solution to the transit problem."

At the same time, Scheffelin indicated that he wanted the plan to raise the transit fare kept out of the election issues through a "gentleman's agreement" among the capitalist parties, saying "the transit problem should not be allowed to become a political issue."

"On May 17, 1931, when Scheffelin was seeking a fusion candidate," said Minor "following the public exposures of the Tammany corruption, Scheffelin was sounding out Thomas as a fusion candidate and called Thomas, a man excellently capable and fitted for the office of mayor."

Later, said Minor, after General O'Ryan was selected and then rejected because of the storm against him for his openly reactionary record, Scheffelin, through the committee of 1,000 and the Citizens' Union, pushed La Guardia and he was selected. On Sept. 27, 1933, Minor continued, La Guardia launched his campaign at a luncheon before 150 financiers of the New York University Alumnae. In this luncheon, the financiers asked him, "what is your attitude toward the five cent fare?"

Minor then quoted La Guardia's reply from the New York Times of Sept. 28, "La Guardia replied that first he would restore the city's credit, and that then unification of the city's transit facilities would follow."

Minor stated that this reply, carefully staged to satisfy the financiers, was La Guardia's pledge to carry out Scheffelin's policy that "only solution of the city's financial problems is in raising the fare," and the pledge to make no increase of the five cent fare in the campaign.

Surplus, representing La Guardia, defended the fusionists' advocacy of the raise in fare. He said: "To express my own sentiments, I will say that it is ridiculous to contend that the transit fare can only be five cents. The cost of transporting passengers through the tubes and all over New York is more than five cents. It costs seven cents to transport passengers on the subway and why should I, as a taxpayer, make up the other two cents. What's sacred about the five cent fare?"

In his rebuttal, Minor, the Communist majority candidate, said that the five cent fare is one of the biggest problems affecting workers, both employed and unemployed, and a raise in fare would take from their pay many dollars a year. The Communist Party is the only party fighting against the increase in the transportation fares.

"The cost of transporting passengers was not the real cost of mechanical operation," Minor said. "But also the amount paid to the bankers who hold the city transportation system in their grasp. Minor said that there was no doubt that at the time Scheffelin was dickering with Norman Thomas to become a fusion candidate, the plan included an understanding that as a fusion candidate, Thomas would not fight against the bankers' move for a higher fare."

YOUNG WORKERS wanted by Daily Worker. Interesting proposition. Must be reliable. Call at 35 E. 12th St. See Roberts, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.

**WORKERS PATRONIZE**  
**CENTURY CAFETERIA**  
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WHOLESALE FOOD, REST, SPORTS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES  
For information call Eastchester 8-1406  
CARS LEAVE Congregative Restaurant 5790 Bronx Park East daily at 10:30 a.m.

## Local 38 ILGWU in Shameful Betrayal of Tailors' Strike

### Agreement Excludes Women; No Pay Raises

NEW YORK.—How the recent strike of the ladies' tailors, dressmakers and alteration workers of the Fifth Ave. shops was betrayed by the administration of Local 38 of the I.L.G.W.U. was revealed to the Daily Worker today.

Thousands responded after Dubinsky called the strike for a 30-hour week, the 1929 wage scale and unemployment insurance. At the outset of the strike officials of the union declared that the demand for unemployment insurance was an error and later changed the demand for a 30-hour week to 35 hours.

Negotiations for settlement were carried on in the deepest secrecy, without even consulting the general strike committee. After two weeks of strike settlement was announced by Greenberg, the local manager, which contained the following: A 35-hour week, 5 per cent re-organization, which will result in firing workers, no pay increases and the legalization of contractors in the trade.

This shameful settlement was put over only after the officials of local 38 threatened to break up and re-organize the local. In the Bendel shop 35 women dressmakers, 19 pressers and cutters of the department were excluded from the agreement. When the workers protested they were told by Greenberg to appeal to the N.R.A. Similarly, in the case of the women workers at Nancy, Rea, chairman of the general strike committee, declared to the women: "You should not have joined the strike. We did not intend to organize the women."

During the strike all the work of Milgrim Brothers and of Hattie Carnegie was made up in the shops controlled by Local 38. This was done through the knowledge and aid of the officials of the union.

The left-wing group of Local 38 are calling upon the workers in the shop to organize the fight for better conditions in the shops, irrespective of the treacherous settlement. The left-wing group is calling every shop to elect delegates to the Cooper Union shop meet called by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 a.m. to form a united front against the attacks of the bosses, the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials.

The United Front Committee of the Millinery Workers has raised a series of demands and is urging the delegates at the convention to propose and fight for these in resolutions at the convention.

The following are some of the demands of the United Front Committee of the Millinery Workers: A 30-hour week to be established with increases in wages to meet the rising living costs, the abolition of compulsory arbitration and the right of the workers to strike, the withdrawal of union officials from N. R. A. boards, the establishment of full democracy in the unions, the abolition of temporary books and the reinstatement of members of Local 24 as full fledged members, and other demands.

Millinery workers and capmakers are urged to turn out to a special mass meeting called for tonight at Irving Plaza to discuss these issues.

## 7,000 Dyers Sweep Aside UTW Leaders

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

from appearing and speaking. Burlak's turning down the N. T. W. U. program, her ringing appeal for united action and for repudiation of the A. F. of L. disrupters, was received with the greatest attention and enthusiastic bursts of applause and cheering.

Rubinstein, attempting to speak next, broke up the meeting with a provocative attack on the workers, in which he stated that "The workers were cutting each other's throats." He was driven from the platform amidst a storm of anger.

A simultaneous meeting of the N. T. W. U. in the River Street strike hall, jammed by thousands of strikers, became a scene of the most tumultuous enthusiasm of the entire strike, as Burlak, Brown and hundreds of A. F. of L. workers marched in from Turn Hall. A. F. of L. members also spoke, attacking the N. T. W. U. officials and demanding unity. Other speakers were John J. Ballam, Rebecca Grecht, Martin Russak and Saller, Lodi dyers organizer of the N. T. W. U.

The fight for organized unity with the N. T. W. U. and for repudiation of the Shop Delegates Body continues more strongly inside the A. F. of L. Dyers Local.

Pouring rain forced the postponement of today's unity demonstration called by the N. T. W. U. for Sandy Hill Park.

Schwitzer, speaking at the Associated Strike meeting this morning, reported on the Washington Conference with the N. R. A. He indicated that the U. T. W. was demanding the demands on hours and less looms and stated that a new agreement had been worked out, which provides no minimum, but is to give a "base" of \$27 weekly to those who earn less to get less, and those who earn more to get more.

The Associated Officials pleaded for acceptance of this agreement and will conduct a vote at the closed membership meeting tomorrow and then continue the conference in Washington Friday.

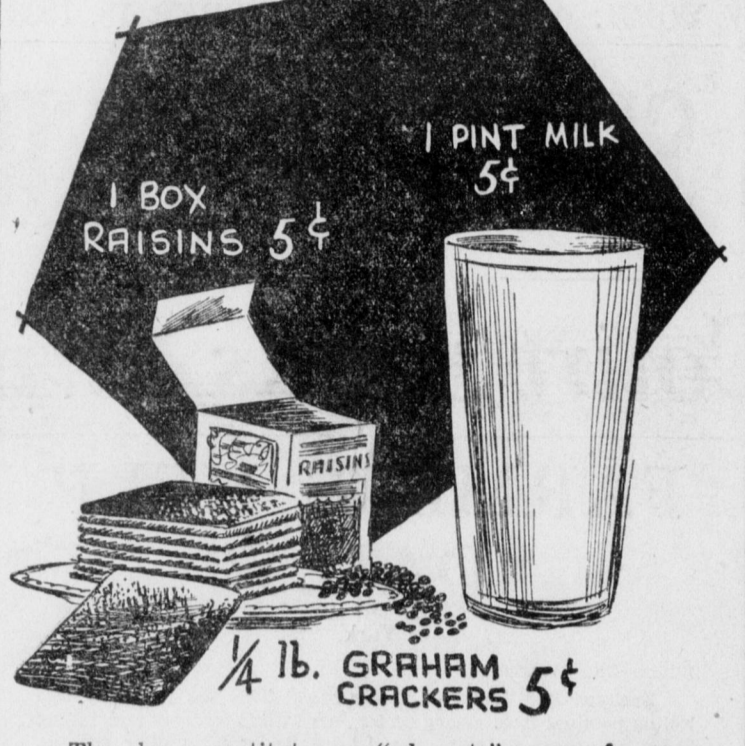
With the strike nearing its eighth week, relief now is of crucial importance. The Dye and Silk Strikers Relief Committee, 222 Paterson Ave., is leaving today for New York to launch a relief campaign under the auspices of the W. I. R. and will work from the W. I. R. office at 870 Broadway, New York City. All New York workers' organizations are urged to cooperate and support the united front work with relief.

**Office Workers Union Active in C.P. Election Campaign, Holds Meet**

NEW YORK.—Among the unions active in the Communist Party election campaign is the Office Workers' Union, which is conducting an energetic campaign through its open-air meetings and through its official organ, the "Office Worker," to line up the white collar workers

## GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

### AN "ADEQUATE" SUPPER



The above constitutes an "adequate" supper for an unemployed person, according to Dr. Mary S. Rose, Columbia University Professor of (Mal) Nutrition.

## Negro Convicted for Self-Defense Against Lynch Mob

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—An all-white jury, deliberating only two hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter against William Hardiman, one of two Negro youths on trial for the slaying of a white man, shot when the defendants and two other youths fought off themselves against a lynch mob seeking their lives.

When cornered by the mob, the four youths fought back. One of them fired a shot which resulted in the death of the leader of the mob. Although there is no evidence connecting Hardiman with the firing of the shot, and despite the fact that the testimony showed that the lives of the boys were in danger, the jury convicted.

When the jury returned the verdict of guilty, a number of Negroes who still had illusions in the "justice and impartiality" of the lynch courts of the white ruling class, broke down and wept. Only a few hours before, David J. Bentall, noted Chicago attorney of the I. L. D., in his speech to the jury, asked "Are you going to put the stamp of approval on events that occurred here on the night of the June 22," and the jury, by its verdict, answered that it does.

The I.L.D. has announced its intention of demanding a new trial for Hardiman, and will take the fight to the Supreme Court in connection with the fight in the courts. Realizing the importance of the case which involves the right of a Negro to defend himself against an armed lynch mob, the I.L.D. is appealing to all organizations to support the mass and legal fight for the release of Hardiman and his co-defendants, James Johnson, who is to be tried at an early date. Many Negro organizations and churches in Minneapolis and St. Paul are supporting the fight. The lynch verdict has convinced the Negro people and workers more than ever before of the necessity of breaking down the barrier between the white workers, against the increasing persecution of the Negro people.

## City Events

**Carpenters' Meeting.**  
A regular membership meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 820 Broadway, New York City. A very important report will be given and all carpenters must attend.

**Election Symposium**  
A political symposium on the coming elections will be held by the Social Youth Culture Club at the Y.M. H.A., Rodney Strand and Broadway, in Brooklyn, tonight at 8 p. m. Speakers, representing all parties, to be present: Democrat: Aaron F. Goldstein; Fusion: Socialist: Harry Finckelstein, and Communist: Anthony Binba.

**N.T.W.U. Calls Cultural Meet**  
In order to involve all active workers in the cultural activities, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is calling a special conference of all those who are interested in cultural work for tomorrow at 5:30 p. m. at the Workers' Center, 50 E. 13th St., on the second floor.  
All departments are invited. At this conference all the necessary committees for the various forms of cultural activities will be elected.

**Minor Speaks to Dockers**  
NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor, will address the longshoremen of the West side on Friday at 12th and West Sts., at 12:15 p. m.

In support of the Communist candidates.  
Some ten members of the union are running on the Communist ticket, including Laura Carmon, the union's organizer, who is running for County Clerk in Manhattan. Israel Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, and Laura Carmon are scheduled to speak at an election mass meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave., tonight at 8 p.m.

## Labor Secretary Plans Starvation to Break Strikes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

spread the misery plan.

The conference began with the distribution of handouts stating that 620,000 workers returned to employment in September, and that about \$10,000,000 more was paid in weekly wages in September, as compared with August. In discussing these figures, however, Perkins admitted they are non-informative on the vital question of real wages, the amount workers receive in relation to what it costs them to exist. The figures "certainly show the picture of share-the-work in steel," Perkins said, officially corroborating the trend of the N. R. A. toward wholesale application of the vicious Teagle spread-the-misery plan.

The question of the strikebreaking weapon of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration came up with reference to the publication by the Associated Press last week of news that Federal relief would be withheld from strikers considered "unjustified." The Relief Administration has been answering queries concerning this by referring to an official statement which virtually confirmed the story by saying: "Unless it be determined by the Department of Labor that the basis for the strike is unreasonable and unjustified, Federal relief will be forthcoming. This policy has been in existence since it was announced publicly last July. Its re-publication at this time, in addition to N. R. A. Administrator Johnson's categorical statement to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats last week, that "You cannot tolerate the strike," lends credence to rumors afloat in Washington that the N. R. A. will shortly issue an absolute no-strike edict.

In fact, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins is now in Pittsburgh, the heart of the Pennsylvania strike area. Jacob Baker, assistant to Hopkins, was asked by your correspondent today in how many strikes Federal Relief is now being given. He replied: "We have no knowledge, because strikes are not reported to us. But I'm pretty sure strikers are getting it in Pennsylvania because we've had such a great howl (of protest) from the coal operators."

Perkins was asked today whether her reference to disputing capital and labor as "two children" implied that she would stop the fight without retreating any existing work. Before the question was completed, she hedged: "It's not the conciliator's duty to state who is right and who is wrong. It is his duty to let the situation develop so that differences can be settled harmoniously."

As Perkins volunteered satisfaction over the fact that her figures show "This is the sixth consecutive month in which there have been increases in employment and wages," some one interrupted to say: "This doesn't show anything about real wages."

"I know that," Perkins confessed. "The question was asked in view of Senator Wagner's recent statement that due to the high cost of living there have been some actual reductions in real wages," Perkins was told.

"I don't know on what assumptions Senator Wagner based his statements," Perkins evaded. "You'll have to write Senator Wagner about that." Asked whether she considered there has been an increase in silk workers' wages where wholesale reductions occurred, Perkins smiled. "I'm not able to say."

General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, asked to comment today on published statements that Federal relief will be withheld from workers considered "unjustified" in striking, said: "That's been discussed around here, but there's been no decision on it."

Quered on the general rise in prices, he replied: "We haven't found any yet that didn't have a pretty good justification."

