

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER Eastern New York, partly cloudy, warmer Saturday.

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(Eight Pages)

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SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT U.S. ON RECOGNITION

Cops Shoot 3 Paterson Silk Strikers; Prepare to Frame Others

Wounded Dying; Cops Who Opened Attack Arrest 13

Arrested Refused Release on Bail as "News" Admits Plot Brewing for Frame-Up of Arrested Silk Strikers

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Three striking dye workers are dying today in the General Hospital and at least 10 are seriously wounded hospital cases, following an unprovoked and bloody attack by the police on a picket line of strikers before the National Silk Dye Workers at East Paterson, which included both members of the N.T.W.U. and members of the A.F.L. Dyers' Local of the U.T.W.

The police are already trying to frame-up those 13 workers arrested and the injured in the hospital on serious charges.

The late edition of the Paterson News shows that definite steps for a frame-up are taking place. "In view of the fact," it says, "that a fatality may result from the frame-ups, arrests were most important. Police charged the N.T.W.U. members, radical strikers, with starting the bloody battle." The jail warden who declared the strikers are held on \$2,500 bond on a disorderly conduct charge, said they would not be released on bail, which intimates other charges are being framed.

Not a single policeman was injured by gunfire, making ridiculous the charge of the frame-up. The International Labor Defense and the National Textile Workers Union are holding a big protest meeting at Sandy Hill Park tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. and are inviting all A. F. of L. workers to attend.

"Strong Counsel" The responsibility for the murdered assault on the strikers' picket line must be borne not only by the Roosevelt government, which, through Senator Wagner, had stated only a few days ago that the strikers "would be given strong counsel." The responsibility also rests on the shoulders of the leaders of the U.T.W., who even today are sitting in secret conferences in Washington with N.R.A. officials and manufacturers.

Those injured include: John Bartolozzi, 27, shot in the lung; at the General Hospital in a serious condition; expected to die. Dino Bruni, 26, in the General Hospital, gun shot wound, and is also very badly beaten on the head and expected to die.

Nick Faw's head is lacerated and he was shot under the arm; in a critical condition. One of the leading picket captains of the N.T.W.U. picket lines stated: "At 5 a.m. this morning from 612 River St., about 200 strikers marched down the River Rd. as far as the bridge, which is near the National Silk Plant, and where at 7 a.m. 58 deputies, many police officers and two dozen deputies were inside the mill. The picket line was parading in front of the gate for about one-half hour, on the side of the street toward the gate. The captain of the police demanded that the line move across the street. The picket captain obeyed this request and moved the line to the opposite side of the street after waiting for the first entrance to the mill to be blocked. The line then turned back and forth on the other side of the street and we waited for the A. F. of L. picket line that agreed to join us. The deputies came up to the strikers and began talking to them. They made an attack with tear gas bombs and the strikers defended themselves militantly. The deputies retreated towards the fence. They had their guns out. They then threw tear gas. I heard four shots. The strikers threw back the tear gas bombs before they exploded and forced the deputies to retreat again. I saw one man running, full of blood, with a large cut in his head."

At the General Hospital, Carl Bartolozzi, brother of John, and the father, were permitted to see John and reported to the Daily Worker representative that he is dying and in a very weakened condition. John stated to them that he was standing across the street near the lunch room on the opposite side of the street from the mill gates when the shot was fired. The doctor who treated the strikers said "it was like a base hospital during the world war. They had very ugly wounds."

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You have the entered and improved "D." Support it with your dollars. Rush them today

FARMS RISE IN STRIKE AGAINST NRA

Thousands Prepare to Demand Cancellation at Chicago Convention

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—Unable any longer to restrain their followers from actions of fierce resentment against the whole Roosevelt agricultural program and the way the N.R.A. has affected them, the leaders of the National Farm Holiday Association were forced today to declare for a nationwide strike to begin this Saturday afternoon at 12.

Over 2,000,000 members of the association are affected.

The increasing resentment among the farmers at the sweeping rise in the costs of manufactured goods, the failure of Roosevelt to relieve their intolerable mortgage burdens, had risen to such a degree that Governor Bryan in a communication to President Roosevelt warns that the farmers are now "a seething mass."

Government officials are unable to conceal their alarm at the unusual depth and prevalence of the farmers' bitterness against the Roosevelt regime.

The leaders of the present strike, Milo Reno and his associates, are the same people who called off the farm strike last year on the excuse that Roosevelt "ought to have a chance." Many of the leaders are trying to break the present strike by the same cry.

The four point program of the Association leaders does not include the demand for cancellation of debts, a demand to which the farmers are giving increasing support.

The Association leaders merely call for a stopping of purchases by the farmers, and a stop to the selling of farm goods. They also urge the non-payment of interest until the cost of production can be obtained by the farmers. The working of this demand is a concession to the furiously rebellious moods of the farmers, but it is obvious that it does not call for cancellation in principle, but merely sets a condition for the further payments of mortgage debts.

The National Farmers Committee of Action, comprising thousands of militant farmers all over the country is calling for a huge national convention to meet at Chicago on Nov. 15-18. This Congress will demand the immediate cancellation of all mortgage debts, it has been announced.

The United Farm League, another militant farm group with many branches in the farm states, is supporting this convention. Within the last few weeks many foreclosures and evictions were prevented by farm groups organized by the U.F.L.

Soviet-French Trade Pact Near PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Soviet-French trade agreement will be initiated soon, it was reported here today. The visit of Air Minister Pierre Cot to Moscow, with several French planes, created a good impression on both sides, it was said, and the treaty is expected to be inaugurated by Soviet orders for French airplanes.

NEW YORK.—Two overflow meetings, 1,500 in Webster Hall and 1,500 in Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, Thursday, were thrilled by Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minnesota who told of the way in which a Communist Mayor leads workers in struggle for their needs. Nygard will speak at the following meetings in New York before he leaves.

Today 1 P. M.—Cooper Union Hall, 6th St. and Third Ave., arranged by fur section of Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. 8:30 P. M.—Coney Island Workers Club, 2877 W. 25th St., Brooklyn. 9:30 P. M.—Open-air rally, 10th St. and Second Ave. Auspices Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and Section 1, Communist Party.

Sunday 11 A. M.—Bronx Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, arranged by ICOR. 3 P. M.—Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., Harlem. 6 P. M.—Scandinavian Workers Club, 5111 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn Banquet and entertainment.

Soviet Negotiator



Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who will come to Washington to negotiate with President Roosevelt the terms of U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union.

Ambridge Strike Delegation Makes Demands of Pinchot

Governor Says Steel Sheriff Is Highest Peace Officer

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Oct. 20.—A delegation of Ambridge strikers presented their demands to Governor Pinchot yesterday to intervene and re-establish their rights and to abolish the virtual martial law and to voice his views on the right to organize in the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

The delegation, headed by Arthur Winbur of the Spans Chafant, reviewed the situation in Ambridge and put forward the demands of the delegation to Pinchot. Pinchot "agreed" with the delegation that they had the right to organize into the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, but refused to sign such a statement, claiming he had no authority to do so as he did not represent the N.R.A., but allowed the delegates to quote him.

He was called on to stop the reign of terror and answered that "I cannot overrule Sheriff O'Loughlin, who is the highest peace officer of the country, although in a demagogic posture he did so in the first days of the mine strike in Fayette County against Sheriff Atkney."

The delegation made a stenographic report to his secretary and he promised an investigation.

Fred B. Chase, Farm Communist Leader Dies at Age of 52 HILLSBORO, Oct. 20.—Fred B. Chase, farmer, and old-time Yankee fighter against capitalism died here last night at the age of 52.

Comrade Chase was a charter member of the Communist Party, a leading member of the National Committee of the Farmers Conference to be held at Chicago in November, and a member of the District Committee of the Party. He was a delegate to the recent Anti-War Congress.

He was a leading fighter and organizer among the farmers in the fight against capitalist oppression. He leaves behind a wife and two sons, all active fighters in the revolutionary movement. He will be buried Sunday at 2 p. m. in Hillsboro.

Roosevelt Invites Soviet Envoy; USSR Decides to Send Litvinov

Workers to Demonstrate Against War Today in N.Y.



Joseph Stalin, (left) Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., and V. Molotov, Premier of the Soviet Union, leaders in the Socialist construction in the first workers' state.



Mikhail Kalinin, Soviet President who yesterday announced that Maxim Litvinov would leave for the U. S. to negotiate for U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union.

Leading Young Fighters Against War to Speak at South and Whitehall Streets at 1 P. M.

NEW YORK.—A call to young workers and students "New York to mass at South and Whitehall Sts. at 1 p. m. today to declare their fighting opposition to imperialist war is made by the Young Communist League.

As the war danger becomes daily more acute both in Europe and in the Far East, where Japan is multiplying its provocations in preparation for an attack on the Soviet Union, in which it has the support of Germany, as recently revealed, young workers are called to intensify their struggles against the impending war.

At today's mass demonstration, four leading youth fighters against war will speak. Thomas Joyce, marine worker who recently returned from the World Youth Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris; Henry Winston, Negro section organizer of the Young Communist League in Brooklyn; Joseph Cohen of the National Student League, who was a delegate last year to the World Congress Against War in Amsterdam, and Irving Herman, district organizer of the Young Communist League, will be the speakers.

10 Anti-War Rallies Called for Monday in New York City

NEW YORK.—Leading members of the Communist Party will be speakers at 10 simultaneous anti-war rallies in various sections of New York City Monday evening, all at 7:30 p.m.

The meetings will be made into popular rallies against war and fascism, against the N.R.A. and its role in the war preparations of the U. S. government, against U. S. intervention in Cuba, for the use of all war funds for the relief of the unemployed and for unemployment insurance, and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the main target of imperialist war preparations.

The complete list of these rallies, with the names of the principal speakers, follows: Downtown.—Second Ave. and 10th St., Charles Krumbeln, speaker. Midtown.—Columbus Circle, Bill Dunne, speaker.

Harlem.—Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Earl Browder, speaker. Harlem.—Lenox Ave. and 131st St., William Patterson and Charles Krumbeln, speakers. Bronx.—161st St. and Prospect Ave., James Ford and M. J. O'Leary, speakers. Bronx.—Prospect and Tremont Aves., M. J. O'Leary, speaker. South Brooklyn.—Columbia and President Sts., Roy Hudson, speaker. Williamsburgh.—Grand St. Extension, Max Bedacht, speaker. Crown Heights.—Schenck and Fulton Sts., Williams Burroughs, speaker. Breezsville.—Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Ben Gold, speaker.

News Received With Enthusiasm in Moscow; Negotiations, However, Do Not Guarantee Recognition

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt's step toward recognition of the Soviet Union was received enthusiastically here, as the Soviet Government issued a statement reporting the exchange of messages between Roosevelt and Mikhail Kalinin.

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Washington Bureau, Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Maxim Litvinov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government, will shortly arrive in this country to discuss the "difficulties" underlying the beginning of formal relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The announcement was made this afternoon by President Roosevelt at his regular press conference, after he had read an exchange of communications between himself and Mikhail Kalinin, President of the All Union Central Executive Committee. The initiative in the correspondence was taken by Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Seven thousand workers and other opponents of war and Fascism who packed the Arena Gardens here last night gave a tremendous ovation to Henry Barbusse and pledged a relentless struggle against war and Fascism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union. Nearly 5300 was contributed to forward the work of the American League against War and Fascism.

On the preceding night seven hundred jammed the Fort Wayne Hotel auditorium to hear Barbusse speak under the auspices of the John Reed Club of Detroit.

Tomorrow night (Saturday), Tom Mann will speak here at the Armory, at Brush and Larned Streets.

PICKETING BANNED by A. F. of L. in Shipyard Strike

NEW YORK.—While scabs are being brought to the docks by means of tugboats, and A. F. of L. leaders are intimidating the workers at Morse and Fletchers' dry docks with threats of arrest if they picket, the strike sentiment among the workers of the four shipyards is strong and the men are responding to the militant slogan and the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

At Robins' Drydocks, A. F. of L. officials refuse to call out the machinists who remain at work while their fellow workers, the boiler makers are out on strike. They are not organizing picketing and are trying to prevent any attempt by the workers to picket.

At Hoboken the workers are picketing without signs. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union are trying to infuse the strike with greater militancy. Leaflets distributed are eagerly read by the workers. Group meetings are being held and demands are being raised for the organization of a rank and file strike committee to conduct the strike and spread it.

Three thousand workers are now involved in the strike.

Japan Fakes News of Soviet Actions as War Provocations

NEW YORK.—Japan's attempts to provoke an occasion for war on the Soviet Union have reached the stage of using the leading capitalist news agencies to broadcast faked news of Soviet aggressions.

On Oct. 16 the United Press released a story, which was also used in Chinese and European papers, purporting to quote a "member of the Russian Embassy in Peking" as saying that three Soviet planes had reconnoitered for three hours over Jehol.