For Unemployment in urance, Immediate Cash Relief — Vote Communist

## Auto Conference Adopts Plan for General Strike

### Hold Shop Gatherings All Week; Huge Mass Meeting Friday

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—One hundred and twenty-five delegates, representing various unions and shops at a conference at Carpathia Hall, last night adopted plans for developing a general strike in the auto industry, and elected an action committee of 2 to carry its decisions into effect.

The conference followed an open-air mass meeting of 10,000 auto workers in Belle Isle Sunday. The delegates represented the Mechanics' Educational Society, which is leading the strike of 15,000 tool and die-makers in Detroit, Flint and Pontiac; Auto Workers' Union, Unemployed Councils, United Council of Working Class Women, the Michigan Farmers' League; shops represented were Ford, Chrysler, Briggs, Packard, Chevrolet, Dodge, Hudson, Buick and a number of smaller plants. I. W. W. and A. F. of L. members were among the delegates, though these organizations were not officially represented.

The conference decided to strengthen picketing in the tool and die-makers' strike, concentrating its attention this week on Termostad, which is a General Motors subsidiary.

The Mechanics' Educational Society agreed to accept the aid of the unemployed in picketing.

Meetings of shop and neighborhood groups to prepare for the general strike are being held daily, culminating in a huge mass meeting on Friday. One hundred and fifty thousand leaflets are being issued, calling all auto workers to fight for the right to organize unions of their own choice, and raising demands of 75 cents an hour minimum, and higher wages for skilled workers; 30-hour week, a guarantee of 40 weeks' work during the year; \$10 a week to be paid during layoff, and equal pay for equal work; for Negroes, women, foreign born and youth.

The sentiment for the general strike is growing rapidly among the workers in this national center of the industry.

## MINOR FOR MAYOR 400 in Stamford, Conn. at Scottsboro Meeting

STAMFORD, Conn.—Over 400 workers, about 70 per cent Negroes, turned out in one of the biggest Scottsboro protest meetings ever held here to hear Ruby Bates, star defenese witness in the Scottsboro case. Alice Burke, white worker arrested in Birmingham, Ala., for fighting for equal rights for Negroes and the right of unemployed workers to live, was another speaker.

The meeting also attacked the Jim-crow policies of the local bosses against Negroes and demanded enforcement of the Connecticut Bill of Civil Rights, passed last July and supposed to grant equal rights to Negroes without discrimination.

Twenty-five workers joined the International Labor Defense and pledged their support in the fight against lynchings and for the smearing of all Jim-crowism and segregation right here in Stamford. A great ovation was given to the Communist Party representative, Wofsy.

**A CORRECTION.**  
The following is a correction of a statement by Rose Wofsy appearing in Monday's Daily Worker which was incorrectly reported. Comrade Wofsy is reported as having said in reference to General Johnson's speech: "The cynical disregard of the N.R.A. by the bosses by even those signing the code is evident, etc." This should have read: "Even the starvation wages under the codes which the workers are supposed to get under the N.R.A. and many of those firms continue to pay starvation wages as low as \$5 and \$6 a week."

**ADDRESS CHANGED**  
Steel and Metal Workers Union in Brooklyn, N. Y. has moved to new headquarters at 33 Myrtle Avenue.

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## SPORTS

### Edward Newhouse

## Of Course Browning Won

AS POSITIVELY, even cocksurely, stated in this space on October 11, 1933, Jim Browning, heavyweight wrestling champion of the world, pinned Rudy Dusek, at the 71st Regiment Armory in New York, October 16, 1933. When confronted with the copy of the Daily Worker ridiculing his wrestling trust and predicting with 100 per cent certitude the framed result, Jack Curley, the promoter of the show, shrugged his shoulder and refused to comment.

This writer and Lens, his photographer-colleague, arrived on the scene of action, securing press row seats with some difficulty. Alphonse Gelewitz and Stanley Sokolis, two sophomores from the Curley Academy of Dramatics and Music, climbed into the ring, white and square and noble in its simplicity, quite unadorned by the "lace dress" advertised in Mr. Chick Wergeles' publicity releases. This novel fell was to prevent grapplers from hurling themselves into lean lugs and telegraph instruments of gullible reporters with families and city editors to support.

It was a tame evening and we could well dispense with the trimmings. The preliminary practitioners entered and carried on within the ropes in somnolent fashion, sliding into holds, glaring and protesting to the referee. Occasionally a gong would sound to awaken the case-hardened minority and Mr. Joseph Humphreys who likes his name so spelt would bob in and gesticulate and mispronounce names.

Mr. Humphreys who also likes to be called "stantorian" although he looked up in Funk and Wagnalls' Vest Pocket edition, announced the weights and the billings. The challenger, Dusek, whose billing in the past year has alternated between Omaha Farmer, Omaha Whirlwind and Omaha Tiger, popped up with a brand new, untried and unproven title—the Omaha Dynamo. Rutgers University, the wrestling birthplace of Eli-Bell Fischer who out-glared and out-burped Bruno Gorasini, the Naples Peanut Vendor, was demoted by the brass-throated Mr. H. into Rutgers Institute. According to advance figures of the 1932 Census there are three commas, three periods and four hypenated words in that sentence.

WE walked over to Mr. Curley and we asked him how come the Daily Worker's predictions turn out so accurate. The question hurt his feelings and he left us in a dudgeon. We shook off the effects of the dudgeon and intercepted M. Carpentier, do they allow fake matches in France? "They haven't started yet," the Orchid Man said. The Orchid Man is not at all handsome in a closeup. "What do you think of this type of wrestling?"

"I don't know about wrestling. I come here to amuse myself. I have much fun."  
"But" butted Lens, the colleague, in the ex-hifter and now adagio dancer's native tongue, "how did you happen to keep yawning throughout the proceedings?"  
"Late hour," said Georges, pointing to the overnight bags under his eyes, "but here I enjoyed myself very much. Mr. Curley is a fine gentleman."

**Correction and Apology**  
Editorial Note:  
Unfortunately, portions of yesterday's column, especially a letter by Mr. Guy Endore and the answer to it, became badly garbled in our printers' shop. We are sorry and are taking steps to prevent repetition of such occurrences.

**DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY**  
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# RECORD OF JOSEPH MCKEE, BANKERS' CANDIDATE, FOE OF LABOR, REVEALS GRAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

forth with a fervent appeal for the crooked administration . . . an administration he is now denouncing with his tongue in his cheek. It was charged and truthfully, too, that Walker, among other things was arriving late at his desk and neglecting his work. But McKee lied in an effort to save Walker. On March 21, 1929, McKee said:

"You may have heard jesting references to the fact that Walker was not on time. But I tell you sincerely that he has been on the job and has kept us all on the job with him. The truth is that he has a keen and analytical mind and is striving constantly to solve the pressing problems that confront him."

Thus spoke McKee in support of his Tammany cronies who have since taken up his home in France, exposed and disgraced. As to the pressing problems, McKee may have referred to the salary grab for which he and Walker both voted. It is interesting to note that Walker, then President George U. Harvey, now a Fusion candidate, got together with McKee and Walker of Tammany and all three voted to raise their own salaries and plunder the treasury out of thousands of dollars extorted from the workers through sundry taxes.

McKee's official record discloses that he has labored time and again against the interests of the workers, whose votes he now seeks. While a member of the Assembly McKee tried to nullify the merit system for public school teachers. In January, 1923, McKee introduced a bill for a Board of Appeals to pass on teachers rejected by the Board of Examiners. The full intent of this legislation was to place the school teachers directly under the control of Tammany Hall.

Under McKee's plan teachers who wished to retain their jobs or obtain work would be forced to join the city's Democratic clubs and be at the mercy of Tammany's district leaders. It is significant to point out that this fiendish measure was supported in the State Senate by Walker himself who was then the majority leader in that chamber. This bill actually passed the Senate. It was blocked in the Assembly after an avalanche of protests by teachers and others.

The plan to injure the school teachers did not stop there. The Tammany board in New York ordered that \$5,700,000 be cut from the following year's budget for teachers' pay increases.

McKee, who now goes before the masses of the people to assuage Tammany corruption, was a party to a plot several years ago to put over the biggest transit steal in the history of the state.

On January 27, 1927, McKee wholeheartedly supported the award of a franchise to the Equitable Coach Company. The scheme of the company's promoters was first to take control of the city's bus lines, then the trolley systems, and later the subways. Finally, the company's backers planned to raise the fares to 10 cents on all of the city's transportation lines. McKee, leading Tammany official, said not a word at that time against the coach company's vicious program.

Although he favored a money grab for himself and his fellow Tammanites on the Board of Estimate, McKee was strong in his opposition to an increase in city employees' wages. When the Union of Technical Men, Local 97, appealed to the city for a raise in wages, McKee shouted down the proposal. On September 29, 1927, he told the technical workers that the city was burdened by debt and that the request for an increase in wages was "unfair and unpractical."

The same Joseph V. McKee, who today pretends to detest corruption in public office, was ready to condone and overlook it while he was a member of the Tammany Board of Estimate.

Early in 1927 it was brought to McKee's attention that the Civil Service Law was being violated by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. This Commission has authority to place thousands of men and women on the city's payroll. The Commission had appointed its own investigators in connection with examinations of applicants, an act deliberate in violation of the law. The Commission then proceeded with further violations of law by manipulating its own payroll for political purposes.

On April 29, 1927, McKee admitted that the law had been broken. But two weeks later McKee and Walker voted for the investigators, illegally hired, and then also voted funds for their salaries.

McKee's present lamentations that he is seeking for "clean and decent government" are reminders of his actions several years ago in regard to school building contracts. Several schools had been built hastily and poorly and in a manner to endanger

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# Governor Talks of Federal Troops for New Mexico Strike

## Walkout Solid After 8 Weeks and With Outside Aid Will Win

As the health and lives of thousands of working class children.

In 1925 the faulty and dangerous construction of the schools was called to the attention of McKee and Walker. Both of these faithful Tammany officials completely ignored the complaints. But two years later when the contract work was about to develop into a scandal, McKee announced that he would make a thorough investigation of the situation. McKee then, as now, put on the pose that he was working in the interests of the government.

McKee has now taken up with John F. Hylan, whom he fought in 1925. Although McKee is supposed to be fighting Tammany, Hylan, a Tammany Judge of the Children's Court, is one of his strongest backers. As the candidate of Postmaster General Farley and Bronx Boss Flynn, McKee is merely a puppet of a clique that is seeking to wrest control of the city's Democratic organization from John F. Curry and John H. McCooney. Should McKee lose the election he will probably go back to banking. His contract as President of the Title, Guarantee and Trust Company has still more than two years to run. It has not been cancelled by the directors.

As head of the Brooklyn institution, McKee is in business with several bankers closely associated with Rockefeller and Morgan. These men include James A. Post, a director of the National City Bank, and A. G. Milbank, a director of the Chase National Bank.

The Wall Street bankers have taken very kindly to McKee's candidacy. They have no objection to control of the city's Democratic machine by Farley and Flynn as against Curry and McCooney.

As for fusion, LaGuardia and his gang of Republican crooks are just as acceptable to finance capital. And the bankers have many pleasant words for the Socialist leaders, who in this campaign as in past ones distort the issues and seek to confuse the masses of the workers.

Against this whole band, fighting Bob Minor and his fellow-candidates for Mayor, have many pleasant words for the Socialist leaders, who in this campaign as in past ones distort the issues and seek to confuse the masses of the workers.

## Furniture Workers' Union Wins Gains in Boston Strikes

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—A strike lasting five weeks has just been won by the furniture workers here. Hours of work were reduced and increased in pay averaging 25 to 50 per cent were gained as a result of the strike. The upholsterers of the Torrey Warren Furniture Co. are still out on strike and are confident that they will win. It was estimated that the trade here have been earning \$5 and \$10 a week.

The mattress workers are also on strike after the employers refused to recognize the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, the closed shop and the 11-hour day for a reduction of working hours. Four hundred and fifty workers in 12 shops answered the strike call. During the first four days ten shops settled with the union, granting all demands including more pay and shorter hours. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is leading the strike.

## MINOR FOR MAYOR

ROSEMONT, W. Va.—Two more babies died here of flux, bringing to 25 the number of children who have died of the disease in the vicinity of Rosemont in the past four months. Two doctors of the State Department of Health were here concluding a survey of the locality in an effort to combat the epidemic as the babies died.

## New Dealers Pour Praise on A. F. of L. Leadership's Fascist Deeds

### Perkins, Liberal Ornament, Gives Voice to Fascist Aims Against Labor of the Roosevelt Wall St. Regime

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Washington Bureau Daily Worker)

The cornerstone of the rising building which is being constructed to house American fascism has been laid. It was cemented and blessed in ceremonies which marked the further incorporation of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy into the tottering and jittery N. R. A. organization. The Blue Eagle has taken the jackals onto its bony breast to cushion itself against the arrows of the rank and file.

Officiating in these ceremonies, duly heralded by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, were the brains and bullets of the New Deal, the gloved and ungloved emissaries of the coming order: President Roosevelt, General Johnson, the American Legion leadership, the Red Cross, and the Washington Police Department spy who acted in the dual capacity of A. F. of L. sergeant-at-arms and agent provocateur at the carpenters' rank and file unemployment insurance meeting. In the rear were William Green, the high-salaried representative of the A. F. of L. counting house, attended by the usual array of lickspittle priests, ministers and rabbis.

It is this group who promise to make the American ruling class' contribution to the art originated by Louis Bonaparte and perfected, in the interests of the bankers and industrialists, by Mussolini, Hitler and Filshufski.

SECRETARY PERKINS, the chief liberal ornament of the Roosevelt cabinet boldly announced (with the finesse that marks liberals who stride furiously to the right) what the administration is not yet ready to disclose: "the integration of labor with the modern state." That the emasculation of workers' organizations for the benefit of finance-capital which is the modern state, the integration of the lamb with

GALLUP, N. M., Oct. 17.—A conference in the Governor's office in Santa Fe, scheduled between the operators and miners' representatives to take place Oct. 11, was attended by miners' representatives only, the Governor granting the operators permission for a private conference.

Regarding the demand of the strikers that all striking miners be returned to the jobs they left previous to the strike, the Governor asked the miners to agree to replacing only 80 per cent of the strikers. The miners flatly refused this, pointing out that the operators would use this to victimize union leaders, making it impossible for them to get a job, not only in Gallup, but throughout the entire state.

The Governor proposed that the miners elect one representative on a board to settle the strike. Charles Guynn, union representative, stated that any union representative elected by the miners could negotiate, but that was as far as his powers would go. The rank and file membership, who called the strike, had the final decision about settlement.

The conference between the operators and the Governor, held Oct. 13, revealed that Federal troops may be sent in to replace the National Guardsmen. Troops were necessary in Gallup, the Governor said, to "keep the peace."

The eighth week of the strike opens with the strikers' ranks as solid as the day when they went out. A survey of the amount of coal produced daily proved that the production scale is less than 25 per cent of what it was before the strike. Considering the fact that this is the time of the year when production is usually higher, the production figures prove the effectiveness of the strike.

Inexperienced miners in the mines have done millions of dollars worth of damage to the property.

If supplies and funds can be gotten from the outside, there is no question but that the strike will be successful.

Support the heroic fight of the Gallup miners! Send funds or food at once to the Relief Committee, Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico.

## Detroit Furriers Voted to Join the Industrial Union

DETROIT, Mich.—At a meeting of fur workers held in Detroit, Tuesday, October 3, almost the entire membership voted for affiliation with the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The 300 Detroit fur workers were never organized. The feeble attempt of the right wing leadership in 1918 failed almost at the outset and the movement was soon abandoned.

This year, with wage-cuts continuing unabated, the furriers finally began a mobilization around the Industrial Union, preparing to raise their wages and to improve their conditions.

## Two Babies Die of Flux

ROSEMONT, W. Va.—Two more babies died here of flux, bringing to 25 the number of children who have died of the disease in the vicinity of Rosemont in the past four months. Two doctors of the State Department of Health were here concluding a survey of the locality in an effort to combat the epidemic as the babies died.

# Nazi Terror in New York



When Morris Richman refused to sell German candy, Nazis retaliated by hurling a brick through the window of his store at 145 E. Houston St., New York. His con-

tinued refusal to remove the placards, shown from his smashed window, resulted Monday in a death-threat letter sent him by the Nazis demanding he stop boycotting German candy.

# Ford Pickets Clash With Scabs; NRA in Strikebreaking Act

## One Scab Gets Broken Leg; Wagner Plans Mediation

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 17.—After a severe tussle with scabs last night, in which one strikebreaker received a broken leg and others were bruised and cut, representatives of the 3,000 Ford strikers here are on their way to Washington to attend a mediation conference.

Senator Wagner, who engineered the Westinghouse Co. strikebreaking, is endeavoring to apply similar measures to the Ford strike.

Last night when a group of several hundred scabs emerged from the plant, under the protection of police, the strikers hooted and booed them, finally clashing with them.

Ford is endeavoring to organize a company union in Chester. The strikers are fighting against a wage out and demand union recognition.

The A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers of America has organized the workers, and the leaders are talking up mediation strongly, telling the workers to put their reliance in the N. R. A. National Labor Board.

## Newark Leather Shop Tied Up in Strike

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Litchman Leather Factory at Concord and Sherman Aves. is completely tied up as a result of a strike led by the Leather Workers' Industrial Union. The strike is called for a 25 per cent increase in wages, a 40-hour week, recognition of the Leather Workers' Industrial Union and of the shop committee. Ninety workers have joined the union. A mass meeting of all leather workers is being called to work out plans for spreading the strike.

# Strike Flame in Indiana Set Off by NRA Scabbery

## Miners Talk General Walkout Against the Military Rule and Scabs Run in Under Protection of Blue Eagle

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A general strike of all coal miners in this U.M.W.A. District 11, looms as reports of widely organized mass meetings come in, meetings are being organized throughout the district protesting the reign of terror in the strike area of the Starbun and Peabody mines, situated in the Southern Indiana fields in Sullivan County. A flame was touched to the smouldering tinder of sentiment that

has been prevalent since the adoption of the coal code, when a truck loaded with scabs and purportedly driven by the superintendent ran a gauntlet of pickets surrounding the Starbun mine, crushing to death Frank Stalder, one of the striking miners.

Four companies of militiamen, augmented by national guard planes, are in the field. Governor McNutt, who could not spare time from American Legion affairs to aid the starving relief workers, hastened to the side of the coal barons to protect their property. Absolute martial rule has been declared in the strike zone. Here is an example of Roosevelt's right of collective bargaining, choice of union, etc., as interpreted by the military proclamation posted throughout Sullivan County Thursday: "No assemblage or loitering allowed in the district—all crowds and other assemblies of persons will immediately disperse—all citizens are cautioned to halt immediately upon order of military authorities—any lodge, church or civic organization desiring to hold special meetings will apply to the commanding general for such permission—these with many more equally stringent restrictions have placed the suffering workers here at the mercy of the murderous, avaricious profit lords by huge mine-owning corporations.

Some Guardsmen Balk Several guardsmen of the local contingent refused to respond to the call to duty in the strife torn district, some because they have close relatives active in the struggle, others

because of personal sympathy with the strikers. These men are granted exemption from service by the commanding officer.

The U.M.W.A. officials are playing their usual reactionary role in an attempt to stem the mounting wrath of the rank and file workers at mass meetings. At Sheburn and Clinton, Joe Tinko, president of District No. 11, attempted to dominate and persuade the men to remain on their jobs. He was told to sit down and shut up, that the rank and file is in control of their own situation. When he insisted that the strike at Sullivan was soon to be settled satisfactorily, he was called a damn liar and accused of collusion with the Governor in ordering out the troops, a charge both he and the Governor hastily denied.

The sympathy of the officials of the Lewis machine for the brow-beaten starving workers is clearly outlined by quotations by them taken from the capitalist operators press. "We have no desire for a general strike. We are opposed to any action that will keep our members away from work. Our representatives will be at the mass meetings to try and persuade the men to stay on the job," says Charles Funcheon, vice-president of District No. 11. And, states president Tinko, "I am asking the membership not to heed those trying to start agitation to defeat the N.R.A. The president has asked the cooperation of all members to help bring this country out of the depression. The district

# Ryan Acts to Halt Spread of Dockers Strike Sentiment

## Meets Vigorous Opposition in New York I.L.A. Locals When Rank and File Pepper Him With Questions

By R. B. HUDSON.

NEW YORK—Mass resentment against the extension of the International Longshoremen's Association's agreement is forcing the government and officials of the I. L. A. to take some action on the code hearings as a means of attempting to check the movement for strike action that is developing. The New York papers state that Joseph P. Ryan has been officially drawn onto the Labor Advisory Board of the N. R. A. and that a "preliminary" hearing will be held on the longshore conditions on Oct. 18 in Washington. In response to a leaflet issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union many longshoremen in the North Atlantic ports have been raising the demand of action on the longshoremen's own code by Oct. 18.

It is also reported that semi-official hearings will be held in New York shortly, at which "labor will state its case in the presence of the shipowners," and Oakley Wood of the Barber S.S. Co. and Ryan of the I. L. A. have been appointed to represent the employers and employees, respectively. The purpose of this meeting undoubtedly will be to try and give some authority to the fakers of the I. S. U., I. L. A. and other organizations prior to the official hearings.

The preliminary hearing on the longshore problem was decided upon overnight as a means of preventing rank and file delegates being sent to present their demands. Telegrams of protest are being sent from the various ports and steps are being taken to ensure that the rank and file will be represented at all future hearings and negotiations.

## Opposition to Ryan

Joseph P. Ryan met considerable opposition from the rank and file in the first general meeting he has dared to appear at in the past year in New York. Seven hundred members of Locals 808 and 975 and other locals attended a meeting called in Brooklyn, where Ryan reported on the wage agreement.

Ryan told the longshoremen that the shipowners refused to increase wages until they were able to get an increase in rates which they expect under the N. R. A. and therefore he had agreed to extend the agreement until a code was applied. Ryan then spoke at length about the hardships of the shipowners, stating: "I am not talking through my hat. I know they are not making money."

Ryan spent considerable time slandering the outside locals, especially Norfolk and Baltimore. He was particularly angry at Baltimore because the men had gone on record in favor of \$1 an hour and a 6-hour day, which he stated, was ridiculous. He at-

tempted to stem the mounting wrath of the rank and file workers at mass meetings. At Sheburn and Clinton, Joe Tinko, president of District No. 11, attempted to dominate and persuade the men to remain on their jobs. He was told to sit down and shut up, that the rank and file is in control of their own situation. When he insisted that the strike at Sullivan was soon to be settled satisfactorily, he was called a damn liar and accused of collusion with the Governor in ordering out the troops, a charge both he and the Governor hastily denied.

The sympathy of the officials of the Lewis machine for the brow-beaten starving workers is clearly outlined by quotations by them taken from the capitalist operators press. "We have no desire for a general strike. We are opposed to any action that will keep our members away from work. Our representatives will be at the mass meetings to try and persuade the men to stay on the job," says Charles Funcheon, vice-president of District No. 11. And, states president Tinko, "I am asking the membership not to heed those trying to start agitation to defeat the N.R.A. The president has asked the cooperation of all members to help bring this country out of the depression. The district

officials join in asking all our members to remain at work." Despite these deterring efforts and opposition to the strike vote of the officials, the rank and file strike movement is gaining momentum hourly, forcing the reactionary hand of Tinko and his clique.

The workers in the strike area are fighting courageously and stubbornly against great odds, the troops are unable to quell the revolt as more scabs are beaten and their homes are bombed, many hand to hand struggles have occurred, with reports of sporadic gun battles, with just the single fatality reported to date.

For the rest, we're all one great family. "Our government is government by the whole people." The President personally watches over us. "Not one single code has been approved without his personal and searching scrutiny. . . . He is still watching over the 65,000 striking textile workers who are ordered to live on \$12 and \$13 a week?"

"We cannot stand another collapse. You are the principal props against collapse. You cannot escape your responsibility. . . ."

"John L. Lewis (against whose order the coal miners went out on strike—S. W.) is living up to his contract 100 per cent. . . ."

"Labor does not need to strike under the Roosevelt plan. It has a disinterested forum—"

The N. R. A. Advisory Boards boast such disinterested people as Walter C. Teagle, head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the author of the share-the-work plan; Mary Harriman Rumsey of the Hariman railroad interests; and the ubiquitous professor, Dr. Leo Wolman, the liberal camouflage for the united front of financiers, industrialists and labor chieftains.

And what is striking? Striking to the General is "economic sabotage." If you A. F. of L. leaders "permit or countenance this economic sabotage" public confidence and opinion (that is, the bosses, their satellites and flunkies—S. W.) will turn against you and, as Eddie McGrady said to you the other night, the turn will be either to the extreme right or to the extreme left, and either would result in your destruction, as you know better than I can tell you.

This spoke the Blue Eagle, a ravenous bird irrespective of its color.

The workers' answer is being given on the picket lines.

# OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE  
**Daily Worker**  
Central Office of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Philadelphia  
OCT. 20th:  
Gala Concert at Turngemeinde Hall in honor of Ed. Wise, 4 Havelock St., Minor, candidate on the C. P. ticket in New York will be the main attraction. Interesting program. Admission 35 cents.

Boston  
Oct. 21st:  
John L. Lewis will speak at Daily Worker Mass Meeting, Dudley St., Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury.

Youngstown, Ohio  
OCT. 21st:  
Affair given by Unit 685 of C.P. at Ice Center, 307 No. Walnut St.

Detroit  
OCT. 21st:  
Women's Polish Chamber of Labor together with the Men's Polish Chamber of Labor are holding a dance at 12415 Linton, at 7:30 p.m. adm. 50c. Door prize, good music, good time.

Matapan, Mass.  
OCT. 22nd:  
House Party, Musical Program at home of Ed. Wise, 4 Havelock St., Asp., Amaleya Workers Chorus, at 7:30 p.m.

Los Angeles Section  
Comrade MacLarriss, touring for the Daily Worker, with the great Soviet film "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Bread" will be shown at the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker:

Oct. 21—Santa Barbara  
Oct. 22—Santa inclusive—  
Monterey, Santa Cruz  
and Watsonville  
Oct. 27—Carmel



Letters from Our Readers

OUR ANSWER TO THE WORKER FROM ST. LOUIS

If you were younger, then we would say "Go ahead, come out in the open, develop the struggles of the workers in your town around the immediate demands." In such a case the best protection against victimization would be found in the created mass movement. However, in your case, taking into consideration your age and the conditions in town at this moment, while appreciating your devotion to the cause of the working class, we are of the opinion that the best method that you can pursue is to surround yourself with a group of young workers, known to yourself for their sincerity, who will become instruments in developing the movement, without your being exposed immediately.

The immediate task before you is to get some worker to distribute the Daily Worker, and to get a group of unemployed to take up the struggle for the immediate demands in town on their shoulders. And to see how in the most important factory of your town, in application of the fact that there is no basic industry, you can develop some movement around the immediate demands in the factory.

The fact that without exposing yourself in the street you will give guidance to a group of young workers makes you already active. Later on, on the basis of the development of the movement, you can judge about the possibility of working openly.

In general, concerning the protection of the Party organization and individual comrades in towns where the terror is great, we advise you to read the article in the October Communist which deals with this question.

COST OF LIVING IN MOSCOW

Enclosed is a clipping from the Buffalo Evening News by William F. McDermott giving a list on the cost of eating in the Metropole in Moscow. I do not wish to dispute too strongly these figures, but would like to know if you could give me the facts as I do not believe this, no more than I believe a lot more of their writings as it seems that dear old Russia is the only country open to criticism by the capitalist press.

True Facts. The following information from the Friends of the Soviet Union gives the real facts on the Metropole Hotel:

The Metropole in Moscow and similar hosteleries in other cities are maintained by the Soviet Government in order to accommodate foreign tourists. Their service is comparable to that of the finest hotels in Western Europe, and the rates charged (in foreign currency) are on a par with those of London or Berlin hotels. One can obtain a 4-5 course meal for a little over \$1. The clientele of this and similar hotels also includes foreign specialists employed in the U. S. S. R. Many of these engineers and technicians draw high salaries in roubles. For these people to spend 25 roubles for a meal can hardly be considered exorbitant.

The Soviet workers do not patronize the Metropole. They have no need to do so. They get their meals at the factory stalovayas where the charge is no more than 50 to 60 kopeks a meal.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This letter this been sent on to the Trade Union Unity League office at 799 Broadway. If this comrade has not heard from them, we suggest she go up there and get guidance as to concrete action as well as organizational help.