Complete denials of both these stories, calling them provocatory fictions, was made today by Tass, official Soviet news agency, to Vern Smith, Daily Worker correspondent in Moscow.

By VERN SMITH Special to the DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—Your correspondent inquired of Tass regarding statements in some Chinese newspapers, republished in the European press, alleging that Soviet airplanes bombed Changchun. He was told that the information was an obvious fiction of a provocatory nature.

The information that Soviet airplanes were seen above Changchun is also untrue. The statement of the Peking correspondent of the London Daily Express regarding an alleged statement of a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Peking which was published in connection with that fable is a piece of newspaper fiction.

7,000 Pledge Anti-War Fight at Detroit Meet

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Seven thousand workers and other opponents of war and Fascism who packed the Arena Gardens here last night gave a tremendous ovation to Henry Barbusse and pledged a relentless struggle against war and Fascism, and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

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Mobilize Militia Against Picketing Illinois Coal Miners

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—As thousands of miners stream out of this city after their huge demands are unmet, the picket mines of the Peabody Coal Co., demanding recognition of the Progressive Miners of America and an end of slave conditions, Governor Henry Horner has mobilized three companies of militia men to shoot down the strikers.

More than 30,000 men are out on strike, and it is now estimated between 15,000 and 18,000 demonstrated in Springfield yesterday.

Donald Eichberg, counsel for the NRA sent a scurrilous letter attacking the strikers, and countenancing the most bloodthirsty methods to smash the strike. His letter is a virtual declaration of war by the Roosevelt government against the strikers, and will provoke the most murderous attacks of the Peabody Coal Co. gun thugs and the state militiamen.

Vote Communist—for Minor, Burroughs and Gold.

We Put This Question to You! WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

IN LAST Saturday's Daily Worker, Comrade Hathaway, editor-in-chief, gave some rock-bottom facts on the danger facing our "Daily."

He itemized the bills that had to be met between October 15th and 25th, bills that must be paid by that date if the Daily Worker is to be assured of its immediate existence. \$2,000 to cover notes between October 15th and 25th; \$5,500 to our print shop on an old bill within two weeks; \$6,100 for paper on October 20th.

ONE week has gone by. What has been done? Here are the figures. Saturday, October 16th. \$411.25; Monday's receipts, \$458.10; Tuesday's, \$618.92; Wednesday's, \$1,077.84; Thursday's, \$895.65; yesterday's receipts amounted to only \$342.06. In short, Comrades, while you should have sent in last week at least \$6,800, only \$2,503.82 came in, not even enough to meet the paper bill due yesterday. The "Daily" must receive a minimum of \$1,000 a day to carry on. Only on Wednesday did such an amount come in.

ONE District did give this support? District 1 (Boston), which on October 9th had raised only 23.06 per cent, increased it yesterday to 54.61 per cent, the first District to raise more than half of its quota. Workers in that District are as poverty stricken as in other parts of the country. The New England textile workers are fighting for their lives. BUT THEY RALLIED TO THE DEFENSE OF OUR DAILY WORKER.

This was not accidental. Hard work by the comrades in that District gave these results. They contributed, they collected, they held affairs for the Daily Worker, they visited shops and press organizations. In some textile mills, workers contributed to the "Daily" at the risk of losing their jobs.

THE readers and friends of the "Daily" in other Districts put in the same efforts as the comrades in District 1, our Drive would surge towards success. But due to laxity in other territories, only 26.67 per cent of the \$40,000 has been raised, with the DRIVE MORE THAN HALF OVER.

A minimum of \$10,096.18 has to come in next week, Comrades. Your answer to this pressing need of our Daily Worker will be your answer as to whether you want the "Daily" to continue its fight against fascism, against the murder of striking steel workers, against the Nazi frame-up, against the new slaughter of workers imperialists are hatching. If you want our Daily Worker to live, speed funds to it to 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

THE DAILY WORKER WANTS YOUR ANSWER.

Table with financial data: Friday's receipts \$342.06, Previous Total (corrected) 11,869.71, TOTAL TO DATE \$12,211.77

Roar Protests on Armwood Lynching; Euel Lee Death Verdict

Gov. Ritchie Tries to Evade Responsibility Denies Appeal for Lee

Maryland Officials in Whitewashing Campaign

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20—With the cynical pretense that he had been "powerless to act," Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, yesterday attempted to evade responsibility for the bestial lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, in Princess Anne, on the lynch-infested Eastern Shore of Maryland, last Wednesday night.

In his statement, Ritchie pretends that he was not responsible for Armwood being kept in Princess Anne, although even the capitalist press reported that the governor had refused to order his removal despite the fact that rumors that a mob was forming to lynch him had "gained statewide circulation" early in the day. Armwood was lynched 17 hours after he had been returned to the Princess Anne jail from Baltimore where he had been taken several days ago. Ritchie reiterated his statement of the day before that sole responsibility for Armwood's presence in Princess Anne rests with State's Attorney John B. Robins and Judge Robert F. Duer.

As a direct result of the mounting thunder of mass protest from workers throughout the country, Ritchie on Wednesday ordered the Baltimore Chief of Police to undertake an outside "investigation" of the lynching in Princess Anne. Three Baltimore detectives sent to "investigate" returned to Baltimore after spending less than a day at the scene of the lynching.

In a formal "opinion" on the lynching, Attorney General William F. Lane, Jr., yesterday rushed to the defense of Gov. Ritchie and of the whole ruling class lynch-machinery on the Eastern Shore. He declared: "Gov. Ritchie had no authority in the matter. As a matter of fact, under the Maryland law, neither had the judge nor the State's attorney."

Carrying one step further this brazen attempt to whitewash the guilty officials and mob leaders, Magistrate Edgar Jones, acting as coroner, called a jury yesterday and showed the jurors the body of the murdered worker. He then adjourned the session indefinitely.

John Richardson, a white worker, is lodged in the Baltimore City Jail on the charge that he gave George Armwood a ride following his alleged attack on an 81-year old white woman, whose arm he was accused of "grabbing." Richardson is held as an accessory "after the fact."

Ritchie Sets Next Friday for Legal Lynching of Lee

NEW YORK.—David Levinson, prominent attorney left this city last night after consultation with International Labor Defense leaders to file a writ of habeas corpus demanding the removal of the Euel Lee case from the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Maryland and Governor Ritchie.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, yesterday gave the go-ahead to a legal lynching of Euel Lee, framed two years ago on a murder charge. He set the date for hanging of Euel Lee for next Friday, Oct. 27.

Yesterday the whole police force of Baltimore was mobilized, uniformed gangsters patrolled the Negro neighborhoods in platoons of 4 and 6, and 80 police loaded with weapons stood guard over the Union Trust Building, where Ritchie had agreed to hear a demand for a pardon for Lee, on the sole grounds of his innocence.

In spite of the terrorization, three public meetings were held in the streets, one at City Hall Plaza with 800 present, and a delegation of 12, headed by Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, and Henry Williams, Communist Party organizer, elected to see the governor.

They presented him with 10,000 signatures to a petition demanding life and freedom for Euel Lee, victim of a barbaric ruling-class frame-up. He refused to look at them.

Williams spoke, demanding that Lee be pardoned. When he asked questions about the lynching of George Armwood at Princess Anne the day before, Governor Ritchie, on whose head rests the blood of Armwood, told him to confine himself to Euel Lee. Williams showed that the two cases were inseparable, but Ritchie refused to answer any questions.

Then Ades spoke, pointing out the evidence of Euel Lee's innocence and the maneuvers that the state went through to insure his lynching, linking the case with that of the Scottsboro boys, who the same day were being ordered to a new lynch trial in Decatur.

Ritchie listened cynically, without comment.

When the delegation had spoken, he picked up a prepared statement, showing clearly that he had never had any intention except to make sure not to rob the white ruling class and its gallows of their prey.

His statement began with the declaration that Lee had confessed his guilt.

The delegates stopped him, pointing out this was a lie.

Ritchie admitted it was. "But it doesn't matter," he said.

He went on to state that Lee had been charged with other crimes.

"He was proved innocent, and even the courts were forced to acquit him," the delegates said.

"That doesn't make any difference," Ritchie said. "It shows what kind of a person Lee was."

He came to the end of the statement, and coldly announced that he had set the date of Lee's execution for next Friday, Oct. 27.

Tugboatmen Eager for Strike; Get No Word from Maher

Reporter Interviews Men in Harbor

NEW YORK.—"Sure, I'm in favor of a strike. We work too damn long and ought to get the \$10.00 cut-back." This was but one of the many tugboat workers expressing the same sentiment, when interviewed by the Daily Worker reporter yesterday.

Members of the Associated Marine Workers, the men knew of the pending strike only from what they read in the press. William Maher, their secretary, had given them no information. He told the newspaper reporters to return later in the day, when he would let them know the results of the executive committee's meeting.

A watchman, aboard one of the tugboats, told the reporter that he and the men were willing but he said "I don't know nothing about it. I don't go to the union offices because they're always only wanting to collect dues. We don't get nothing from them. Many of the men on the various tugs expressed the same opinion of the officials of the A.M.W."

Of 4,500 workers only 3,500 are reported working. They work ten hours and longer a day. The men want the 8-hour day and return of the wage-cut taken last year. Maher stated that he is only demanding the 8-hour day.

Workers aboard the railroad and deep-sea tugs, are not involved but many of them stated their sympathy with the men of the Associated Marine Workers. One engineer gave the Daily Worker reporter a leaflet distributed by the Rank and File Opposition of the A. M. W. and said "That's the real idea. Even the men in my line ought to go that way."

The Rank and File had distributed leaflets for tugboatmen of all groups to go out in one united action. As the Daily Worker goes to press, Maher has issued no call to the men to strike.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"O'Brien, McKee, LaGuardia, and Solomon, rival candidates for the mayoralty are much given to fraternizing on every possible occasion."—News Item.

Natural pals with a lot in common are these minds with but a single thought.

C. P. Election Meets Today and Sunday

TODAY

WILLIANA BURROUGHS, Communist Candidate for Comptroller, at open-air meet, Third Ave. and Warren St., Brooklyn, 8 p. m.

BEN GOLD, Communist Candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, at International Workers' Order Plenum, New Star Casino, 101 West 107th Street, at 8:30 p. m.

MASS ELECTION RALLY and torch light parade. Union Square, 7:30 p. m., to 23rd St. and 2nd Ave. Speakers: Pauline Rogers, candidate for District Attorney; Alfred Wagenknecht, candidate for Assembly in the 14th District, Manhattan.

OPEN-AIR RALLY and parade winding up at 10th St. and 2nd Ave. Auspices: W.E.S.L. and Section 1, C.P.

SUNDAY

WILLIANA BURROUGHS at the Bronx Workers' Club, 1610 Boston Road, Bronx, at 8:30 p. m. (LaGuardia, O'Brien, McKee, Solomon invited).

NYGARD, MINOR, BURROUGHS, GOLD at Rockland Palace, 3 p. m., in Harlem, 158th Street and 8th Avenue.

Needle Union Shop Meet At Cooper Union Today

NEW YORK.—Today at Cooper Union at 12 noon the big shop conference of delegates from shops in the fur, whitegoods, tailoring, dress, cloak, knitted goods and in many other branches of the industry is scheduled to take place called by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The conference is called to build a united front movement as a bulwark against the impending drive of the bosses to lower wages and lengthen hours in the industry, and for the defense of the standards won in recent strikes.

The conference will lay the basis for the struggle of thousands of other workers in the industry, who were forced back to their shops, by the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials without any gains and who work under the same miserable conditions.

Declaring its support of the Needle Trades Shop Conference and its intention to mobilize all its affiliated organizations for the maintenance of the conditions recently won by the needle workers, the Trade Union Unity Council declared in a statement today that the needle workers' struggle to maintain their strike gains will vitally affect the standards of the workers in all other trades.

"The support of the left wing by the dressmakers of Local 22 at the first mass meeting after the strike indicates that the workers are militant and are for a united front struggle with the left wing unions," the statement declared. "The workers in New York have been in the forefront of the struggle for decent living conditions. They have suffered, under the leadership of Comrade B. Ibanez.

The N.R.A. threatens to outlaw strikes. The Daily Worker fights the N.R.A. Fight for the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

Murder Will Not Drive Us to Work, Say Silk Strikers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

side a wage proposal already in the proceedings despite the protests against this by National Textile representatives. The board members heard the protests without comment, but looked up from inattentive attitudes, obviously startled.

This followed over an hour of challenges from worker representatives against the methods by which Frank Schweitzer and other American Federation of Silk Workers' officials attempted to put over a "tentative agreement" for ending the strike. This "tentative agreement" was reached between National Labor Board and labor misleaders last week, in conference from which, as Burlik said, "the National Textile Workers' Union was excluded."