Tomers Describe Growing NRA Attacks

Josephson, Inc. Workers Seek Leadership

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—I am a worker in the shop of Josephson, Inc., 622 Broadway, New York City. This firm makes stationery supplies, like envelopes, files, novelties. The workers, dissatisfied mainly of girls, are dissatisfied with their wages and conditions. When the N.R.A. came into effect the girls who made below \$12 were given \$12 and a few were raised only \$1. From \$12 to \$13. The majority are making 12 and 13 and a 40-hour week. Girls are kicking because they are cut twice, not given back their full cut. The girls demanded \$15 a week and wage cuts back. No overtime working. No make-up time on holidays. No speeding up. The girls are willing to go out on strike, but because of lack of leadership are afraid to. If they had a union to back them up, they would surely go on strike. Will you please send this letter to a TUUL union for action.

NRA at Curtiss Candy Co. Brings Layoffs, Pay Cuts

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the Curtiss Candy Co., before the N.R.A. got in, the workers (girls) had to work every day, Sunday including, 6 hours a day and 7 days a week. By that time they could make about \$12 to \$14 a week. They put on four shifts, each shift 6 hours, so the machines were going night and day. After they joined the N.R.A. they laid off one shift, about 350 girls (they never said anything about that in the newspapers) and the rest of the girls got out a letter that they were going to work 7 hours a day and 40 hours a week. But that time the workers got fooled.

NRA Board Exposed As a Spy Agency

NEW YORK.—The blanket code for the picture frame industry is 48 hours a week, which is bad enough, but the boss in this shop works his people till eight, nine and ten o'clock every night, Saturday and Sunday included. At 4.30 the men go out to eat and come back at 5 to resume their work for the evening. He calls this a double shift. The girls in the office and the salesmen work just as long hours without getting a cent extra in pay for it. Many of the workers are getting below even the code minimum. Errand boys get \$10 and \$11. One office girl gets \$12 a week. One of the workers reported this condition to the N. R. A. office and that worker was promptly fired. The boss upon receiving the complaint, went to the N. R. A. office and told them the following: "I have to make money, that's all there is to it. I took the Blue Eagle because I wanted to be a good citizen, but if it's going to hinder me in my business you can have it back. And, by the way, I want to know who gave you the report about me, because I don't want nosy bodies around my place." The N. R. A. then told him that everything will be all right, but that he should just try to cut down on the hours a bit, and they gave him the name of the worker who reported the case to them. The boss to make sure that he will not be "bothered any more by this foolishness," then went down to Tammany Hall, and got things all fixed up.

Big Stores Cut Out Time Cards to Hide Violations

(By a Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I have just read an article about the girl who complained that the condition in Klein's 14th Street store was miserable. Now I want to give you an idea of conditions in New York's large department stores. Many stores are working their employees more than the required 40 hours by enforcing rest periods during the day. They have taken away the time cards so that no employee can complain against working more than the required hours. They have shifted the hours so that many of their employees who make over the N.R.A. pay work afternoons and nights, to make them quit so that they can hire someone cheaper. Where do we gain by the N.R.A.? We used to work regular hours and now we are shifted around so that we haven't any time for ourselves. This shifting of hours they do not have to employ more workers while the others there have to rush to get just as much work done as before the N.R.A. They have cut the pay from one person and hired another person with the money taken off. They have raised executives' salaries. Why can't there be more unionism for the workers in this line?

Carrying Out the Open Letter

What is Party Work?--the Unit and Its Tasks

The Party Unit Is the Organization Center for the Mobilization for Mass Work

The Open Letter, issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to its whole membership, answers this question by analyzing the present conditions in the U.S.A. and placing definite tasks before the entire Party membership. This is good, but, in line with the Open Letter, the Party should define the tasks of the members more specifically. The Party leadership from the Center down to the Unit Bureau must decide as to what is Party work and how and who shall carry through each form of activity. The Party membership's energies must be so divided as to bring the best results. Each should have his own definite function. Those that are best fitted for work in trade unions—that is, participating in its leadership—shall not have any other assignments. This shall be known to be their major Party work. Not as now. Now this is known as their trade union work. Work in the trade union fraction is not considered Party work. For Party work, the Unit Bureau usually insists on assigning them to territorial canvassing. This is incorrect. To do one job and do it well should be our aim. To such specialization of functions each member shall be assigned. Other members should be assigned to work in the building of and leadership of one or another mass organization. This should be his or her major Party work. Those who do not happen to fall into either of these categories should be assigned to the Unit's concentration point, factory or territory. One case will exemplify the extent of our present incorrect form of work: A comrade has been assigned to work in a certain American Federation of Labor trade union local. He happens to be on its local executive board. He is on some of its committees. He is the local fraction secretary. All this is not considered as doing his Party work. For Party work, the Unit Bureau insists that he goes to sell Daily Workers within his Unit's residential territory. A new comrade would be driven from the Party through this tactic. But this comrade is a fighter, and does his (assigned) major work, and his end-less fights with the Unit Bureau (executive committee). Another case will further prove our present incorrect method of work: One of our members told the Unit that he expected to be lost to Party (Unit) work because he was to be assigned to a new medical workers' union for major activity. He asked the Unit to let the District assign his assignment to that union work. If assigned to that, he would be unable to go in the residential territory and canvass for contacts, or sell the Party literature. The fact that he might help organize hundreds or thousands of medical workers was considered not Party work.

Take Into Consideration Other leading Unit Bureau and Section Committee comrades believe in dropping leading trade unionists from the Party roll for not attending Unit meetings. They propose to transfer these comrades out of their sections to other sections as a solution against the so-called inactive comrades. These same leading comrades do not consider the fact that trade unions, especially the A. F. of L., do not prefer to leave all Trade Unions from the Party members to go to their Unit meetings, and these unions, instead, and probably inconspicuously, arrange committee and sub-committee meetings at any time suitable to themselves. And our Party members active in these committees must rather skip Unit meetings than these union meetings. The Unit Bureaus and Section Committees refuse to react favorably to these conditions of work among the masses. The Unit Bureau, and Section Committees, too, must be taught to evaluate the meaning and significance of specialized major Party work. Party work is work among the masses. The masses are firstly in the shops; secondly, in the trade unions; thirdly, among the unemployed; fourthly, in the various mass organizations (which undoubtedly and surely need building); and last, but not least, among the workers in the territories.

The Unit meetings should be gatherings for the exchange of experiences, through reports and check-up, and for discussion and adoption of plans for further work for the growth of the Party, and its increased activity among the masses. The Unit meetings should be gatherings for the exchange of experiences, through reports and check-up, and for discussion and adoption of plans for further work for the growth of the Party, and its increased activity among the masses.

Organization Commission of the Central Committee.

10c. an Hour Is Log Cutters' Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent) SOUTH NORFOLK, Va.—At the Rogers Lumber Mill they are paying ten cents an hour for cutting and laying up heavy logs. Tell me this is not slavery? I understand that they are going to increase it two cents an hour next week. The blessed Blue Eagle! Men sometimes get hired and work a week or two and then don't get paid unless they threaten a law suit. They owe Mr. Robertson four dollars for nearly two weeks work. I don't know how he is going to get it unless some friends help him get a lawyer—and this Negro family is hungry. But the price is 12c an hour under the Bonnie Blue Eagle—when you get it!

Men Must Fight for Measly Wages Due

(By a Worker Correspondent) SOUTH NORFOLK, Va.—At the Rogers Lumber Mill they are paying ten cents an hour for cutting and laying up heavy logs. Tell me this is not slavery? I understand that they are going to increase it two cents an hour next week. The blessed Blue Eagle! Men sometimes get hired and work a week or two and then don't get paid unless they threaten a law suit. They owe Mr. Robertson four dollars for nearly two weeks work. I don't know how he is going to get it unless some friends help him get a lawyer—and this Negro family is hungry. But the price is 12c an hour under the Bonnie Blue Eagle—when you get it!

NRA Cuts Pay at Polk's, New York

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—In a recent edition of your paper I read in the workers' correspondence a letter written by an employee of the L. R. Polk Co., Detroit, Mich., of the selling of this company's exploitation of their workers. In the interests of a friend of mine who is employed in the above company's New York office, at 354 4th Ave., I would like to tell you of the conditions under which the girls are working. Before the N. R. A. went into effect the girls were paid \$1.35 for typing 1,000 envelopes. The average girl can do only from 1,000 to 1,400 envelopes per day at a constant grind. Under the N. R. A. conditions are more intolerable than ever. It calls for a minimum amount of work per day, which in many cases it is impossible to do. If you do not reach this minimum within a few days you are immediately discharged.

White Collar Worker's Pay Sliced in Half to Carry Out N.R.A.

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—It may interest you to know of a concrete example of how wonderful the N.R.A. works out with the "white collar slaves." I am one of them. Until two weeks ago I was getting \$30 per week in a certain installment house in our blessed city. Then my employer decided to accept the "blanket code" and gave me a vacation without pay consisting of two weeks. After the two weeks were over, he informed me that he must employ another man. And in order to do this it can only be done if I am willing to work for \$15 per week and the other \$15 to be paid to another man. Not having any choice at the moment, I was forced to accept his "plan," as he called it. And now, instead of one man making a living in a half decent manner, two are compelled to work for starvation wages. Editor's Note.—Guidance in struggle against such intolerable conditions of N.R.A. "plans" can be obtained by writing or calling the Workers' Union, 80 E. 11th St., N.Y.C.

Aged Worker Celebrates 76th Birthday by Helping "Daily"

NEW YORK.—Joseph Hain, of 129 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., had his 76th birthday recently. He celebrated it by coming to the office of the Daily Worker to contribute to the \$40,000 drive so that the "Daily" might live. Hain came to the United States from Bavaria in 1891. A signmaker by trade, he joined the Cigarmakers' Union, Local 132, of Brooklyn. At that time Samuel Gompers just started on his career as arch labor-betrayer. In 1886, Hain joined the Socialist Labor Party in which he was very active. At that time the S. L. P. was not an official party, but a part of the United Labor Party, instituted by the Single Taxer, Henry George. After the expiration of the S. L. P. from Henry George's organization, Hain helped organize the Progressive Labor Party at its first convention in Webster Hall in 1887. In 1889, Hain also helped organize a Branch of the Workingmen's Sick and Benefit Society, of which he is still a member. When the Progressive Labor Party split in 1893, Hain sided with the S. L. P., because he believed it stood for Communism. Today, Joseph Hain stands square footed for the Communist Party. He reads the Daily Worker every day. "I am unemployed now," he said, "but I get work from time to time and when I do, the Daily Worker gets something, because it's my paper. It gets better every day. It's improved fine in the last six months. I haven't missed reading it for the last six years." Despite his advanced age, Joseph Hain is still vigorous. Those who were with him in the S. L. P. in the bygone days remember his devotion to the Party. He was never too tired to pass out leaflets or do other revolutionary work. "When there was nobody else to call on for work for the party, Joe Hain volunteered to do the work," another old-timer, now a member of the Communist Party, said as he met Hain in the Daily Worker office. Joseph Hain at 76 years, urges all workers to read the Daily Worker and to support it with contributions just as he does.

WORKERS MAILBAG

HUNTING A JOB (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The recovery boomers have put so much propaganda around this city here, we were told anyone could get a job in Hamden. So therefore Monday morning I hiked out there all the way. The first place I tried was the Acme Wire Co. The manager in this place is a woman. She sized me up first, seeing that I was up in years. She pointed at the door and said, "Get out, no work for you." I hid out in the hallway to see how the young people would make out. She ordered everyone of them out. No one got a job. I next went to the Whitney-Bleke Co., another large concern. A big fat man shoved them out as fast as they entered. The next place was the Safety Car Heating Co. No work. They might put on a few later on, but could not guarantee that. So that is all that the new deal consists of.

Contributions received Monday, Oct. 16, 1933: Total received Monday \$468.10. Previously recorded \$9,118.99. Total to date \$9,587.09.

THE DIE MAKERS' PARADE (By a Chrysler Polisher) DETROIT, Mich.—The M. E. S. of A. striking tool-and die makers marched in Detroit 6,500 strong, according to the confidential report of Sargeant Barney Celeksi. The sight of these militants brought showers of paper from the white collar workers. The leaders, when nearing the City Hall, ordered "All hats off" as a salute to the City Council. Many of the marchers obeyed the order of the lick-spittles. Soon there rang out the cry of the fighting Irish, "Up the Rebels!" to which was added, "Keep your hats on, men!" The next time Griffen gives any such order, we will kick him out of the parade!

LEARNING TO ORGANIZE (By a Miner Correspondent) CHESTER, Pa.—South Chester Tube Co. shut down last week. The workers were preparing to strike and the bosses resorted to intimidating the workers by laying them off. It is the terrific speed-up that the bosses use in trying to produce as much in 8 hours as they did in ten hours with a smaller crew (in most factories), along with the automatic lowering of wages that has at last awakened the workers to the peril of unorganized ranks and the necessity of a united front.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1631 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 1 5/8 yards 54 inch fabric and 2 1/4 yards 36 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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In the Home

We have previously spoken of the development, under capitalism, of fashion as a racket. The extremities to which "style" goes—fancy high-heeled shoes, elaborate dresses and coiffures, red varnished finger-nails, and the like—are the result of competition among the purveyors of these commodities. I have some interesting lines on these subjects from Comrade Natalie G. She says:

"During the past year I have been making a sort of living making dresses; so I have learned a great deal about clothes, styles, values, shopping, etc. It boils me over to see girls wearing their hard-earned wages away for the sort of cheap clothes that neither look well nor wear well. I have very definite ideas on this subject of fashions and styles. Naturally, a Communist girl does not wish to attract attention by being dressed too differently from the average working girl. On the other hand, for her to appear in sleazy rayons with a rhinestone buckle, dime store jewelry, high heels and red nails is not only bad taste but bad Communist tactics as well. Our girls should dress in becoming, simple clothes, within the prevailing styles but with a simplification of its intricacies. The question is, where can the poor girl get them? It is a well-known fact that simplicity in clothes is expensive. I have seen plenty of \$59.50 dresses devoid of all ornamentation except that of its excellent material and workmanship—but I'll be darned if I ever saw it in a \$5.95 dress! My answer is, as it were, years ago, to solve my own clothing problem—make them yourself!"