Wagner told Burlik that she "shouldn't be so sensitive" about the conference because "nobody was excluded." Burlik, however, stood on her statement.

Throughout the hearing workers from both united and national unions flung into the faces of the board the repeated challenge: "We want definite offers;" and "the workers themselves are the ones to decide this thing finally;" and "we won't accept the so-called tentative proposal."

Mrs. Emma Dagon, a mature, slow-spoken representative of a local union in Phillipsburg, N. J., brought the board members to rapt attention when she rose and volunteered the answer to the board's question, "will the workers accept a \$27 a week wage?"

"I say we won't accept less than \$30 a week," Mrs. Dagon said, "and we won't take that without a definite commitment on how many looms we operate. We won't work more than three looms."

The board tried to interrupt, but the woman persisted: "I want to tell you, I've run five looms and I know what my nerves are today."

"What are your wages?" Sidney Hillman, one of the board, interrupted.

"I'm ashamed to tell you," Mrs. Dagon shot back. "They're \$18 a week."

"And if you get a raise of 39 you consider that unfair?" Hillman put in.

"No," the woman smilingly stood

Workers Block Move of Socialists to Break N. Y. Shoe Strike

Force Brockton Union Heads to Reject Plan of "Forward"

NEW YORK.—Boston shoe workers are aroused over this Socialist strike-breaking maneuver and the cooperation given the NRA and the bosses to help destroy the union which fights genuinely in the interests of the workers.

Boston shoe workers informed the Industrial Union yesterday that Arkin, representative of the Jewish Forward, socialist daily, approached the Brockton Shoe Union, the newly organized Brotherhood of Allied Craftsmen urging the officials to enter the N. Y. shoe strike. The Brotherhood was formed recently after the Brockton workers repudiated the Boot and Shoe officials and declared a strike against the bosses of union dues to them through the check-off.

After Arkin had negotiated for three days with the Brockton shoe officials, the control board of the Brotherhood, consisting of 42 members, rejected interference. On Thursday Arkin visited Brockton and convinced the Brotherhood officials that they should send organizers to New York. As soon as word of this spread, the rank and file stormed the office of the Brotherhood demanding that they keep out of New York.

Because of this protest the General Board of the union announced that organizers will leave only to "observe the situation."

Boston shoe workers are aroused over this Socialist strike-breaking maneuver and the cooperation given the NRA and the bosses to help destroy the union which fights genuinely in the interests of the workers.

Members of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union local 199 in New York declared their solidarity with the striking shoe workers of the Industrial Union on Thursday night at a membership meeting when they adopted a unanimous resolution condemning their scabbing officials for interfering in the strike.

The chairman of the local, accused of having worked with the Boot and Shoe officials in their attempt jointly with the NRA to break the strike and to force the shoe strikers into the A. F. of L. union, denied any connection with the scab agents.

The strikers were greatly heartened by the report received yesterday that International Worker's Order had pledged \$1,000 to the strike fund and had already contributed \$500 towards this. This should stimulate other mass organizations to come to the aid of the heroic struggle of the shoe, slipper and stitchead workers.

SPORTS

Just a Boy at Heart

ALL the shipping clerks and all the poolroom hangers-on and all the customers and all the newspaper boys even, were surprised when the Champ who was a very efficient and popular Champ became Exchamp overnight. Everybody said it was a Raw Decision and perfumatory rumors circulated about the Three Gunmen (twisted faces, hand in coat pocket) who visited the dressing room before the fight and there was Popular Demand for a return bout.

When a week later the tabs ran pictures of the principals and their managers and the promoter signing papers for the return bout all the shipping clerks and all the customers heaved a sigh of relief but all the newspaper boys looked at each other and nodded significantly and some of them even knew what they were nodding about.

One of the big newspaper boys owned a tiny piece of the Exchamp and he didn't nod significantly but sat down at his typewriter and wrote that he was happy about the Exchamp's securing the bout because the lad had been a real fighting champion, always gave the fans a run for their money, a natural fighter, you know, just a Boy at Heart.

There was real interest in the fight and the promoters thought both training camps ought to open well in advance. Exchamp was established at Billy Mitchell's which had all the accessories and was not too far from town. At the same time the big newspaper Boy broke with a platinum-haired lady with whom he was accustomed to hitting the high spots and information about his share in Exchamp leaked out to the other boys. This made them wary. Four or five editors neglected to send men to cover Billy Mitchell's and publicity began to lag. The promoter wired both managers to put some snap into their routine. Exchamp, who was no slouch at gags, put on his thinking cap.

CANARDS began seeping into editorial offices relating how an unknown who was hired to spar at Mitchell's planning to cop a sneak on Exchamp. Editors knew you can hardly believe such tales but they weren't taking any chances and some of them sent Boys lagging it to the camp, which was developing an air of secrecy which made fine copy.

The unknown was a harmless looking boy who was pretty fast on his feet but didn't seem to punch hard enough to cop a sneak on Baby Lee's. The mountain air at Mitchell's training and accommodations were good and Boys are known for their weakness in respect to expense accounts. Colorful stories were phoned in and the editors apparently thought it worthwhile to keep them there. The first few days Exchamp tore into the Unknown Ham so the more astute of the Boys figured the rumor had gotten to the management's ears and the Ham was being put in his place.

Exchamp was full of color. To supplement the spectacle of his ears which had been punched into resembling minor pumpkins and his brows which projected to touch his cheeks, he had developed all the mannerisms of his idols. Through the wide open smile which proved he was just a Boy at Heart he thrust beebie shots which well nigh penetrated your skin. He had a manner of tripping people without their knowing just by whom they were tripped. Even his opponents had to be alert in their footwork to avoid that educated toe. When somebody fell for his gas, Exchamp laughed his infectious laugh which would have been likened to Victor McLaglen's, only it was not so subtle, "Eaw, haw, haw." Exchamp would laugh "hee, haw."

THE Ham had been picked off a farm about thirty miles away. He had established a bit of a local rep, but he was green as a columnist's

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City Events

Attention, Y.C.L.
All members of District 2 Y.C.L. are requested to report to their section headquarters tomorrow at 10 A. M. There will be an election campaign tag day to raise funds for a special youth pamphlet on the elections. Every Comrade must show up and get a box.

Election Mass Meeting
The Italian Procl. Club of Williamsburg has invited representatives of all political parties to speak at an election meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 P. M., in Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose St., Brooklyn. A. D. Sugarman will represent the Communist Party, Dominic Pizani will be chairman. Admission free.

I. Amter to Speak
I. Amter will represent the Communist Party at an election meeting to be held tonight at the American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place, at 8:30 P. M. Representatives from the other major parties will also speak on "The First Issue of the Present Election."

W.E.S.L. Fraction Meeting
All Veteran Party Members in the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League should attend the fraction meeting at the Workers Center, tomorrow morning at 11 A. M., first floor.

Turkish Workers Club
The Turkish Workers Educational Club, recently organized, invites organizations to send delegates to the opening, Sunday afternoon at 2 P.M. Food will be served. Oriental style. Admission free.

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La Vanguardia Appears Today
La Vanguardia, organ of the Spanish fraction of the Communist Party, and which has failed to appear for the last six months will reappear today and will be published weekly hereafter under the editorship of Comrade B. Ibanez.

The N.R.A. threatens to outlaw strikes. The Daily Worker fights the N.R.A. Fight for the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

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WORKER GIVES WEEK'S WAGES TO "DAILY"
NEW YORK.—M. Shumkin, member of I.W.O. Branch 127, earns \$10 a week. This week's wages he gave to the Daily Worker \$2,000 Drive. He challenges other workers, especially I.W.O. members to do the same.

Harlem Election Meeting
The Practical Speakers Conference of the Harlem Section will merge with the Election Campaign Committee in a meeting of Captains, Candidates and speakers tomorrow morning at 10 A. M. sharp, at the section headquarters, 27 W. 115th St. Herman Mazerwain, chairman of the James Matthews Branch of the L.S.M.W., will lead the discussion on "How to Carry Out the Program of the Communist Party for the Negro Masses."

W.E.S.L. Membership
There will be a general membership meeting of the W.E.S.L. tomorrow afternoon, 2:30 P. M., at 40 W. 18 St.

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METROPOLITAN WORKERS' SOCCER LEAGUE SCHEDULE

First Division
Red Spark vs. Fichte, 1 p.m., Crotona.
Olympic vs. Falcons, 3 p.m., Jefferson.
Italia vs. Ecuador, 1 p.m., Hudson.

Second Division
Spartacus vs. Red Spark, 11 a.m., Crotona.
Maple vs. French, 11 a.m., Central Park.
Herzl vs. Dauntless, 1 p.m., Gravesend.

Third Division
Spartacus vs. Fichte, 3 p.m., McCoombs Dam.
I.W.O. vs. Juventus, 11 a.m., Astoria.

Fourth Division
S. American vs. French, 1 p.m., Central Park.
Spartacus vs. G. Spartacus, 1 p.m., McCoombs Dam.
Red Spark vs. Hungarian, 1 p.m., Exhibition Games.
Brownsville vs. Youth Culture, 11 a.m., Betsy Head.
Hindsdale vs. Italian-American, 3 p.m., Betsy Head.
Olympic vs. Italian-American, 1 p.m., Betsy Head.
Nonpari vs. Bronx Hungarians, 3 p.m., Central Park.
Fichte vs. Boys High, 11 a.m., Jefferson.

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Build Wide Front of Workers for Unemployment Insurance

Phila. Dockers Meet Endorses Own Code Set Up Action Group to Lead Fight

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Four hundred longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, took steps here to set up a Central Action Committee to lead the longshoremen in the fight against the proposed code of the bosses and union officials.

The men cheered the rank and file delegate who reported on Ryan's secret negotiations with the bosses and N. R. A. "ayes" were their answer to the call to prepare for strike, to win their demands.

The men endorsed the strike of the San Francisco longshoremen. A code proposed by the National Action Committee of the I. L. A. Rank and File, was voted upon point by point. It calls for the return of 1932 wages, reduction in size of drafts, to be determined by the men; \$1 an hour and 6 hour day, federal unemployment insurance, rank and file control of all negotiations and the right to strike to enforce the demands.

A vigorous protest was sent to Ryan for his holding of secret meetings with the bosses. A mass meeting will be held to set up a central body, this Saturday at 312 South Second Street at 10 a. m. Polish longshoremen are called to a meeting Sunday at 3039 Solomon Street, Richmond at 2.30 p. m.

Take Up in Every A. F. of L. Local the Social Insurance Bill

National Committee Speaks for 1,200 Local Unions

NEW YORK.—The demands of the A. F. of L. committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, representing 1,200 local unions of the A. F. of L. which were rejected at the A. F. of L. convention without a hearing or discussion, should be raised in all A. F. of L. local unions, said Louis Weinstock, secretary of the committee. The committee, headed by Weinstock, was ejected from the A. F. of L. convention by the A. F. of L. of a general struggle on a nation-wide scale for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance bill, and the initiation of united front conferences for the adoption of the bill," Weinstock stated. The program should be discussed and acted on in all local unions, he said.

The rank and file of the A. F. of L. demands revision of all codes upwards monthly to meet rising living costs; special provisions in all codes to decrease the inhuman speed-up system now practiced on workers; the enforcement by all effective methods of the unrestricted rights to organize, strike and picket, for free speech, and assemblage for workers, and against compulsory arbitration and injunctions.

"The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief calls on the A. F. of L. mass violations by the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions, of injunctions which are against these elementary rights of the workers," said Weinstock.

The statement of the Unemployment committee calls for the immediate withdrawal of all A. F. of L. officials from all N.R.A. boards and committees, "since the actions of the A. F. of L. officials as labor representatives are detrimental to labor and serve the interests of the employers, as proven in their actions in signing such codes as coal, auto, etc." The program also calls for "the repudiation of all anti-strike agreements, such as the supplement to the coal code, and struggle against all attempts to make this a policy for United States labor."

Weinstock stated that "The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief demands a fight against all forms of company unionism, both open and concealed, and the formation of united committees of action representing the groups of workers against company unionism and against company spy and private police systems. We demand the elimination from all union constitutions and by-laws of all sections discriminating against Negro workers, and the condemnation and removal of all open and covered restrictions on the right of the Negro workers to hold official positions in the union. We demand the incorporation into all codes of a special section assuring equality for Negro workers in the right to jobs and for the same wages and hours of labor."

These demands, which Weinstock declared the only means of building and strengthening the American labor movement, include: special protection in all codes for young workers, elimination of all child labor; against forced labor of all kinds including reforestation, etc., and union wages on all relief and public work; drastic lowering of union dues and re-instatement of all those expelled from the A. F. of L. because unemployed or because they differed on policy with the leaders; reduction of all officials' salaries; genuine trade union democracy and full rights of minorities; and a fight to wipe out racketeering and gangsterism in the unions.

Weinstock, summarizing these demands, said, "Such a pole alone can enable the unions to lead the millions of American workers in their struggle against the drive on their wages and working conditions and the attempts to legalize in this country, under the N.R.A., a code of living, and to hamstringing the unions and make them ineffective by incorporating them into the machinery of the employers and the government."

The committee calls for the unity of all the workers, no matter what union they are in, or whether organized, in the struggle for these demands. On the question of the N.R.A., Weinstock stated, "The National Recovery Act is the central part of the plan of the Roosevelt administration and the banking and employing interests it represents, to solve the crisis at the expense of the industrial workers and in all sections of the tolling population. The basic purpose of the N.R.A. is to legalize and place the full power of the government back of the work sharing, starvation sharing plan, evolved by Walter Teagle of the Standard Oil Co., and William Green; to lower the standard of living of the working class under guise of shortening hours and increasing wages. The N.R.A. substitutes this illusory scheme for the one method that would surely alleviate to some extent the present destitute condition of millions of jobless workers and their dependents—compulsory federal insurance for all workers at the cost of the employers and the government."

Weinstock showed that the N.R.A. since it began operations, has tried to choke off strike struggles, instituted terror against the workers, raised the cost of living and increased speed-up. The union bureaucrats, he said, have since increased their terrorization against rank and file militants inside the A. F. of L.

The Party in New York and Work Among Jobless

Must Overcome Bureaucracy; Organize the Movement Around Demands of Workers

By I. AMTER

The analysis of the New York situation applies to many districts, and therefore the following articles should be disseminated by each District Committee.

The relief authorities of New York City have removed more than 50,000 families from the relief rolls. On September 22, 35,000 families received their last Red Cross baskets. Relief precinct workers have been instructed to drop scores of cases in their territory, using their own judgment as to which cases should be dropped. Wholesale evictions are taking place. Relief is being drastically cut. Home relief is coming to an end. Work relief at low rates of pay and for a totally inadequate number of hours is taking its place.

In the face of this situation why has the unemployed work of the Party so seriously slumped in the New York district—and in other districts? The reasons are many.

1. The propaganda of the "New Deal" and of N.R.A. has affected a section of the Party membership. In the beginning, even some leading local comrades believed that the provisions of the recovery act were such that we would not be able to oppose it. The analysis of the Party comrades to clear them up—but not for long. In the Bronx, a comrade is waiting for the "new Party line." This comrade believes that the Open Letter does not meet the situation. But the Open Letter is just the answer to the N.R.A.—and no "new line" is needed. What applied when the Open Letter was written applies now, with even greater vigor.

2. Opportunistic Analysis Certain workers temporarily had had their wages increased, some new workers have received jobs. Some comrades have come to the conclusion that capitalism therefore is on the upgrade once more—that unemployment is a back issue. A new early crash and a rapidly mounting cost of living will follow, sharpening the situation as never before. Opportunistic and is keeping the Party from grasping the situation and meeting its tasks. The District has a big job ahead in clarifying the membership, for without this work no field will go forward.

3. The Open Letter has been fappled in an one-sided manner. The Open Letter correctly declares, as did the 14th Plenum Resolution of the Central Committee two years ago, that the main channel of the Party work is shop and trade union work. The Open Letter, however, also lays down as a basic task the organization of the unemployed and a vigorous fight for relief and unemployment insurance.

The Party in New York has swung into shop work, leading many strike struggles, struggles against the attempts to stop the activities of the revolutionary unions (Whelan and the courts) etc. The task of organizing and leading the struggles of the unemployed, on the other hand, has fallen to a minimum. In spite of the recognition that mass unemployment is a permanent phenomenon at this stage of capitalism.

Shop work and the building of the industrial unions together with building the left opposition in the reformist unions must go hand in hand with the building of the Unemployed Councils and leading joint struggles. The unemployed have been working in their struggles. With the sagging of the unemployed work, strike-breaking automatically increases, so that the strike struggles are endangered.

4. There is open disbelief that Unemployment and Social Insurance can be won. There is the idea that unemployment insurance is only an agitational slogan, or is only a code states, "something to worry the capitalist with at times." If in 29 states during the past winter unemployment insurance bills were introduced; if Roosevelt admits that millions will never return to work; if the predictions of Johnson, Cress and Roosevelt that 6,000,000 would return by Labor Day have not materialized; and if the figures of production and consumption show that the line is downward, then it is clear that there is not only the need of unemployment insurance, but the necessity of mobilizing all forces to struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. This is lacking in the New York District.

These are the main political issues hampering the development of our unemployed work and not only in New York. Now as to our methods of work.

Bureaucracy is widespread in the unemployed movement in New York. There is direct appointment and removals of Unemployed Council functionaries by the Party Committees. These functionaries are responsible not to the masses but to the Party Committees. As a result we witness the following:

a) The leading functionaries warm the seats in the headquarters "waiting for cases," and giving directions and orders, instead of being in the neighborhoods, helping the less developed comrades in the work, and themselves canvassing, organizing, leading the workers in the neighborhood struggles.

b) This brings about an isolation of the leaders from the struggle, and because of the inexperience of the other comrades, isolation of the Unemployed Councils from the great mass of the unemployed.

c) The consequence is that the Party does not know the immediate issues in the neighborhoods—issues on which the workers can be mobilized and will struggle.

d) For instance, there is no question that the Workers' Relief Ordinance represents the immediate needs of the workers of New York. But if we cannot get the workers to struggle for it, then as an issue it strikes no roots. This is due to the failure of the Unemployed Council, through its isolation, to find out the immediate issues that can arouse the neighborhood. For example, in Pittsburgh, in one section it was milk for the children; in another, shoes for the children—and Pittsburgh also has a Workers' Relief Ordinance. A demand has meaning only in so far as it can mobilize workers for struggle. That must be our starting point and guide in getting the workers into action. Through struggle on the

MOBILIZE FRATERNAL MOVEMENTS

I. W. O. Branches in Fight for Social Insurance

By MAX BEDACHT

The International Workers Order is at present organizing a united front of fraternal organizations for social insurance. This campaign is a very important one. Every member of the Order must participate in it. The campaign means that the International Workers Order is occupying that sector of the class struggle from which logically is its duty to defend.

The fraternal movement and charity have been in the past the excuse of the bourgeoisie for their refusal of social insurance. Through the mouths of their political spokesmen, the Republican Hoover and the Democrat Roosevelt alike, they have again and again emphasized that the relief of the mass misery caused by mass unemployment is not a social duty to be fulfilled by the government, but is the duty of private charity and individual efforts. In accord with this theory, the bourgeois fraternal organizations have ever been opposed to social insurance. For them the fraternal movement became an aim in itself. When the issue of social insurance was raised, they asked, "What will become of our organizations when social insurance becomes a practice?"

Their demagogic propaganda tried to close the eyes of the masses to the fact that these individual efforts and even the collective fraternal efforts of all the sufferers from social misery are totally inadequate. They reject the obvious conclusion that any misery caused by social conditions requires social efforts for relief.

Because the bourgeois fraternal movement was not based upon the principles of mutual help among workers, but was based upon other so-called principles, such as a certain religious denomination, or a certain patriotic conviction, the workers brand of mysticism, they were always able to develop some abstract organizational loyalty of the membership. This loyalty was not based upon the fraternal service of the organization, but it was built around the so-called principle—the religion, the patriotism, the mysticism, etc. Because of this organizational loyalty the bourgeois leadership often succeeded in winning the membership to their stand against social insurance on the ground that social insurance would obviate the necessity of their organization.

At present, however, this source of strength of the bourgeois leadership of the workers in the fraternal movement is disappearing. The workers now learn the inadequacy of mutual help as a remedy for social evils. They learn that more is required than that struggles are necessary against these social evils.

The first thing they realize is the need of struggle for social help where mutual help cannot solve the problem any more. They learn that aside from sick insurance that they can organize among themselves, they need unemployment insurance which they cannot organize. They learn that aside from those mutual aids that an effective workers' fraternalism can supply, they need old age pensions, they need maternity insurance, they need life insurance which secures the existence no matter what may interfere with their ability or opportunity to make a living by selling their labor power.

That is why social insurance at present is such an important issue for the working class. That is why also social insurance at this moment becomes a rallying point of the proletarian elements in the fraternal movement against the bourgeois misleaders. And that is why a campaign for social insurance among the fraternal organizations, as now organized by the International Workers Order, is of such importance for the whole working class.

Because of the importance of this campaign the branches of the International Workers Order must not permit any meeting of their organization to go by without a serious discussion of the campaign, without a check-up on the activities in the campaign, without a correct of mistakes made in the campaign and without deciding upon further steps to invigorate the campaign.

Because of the importance of this campaign, every militant worker must become an active supporter of this campaign of the International Workers Order. Every militant worker in a bourgeois fraternal organization must make himself the organizer of a left wing around the issue of social insurance. Every militant worker in a bourgeois fraternal organization must make a fight for the admission of the delegations of the International Workers Order for the raising of the issue of social insurance. Every language section of the International Workers Order must propagandize the workers of their respective language most intensely with the issue of social insurance. The manifesto on social insurance issued by the Convention of the International Workers Order, which is available in various languages, must be systematically distributed at every meeting place of fraternal organizations of their respective languages.

This campaign must lead to the establishment of a broad united front which then will carry on the campaign for social insurance with the added forces which the participants of the united front will bring to the International Workers Order.

A Baby Dies of Starvation

(By a Worker Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Betty Joan Whyde, age 9 months, little daughter of Ruth and Lee Whyde of 215 Detroit St., died at the Kelley Hospital Saturday, October 7. Hospital attaches said the child died of starvation.

Betty Joan was one of eight children of the Whyde family, ranging between the ages of 5 and 20 years, all live at home. This worker lived on the basket system for some time, and reported to No. 10 Council of the National Unemployed Council, of which he is a member, that he has never been getting enough food in the basket.

The body was taken to the Willson funeral home, then was taken to the trustee's undertakers Roystons and Askiens and was brought to the home at 215 Detroit St., where preparations were made by the National Unemployed Council and members of the Communist Party for the services. Two wreaths of roses and lilies were sent, one from the No. 10 Council and one from the Party members.

The workers' flag was draped over the casket. A wreath, which bore the I. W. O. emblem, the hammer and the sickle was placed on the casket with these words: "We, the Communist Party, in co-operation with the National Unemployed Council place this wreath on the casket, that this may not happen again."

There were tears streaming down the cheeks of almost every comrade and friend, as the conductor led the choir in singing Solidarity and the Workers' Flag. A "Times" reporter took pictures and wrote an article, but did not print it because of the false statements from the doctors and the nurse, who are trying to place the blame on this worker as neglect and improper care. This worker raised a family of 10, and surely this child did not die from improper care or neglect by the mother.

An acid was used in the milk for this child and several statements have been made that the acid did not agree with the child, and caused the child to become ill, by following the orders of the doctor, and the cutting off of the milk by the trustees. The baskets do not contain sufficient food for a week's supply and the trustees have admitted the fact, but nothing has been done about it so far.

COUNCIL members have been arrested on several occasions demanding food, clothing and shelter; several fights have occurred in the trustee's office over the same demands.

Many things have been done to outdo the workers, while the McNut and the Pettors politicians fight over the next election and nothing is being done to feed the people; while the Kingsbuns Slaughter House destroys thousands of pounds of meat a day.

Munrolean Crew Strike for Back Pay and Increase

Marine Workers Union Leads Baltimore Walkout

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The crew of the S. S. Munrolean, Munson Line steamer, struck yesterday for back wages and increase in pay rates. The strike was pulled by the Marine Workers Industrial Union which with the Waterfront Unemployed Councils have taken action to prevent shipment of scabs. A call has been issued to the jobless seamen to stand solid with the crew.

Officials of the International Longshoremen refused to support the strike, but the longshoremen walked off the dock refusing to handle cargo on the struck ship.

NEW YORK.—The Waterfront Unemployed Council and the M. W. I. U. issued a joint leaflet here on Monday, Oct. 20, calling on the S. S. Munrolean's strike, warning against attempts to dock scabs. Seamen are watching the snipping of rifles to prevent any scab recruiting. Delegates will try to strike the Munson ships now in or due in this port in the next few days.

Heavy Lay-Off in Youngstown Steel Mills; Output Down

Local Finance Writers Very Pessimistic Over Future

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 20.—On top of layoffs in Bessemer, galvanizing and other departments, Republic laid off 125 open hearth laborers this morning and told them it would call them when they were needed again.