Comrade Natalie says she feels sure she will be able through this column to give assistance to those who wish to sew for themselves. Such she will be very welcome. I am sure. However, I think that, though some of us will be able to solve a problem by making our own clothes, there are many who cannot do so, either because they do not have access to a sewing machine, or have jobs that tie them out so much that they could not possibly sew at night. So I think we should agitate for the kind of clothes we do want. Let the manufacturers know what kind of things we want. What about those nice "shirtmaker" frocks that sell at \$10 or \$12? Why can't a girl make \$8 to \$10 or \$12 a week, how can she buy such dresses, be they ever so sensible and durable? Why can't we have some such dresses at half the price, without such "finish," perhaps, but still a simple, sensible dress of material that will wash, and last awhile? Proletarian girls have very little money, if any, to spend for dry-cleaning. I hope a manufacturer or two will hear and heed. Comrade Natalie continues with some very useful suggestions: "Be the way—about low-heeled shoes. It has been my problem for years. I will not wear high heels, and I have a short, wide foot, very hard to fit. I found that the only simple wood-looking shoe with flat heels that will wear well is the theatrical 'flat' or 'tap shoe.' You can buy them in any theatrical shoe store in the forties at about \$4 a pair. Most of them come with bow ties, but the stores will change those for neater looking straps with buttons. I certainly believe they are good-looking enough for anyone, and they have none of the silly frills high-heeled shoes have. And they will wear. To solve lingerie problems: For small sizes only, I have discovered that the regular child's white cotton pantie size 8 or 10 you can get in the dime store will fit a girl size 14 or 16 and is only 15 cents. They fit tight, are very comfortable, cool, and are easily laundered. You can get them in wool for winter and get little shirts to match. Much better than cheap rayon for 95 cents and the more economical.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and size number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. (Patterns by mail only.)

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16 Hours a Day Work in Bakery

(By a Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Vincent and Rodriguez, owners of the Gold Medal Bakery at 221 Bond St., are working 16 hours daily, 7 days weekly. On Sept. 23 I did not feel well and sent word that I could not work on Friday and on Saturday. I went back to the bakery to collect four days' pay, and because I refused to work again 16 hours every day I was assaulted by the two owners. I was badly hurt, and they even smashed my gold watch and chain, and my clothing was torn up. I had to run into a barber shop near the bakery to protect myself. The rest of the workers are still working there 16 to 18 hours a day, and fearing that they will be assaulted by the owners. They have not made any complaint. The only way to stop these abuses is to get together and have a few speakers right in front of the bakery. LETTER BRINGS RESULTS (By a Worker Correspondent) CINCINNATI, Ohio.—My letter printed in the Sept. 28th "Daily Worker" has caused much comment among the comrades here, and many of the Negro comrades want to get a copy of the 28th issue, so I'm compelled to ask you, if possible, to send me one or two copies of this issue to please the Negro comrades. I am an ex-American Federation of Labor hotel worker. I waited on many capitalists in my 50 years of hotel work. Since I am past 50 years of age, they kicked me out of the A. F. of L. for not paying my dues to M. P. Green.

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Anemia. Tittle R.—Your low blood pressure, the indefinite symptoms pointing to every organ in the body and the other signs you mention, would lead us to believe that you have been suffering from anemia. You are lucky, they did not operate on you every time you were under observation at the various hospitals. A good diet for you should include spinach, liver, rare steaks and chops, onions and lots of green vegetables.

About Onions. T. R.—There is nothing wrong with you if onions do not agree with your digestion. There are lots of things and people whom we like, but who do not like us. You are either "sensitive" to onions, just as some individuals are sensitive to strawberries; or your stomach is unable to digest them. The feeling of dizziness, as if you were drunk, that you experience after eating onions shows that you would be better off by leaving them strictly to themselves, or to others. Did you try to "sweat" them, before eating them? This consists in salting them until the onions begin to exude a liquid which

Helping Dr. Luttinger to Win

Helping Dr. Luttinger to Win. Contributions Received Yesterday: George Pojar \$2.00, Henry Newman \$2.00, Leonard Spier \$1.50, Evelyn Anderson \$1.00, Joseph West \$1.00. Previously received \$7.60. Total to date \$15.20.

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# WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



## Weak Knees and a Strong Voice

ABOUT ten years ago I once debated Floyd Dell to raise money for the "Liberator." That night I suffered from the worst case of stage fright known to medical history. To be brief, I discovered to my horror that I could not stand up; my knees kept buckling under me.

Of course, in a debate or lecture you can't stop for such trifles. That's the worst part of public speaking; you can't yawn, or sniff at a rose, or take a walk, or read a newspaper, the way the lucky audience does when it is bored.

I had to go on talking. And I did go on, being very witty and profound. As I remember, on the subject of the debate, which was Matrimony. All I did was to crumple a cigar in my pocket, and stuff it in my mouth and chew it vigorously. A face full of plug tobacco is a great bracer in a tight spot, as any baseball pitcher can tell you. There was a piano on the platform. With great presence of mind I walked over to it nonchalantly and leaned against it. All through that terrible night I chewed and leaned and got by somehow. But there were no spittoons handy.

## How to Be Bore

TODAY it has become easier. It is incredible what persistence will do. I can at last talk fluently and easily, that is, present a plausible initiative of a fluent and easy person. Speaking is really one of the fine arts, though. It should be studied, as too few of our busiest speakers will take the time to do. Writers should not be expected to become good orators; one art is more than enough for any lifetime. But organizers who speak a great deal should study this art.

Many of our speakers have not yet learned the fundamental esthetic law of variety.

They bore their audiences for any of a number of reasons. One of the most common offenses is that of long-windedness. It is a psychological fact that the human mind stops listening after a certain time. It goes dead after something like forty-five minutes. Any speech longer than that is a failure. The speaker may have said many important things, but they have been wiped out by the wave of brain-fog that came over the audience at the end of 45 minutes.

The best length for a speech, I should judge, would be even less than that—perhaps 35 minutes. Brevity is, and always will be, the safe foundation of good style in both speaking and writing. If you are brief, your mistakes are more easily forgiven than are the mistakes of a windy bore. Brevity also forces anyone to define his thought more clearly and vividly.

Brevity is the first means of attaining variety.

## Booms and Whispers

MANY speakers have not learned to vary the inflections of the voice. They will start on one note and maintain it. It drills in the ears of the audience, finally, like the rasp of katydids or crickets, and makes people want to escape this torture.

Every voice has a range of different notes. As in singing, one's full scale should be used in a speech, both for effect and to keep the audience stimulated. Is there anything more dramatic than the trick used by some orators, native with many unstudied speakers, I mean the booming climax that is followed by a whisper?

## Take It Easy

IT IS fatal, also, to start on a high note, at the top of your voice, and then slide down and down in volume and intensity. The audience feels your weakness and lack of plan. Start on a low and sober key, and work your way up the scale.

Another warning; don't talk too fast, or give the appearance of being too anxious about crowding in all you want to say. An audience has an uncanny sensitivity, and it detects you the exact minute you begin to fret, stammer and hurry. An audience doesn't like this; it wants to believe in the power, wisdom and poise of its leaders.

If you are troubled by anxiety, speak with deliberation. If you are a worth-while human being, a worker with a determination to build a better world, you are sure to be interesting to your fellow workers. You represent something they will understand and respect, so get over all inferiority feelings that make you stammer or hurry. Take your time. Think it all out before you speak, and then take your time (45 minutes).

WHEN what you are saying moves you, a natural warming-up process sets in, and you will surprise yourself by speaking easily, fluently and passionately. This is where the inspiration enters, an element that cannot be studied or created at will. It comes from the depths of what is sometimes called the "soul." It is something every real Communist has somewhere inside, trying hard to get out into action or art.

## Plan Your Speeches

BUT the great thing, of course, is to plan every speech you make. Then you are sure to get variety, interest, and all the rest.

Planning is really quite simple. The most effective technique I have stumbled on has been to divide my allotted time for speaking into five-minute intervals.

I jot down, for each five-minute, one of the main points I wish to make. Thus, if I have decided to speak for forty minutes, I will note down briefly, eight points. Then I speak on each point. I time myself by a watch or by a kind of unconscious timing one learns after much speaking.

Moving from point to point this way, one isn't stuck at one issue to the neglect of the rest. Your audience feels you have planned your speech, and have covered all your ground. And you feel better, too, and don't lie awake that night regretting all the things you really wanted to say, but somehow never managed to find time for.

## ONE last point I should like to make as to content.

Our speeches should always be as simple as possible. Long words and complicated phrases are not adapted to mass-speaking.

Oratory is really one of the branches of poetry, it is a primitive art, and therefore images and anecdotes are its true material; not the abstract logic of the study.

Use metaphors. Paint pictures. Be concrete. Strive for the variety of laughter and tears. Every Communist is a teacher, but he is also a comrade. Lenin is the best model I know, both for speaking and writing. He never vulgarized his material, or talked down to the masses. Yet he took the most difficult political and economic questions, and gave them a crystal clarity, so that everyone understood. He illuminated, he did not cheapen.

He wasn't merely a compiler or statistician. What passion burns in every line of that great and good man, Lenin; the scholar who knew how to lead an army of peasants and workers!

## Last Words

THESE are just a few words of advice from one who has made at least five hundred or more speeches in the past ten years. I have learned what I know from hard and awful experience. And to tell the truth, though this advice may help some of our younger speakers, my knees still buckle often when I rise to speak, and I long yet for a blessed chew of tobacco or something even stronger.

# The World of As Men Having a Job to Do

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

By HAROLD EDGAR  
NOTHING AND LESS

The period of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" is 1880; the period of "One Sunday Afternoon" and the musical show "Hold Your Horses" is about 1900; the period of Clare Kummer's "Amourette" at the Henry Miller Theatre is 1940; and "The Pursuit of Happiness" at the Avon Theatre take us back to 1777. Mae West's movie "She Done Him Wrong" turned to the Nineties, the opera "Music in the Air" harked back to a Tyrolean past, and announcements are made of an adaptation of Moliere's "School for Husbands" and Johann Strauss' "Federmaas."—Anywher out of this world!" cried the French poet Baudelaire, and here we have the theatre train to forgetfulness, the \$2.50 road to nowhere.

No matter how strenuously an artist resists his times, no matter how fervently he wraps himself in mists of the past, he always remains strictly contemporary. His quest of a bygone day must be interpreted as either an effort to understand his own time—in which case his use of history is valid—or as an attempt to run away from it—in which case he is merely drowning his sorrows. In the instance of our present plays, however, we have nothing as serious as either of these processes. It is largely a case of exhaustion. The playwrights and producers have taken up almost every conceivable subject, and the number of possible novelties seems to be dwindling. Of course this does not mean that any of the subjects that have been used have actually been given artistic treatment, but there have been plays about journalism, prize-fighting, night-clubs, radio, race-cars, politics, movies, doctors, lawyers, Indians, thieves, marriage, divorce, homosexuality and what not. Broadway shuns labor plays, and the more direct aspects of the class struggle are taboo. There seems so little left to be cynical about; there is left nothing to be enthusiastic about, and to be profound or thorough about anything takes time and hard work, which is very doubtful business. So the newest novelty is the past. The past, moreover, is safe; whether one is cynical or sentimental about it comes to the same thing—it need not affect what one is doing or thinking today. It is a kind of useful void.

So our costume plays are really 1933 after all, a delicate symptom of capitalism's arrested development. Only "The Pursuit of Happiness," the newest play to please the boys uptown, derives its inspiration a little from the heyday of Greenwich Village. Fine was, when the refugees from middle-class drabness, the English Methodism and Ethical Culture or Riverside Drive Judaism, congregated below Fourteenth St. and wrote skits, playslets and even dramas to rout American puritanism. Some of them composed semi-Freudian tragedies of sex repression, but most of them dealt in antique motifs: pseudo-Greek, pseudo-Renaissance, pseudo-Romantic and generally pseudo. The point of these plays was that their authors were "free," that the audiences that applauded them were "free," and ain't we got fun! Some of these pranks were not without talent, they brought a new tone into the American theatre, and the shrewd and more energetic of these talents moved uptown and established formidable institutions.

Their chief artistic characteristic was their eclecticism. These plays had a cute minimum of everything: a touch of history, a bit of Shaw, a whiff of sentimentalism, a dose of naughtiness. It was all very sweet and quite harmless as the subsequent development of this tendency proved. What didn't become the Theatre Guild became the Little Theatre. At heart, it was a spotted child, given to unorganized reading and an independent income. The child goes to many literary parties and travels abroad. But in spite of the advance years it puts in perfectly with the Broadway Theatre of 1933.

Even in the diluted form of "The Pursuit of Happiness" it has its tickled audiences. They do not notice that the laugh lines are borrowed from everywhere including old A. H. Woods bedroom farces, they do not mind that the production is acted like a prep-school show, they do not think that the old bugaboo of Puritanism in its Greenwich Village form has long been forgotten. What they like is the novel—that is the 1777—setting, the suggestion of sex so quaint and innocent that it might be the Three Little Pigs, the feeling that though it is quite up-to-date it is all so trifling as any musical comedy plot. They like it because one can hardly remember what it is all about even while it is happening, because it does not interfere with the light-headed cheeriness of these N. R. A. days. They like it because it is nothing.

If this is nothing, "Her Man of Wax" at the Shubert Theatre is less. It would hardly be worth mentioning at all were it not for the fact that it illustrates what the Broadway theatre can accomplish in reducing talent to shame. The comedy Walter Hasenclever wrote, "Napoleon Giebt Ein" (Napoleon Takes Hold), was a better average example of European political vaudeville.

Not in anger do we say this, nor in blind hatred; but thoughtfully, as men who having a job to do would do it and be done.

You are rotten to the core; there is no good in you. Like wolves you rend each other for the prey; and the prey for which you are ravenous is the milk and bread of children, the homes of toilers, the dreams of boys and girls.

We have seen the bones of your kill on a thousand battlefields, the half-devoured bodies of your feasts in a million hospitals.

And the victims you devour by inches go ragged and hungry thru the streets, begging, thieving, selling, are evicted out of lousy shacks, killed in the coalfields, raped, defrauded, tortured, that you may grow fatter and add to your millions.

Not in anger (though we feel anger), not in hatred (though we know hatred), do we say this; but thoughtfully, as men who having a job to do would do it and be done.

from "THE ANVIL"

## Noted Writers Discuss Drama in Symposium in Theatre Magazine

Sidney Howard, Anita Block, Alfred Kreymborg, Rose McClendon, Albert Maltz, Barrett Clark, Frank Gillmore, Paul Peters, and Michael Gold discuss "Prospects for the American Theatre" in the September-October issue of "New Theatre" (formerly "Workers Theatre"). "New Theatre" is on sale at workers' bookshops, workers' dramatic groups, and at the office of "New Theatre," 42 E. 12th St., New York City.

## Theatre Collective Needs Manager and Promotion Advisor

NEW YORK.—Formulating its plans for the present season at a recent meeting, the Production Council of the Theatre Collective announces that it has officially decided to conduct its organization on a professional basis as possible. For this purpose it plans to enlist the services of a business manager and promotion advisor.