Only 4 open hearth furnaces are operating. Steel production in this district has taken another 5 per cent drop. The financial writers in the local papers are pessimistic. They can't see any outlook for much improvement in the situation. Railroad buying has not come through and automobile production is going down steadily.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is calling upon all the laid-off workers to come up to the union headquarters at 296 East Federal, join the unemployed branch of the union, and take part in a fight for more relief from the city and state, and federal unemployment insurance.

ESCAPED MILITIA



HERBERT BENJAMIN, National Organizer for the Unemployed Councils, who was arrested in Gallup, N. M., while addressing the picket line, escaped from the military stockade where he was incarcerated by the militia.

To date the militia have found no trace of Benjamin, who successfully cheated the stockade of its prey.

Immediate issues, the workers feel confidence in the organization and can then be led in struggle for enactment of the Relief Ordinance.

d) As a result of our isolation, the work consists chiefly of agitation. If in an eviction case, however, a worker's furniture is on the street and the comrades can think of nothing better to do than to hold an election campaign, a meeting in front of the house, they only drive away the workers. Agitation is necessary in our work, better agitation than at the present time—but it must be accompanied by persistent struggle.

As against this, we have the example of a single comrade who recently was assigned to the West Side. This comrade found a longshoreman who faced eviction. The comrade went down to the waterfront, held a meeting of longshoremen, and discovered that a number of them also had received eviction notices. From this meeting he went back to the house of the longshoreman, held a meeting of about 200, elected a delegation to go to the landlord, a Wall Street bank, raised hell there, returned to the West Side and together with the longshoremen made preparations to prevent this eviction.

Up to the present, our meetings were greeted with bricks and vegetables. The workers did not see us in action. Now action was being planned, and the throwers of the bricks, boys belonging to a Catholic boys club, have been neutralized, and contacts with a few of them have been established. What has changed the situation? The work of a single comrade with a lot of initiative who not only agitated but went into action. This has won the support of the workers and will lead to organization and further struggle.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Suspended Sentences for the Diamond Cement Strikers

BALTIMORE, Md., (By Mail).—Four seamen, who participated in the strike of the S. S. Diamond Cement, were given suspended sentences of 60 days in criminal court here.

The court was forced by the able defense of the seamen and the mass protest to withdraw the jail term originally given. The chief witness of the prosecution was the former third officer Samuel Egan, who was ship, who turned against his fellow-officers and seamen to scab. He has been rewarded by being made first officer.

250 Buffalo Rubber Workers Call Strike

Fight NRA Starvation Wage, Speed-Up

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—While a committee of workers was presenting demands to the superintendent of the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co., workers of four shifts were outside the mill gates and one shift was inside waiting to hear the company's answer. Within ten minutes after the committee had received the company's answer, the last shift was outside the mill and the 250 workers in the plant had tied it up completely.

The strike was the result of several weeks of intensive organizational preparations ably carried through by a group of workers from various departments and shifts. Under the NRA, the speed-up which had been steadily intensified in the past few years, was not lessened and although hours of work were shortened, wages went down, the majority of the workers receiving no more than \$10. Some were earning no more than \$3.40 a week.

The demands presented to the company and previously approved by the workers included recognition of the Rubber Workers' Industrial Union, a flat increase of 16 cents an hour for all workers, wages to be paid in cash, no fines for tardiness or failure of the clock to record the punch, abolition of speed-up time and a half for Sundays and holidays as well as other demands.

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HARLEM PROGRESSIVE YOUTH CLUB

Two Great Events for the Benefit of the Daily Worker This Saturday Night Concert and Dance GOOD PROGRAM NEGRO JAZZ BAND This Sunday Night Dr. Paul Luttinger will Lecture on "SEX AND YOUTH" 8:30 P. M. Harlem Progressive Youth Club 1538 Madison Ave., New York City

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

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

Boston Oct. 21st: Earl Browder will speak at Daily Worker, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury.

Youngstown, Ohio Oct. 21st: Affair given by Unit 685 of C.P. at Moor Center, 307 No. Walnut St. Cleveland, Ohio Oct. 21st: House Party at 12209 Holborn Ave. 1215 9th St. A good program has been arranged.

Toledo, Ohio Oct. 21st: Progressive What Party given by Unit 7 and 9 at home of Tony Bar, 276 Pinewood Ave. at 8 p.m. Everybody invited.

Detroit Oct. 21st: Women's Polish Chamber of Labor together with the Mea's Polish Chamber of Labor are holding a dance at 12415 Loon, at 7.30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Door prizes, good music, good time.

Rockford, Ill. Oct. 21st: 2613 E. 5th St., 8 p.m. Good program.

Matapan, Mass. Oct. 22nd: Musical Program at home of Ed Wise, 4 Havelock St. Hosp. of American Workers Chorus, at 7.30 p.m.

Chelsea, Mass. Oct. 22nd: Dinner at Workers Center, 88 Hawthorne St. at 2 p.m. Adm. 25c.

Chicago, Ill. Oct. 22nd: A Night in Soviet China, Cabaret Style, at 215 West Roosevelt Road at 7 p.m. Chop Suey Galore. Adm. 20c. Auspices, I.W.O. Br. 546.

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

Oct. 22 to 26 inclusive—Monterey, Santa Cruz and Watsonville Oct. 27—Carmel

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METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION 35 East 10th Street, New York City Gramercy 7-3442

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION 151 West 28th Street, New York City Lackawanna 4-6010

EMIL NYGARD

First Communist Mayor Will Speak at the Concert Given by the Coney Island Workers Club 27th Street and Mermald Avenue Brooklyn Saturday, Oct. 21st, at 8 P. M.

MOISSA J. OLGIN

Will Lecture on "What's Happening In Russia?" This Afternoon at 3 o'clock WORKERS SCHOOL 35 East 12th Street, 3rd floor Questions. Admission 20c.

CHARLES RECHT

Will Speak on "Soviet Russia Today" At GALE HOUSE, 120 West 83rd St. Admission to non-members 50c

Daily Worker Mass Meeting

EARL BROWDER General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A. will speak SATURDAY, OCT. 21st Dudley St. Opera House 113 Dudley Street, Roxbury, at 8 P. M.

America's First Communist Mayor

EMIL NYGARD Crosby, Minn. speaks at the great Election Rally Scandinavian Hall 5111 Fifth Ave., B'lyn, N.Y. (Over Milton's Store)

Robert Minor

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For the United Front of the Workers Against Fascism and War

By EARL BROWDER

Speech of Earl Browder at 17th meeting of the Central Committee of the C.P.U.S.A.

THE Open Letter and the Resolution of the 14th Plenum remain in full force as the basic analysis of our weaknesses and tasks. The recent events have especially confirmed the estimate of the situation given in the Open Letter at the Extraordinary Party Conference, as one of deepening of the crisis, sharpening of the class struggles and intensification of the danger of new imperialism and especially of intervention against the Soviet Union. We have to especially emphasize that the deepening of the crisis and the sharpening of the war

With the Strike Wave and Radicalization of Masses, The Open Letter of the Party Remains in Full Force

EARL BROWDER

We must further mention the extreme weakness of development, the lagging of the unemployed struggles during the past three or four months. The explanation of these weaknesses come under one head. This is the UNDERESTIMATION OF THE RADICALIZATION OF THE MASSES, OF THEIR READINESS TO STRUGGLE, ARISING OUT OF THIS, DOUBTS AND HESITATION ABOUT THE PARTY LINE, AS EXPRESSED IN THE OPEN LETTER, THE FAILURE TO APPLY THIS LINE BOLDLY AND UNCOMPROMISINGLY, AND THE TENDENCY TO RETREAT BEFORE OR CAPITULATE TO THE ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE NRA, TO FAIL TO DEVELOP STRUGGLE AGAINST IT AS A PRECONDITION FOR ALL REVOLUTIONARY WORK.

Where this factor is not thoroughly understood, the result has been stagnation and the development of innumerable expressions of right opportunist tendencies in our movement. The main problem before the Party now is the struggle against these weaknesses and deviations, the struggle against deviations on two fronts, the struggles against right opportunism, which more than ever before becomes the chief danger and a very pressing danger in all of our practical work, and in the struggle against its shadow, left sectarianism.

We have in the past weeks given the Party many concrete examinations of specific instances of this right danger, in the Daily Worker and in the Communist. I do not want to take the time to go over these same grounds again in my report, which I want to make as brief as possible. I assume that the comrades here have read my article in the October Communist, which develops this question in some detail, but I want to give just enough time to emphasize the points that were made in that article, and establish this argument as part of my report.

I especially want to point out the extreme importance for our practical work and for the development of our revolutionary line, of a conscious and intolerant struggle against the tendency to capitulation shown in the hiding of the face of the Party; the fear to bring forward even our Daily Worker among the masses, and even going to the length of hiding the face of the revolutionary unions, and trying to find some way of working among the masses that makes us indistinguishable from the reformists. This tendency shows itself almost everywhere, in more or less degree. In some places it shows itself in very flagrant examples that everyone can see and that not anyone can defend. In other places it shows itself in the attempts to get away from the struggle, to evade the issues. Everywhere this tendency shows itself. It weakens our work in most every way we do and prepares victories for the Social Fascists and defeats for the workers and our Party.

Our comrades, in many cases, have a conception that the masses are not ready for a revolution. They have no confidence in the ability of the masses of workers to understand these issues and their readiness to support a revolutionary approach to these questions. We must be on our guard against this exaggeration of the backwardness of the American workers, for otherwise even the best of us will fall victims to these tendencies. When we say we have to struggle against right opportunism, the main danger, that doesn't mean that this can be solved merely by struggle against a few outstanding struggle of this tendency who show themselves here and there in our work.

We have seen in the silk industry, in the automobile industry and a dozen industries, the tendency to decide for these so-called backward workers that they are not ready for revolutionary unions and to bring them a local independent union. So that, in some instances, these backward workers have turned away from us and have gone to the American Federation of Labor because they have the impression that not only are we indistinguishable, but the A. F. of L. is something more progressive because they stand for a larger union than merely a union in one plant. That does not mean that in all circumstances we have to and in all places base ourselves only upon the tactic of building revolutionary unions, but especially when we are dealing with masses of unorganized workers beginning to move to struggle, we can say that in the overwhelming majority of cases the sound tactic for us is to move to bring these workers into revolutionary unions.

We had a big conflict with the Mustetes precisely on this question with regard to steel in the Cleveland United Front Conference. I think that we must say that we took an entirely correct position on that question and we delivered a heavy blow at the policy of Mustetism, and we also helped to clarify, and orient



General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

tate our own movement to combat the deviations in this respect which had been developing in our own work in many fields. We must emphasize this lesson at this meeting of the Central Committee, at the same time that we bring forward sharper than ever before the necessity of working within the A. F. of L. in all those industries in which masses of workers are recruited into the reformist unions. We have been participating in and leading more mass struggles this year than ever before, and considerably more than last year. But what has been happening with Party recruiting? In the most important districts, the concentration districts, Party recruiting through the first half of this year is running not more than 50 per cent of what it was in 1932. Some of the outlying districts have improved in recruiting this year, but when we take the entire Party for the first nine months of 1933, we find recruitment of 11,600, as compared with the same period last year of almost 15,000—just under 15,000. The average recruiting per month for the first six months of this year was 1934. Last year, the average was 1896. We are not recruiting as much as we were last year when in the mass movement we were lagging behind.

Bringing Forward the Party

Our Party seems to have the conception that if we are in mass activities we cannot build the Party. We haven't got time for such a thing. We have more important things to do. If we could stop all the struggles, then we would have time to recruit; then we could build the Party. What does it mean when the comrades say, "We are too busy to do this and that thing, and haven't time to build the Party?" Such an answer, such an attitude as his to the question of building the Party displays a serious lack of understanding of the role of the Party in the mass struggles.

Comrades, we must speak very sharply. It is a shame as Leninist opportunist conception of the Party. It is impossible for us to lead and organize the masses in their struggles in a revolutionary way without building the Party. If we do not build the Party as the basic part of organizing and leading the mass struggles, we will inevitably go into the swamp of opportunism. The Party is the heart of all of our work. We are the Party of the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

The Congress Against War and Fascism

First the DAILY WORKER must become more of an organizer and agitator of the masses on specific action. Second, the DAILY WORKER must have more of a mass circulation. And third, the DAILY WORKER must have a more activated, organized financial support. With regard to the first question of making the DAILY WORKER a better organizer and agitator, a great deal of this must be done by the staff of the DAILY WORKER, but there must be more organized collaboration from the unions and from the districts. Some beginning have been made in this respect, but they are still inadequate. There is still too much the feeling on the part of the unions and districts that the improvement of DAILY WORKER is only a question to be solved in the office of the DAILY WORKER, not an understanding that this requires very serious political collaboration from the field, without which no serious improvement can be made in the Center.

With regard to the circulation of the DAILY WORKER we must say that it is criminally neglected. There is hardly a single district in our Party that gives really serious attention to securing a mass circulation of the DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER circulation is increasing, but it is a spontaneous process. Nobody really organizes it, nobody really plans what shall be done by the Party to give us a mass circulation. And what would it mean if we had 100,000 circulation every day? It would multiply the effectiveness of the Party in every field of work, just by that one fact alone. Why don't we do it? And when we speak about the financial question of the

DAILY WORKER, we have to say that we have a very serious danger signal in the fact that in five weeks of our financial drive, we have got 20 per cent of the goal that was set—20 per cent. I think this is the worst showing of any financial drive that the DAILY WORKER ever had. There is a moment when we have the broadest mass contacts that we ever had in the districts, when we have the best paper we ever had. This is a defect of the organized, planned work of the Party.

I must say a few words about the youth. Every time we have a Plenum we talk about the youth and then the next time the subject comes up in the next Plenum. We are not making progress in building the Y. C. L. in spite of tremendous opportunities. We have seen a response of the young workers when they are given a chance to respond. They are in the forefront of the radicalization of the working masses. We see this in every strike movement taking place today, in the basic industries. Young workers are the most active elements in these strikes. We see this in the Anti-War Congress, where out of the 2,516 delegates, 500 or more went into the youth section for the special meeting and provided one of the liveliest and most political and active sections of the Congress. Youth from all sorts of organizations and all kinds of tendencies, we were able to weld them together under our leadership—our Y. C. L.

But the Party does not lead this work and it does not help this work. We must give political assistance to the youth, show them the way and help them to solve their practical every day problems and give to the youth cadres the basic bolshevik education and training. The youth must become conscious of these special needs of the youth and must begin to function as the leader of the youth. There is every opportunity in the world to root the Y. C. L. in the shops, in the trade unions, in the mass struggles that are now taking place.

The new organization that we helped form is the Anti-War Congress, which we intend to help make the rallying center for the whole broad mass movement against war and against Fascism as one of the first orders of the day for the Districts, and not only for those districts which had delegations in the Congress but for all the Districts.

Today this question is on the order of the day more than it has ever been before. The Congress gave an excellent foundation for building a united front movement in every locality. Political direction must be given to this. A minimum of organizational forces must give their attention to the practical tasks of getting the Open Letter in mass circulation. We must actually organize a broad united front on the basis of the revolutionary program adopted in the New York Congress Against War and Against Fascism in every locality.

We have a foundation which is broad enough to include the largest number of workers that we have ever approached. We have proven that these workers can be won on this issue and there can be no excuse if this work is not developed in every district. Further, this Anti-War Congress and the other work that we are doing has proved the possibility of penetrating into the ranks of the Socialist Party, and this is one of the greatest political importance for us today.

On the issues of war and fascism, the Socialist Party is today in the process of ferment and differentiation, which opens wide the door for us to go and win wide sections of the worker members and followers of the Socialist Party. The possibilities of successful work inside the A. F. of L. were never so good as they are today. The question of struggle for Social Insurance, the struggle for the unemployed organizations, the building of the unemployed organizations, and the help of other unemployed organizations in the country, are being neglected.

There is work being done, but it has fallen too much out of the center of consciousness of the Party with a resultant weakening politically in this work, lagging in its extensions and particularly very little progress in the building of the unity movement of the unemployed, except in those outlying territories, where we have won over large mass organizations to the unemployed.

These are questions which must receive the systematic political attention of the Districts. It is necessary to devote some attention, also, to the farmers work. We have a very healthy growing mass movement among the farmers, and let me give you some news: There is going to be a National Conference of the farmers in Chicago on Nov. 15th to 18th—a National Conference of the Farmers Committee of Action, which will play a considerable role in the political development of the farmers. It is necessary to ask the Districts to give some serious attention to getting delegates from the farmers movements that exist in every one of the Districts present at this Plenum.

Now I want, in conclusion, to speak about another problem, the one that was said before, but to bring forward the problem of recruiting in the central political task of the Party, which involves every other problem that we have been speaking about.

Especially I want to bring forward this question: what is the greatest obstacle to the recruiting of the Party? An obstacle that exists in the mind of the sympathizer that we want to recruit? I think we can say it is the fact that he doesn't yet see (that is, if he is a sympathizer who follows the Party, but doesn't want to join the Party yet), the necessity of the Party as a special organization. And why doesn't he see the Party is necessary? He sees all the Party's immediate de-

mands, immediate program, being carried through by the mass organizations. He is active there, he is satisfied, why should he join the Party? For him the Party is merely that organization that takes upon itself special responsibilities for the proper conduct of all these mass organizations. All he gets by joining the Party is new responsibilities and new tasks. And he only sees the Party as the instrument for the immediate struggle. Why is this? Because we have not brought to this wide circle of our sympathizers in any systematic, effective way, connecting it up with the immediate life and struggle of the workers in which he is already engaged, the problem of the revolutionary way out of the crisis, the problems of the seizure of power, the problem of the resolution, the overthrow of capitalism. And a large part of the turnover in our Party membership arises from the fact that we recruit the new members only on the basis of the immediate struggle, without educating them into the higher political significance of the Party as the instrument for carrying through the revolution and the transformation of society, the defeat of the capitalist class, the establishment of a new kind of government. And after all this is the real explanation for the necessity for our kind of Party.

The Revolutionary Solution of the Crisis

An essential part of the whole propaganda of the revolutionary solution of the crisis, the proletarian dictatorship is the example of the successful revolution and the building of socialism in the Soviet Union. It is all these things that will really win the workers to join our Party and hold them in the Party when we get them in. And a large number of our leading comrades in many districts who think that they can get a larger number of workers to join the Party by talking to them only about the immediate demands, and who soft-pedal the ultimate program of our Party in order to be popular, these comrades are making a big mistake. Precisely this line is what keeps workers out of the Party, because it doesn't give them the essential reason why the Party is necessary and why they must join.

For the Carrying Out of the Open Letter

The main feature of our coming convention, the preparations, the discussion of the elections that take place must be the bringing forward in the most energetic manner of the new fresh forces that have developed out of the mass struggles, the bringing forward and placing in positions of responsibility and leadership from the bottom to the top of those who have proven in practice that they can carry through the Open Letter in mass work, that they can build the Party in the midst of this mass work, that they can make the Party the leader of the masses, that they will be those who will carry the Party in the new period when we will be organizing hundreds and thousands of workers.

Celebrate the Opening of the Plenum

of the International Workers Order Saturday, October 21st, at 8 P. M. at NEW STAR CASINO 107th Street and Park Avenue

PROGRAM

Charles Lichter famous violinist, concertmaster of the Musicians' Symphony, in classical numbers	Freiheit Gezang Farein JACOB SCHAEFFER, Conductor, in new revolutionary compositions
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GREETINGS FROM

MAX BEDACHT, National Secretary of the International Workers' Order.
BEN GOLD, Communist Candidate for the Board of Aldermen.
E. SALTZMAN, Secretary of the Jewish Section, I. W. O.
H. SCHILLER, Secretary of the City Committee, I. W. O., will act as chairman.

—ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Workers School Forum

JIM ALLEN, author of "Negro Liberation", will lecture on "The American Revolution of 1860-70 and Its Heritage to the Working Class" SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, at 8 P. M. at WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM, 35 E. 12th St., 2d Floor QUESTIONS; DISCUSSION - - - ADMISSION 25c

Unions—Working Class Organizations—Units of the Communist Party! Celebrate with us the improvement of the new enlarged "Daily" at the delegated DAILY WORKER BANQUET Sun., Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m., Irving Plaza Hall Every organization is invited to send 2 representatives and help the Financial Drive - - - "THE BEST PROGRAM OF THE SEASON"

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Bringing Forward the Fascist Elements in the New Deal

We have in the past days just had a very sharp expression of this change of emphasis,—the bringing forward very sharply of all of the fascist elements in the New Deal,—in the terror against the steel strikers in Ambridge and the shooting down of workers on the streets, clearing the streets with machine guns; in the fascist attacks against the Agricultural workers in California and the open lynch terror against these agricultural strikers; in the military law used to break the strikers led by the National Miners Union in Utah and New Mexico. A part of this tendency is the growing lynch-terror against the Negroes.

of strikes in other places; the speech of Secretary of Labor Perkins who brought forward openly, in the name of the administration, the concept of the corporate state, taken over from international fascist ideology; and especially in the speech of Hugh L. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, who declared that strikes are outlawed under the NRA, that strikes will not be tolerated. Coincident with this development we also have again the bringing forward of the principal means of combatting the rising strike movement, especially in the light industries, and in the combatting of thousands of small strikes that are sweeping the country. So that the struggle against injunctions is again becoming one of the main features of the fight of the workers to resist the capitalist offensive, and especially of our efforts to establish independent organization of these struggles,—independent revolutionary leadership of these mass movements.

Concentration of Forces to Stop Growing Strike Wave

There is taking place at this moment a big concentration of forces to stop the strike wave at all costs by suppression, by breaking it up from within as much as possible, but above all by breaking it with force from without, in order to enforce the starvation wage levels that have been established in the NRA codes. We have already pointed out in quite some detail in the Extraordinary Party Conference, and since then in articles and pamphlets the connection of all these developments in the internal life of the country with the sharpening of the war danger, and have shown how all of these developments reflect the sharpening class relations in the country and the preparations for imperialist war. It is necessary to register, without going into great detail, the extreme intensification of the war danger, the provocations of Japanese imperialism, which with the encouragement of imperialist powers in the West, with the encouragement of the government of the United States, is step by step seizing the Soviet owned "Chinese Eastern Railways," and conducting increas-

ingly provocative activities designed to draw the Soviet Union into war, preparing for an assault on the eastern borders of the Soviet Union. The development of the Fascist regime in Germany is further intensifying the war danger as it expresses itself in Western Europe and in the preparations of the imperialists for intervention against the Soviet Union from the West. The situation in Latin America continues to show further the development of the Anglo-American antagonism and above all the rising revolutionary movement of the Latin American masses and the imperialist policy of the United States in suppressing this revolutionary movement. This is especially shown in the intervention against the Cuban revolution, and in the maneuvers being executed in the inner political life of Cuba by the agents of American imperialism. In all of these developments of preparations for war, it is necessary again to point out the tremendous role that is being played by the peace policy of the Soviet Union around which are being rallied all the forces of struggle against war in the entire world.

For Effective Revolutionary Work Within the American Federation of Labor

The upsurge of struggle of the workers, leading and extending the struggles of other oppressed sections of the population, has brought certain new features into the life of the working class in the United States, requiring certain additional emphasis upon some of the tasks which we had previously set ourselves. The developments of the American Federation of Labor, marked on the one hand by inclusion of some new hundreds of thousands of workers within the A. F. of L., and on the other hand by additional exposure of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as strike-breaking machinery, serve to emphasize for us the enormous opportunities now before us for effective revolutionary work within the A. F. of L., opportunities in winning large numbers of these workers for the Independent de-

velopment of their struggles against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and to the leadership of the Communist Party. At the same time we can not neglect further development of the differentiation within the Socialist Party, the further divisions between workers following the Socialist Party and their official leadership. This was given an impetus by the lessons of the rise of German Fascism and the capitulation and complete bankruptcy of German Social Democracy. It is being carried further especially by the development of the war danger, and is sharpened by the issues of the struggle against war within the Socialist ranks, by the organization of the recent Anti-War Congress, as well as by the developments in the strike struggles in which the Socialist Party official leaders give complete support to the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L.

Reviewing Work of the Party in Light of the Open Letter

Now we must review the work of our Party in its main aspects of carrying out the Open Letter since the Extraordinary Party Conference. We state in the draft resolution, which we present to you that since the Extraordinary Party Conference, the Party has made certain beginnings in carrying out the Open Letter. We point out the increased and more effective participation in strikes, especially in the basic industries, and the beginnings made in the building of mass trade unions. Second, some improvements in the methods of con-

centration. Third, improved application of the united front policy shown in strikes, especially in the silk strike, in the Cleveland Conference for united action where we established before the masses our program of struggle against the NRA, and in the successful U. S. Congress Against War. Fourth, serious beginnings in the transformation of the Daily Worker into a mass paper by the improvement in its contents and circulation. Our draft resolution, however, emphasizes that these advances are marked by the most serious slowness, weakness and inadequacies.