"It is essential for the Collective to have for this position an experienced and expert workers' theatre" member of the Production Council said yesterday, "as well as one thoroughly acquainted with the revolutionary theatre. The Collective intends to pay as much as it can afford for these services. Any reader

## Stage and Screen

### "The Red-Head" ("Poil de Carotte") Opens At Acme Theatre Thursday

The Acme Theatre, beginning tomorrow, will present the Continental film, "The Red-Head" ("Poil de Carotte"), for a limited engagement. "The Red-Head" is one of the few European films to reach America which can be classed with such noted films as "Sous Les Toits de Paris," "Maedchen in Uniform," etc. The picture is screened from the well-known French novel by Jules Renard and is directed by Julien Duvivier, who has an exceptional reputation in the European studios. In this story, a beautiful and tender tale of adolescence, Duvivier has managed, by his forceful direction, to bring before us the story of a young boy, Francois, nicknamed Carotte (Red Head), and present a picture of this sensitive child in all its magnificence.

The cast is headed by the noted French star, Harry Baur, Catherine Fontenay, of the Comedie Francaise, and young Robert Lynn. English subtitles make the film easy to follow.

of the Daily Worker who is interested in this picture, is asked to write the requirements is asked to write in detail to the Production Council, of the Theatre Collective, 42 East 12th Street.



## TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS  
WEAF—660 Kc.  
7:00 P.M.—Charlie Leland, Comedian; Male Quartet.  
7:15—Billy Becher, Sketch.  
7:30—Luna and Abner.  
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch.  
8:00—Alden Orch.; Bert Lahr, Comedian.  
8:30—Lynn and Frank Mann, Tenor.  
9:00—Troubadours Orch.; Irene Dunne, Songs.  
9:30—Phil Dusey, Baritone; Reisman Orch.  
10:00—Corn Cob Pipe Club.  
10:30—Labor and Capital Under the NRA—Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

WJZ—760 Kc.  
7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:15—John Herrick, Baritone; Sanford Orch.  
7:30—Cyrus Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, piano.  
8:00—Ghost with a Mask—Sketch.  
8:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch.  
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch.  
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lewis in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch.  
9:30—John McCormack, tenor; Edward Da-Vie, baritone; Shield Orch.  
10:00—Ruth Lyon, soprano; Darryl Davis, baritone; Shield Orch.  
11:00—Davis Orch.  
11:15—Jesters Trio.  
11:30—Bestor Orch.  
12:00—Ralph Kirby, Songs.  
12:30 A.M.—Rogers Orch.  
1:30—Sommick Orch.

WOR—710 Kc.  
7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Pic.  
7:15—News—Gabriel Heister.  
7:30—Cory and Ted—Sketch.  
7:45—Talk—Harry Herfindler.  
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—mystery drama.  
8:15—Billie Jones and Ernie Hare, songs.  
8:30—New Deal on Main Street—Sketch.  
9:00—Jack Arthur, songs; Ohman and Arden, piano duo.  
9:15—Macy and Smalle.  
9:30—Variety Musicale.

WABC—860 Kc.  
7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge.  
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch.  
7:30—Travelers Ensemble.  
7:45—News—Boake Carter.  
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Harriet Lee, contralto.  
8:15—News—Edwin O. Hill.  
8:30—Albert Spalding, violin; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Voorhees Orch.  
9:00—Irvin S. Cobb, stories; Goodman Orch.  
9:15—Kate Smith, songs.  
9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, comedy.  
10:00—Waring Orch.; Harry Richmond, songs; Milton Berle, comedian.  
10:30—Alexander Woolcott—Tova Evans, baritone.  
10:45—Concert Orch.—Ewan Erwin.  
11:15—News Bulletin.  
11:30—Neilon Orch.  
12:00—Rapp Orch.  
12:30 A.M.—Pancho Orch.  
1:00—Light Orch.

slightly reactionary in effect, but with certain theatrical possibilities. Broadway turns it into a vehicle for a hot-cha artist, Miss Lenore Uric. In this transformation, an actress once full of promise and genuinely attractive as well as gifted, masquerades vulgarly like an empty-headed Bronx stenographer imitating talent to shame. The comedy Walter Hasenclever wrote, "Napoleon Giebt Ein" (Napoleon Takes Hold), was a better average example of European political vaudeville.



## The October Labor Defender

By CYRIL BRIGGS

No one can read the October issue of the Labor Defender without being impressed with its graphic record of the growing drive to fascism in this country, and the heroic resistance of the working class as shown in the increasing wave of strikes against the N. R. A. situation codes. One is also greatly impressed with the splendid make-up of this pictorial record of Labor's struggles, and amazed that such an excellent magazine, loaded with vital, informative articles and pictures, can be sold at so low a price as five cents. Despite the reduction in price, the magazine is today more attractive than ever.

There are articles and pictures of the revolutionary struggles of the toiling Cuban masses and the armed attacks by U. S. imperialism and its Cuban puppets seeking to crush the resistance of the Cuban toilers. The N. R. A. codes and the Nazi anti-labor laws are shown to be significantly similar in an article by Isidor Schneider. Sasha Small contributes an smashing exposure of the Reichstag frame-up with irrefutable proof of Nazi responsibility for the Reichstag arson for which four Communist leaders are now facing death in the most infamous trial in history. Comrade Small points out that the Nazi methods are well-known in this country, and are regularly used against the oppressed Negro people and Asiatic workers on the West Coast. The familiar Red Hoyer is also dragged out upon occasion by American capitalists.

Therbor Niel in "Daily Life in Fascist Germany" gives a vivid picture of the murderous excesses of the Brown Terror, which "assumes a multitude of forms and creeps into the daily life of one and all."

In "Prison Labor in the U. S. A.," J. E. Thompson contrasts the brutal treatment and exploitation of prisoners in the United States, with the methods of the Soviet Union, whose primary aim is not to penalize and punish offenders, but to remake criminal elements into useful citizens of the Soviet Union. "American jails are places of punishment (and bitter exploitation of prison labor). Soviet prisons are educational institutions."

Other articles deal with the New Mexico miners' strike, the lynch terror in the United States, the recent U. S. Congress Against War, the Great Steel Strike of 1919. The Life Stories of Ruby Bates and Lester Carter, the two star defense witnesses in the world-famous Scottsboro Case, are continued with gripping installments which not only depict the individual experiences and struggles of these two Southern workers, but expose the whole system of national oppression of the Negro masses, Jim-crow isolation of the Negroes, and terrific exploitation of both the Negro and white toilers.

## WHAT'S ON

ALL THEATRE GROUPS are to meet Thursday evening, 8 p.m. in the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St. to prepare kits for the election campaign.

JOHN REED CLUB School of Art Fall Term starts October 22. Day and evening classes in life drawing, painting, fresco, sculpture, poster, political cartooning, lithography, under Misses Geller, Lowwick, Retberg, Disher and other prominent artists. Office open for registration this week from 2 to 4 p.m. Address, 430 6th Avenue, New York City.

WEDNESDAY  
SCOTTSBORO B. L.L. meeting at 261 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn. All workers are invited.

REGULAR REHEARSAL of the Daily Worker Chorus under the leadership of John Schuyler at 195 E. 14th St., top floor, at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY  
FILM SHOWING of "Little Church Around the Corner," early American film concerning labor struggle in the coal fields, on Friday, October 20 at 8 and 10 p.m. at Film and Photo League, 250 E. 14th St. Adm. 25c. Benefit of Daily Worker.

(Detroit, Mich.)  
REGISTRATION now going on for Workers School, 323 Erskine St. at Brush. Night classes in Fundamentals of Communism, Political Economy History of American Labor Movement, Shop Problems, Negro Problems, Leninism, Problems of Youth Movement, Russian, English and other courses.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
MASSE MEETING Against War and Fascism to be held on Thursday, October 19, at 8 p.m. at Union Hall, 913 Arch Street. Report of Youth Delegates. Adm. 15c. Auspices: Youth Anti-War Committee.

DANCE and Exhibition of Proprietarian Art by members of the John Reed Club will be given at Erwin's Club on Saturday, October 22 at 8 p.m. at 2914 N. 23rd Street. Adm. 25c.

Against Tammany Lynch terror on Negroes—Vote Communist!

by QUIPT

# Three Class-War Veterans of Three Different Lands: Mann, Barbusse, and Bloor

By HELEN KAY

I heard two hundred and nine years speak. The years were embodied in three persons. They represented three nations.

The youngest was Henri Barbusse, of France, aged 61. Tall, eagle like, speaking in a husky tone of voice, with prophetic forwardness, long lean, sensitive to his audience's reaction, a writer, an intellectual, and above all a Communist.

Our own Mother Bloor is 71. She is the second of this trio. Small, vibrant, speaking emotionally of what she saw, with burning coals in a creased face for eyes, an organizer, the oldest member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, and proud of it.

And he who brought the total of years up from a mere 132 to 209 is Tom Mann of Great Britain, aged 77. Stockily built, speaking passionately, his voice carrying through the great hall without aid of a microphone, speaking with nineteenth century floweriness and twentieth century ideas, an organizer of labor for nearly sixty years, a Communist. He expects to live to see the revolution in his own country, and he's doing his best to make it come.

They put us, young in years, to shame. Such energy, such enthusiasm, such daring, permeates from these aged—not "aged," for that speaks of something old, unalive; these men and woman are vibrant with fight and filled with knowledge derived from their long experience

in life. Certainly veteran would be the better word. Henri Barbusse, the revolutionary writer, speaking from a body that is sick, but a spirit that is tireless, extends his long arms before him as he talks. His voice rises and then comes low in cadence, rhythmically harmonious with his ideas. His gray, tousled hair falls over his forehead, his long, lean body, long, lean hands and extended fingers give him that prophetic-like air. He helped control the various strikes of the Anti-War Congress. He cemented the relationship of the variegated shades of opinion into a solid substance, the united fight against WAR.

Ella Reeve Bloor, organizer, speaking from her field of vast strike experience, proudly responds to "Mother." Everyone below 60 is a "young fellow." She had husky miners in Pennsylvania and Colorado during bitter strike struggle turn to her for advice, "Mother." The staunch steel workers call her "Mother." The farmers fighting in the West know "Mother" Bloor. The packing house workers, the textile workers, the marine workers, the workers of all industries know "Mother" Bloor, and her words. She's a fighter. She tells of how she stood on the grave of one of the steel workers killed only a few weeks ago, and shame, such energy, such enthusiasm, such daring, permeates from these aged—not "aged," for that speaks of something old, unalive; these men and woman are vibrant with fight and filled with knowledge derived from their long experience

## Birth of Harlem Workers' School Raises New Needs

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD

The Workers School in Harlem is no longer a wish. Hard work on the part of the friends of the Workers School made it possible. Every night at 200 W. 135th St., in Harlem, classes are in session. Some of the classes are over-crowded, and this is but the birth of the Harlem Workers School.

Negro workers and intellectuals are Latin-American workers predominate, which proves that the most exploited and militantly section of the proletariat forms the basis of the Workers School student body, and the revolutionary movement in Harlem is in this way training its best forces.

So poor are the students that the acquisition of revolutionary theory is accomplished in spite of insurmountable obstacles. Books and pamphlets that are so necessary for study are luxuries because of lack of money with which to buy the cheap literature. A little reading library is now being established at the school in effort to solve this problem. Funds are being raised for the purpose of establishing a scholarship fund to pay the tuition for the most active workers and to stock up the library.

The Workers School and the Friends of the Workers School are arranging a grand concert and dance Saturday night, Oct. 21, at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. This is in celebration of the opening of the Workers School in Harlem and to raise the sorely needed funds.

An elaborate program is arranged for this affair. Besides dancing till morning to the seven piece Liberator Orchestra, there will be the New Dance Group, the Liberator Chorus, the Theatre of the Workers School and other features.

Tickets are on sale now at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St.; the Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 135th St., and at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

## AMUSEMENTS

—BEGINNING TOMORROW (Thursday)—  
Every Parent, Every Teacher, Every Guardian, Should See This Picture!  
"THE RED HEAD" "POIL DE CAROTTE"  
A STORY OF ADOLESCENCE  
Dialogue in French, English Subtitles  
Last Day: "THE PASSION OF JOAN OF ARC"  
ACME THEATRE 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE 15c Sat., Sun. and Hol. Ev. 5:30; Mat. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

WKO Jefferson 14th St. | Now  
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also "LIFE IN THE RAW" with  
GEORGE BRENN and CLAIRE TREVOR

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SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION  
Dinner Theatre Opens 11:30 A.M.  
"THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY THE 8th"  
with Charles Laughton and a great cast  
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5c to 1 p.m.—5c to 6 (Ex. Sat. & Sun.)  
RKO Greater Show Season

JOE COOK in  
HOLD YOUR HORSES  
A Musical Runaway in 21 Scenes  
Winter Garden  
14th St. & 6th St. N.Y.  
Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents  
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY  
"AH WILDERNESS"  
with GEORGE M. COHAN  
Thurs., 5:30 P.M. of W'way  
Ev. 8:30; Mat. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

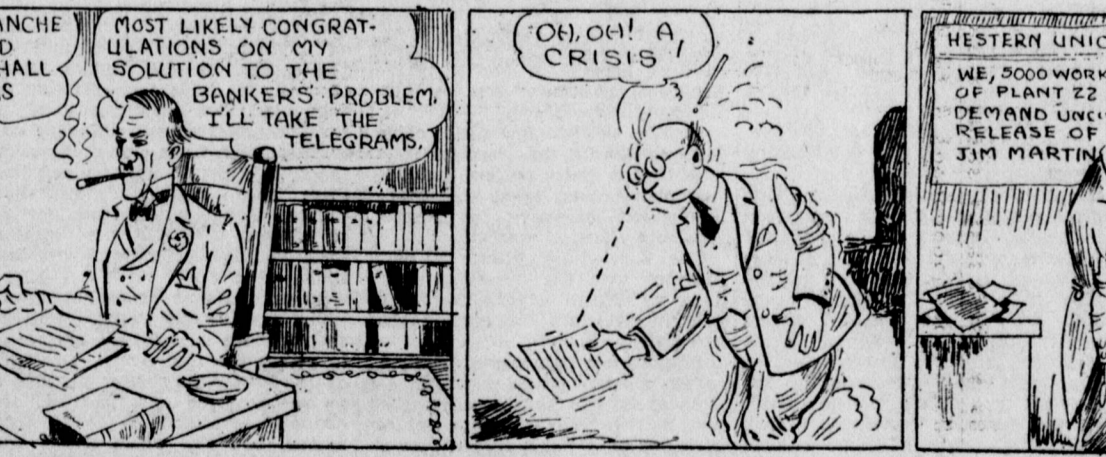
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC  
"THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS."  
Adapted by Eugene O'Neill  
Arthur Guiterman & Lawrence Langner  
Thurs., 8:30; Sat. & Sun. 2:30  
EMPIRE

MASS RECEPTION  
for EMIL NYGARD,  
first Communist Mayor  
THURSDAY, OCT. 19, at 8:15 p.m.  
WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St.  
Other Speakers  
BEN GOLD, CARL WINTER  
LOUIS WEINSTECK, Chairman  
Doors Open at Seven. Admission 50c.  
Auspices, "Group of Friends of  
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## JIM MARTIN



## Congratulations My Eve!



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**The Weirton Betrayal**

THOUGH N.R.A. negotiations by Lewis, Green and Co. were carried on in the strictest secrecy, the knitting of the strike of 15,000 Weirton Steel Co. workers is done in the full light of day.