Advances of Party of Very Uneven Character

We emphasize that the whole Party has not as yet fully understood the application of the Open Letter, that the leading cadres have not succeeded in fully mobilizing the Party for these tasks. We emphasize that the advances have been of a very uneven character. Some important districts such as Cleveland, have hardly participated in these advances. Other districts for example, Detroit, which had made important beginnings have lost their grip for a period and even slipped back. And even in the best of districts, there is a most serious unevenness in the work, an instability of the advances which have been made and continued weaknesses. We have to emphasize that generally throughout the country and in practically every industry we have not made any serious beginnings in mass work inside the A. F. of L., with the

possible single exception of some beginnings among the miners in West-ern Pennsylvania, where we are still largely working on the basis of the old NMU cadres that were swept into the UMWA in the recent struggles. We have to point out also that in perhaps not a single district has the Party seriously taken up the question of building the Young Communist League with the youth any serious political guidance or material help. Outstanding among these various weaknesses has to be mentioned the serious lack of engaging the Negro workers in the mass struggles that have taken place, of recruiting them into the trade unions or the Unemployed Councils, with a few good exceptions, such as the St. Louis nut pickers and Chicago garment workers, which occurred even before the Extraordinary Party Conference. And

MINERS PUSH FIGHT AGAINST SLAVE CONDITIONS ON WIDE FRONT

Central Strike Leadership Is Key, Says Ryan

U.M.W.A. Insurgent Leader Admits Criticism, at Recent Conference in Brownsville

By VINCENT KAMENOVICH
Martin Ryan, together with five local leaders of miners of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, attended a conference of miners held at Brownsville, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 14, to discuss the course of the coal strike of 30,000 miners in the captive mines. The local leaders were Ryan, all of whom arrived at the conference from, came from Colonial Mine No. 1, Smock Mine, and Grindstone Mines 3 and 4. Ryan is the president of the U.M.W.A. local of Grindstone No. 3.

As reported as follows at this conference: The strike is tremendously weakened due to the U.M.W.A. district and local machines driving the miners back to work. They were successful in their splitting tactics in driving back the miners in the commercial mines due to lack of an organized left wing in the U.M.W.A. with a program and centralized leadership (strike committee). I spoke also on the question of the present agreement and what it means. Ryan was criticized for his statement in the press abandoning mass picketing and marches; endorsing the Lewis leadership at the Friday conference held in Uniontown. The role of the N.M.U. as the only unifying force was brought out. The N.M.U. policy during the entire strike was in support of the strike on the picket lines, strike program, proposals, etc.

Ryan took the floor after me. He attacked the U.M.W.A. machine; gave concrete examples of betrayals in 1922, since 1922, and in this strike. He stated that Lewis selects delegates to the international conventions. He agreed that the present agreement is rotten, and that if the agreement was signed tomorrow for the coke region miners, not one miner would go back to work until the strike was over. A meeting was held where the agreement would be ratified. And if the majority was against the agreement, or certain points in the agreement, the miners would not go back until the companies agreed to these demands as proposed by the strike and file. Ryan said he would fight for these methods in the U.M.W.A. until established. On the question of abandoning the mass picketing, and the marching, he stated that they can not move their pickets more than 100 yards from the local. They used to send 10 or 15 trucks and 150 cars who were away for days, and over 150 miles from home. The other locals are in the same position.

Up to now, he claimed, state troopers went along with these columns to protect them against deputies. Now Pinchot refuses to do this any more, and if they continue to send their men on the marches the whole force of the Frick and other coal companies will be centered on these small caravans.

Snipers have attacked them before. Attempts to blow up trucks and cars with dynamite bombs were made, and if they could send large caravans they could continue and attack the men. Without arming the men and sending them in large caravans it is suicide.

He said, if any local needs help to picket, let them know in the day time; they will come especially if they get some money. If any local wants to help them they are welcome to do so. If they bring 1,000 pickets the miners will take care of them with food, but not gas, and they should come in daylight, else the coke region miners may shoot at them, as armed thugs of the coal companies are continuously roaming round, shooting at the pickets and throwing dynamite bombs.

No Unorganized Retreat
He is willing to do anything to help to win the strike, and if the coke region does go back under a U.M.W.A. agreement they will not go back as in 1922 in an unorganized manner. They will retain their locals, will have election of district leadership.

He was the chairman of the Uniontown meeting and did not make a motion endorsing Lewis and the International leadership. They could not hold the elections at that meeting. It would have been in accordance with the constitution and would have been another Kansas. This is what Lewis and Frick want—to split the coke region miners, reorganize their locals and force upon the locals leadership controlled by the Lewis-Feeney machine. We can't do everything we want to because we would not have the necessary support from Districts 2, 3 and 5, he said. Lewis and the whole machine are afraid of the coke region miners becoming a part of the U.M.W.A. because they know that the coke region miners will not stop fighting them, and this group of 45,000 miners is more important than Kansas ever was.

He agreed that the N.M.U. has followed a good line in not splitting the ranks and giving the picketes through its leaflets and local forces. He also agreed with my statement that many locals would be already expelled and probably the whole coke region but for the fact that the part of the factors that all these locals would immediately affiliate with the N.M.U. Also, he stated, the agreements made, as rotten as they are, would have been worse but for the same fear. He stated that any miner, regardless of whether he is an N.M.U. member or belongs to any other union, is welcome on the picket line or at his local.

Get All in Union
He urged the local presidents and active members to open their hearts and take into their locals the real good union man regardless

ALL BOSS TOOLS SEEK STRIKE END

Miners' Meeting Takes Action for Strike Future

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—Gov. Pinchot's state troopers yesterday dispersed striking mine pickets at Oliver Nos. 1 and 2 mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, Frick Coke Co. gunmen, in an effort to smash the strike of 30,000 miners in captive mines owned by the big steel corporations, continue bombing cars and homes of striking miners.

In the meanwhile, Philip Murray, U.M.W.A. vice-president, has been dragging on for more than 10 days a conference with President Moses of the Frick Coke Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary, and the largest captive mine owners in Fayette County.

The tactic of Murray has been to co-operate with the Frick officials while gunmen and government attacks were made in an effort to drive the Fayette County and other captive miners back to work.

The announced purpose of the Murray-Moses negotiations was to arrange an agreement to settle the strike. Most of the conferences have been in secret. Each day Murray would announce "progress" and "rapid steps toward an agreement" and each day the murderous attacks on the miners would increase.

Finally, Murray declared the conferences were at a deadlock, but Moses, playing the game previously arranged, said they were still on.

Today a conference of all striking miners, and as many other U. M. W. A. locals that send representatives look place at Croatian Hall, Brownsville, Pa., to take up the question of future strike action, the organization of a central strike committee, and other matters vital to the miners.

Martin Ryan, president of the Grindstone No. 3 mine local of the U.M.W.A., and outstanding insurgent leader, is expected to be present together with other rank and file leaders.

The Frick Coke Co. is pushing forward its company union in a further effort to split the miners. Alfred Angell, an agent of the Frick Coke Co., who is president of the company union, the Miners' Independent Brotherhood, in a statement issued today, says that the "Brotherhood" is against the Fayette County miners in their demand for U.M.W.A. recognition because the miners "are not in accord with President Roosevelt's labor board of arbitration and the proof of this is their strike; and they are for the closed shop."

N.R.A. Cuts Wages at Sheffield Steel Mill

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The local Ford plant some time ago was to show the people how many workers it could employ and what "big" wages it could pay.

The first part of this month, however, the plant laid off no less than 900 men, but not a word about it in the local press. Many of the workers laid off have been working in the plant five and ten years. Thus works the N.R.A.

Those who are left will now work five days a week, 7-1-2 hours a day at 50 cents an hour. Workers are supposed to get 35 hours a week.

It is rumored that the plant will completely shut down within 30 days, the reason being lack of orders for cars.

Wages are being cut in the Sheffield Steel Corp. plant here. Before N.R.A. got into effect I got \$40 every two weeks. Now I'll do well if I get in 40 hours a week, 35 cents an hour, \$14 a week, or \$28 for the two week period. Some of the workers put in only three days a week.

Have belonged to the Amalgamated (A. F. of L.) for years but I can't see anything in it.

and scores of other violent episodes in the class struggle.

"Actual riot scenes" is the title introducing the Ambridge film. It is in front of the Wycoff plant of the Spang-Chalfant corporation.

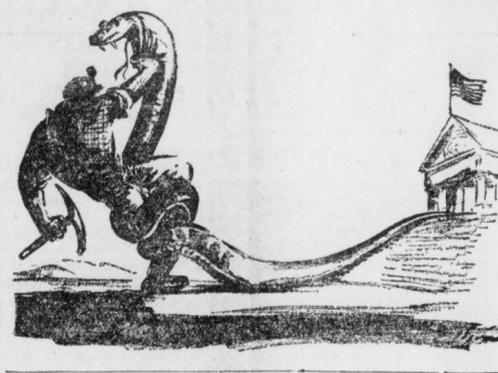
You hear the whedding, saccharine voice of Graham MacNamee: "Violence has flared forth once more..."

The words grate on you as your attention is fixed on the strikers in front of the mill, part of the full picket line (which the pictures do not show) of more than 1,000 extending over six blocks. If your eye is quick you catch the words on a sign: "Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union."

The camera shifts. You see a small army of deputies, the dregs of the steel town underworld, with guns raised. They have white arm bands to distinguish them from the strikers. MacNamee informs the audience. The "white arm bands" are handkerchiefs, an indication that the gun thugs were hurriedly mobilized for action.

Next you see the sheriff walking belligerently towards the strikers, some of whom have sticks in their hands. The sheriff raises his hand in a "friendly" gesture, while the deputies—who have already received their instructions—hold their

THE COAL CODE: ROOSEVELT'S GIFT TO THE MINERS



Steel Trust Placing Orders for Arms to Shoot Strikers

NEW YORK—Steel corporations have been placing heavy orders for arms to shoot down strikers with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., according to information reaching the Daily Worker.

One plant is reported to have placed an order for 1,000 shot guns for the steel area.

This information is confirmed by reports from steel workers in the Jones & Laughlin plant in Alliquippa, Pa., declaring that carloads of ammunition and rifles are being unloaded. In the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburgh thugs are being heavily armed against strikers.

Other steel mills likewise are storing up virtual arsenals to repeat the Ambridge massacre.

Daily Worker Strengthens Determination of Miners

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MINERS HILL, Pa.—The state police are terrorizing the picket line of the Delaware Mine, one of the Delaware & Hudson Co. mines which is now on strike for over two weeks. But the workers' ranks are hard to break, because the workers are out with their women and children, battling it out with the state troopers and the seabs. It is rather difficult for the workers but the mines are paralyzed.

The Pine Ridge and Laurel Run mines of the same company they are picketing, 100 per cent; the trouble is that the D. & H. Coal Co. is getting coal from Prospect Conlons and other mines and filling out orders, but Cappellini and Maloney, leaders of the so-called anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, say they intend to pull out the whole anthracite, but they will not do it unless forced, because they are not there for the interest of the workers, they are there for themselves and the bosses.

And as I was on the picket line this morning, President Andrew Rushnak of Pine Ridge local and

other pickets were reading the Daily Worker, and Mr. Jim Dixon, superintendent of the three collieries, pulls over with a big Nash eight sedan and thought it was the Morning Record, and he said, "Did you see what Johnson has for you men. If you go back to work he'll take care of you." And then he began to give the workers the old line, "If you don't go back to work we will lose our orders," etc. Trying to fool the workers back to work at starvation wages, but the workers told him to get it and he did.

Now is the time the workers should have their demands endorsed and carry on the fight until their demands are won.

Montour 10 Mine Local Holds Solid Despite Fagan's Tricks

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

LIBRARY, Pa.—Since June the Montour 10 mine struck five times. When the general walk-out began in September we were again in the front ranks. We picketed many mines and pulled them out on strike. We also went to Clairton to picket the steel mills. We also decided to return to work one day after the Coke Region miners return to work. Our local held a splendid record.

Last week something happened that broke this local. Fagan came here and held secret meetings. Booz started to flow freely. Last Saturday the local meeting was called. The officers made report that 10 mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. went back to work and that there is no use of us continuing to strike. The officers received this information from Fagan. The majority of the membership was in favor to continue the strike. But the officers of the local insisted that we must go back to work. The vote was taken. Many abstained from voting and the vote to go back to work was considered unanimous.

However, some of the rank and file made a motion that if we find a picket line, state police or deputies on a sign, "Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union." This motion was carried and we knew that there will be no work.

Monday this morning some 2,000 pickets came, among them large numbers of our own members who went out to

organize the picket line. Over 1,000 members of our local joined the picket line. Those members of our local who attempted to go to work gave their sandwiches to the pickets.

We have among our officers men who were deputies and some who were scabbing in the Knot Hole mine as late as last January. These birds should be removed and sent to their old jobs.

However, our local made good for this mistake. After our new decision to continue the strike Fagan called a meeting last Wednesday. He came with O'Leary, guarded by the state police and personal body guards. He also brought with him from 150 to 200 voters from other mines in an effort to pass a motion to go back to work. Fagan and O'Leary tried to speak. Despite the presence of the state police and the personal body guards as well as the special voters, who are nothing else but Fagan's

the murderous fire of the company thugs...