The Weirton Steel men in Weirton and Clarksburg, West Virginia, and Steubenville, Ohio, went on strike over a month ago for union recognition and against the steel slave code. The strikers fell among thieves when leadership came into the hands of the A. F. of L. steel union officials, the Amalgamated Association.

Everything was done to keep the men off the picket lines, to oblige Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the steel company's board. But the men fought, and fought effectively. The strike could be won and was on the verge of being won.

That is why the N.R.A. stepped in, with Mr. Weir playing the hoarse game of a cross between a shy virgin and an uncontrollable bad boy. He said he wouldn't submit to the N.R.A. Labor Board. But after he rubbed elbows with Green and Lewis, the completest harmony prevailed because the steel trust had achieved its full objective—the unconditional breaking of the strike.

It is true, the men themselves have yet to say the final word, but the A. F. of L. leadership have already plunged a sharp and well-used knife into the back of the strike.

THE Ambridge steel workers, under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, were shot and slaughtered back to work because they stood for a fight to the finish for their rights. But they continue to organize their militant union, knowing what the N.R.A. stands for.

The Weirton steel workers now have an example of the treachery of the Amalgamated Association officials, who failing to break the fighting spirit of the men, join with Mr. Weir to use the government forces of the N.R.A. to break the strike with threadbare promises. The miners got even stronger promises—and what comes with them—betrayals and sell-outs.

If the strike cannot be continued now, every effort should be made to build up shop and department committees among the rank and file, to expose the Amalgamated Association leaders, and to make the vote result in union recognition, not of the Amalgamated Association officials, but of the rank and file. Discriminations, retaliations should be answered with strike, a strike freed of its stool pigeons of the Amalgamated Association officialdom and betrayers.

**On the Anti-German Boycott**

WILLIAM GREEN, in what the press termed "an impassioned speech" at the closing session of the A. F. of L. convention, declared against Hitler's "absolute annihilation of one of the finest trade union movements ever established," and urged a boycott of German goods. This action came at the close of a convention in which the A. F. of L. bureaucrats lined up behind Roosevelt, Johnson and Perkins for the carrying through of a fascist program in the United States.

"It is not enough under extraordinary conditions of this kind," said Mr. Green, "that we merely voice our protest. That is not sufficient because it carries little weight, but I say to you, my friends, that if we declare that 'the people of America will refuse to buy your goods and ride on your ships,' we then strike at the heart of this (Nazi) terror."

This seemingly radical action is quite clearly a concession to the powerful anti-Nazi sentiment among the millions of American workers. Local unions of the A. F. of L. have adopted hundreds of resolutions against Hitler's fascist terror. Many thousands of A. F. of L. members have joined with other workers under Communist leadership in protest meetings and in militant demonstrations before German consulates. Three protest resolutions found their way even into an A. F. of L. convention. It was this mass indignation of the workers and their pressure that caused the A. F. of L. leaders to act.

This action, though, is not an effort on the part of the A. F. of L. leaders to arouse a powerful mass movement against fascism. It is an attempt to lead the growing anti-fascist protest movement up a blind alley.

IT is absolutely not correct to state, as Mr. Green states, "that if we declare that 'the people of America will refuse to buy your goods and ride on your ships,' we then strike at the heart of this terror." The struggle against fascism is not so simple.

The proposal to boycott German goods is petty-bourgeois in its class roots. It is the method of struggle which arises in the mind of the small storekeeper and small manufacturer, a method which permits them to combine their anti-fascist sentiments with increased profits for themselves. By keeping out German goods they hope to find a greater market for their own goods. At the same time such purely passive forms of "resistance" to fascism conform to the characteristic petty bourgeois fear of militant, effective mass actions of the workers.

Now, however, the boycott movement against German goods also fits into the world struggle of the separate imperialist powers for markets. The United States government, for example, representing the biggest Wall Street bankers, and the biggest manufacturers and merchants, has no quarrel with Hitler's fascist Germany. In many ways it has supported Hitler. American bankers are supplying the Hitler regime with funds and credit. Under the N.R.A., the Wall Street bankers have started on a course which prepares the way for the fascist suppression of the American workers' movement as Hitler suppressed the trade unions in Germany. They have no fundamental difference with Hitler. Yet American imperialists, or other imperialists, are not adverse to a decline in German foreign trade.

**GREEN'S "impassioned speech" for the boycott, therefore, fits very well into American petty bourgeois and even imperialist policy.**

This fact becomes especially evident when it is noted that Green proposes no action other than a purely passive failure to purchase German goods. He doesn't even visualize a mass campaign against Germany on the boycott issue, just a boycott resolution!

Mr. Green proposes that we refuse to buy German goods or ride on German ships. Why doesn't Mr. Green propose an aggressive drive against German shipping? Why don't the A. F. of L. leaders start a drive on the waterfront to organize strikes on German ships;

why don't they join in rallying the longshoremen to refuse to unload or load these ships; why don't they organize the tugboatmen to refuse to dock the German liners? This would be serious, mass anti-fascist action.

Such action would place the struggle in the hands of the workers, where alone it can be made an effective struggle. But Green doesn't want such working-class action any more than the big bankers want it. It would set a precedent that would determine the forms of struggle against the rapidly developing fascist trend of the American bourgeoisie. Green would limit the anti-fascist protest of the toilers to a mere repetition of the empty phrases and the futile gestures of the petty bourgeoisie.

HOW could it be otherwise when Mr. Green now, through his own strikebreaking activities under the N.R.A. and through his support for the fascist proposals of Roosevelt, Johnson, Perkins and McGrady, is in the forefront of those forces working to introduce a counterpart of the Hitler regime, based on the persecution of the workers, the Negro masses, and the foreign born, here in the United States?

Green refers, in his speech, to the German trade unions as "one of the finest organized trade union movements ever established." He sings the praises of the "splendid officials who have led them (the German workers—Editor) so well and who have administered their affairs so ably." It is today a well known fact that these leaders during the past took one step after another which prepared the road for Hitler; they capitulated completely at the moment the fascists came to power, and, like cowardly rats, they deserted the unions when the Nazi terror began.

By such statements Green not only wishes to whitewash the vicious sell-out of the workers to fascism by his German counterparts, Theodor Leipart and Peter Grassmann, but he tries to justify his own role in the fascist developments in America.

MR. GREEN delivers "an impassioned speech" against GERMAN fascism. At the same time he warmly endorses the "corporate state" idea of Secretary of Labor, Francis Perkins, the "no strike" edicts of General Johnson and Assistant Labor Secretary, McGrady, and the literal merging of the trade unions with the government apparatus—all fascist proposals.

In practice Green and the other A. F. of L. bureaucrats go still more openly fascist. They are the principal tools of the bosses in hog-tieing the workers under the N.R.A. codes, they have openly served the bosses as strikebreakers in the strikes of steel workers, coal miners, auto workers, textile workers and in all the present and recent strikes. They have not uttered a single whisper of protest against the shooting, clubbing and gassing of American workers. They openly participate in the fascistization of the United States.

Yet they pretend to fight GERMAN fascism, but only to cover up their own fascist course.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY is for the most determined and relentless action against fascism, against fascism in Germany, and particularly against fascist developments in the United States. We are against the bearers of fascism, the Roosevelts, the Greens, the Wolls, and will fight to expose their every act of betrayal, their every step toward fascism. Particularly the workers must see their present maneuver to use an empty protest against Hitler to conceal their fascist course here.

A boycott is inadequate. The Communist Party supports the boycott movement only with the objective of transforming it into a fighting mass movement against fascism and against every step toward fascism.

We urge the workers into this fight, using protest meetings, demonstrations and strikes—all forms that really arouse the masses, that set them into motion. They, not the wavering petty bourgeoisie, will be the grave-diggers of capitalism in its fascist garb.

**What Assurance?**

THE biting chill of winter can already be felt—bringing with it an increase in misery to the multitude of men, women and children who suffer under the lash of unemployment.

In recent weeks we have witnessed an avalanche of speeches—from president to the petty official in the smallest town. All sing in chorus the patent cry, "No one shall starve this winter!"

But what assurance have the unemployed that these promises are different than the ones they have heard in previous years? None whatsoever.

A flood of propaganda has been spread in recent weeks that unemployed relief figures have dropped because of a mass return to work. But what are the actual facts?

Governor Lehman in a statement issued yesterday said:

"In August, 1932, there were 183,799 unemployed families depending for their existence upon public relief, as compared with 359,266 families in August, 1933." Despite wholesale removal of thousands of families from relief, official figures are forced to register that the number of needy is mounting tremendously.

What will be done for the unemployed, whose numbers are growing as winter is approaching?

**IN NEW YORK** the governor promises \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a month for the whole state. And, then only on condition that the funds of the federal, state and local governments be pooled. What would this paltry sum amount to even if it was assured. New York City alone, aside from the rest of the state, is in need of a considerable larger sum if it is to supply the barest minimum for the million and a half unemployed.

If this is the proposal of the state—which can be expected from President Roosevelt nationally? His actions since his inauguration last March speak louder than all the blatant phrases which he can announce. Let us see:

1. During the election he promised unemployment insurance. This has now been discarded.
2. On the day when he was inaugurated, March 4, unemployed demonstrations took place throughout the country. The workers received their first taste of the "new deal" clubs and gas bombs on this occasion.
3. Roosevelt made a promise to use the "surplus food" for distribution to the unemployed—but the hungry are still waiting for it. He has also promised the rich farmers a remuneration for destroying "surplus" cotton and hogs. The hogs and cotton has already been destroyed and the rich farmers received the cash.
4. He promised to use \$3,000,000,000 for public works to give jobs. The unemployed are still waiting for the jobs, but the money is being rapidly used up for building battleships and other armaments.

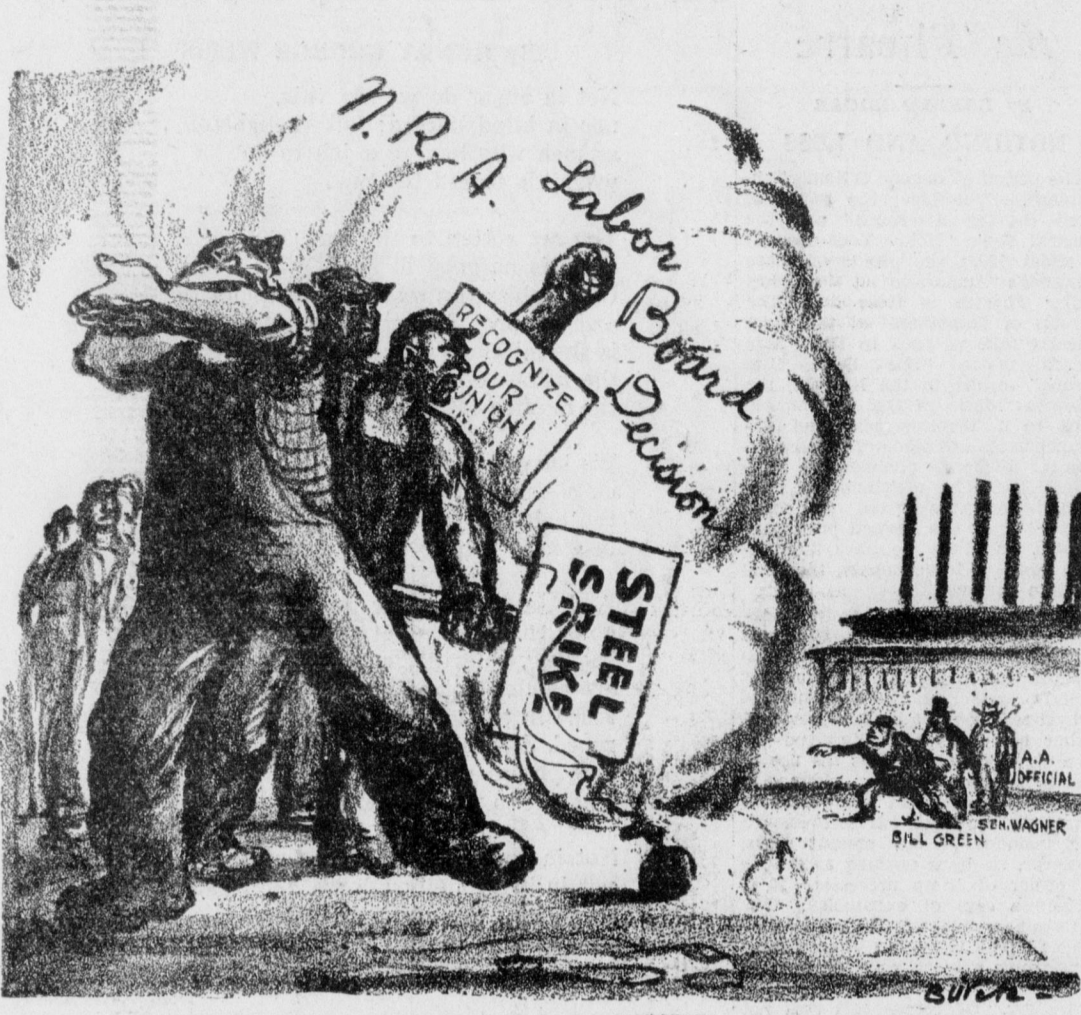
Here is the record which indicates what the unemployed can expect this winter.

THERE is no speculation as to the needs of the seven-million unemployed—it is unemployment insurance. It is a program whereby a definite guarantee is given to every unemployed person that he or she will receive a regular sum of money weekly during the whole period of unemployment.

The unemployed and employed can and must wrest this life's necessity from the capitalist government. It must impress on the government by the power of its numbers that unemployment insurance should be established.

The developing of a mass movement, the struggle for the most immediate needs of starving unemployed; the fight against evictions; the united front of all workers—these are steps in the nation-wide campaign for the adoption of federal unemployment insurance.

**THE ATTACK BEGINS!**



**U. S. Store in Havana Bombed, Strikes Spread**

ORIENTE PROVINCE Workers Plan General Strike to Enforce Demands for Increase in Starvation Wages

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The largest branch of the F. W. Woolworth Company was damaged today by a bomb explosion as resentment against Wall Street's armed intervention continued to rise throughout Cuba. The store had been shut down completely by a strike of its bitterly exploited employees to force the American company to increase its starvation wages. No one was hurt.

The strike situation in the interior developed further yesterday, as workers of Banes, in Oriente Province, prepared for a general strike to enforce their demands on American and other employers. At Antille, port and railway workers are preparing to seize the industries unless the employers increase their wages, and make retribution for terrific exploitation of the past two years, by making the wage increases retroactive over that period.

A group of students yesterday arrested Colonel Juan Cruz Bustillo, one of Machado's henchmen and former military commander of Cabanas Fortress, as he was preparing to take off in an airplane for Miami. It was discovered that he had a military plane signed by a general staff officer giving him permission to leave Cuba.

Pressure of the angry Cuban masses forced the new Grau regime to finally issue an edict, outlawing former President Machado and 24 of his aides, on formal charges of murder and robbery of public funds.

Property valued at \$25,000,000, held in Cuba by the 27 fugitives, was ordered seized. Machado and his aides, named in the edict, are in Montreal, Canada, following their escape with the aid of United States and British imperialists from the anger of the revolutionary toilers.

**Charity Is Racket Politician Admits**

Workers Compelled to Contribute

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OMAHA, Neb.—In a public statement the Democratic chairman of the Douglas County Commissioners, Frank J. Riba, stated that the Community Chest "in a sense is a racket."

According to the 1933 report of the budget committee of the Omaha Community Chest the \$600,000 was distributed to 35 different organizations; 68.55 per cent went for relief, care of the aged, the ill and the children. None of the money goes directly for relief of the unemployed.

The committee making the distribution of the funds consists of people entirely removed and disconnected with the unemployed. There are two bankers, three are managers of the largest concerns in Omaha, including Armour & Co., one doctor and two women living in the high-class neighborhoods of Omaha. It is into this "racket" workers are forced to pay weekly sums out of their pay envelope.

Free Election Platform

The hundred and fifty thousand Communist election platform pamphlets have already been distributed, and thousands more are ready for distribution FREE. They can be secured at the District Literature Department, 35 E. 12th St., ground floor, or at the Election Campaign Committee, 789 Broadway, Room 526. Other pamphlets, on fusion and the NRA, are also ready.

For Picking Coal

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Lon Collins, unemployed, suffered the loss of his eyes and other injuries when he was run over by a C. & O. train in the yards of the Island Creek Coal Co.

Collins was picking up coal around the track when the train backed over him.

For Unemployment Insurance, Immediate Cash Relief — Vote Communist!

—By Burek

1,000 IN NEWARK BATTLE NAZIS, WRECK MEETING OF 'FRIENDS OF NEW GERMANY'

Spanknoebel Eludes Angry Crowd; Indignation Grows Against Nazi Meet in N. Y., Oct. 29

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—An indication of what awaits the Nazi meeting at the 165th Regiment Armory, Lexington Ave. and 25th St. in New York on Oct. 29, was seen here last night when nearly 1,000 foes of the Hitler regime wrecked a Nazi gathering called by "The Friends of New Germany" at Schwaben Halle, 593 Springfield Ave. Thousands of Jews live in this working-class neighborhood.

Rocks and stink bombs thrown through the window of the hall put the finishing touches to the meeting at which Heinz Spanknoebel, chief Nazi organizer in the United States was the chief speaker.

Nearly 1,000 men battled on a three-block front for an hour and a half with fists, clubs and stones. More than a score were injured in the fighting, and seven were arrested, including Walter Kauf, one of Spanknoebel's bodyguards, who was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons when he swung out with a rubber hose which encased a length of lead pipe.

Spanknoebel, who figured prominently in the recent expose by the Daily Worker of Nazi activities in this country, spoke in German from a rostrum behind a swastika flag. He was introduced by Dr. Albert Schley, leader of the Newark "Friends of New Germany;" other speakers included Dr. G. T. Griebel, national president, and Dr. William Meyer of Newark.

Spanknoebel had just concluded his speech when a rear window, opening from the speaker's rostrum, suddenly was smashed and two rocks came flying in. Stink bombs followed and immediately there was a grand rush for the exits by the 400 Nazis in the hall.

Realizing that the meeting could not continue, the Nazi leaders hurriedly adjourned it with the singing of the "Horst Wessel," the official anthem of the Hitlerites.

As was to be expected, one of the first to make for the exits was Spanknoebel, flanked by a number of bodyguards. The crowd began to jeer and boo as the Nazi chief hurried to a waiting automobile, and one man jumped at Spanknoebel, but was knocked to the ground by one of the Nazi yeggs, who guarded Spanknoebel.

Nazi pamphlets and a large number of copies of "Mein Kampf," Hitler's office biography, were on sale at an improvised newsstand inside.

The United Front Conference Against Fascism is calling a meeting tomorrow night (Wednesday) in Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., to protest Nazi activities in the United States and to demand the release of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Taneff, framed-up Communists now on trial in connection with the Nazi Reichstag arson plot.

Speakers at the meeting will include David Levinson, Philadelphia I. L. D. lawyer, who was barred by the Nazis from defending the Bulgarian Communist although authorized by the families of the defendants; Rabbi Benjamin B. Goldstein, who was ousted from a synagogue in Montgomery, Ala., for his activity on behalf of the Scottsboro boys; Tom Truesdale, Negro worker, who will speak for the Communist Party; and Alfred Wagenknecht, Secretary of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Chairman of the House Committee of Immigration, following a brief talk with Secretary of State Hull, reported that he found the latter "sympathetic and willing to help" in the investigation into Nazi activities in the U. S. which Dickstein is planning.

Dickstein said that he had sent out a call to members of his committee to meet for a session of the investigation. The committee has no power of subpoena, and witnesses who appear do so of their own volition.

**Fight for Antonoff, Ordered Deported, Carried to Capital**

Delegation to Call on Board of Review October 25

NEW YORK.—With Todor Antonoff already ordered to leave this country before Nov. 1 or face deportation to Fascist Bulgaria, where sure imprisonment and death await him, a determined mass fight to save him from his fate will be climaxed on Oct. 25, when a delegation composed in part of victims of the government's vicious foreign-born deportation policy, will descend upon Washington, D. C., to demand that the government reverse its decision and grant Antonoff and others the right to asylum here.

Besides the Antonoff case, those of Frank Borich, Edith Berkman, Barry Gregg, Sam Paul, William Zasluck and Bob Wald will also be presented to the Board of Review for favorable consideration. Heading this delegation will be William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, who, together with prominent lawyers and an American Civil Liberties Union representative, will demand that the government reverse its decisions on these and other cases of foreign-born workers whose "crime" is that of fighting for the workers for higher wages and for relief for the unemployed.

Antonoff is now on tour of the principal cities in the East and will wind up with a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, New York, on Oct. 26, after returning with the delegation from Washington. Moissey Olin, editor of the "Freiheit"; Robert Minor, Communist candidate in the New York Mayoralty campaign; Patterson and Roger Baldwin will speak at this meeting together with Antonoff.

**Hold Hunger March in Huntington, W. Va.**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—With winter approaching, bringing suffering and misery for the unemployed, approximately 400 jobless men and women staged a hunger march here Friday. Ex-soldiers, farmers and laborers, black and white, marched shoulder to shoulder in a common cause against starvation.

Keeping step to the beat of a bass drum and carrying banners proclaiming their demands, the marchers paraded through the downtown sections of the city, disbanding near the Cabell County Welfare office. A committee, elected by the unemployed, presented the demands of the Huntington Unemployed League to the heads of the Welfare Board. The demands included: sufficient clothing and free school supplies for children of the unemployed; distribution of clothing held by the Welfare and American Red Cross; Red Cross flour for \$1 additional, with which to buy flour; and endorsement of Unemployment Insurance by the county officials.

The police escort provided by the Chief of Police was the same which guarded the hunger march of the Huntington Unemployed League a few weeks ago while they were attempting to organize the unemployed.

NEW YORK.—A call-off party for the Daily Worker at a send-off party for Mr. Browder, leaving for a session of the Soviet Union, given by Yetta and A. Pomeranz, netted \$10.10.

**World Imperialism Aiding; U. S. Furnishes Funds and War Material; General von Seeckt, Murderer of German Workers Under Socialist Regime, to Guide Nanking Tactics**

By MAGYAR

Five big military crusades organized by the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang have been beaten back by the Red Armies of the Chinese Soviets. The Soviet revolution is growing in China and winning victory after victory. Up to the present the counter-revolutionary crusades of the Kuomintang have received the support of the imperialist powers. In Changsha the American, British and Italian warships fought against the Red Army. In Hankow the warships of all the imperialist powers went into action against the Red Army of the Chinese workers and peasants, and only the intervention of the warships saved the town for the imperialist powers and the Chinese counter-revolution.

U. S. Supplies Munitions, Money

The United States supplies Chiang Kai-shek with arms, munitions and war materials of all sorts for the struggle against the Chinese Red Army. The general's clique in Kwangtung is being supplied by the British imperialists with arms and ammunition for the struggle against the Soviet revolution. Two war factories in the United States are permanently at work for the Nanking government.

That Japanese imperialism fights bitterly against the Soviet revolution is clear. Germany is building war factories for the Nanking government and the United States government is providing the necessary capital. Over seventy German officers are serving in the army of Chiang Kai-shek, and the former chief of the Operations Department of the German Imperialist General Staff, Colonel Bauer, organized Chiang Kai-shek's first military crusade against the Chinese Soviets. After the death of Bauer his place was taken by Wetzel and Kriebel, who organized the fourth and fifth anti-Soviet crusades.

To Launch New Attack On Soviets

With the assistance of the imperialist powers and the League of Nations the Nanking government is now preparing for a sixth military crusade against the Chinese Soviets.

The United States government has already provided the Nanking government with a credit of fifty million dollars to finance the crusade. The Finance Minister of the Nanking government, Sun Tse-ven, is conducting negotiations in half a dozen European capitals with a view to obtaining still further war credits.

The League of Nations has also provided the Nanking government with its experts in the shape of "technical assistance" for the Chinese counter-revolution.

During the last few weeks alone Chiang Kai-shek has received from the United States no less than 150 aeroplanes, many tanks and all the equipment necessary for waging gas and chemical warfare.

The Kwangtung group is being provided with the necessary equipment by British imperialism for its part in the sixth campaign against the Chinese Soviets.

Five Former Campaigns Smashed

Five military crusades against the Chinese Soviets have been smashed, and in the fifth campaign eighteen divisions of Nanking troops were utterly defeated. Chiang Kai-shek is now mobilizing 442,000 men against the Central Soviet District. The opening of the sixth campaign was set for July, but it had to be postponed because, despite the pressure exerted by the imperialist powers, the Nanking government and the Kwangtung group could come to no agreement. The middle of September was fixed for the opening of the offensive.

To Use British South African Tactics

It now appears that the Nanking government intends this time to use new strategy and tactics in its fight against the Red Armies. The new methods adopted are those adopted by Great Britain in South Africa during the Boer War. In South Africa the British army succeeded in overthrowing the Boer Republics by using an immense superiority of numbers and conquering the country systematically bit by bit, consolidating its gains, and then advancing afresh to conquer new territory, gradually encircling the fighting Boers, disarming the civilian population and crowding them into terrible concentration camps. These methods are now to be adopted in a still more ruthless form against the Central Soviet District.

An army almost ten to one numerically superior and supplied with all the weapons of modern warfare is to attack the Red Army. One area of Soviet territory after another is to be conquered and "pacified," the civilian population is to be decimated, and the whole Soviet area surrounded so that the maneuvering

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**Jail 3 to 60 Days for Participation in a Hunger March**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Arrested on a framed-up charge of threatening the police of Clinton during a hunger march last month, eight workers from Vermillion County were brought to trial Thursday. Three of them, Frank and George Barushak and Robert Crabtree, were sentenced to sixty days on the state farm and fined \$10 each and the others were released.

In the course of the trial it was brought out that families of eight and ten people have to exist on \$6 a month. Even this pittance was later eliminated. Because of this condition a hunger march took place August 25th. Five hundred people participated in the march. When told by the police chief that they cannot parade along Vine Street to their destination, the workers discarded the order and proceeded anyway.

The police arrested four of them. When the crowd proceeded to the jail to demand their release, they were attacked with tear gas and more were jailed.

Sixteen witnesses, many of them workers on relief lists, testified at the trial. George Barushak, a defendant, testified that he was arrested a year ago for leading a committee to the relief agency demanding aid for a widow with five children who had been evicted and gained their demand. Banners brought in as evidence were: "We Demand Unemployment Insurance," "We Demand More Relief," "We Demand Cash Instead of Scrip."

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**Nanking in New Onslaught Against Chinese Revolution**

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**German "democratic" republic, who for years enjoyed support of German social democrats. He has now sold himself as mercenary of the Chinese counter-revolution. At the instructions of the coalition government in Germany and under the social democratic President Ebert, General von Seeckt declared martial law in Germany in 1923 and crushed the rising proletariat. He is now using his military capacities against the Chinese Revolution. The victory of fascism in Germany has in many respects restored the middle class, and apparently the international sale and purchase of mercenaries is on again in fashion. From the military leader of the Weimar Republic, General von Seeckt has become a camp follower of Chiang Kai-shek, a mercenary of the counter-revolution.**

**Red Armies Win First Engagements**

Up to the present, however, General von Seeckt has not won many laurels in China. The first engagements of the campaign have ended to the advantage of the Red Army, and his grand plan for encircling the Soviet districts has met with a serious reverse in the Province of Fukien, where the Red Army has administered a severe defeat to the Kuomintang. The Red Army has broken through its front and is now threatening Fochow, so that both Great Britain and Japan have been compelled to send warships post-haste in order to "defend" the town against the Red Army. Naturally, this has been done on the usual pretext of "protecting the lives and property of British and Japanese nationals." Let us hope that the Red Army will continue to administer defeats to the armies of Chiang Kai-shek and that they will successfully counter the plans of the mercenary von Seeckt.