The camera shifts again, to the body of Adam Pietruski. It is lying on the ground as a deputy glances at it unconcernedly, and then a close-up of the ugly mug of the sheriff. He announces in tones that even the editorial writer of the Herald-Tribune, organ of finance capital, described as "unconvincing."

"I am sorry this happened. I coaxed and pleaded with them to get off the picket line. They refused to do it, and I had to take action, because the law must be enforced."

Hissing is heard in various parts of the theatre even while the sheriff is offering his lying, murderous alibi.

The picture of the Ambridge massacre is an historic documentary film. (How much longer it will be permitted to run is most uncertain.) But what the film omitted is extremely significant:

The film did not show how the deputies, after clubbing the strikers and shooting into the picket line in front of the Wycoff plant, turned their guns onto the strikers in front of the plants.

(Strike leaders claim that at least seven were killed—not one—that

WIN YOUNG MINERS FOR RED LEAGUE

Youth Taking Active Part in Present Struggles

By DAVE DORAN

Few struggles in American working class history have witnessed such tremendous fighting capacities of the youth as the present miners' strike in Western Pennsylvania. The young miners at first, because of their inexperience and lack of knowledge of the Lewis, Fagan and Feeney leadership, were easily swayed by these, allowing them to dissipate their fighting energies even to the extent of support of the corrupt UMW machine. Young miners were used to railroad decisions through mine locals. They were even used as weapons of fascist attack upon all militant elements inside of the U.M.W.A. or against N.M.U. leaders. Every possible means were used by the U.M.W.A. leaders to capture the youth, thru bribery and boozing, thru adventurist escapades such as the "Night Riders" to excite their imagination, calculated to win them as a reserve of support among the miners.

But just as hitherto the lack of acquaintance with the U.M.W.A. leadership led the young miners to their support, now the lack of U.M.W.A. tradition among the young coal miners, the absence of the corrosive influence has transformed the young miners into the most violent enemies of Lewis, Fagan and Feeney. Disillusioned in the degenerate officialdom of the U.M.W.A. and becoming fast disillusioned in the local and national governments because of their strike-breaking role, the young miners are emerging from the present struggle a tremendous present revolutionary factor to be reckoned with by the coal operators.

The effects of the coal code wage agreement upon the young miners meant a sweeping wage cut for them as they in the main are outside workers and in those categories of labor designated for lower wages by the coal code. A deep resentment and willingness to struggle by the young miners against the coal code and its wage provisions played a large role in the present re-strike movement.

It is these young miners who are becoming a fertile base for the development of the U.M.W.A. opposition based on a program of struggle. It is they who will fight the hardest for the consolidation and continuing of the present strike for a rank and file central strike leadership, for the immediate convening of rank and file district conventions where the young miners will be given full right of expression, for a new agreement drawn up by the miners and minus the discrimination against the young miners.

The U.M.W.A. opposition which is at this moment gathering its forces and consolidating its position within the U.M.W.A. must consider well the tremendous importance of the young miners.

Hand in hand with this must proceed the building of the Young Communist League which must become the instrument of revolutionary expression of the young miners.

gangers, they were not able to speak as soon as the meeting opened from all sides came the voices: "No work until Coke Region goes back."

Our local made good for its mistake. As soon as the opportunity presents itself, we will call Mr. Fagan to an accounting and give him his passport from the U.M.W.A.

of the 20 pickets sent to the hospital had been shot in the back.)

The film does not show the deputies shooting at workers who had fled to the side streets, after the picket line had been smashed.

Graham MacNamee, who never permits an opportunity to pass without sneering at the "Reds" failed to announce, of course, that the deputies were recruited with the aid of the American Legion and had in its ranks a number of football players recruited from neighboring high schools on the plea that they must "defend the N.R.A. against the Reds."

What's really important, though, is the fact that the day before the massacre Miss Evelyn Pitt, Roosevelt's N.R.A. "conciliator" was in Ambridge, demanded of the authorities that they "clear the streets," giving free sway to the deputized thugs who descended upon the Spang-Chalfant strikers and mowed them down.

Announcer MacNamee concluded his little piece with a note of syndicated wistfulness: "Why can't some means be found for avoiding such clashes?"

He should ask Sheriff O'Laughlin, who, a day after the murder, announced (Pittsburgh "Sun-Telegraph") that "we'll continue to shoot picket lines out of existence."

New Revolt Looms As Miners Sense Deception of NRA

National Struggle of Miners Is Struggle Against Slavery in Coal Fields

By SAM WISEMAN

In the past few months we have been witnessing an upsurge of the coal miners in struggles against the miserable conditions to which they have been subjected.

Since April of this year, about 200,000 coal miners have participated in strike struggles of a local, as well as a mass and general character. These strike movements have developed in almost all of the mining fields throughout the country—Western and Central Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Utah, New Mexico, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, etc., as well as the Anthracite, showing the scope of the movement nationally.

At the time of this writing, there are about 60,000 miners still on strike, with over 30,000 in the Fayette County coke region, 20,000 in

the Anthracite, and the strikes in Utah, New Mexico, Indiana and Illinois.

While it is true that the demagoguery around the labor provisions of the N.R.A. gave stimulus to the movement amongst the miners, the real basis to the strike movement is the deep discontent amongst the coal miners against the misery and starvation existing in all coal fields.

The recent strike of the Western and Central Pennsylvania miners was neither initiated nor conducted under the leadership of the official U.M.W.A., but against it. This in spite of the demand for recognition of the U.M.W.A. as the union of the miners, and the fact that Lewis was able to put over the slavery "agreement" against the will of the miners.

Uprise from Below

The whole strike movement definitely expresses an upsurge from below in an attempt to wipe out the miserable conditions and to supplant the Lewis leadership, as well as in many cases the U. M. W. A., with a militant fighting leadership.

Taking advantage of the illusions of the miners in the N.R.A., which existed with tremendous force, before the recent strikes, the weak Lewis leadership has managed to enroll thousands of miners. Especially was this true in the coal fields of Western and Central Pennsylvania.

The miners were partly ready to forget the betrayals of the past, under the hypnotic influence of the "N.R.A. past" and "promises" of the heavens and many miners enrolling with the clear cut intention of holding the local machinery in the hands of the rank and file, were willing to go to bat.

But they did not take long for the miners, in the course of the struggle, to realize that not only was it the Lewis machine of the past, but steeped in treachery even more than in the past.

The coal miners have and are testing the N.R.A. and all its "promises" through the struggle. They are in earnest. The character of the strike movement shows this to be true. The powerful rank and file initiative—the high stage of militancy shown in all of the strikes, in facing gun thugs, militia and military and the resistance of all maneuvers to break their strikes even on the part of the government, is proof of the higher stages in the struggle are to be expected in the near future.

Tens of thousands of miners tricked and maneuvered back into the mines in the last few days are already showing signs of revolt against the "agreement" signed by Lewis, and no doubt will again emerge into a sweeping strike movement. The strike of the Fayette County coke region in spite of the weak leadership still has tremendous vitality, and if given proper guidance and leadership can again become the center of a more powerful strike movement.

In Illinois the coal miners are again reviving their struggle and are determinedly meeting all the forces of the operators including the murderous gun-thugs of the Lewis's.

The coal miners of the Anthracite are marching in struggle for definite improvement in their living conditions, split off from the U.M.W.A.

The miners are in mass revolt against the treacherous Lewis leadership throughout the country. They see in it an agent of the coal operators and the spearhead for the "Blue Eagle," with its sharp claws gripping at the throats of the workers.

Only where the N.M.U. led the struggle or where the miners were able to discard the treacherous reactionary leaders were they able to put up a militant fight. Only through unity of the miners under a militant fighting leadership will the coal miners be able to develop a powerful struggle nationally, and to establish a powerful union with a program of struggle against all the enemies of the miners.

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SHERIFF WAS "VERY SORRY" AFTER HE ORDERED AMBRIDGE MASSACRE

Newsreel Shows Deliberate, Cold-Blooded Attack Upon Steel Strikers; A Few Things the Camera Did Not Record

By SENDER GARLIN

BURGESS P. K. CAUL of Ambridge, Pa., came to a conference of strike leaders of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union on June 5 and bluntly told them:

"Whether you call off the pickets or not, they're coming off. We will find ways of getting them off, I can promise you that!"

That Burgess Caul and the other hirelings of the steel trust kept their promise was convincingly demonstrated when hundreds of armed guards attacked the picket line before the Spang-Chalfant steel plant in Ambridge less than one hour later, killing at least one striker and injuring scores of others.

A photographer for the Pathe News—undoubtedly tipped off in advance—was on the scene and took pictures of the attack. Just a fragment of what the camera recorded is now being shown in movie theatres in various parts of the country (with the probable exception, no doubt, of Allegheny County, Pa.)

ESS than four minutes of rapid-fire action is all there is to the film. Yet, in it is portrayed the technique of the Ludlow Massacre of 1914, the Columbine Slaughter of 1927, the Ford Murders of 1932

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Fight for Wages, Not Beer and Moonshine

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

CLARIDGE, Pa.—The Westmoreland Coal Co. developed a scheme of its own in trying to break the strike. Together with the officials of the U.M.W.A. they have organized a "back to work" celebration with plenty of beer and moonshine. We want wages and a union, was the answer of the miners, and not beer and moonshine. Instead of going to the strike-breaking celebration the miners went on the picket line.

Miners of Westmoreland County are talking about uniting the three districts of Western Pennsylvania (Districts 3, 4 and 5) into one district and to establish sub-districts in place of the present districts. They think this is the best way to eliminate all appointed officials with their high salaries and make it impossible for them to continue to break our strikes. In their place we are planning to elect rank and file officials who will serve for the wages equal to the earnings of the miners and who will serve the interests of the organization and its membership.

What do you miners of Districts 4 and 5 think of this idea?



State troopers, armed with guns and clubs, at the gates of the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, West Virginia, a moment before they launched a gas attack upon pickets. This was one of the many attacks upon steel strikers, of which the one at Ambridge was the bloodiest.

Dinner. Miner's Wife Asks Women to Aid Men on Picket Line

"If This Strike Is Lost Our Conditions Will Be Even Worse; Our Husbands Are Fighting and We Must Help"

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The strike of the coal miners has reached the stage where every woman and every girl must take an active part in it to help our men folk to win better working and living conditions. This is necessary because John L. Lewis and William Feeney, who betrayed us in 1922, are again trying to betray us. This time they are being supported by President Roosevelt and Governor Pinchot.

We can not afford to lose this strike if we are not to starve this coming winter. Last winter many of our men went to work with empty dinner buckets. Thousands of us women went to draw a scrip and buy something to eat. Most of the time we went back with the empty bag. Our children went to school without license, most of them walking almost barefooted in the cold snow. I sent my children barefooted to the school just so that they can get a pint of milk a day. This was the only thing they had to eat.

While our husbands were working in the mines, our children were in the school. We were forced to go on the slate dump to pick the coal. I remember last fall when our children got killed picking coal on the slate dump at Buffington.

While our husbands were working we also had to go to the Welfare and beg for something to eat.

If this strike is lost our conditions will be even worse this coming winter. It is true that a slight increase has been given our husbands in wages. But the increase in prices is such already that we can buy less than before.

Our Husbands Are Fighting
Our husbands know this and that is why they are fighting so hard. But we women can help them greatly in their fight. We can go with them on the picket line and stop every scab from entering the mines. We can go with them to the welfare and fight for relief. Our active participation in the strike will double the strength of the picket line and demonstrations for relief. It will also increase the spirit of our men.

Lock how are the women fighting in Utah and New Mexico where the miners are striking under the leadership of the National Miners Union. When the help was needed not only did the women take an active part but they organized a school strike which helped to force the release of the leaders and also win the strike in several mines.

We in Pennsylvania can do just as good a job as the women did in Utah and New Mexico.



In the Home

The banquet to Mayor Nygard was a real red-hot affair. For enthusiasm I have not seen the like since the send-off of the marchers to Washington in regard to the Scottsboro case. The skit presented by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre was the cat's whisker, all right. (Don't ask me about the food—I didn't notice. I ate an olive and a piece of prune cake.) Well, this skit, as I was saying before I so rudely interrupted myself, contained a refreshing selection of songs the last line of which goes, "—of Solomon, LeGuardia, O'Brien and McKee!"

And now, after that, I'll print a perfectly gorgeous recipe sent in by Comrade Natalie G. It is for Russian Stuffed Cabbage.

Medium sized head of cabbage
One-half to one pound of chopped meat
Two or three cups of boiled rice
One onion
Seasoning, butter, cheese.

Brown a chopped onion in butter or fat, add the meat and cook until meat is done. Mix with the boiled rice, salt, and pepper. Drop the cabbage into boiling salted water for about five minutes, or long enough to loosen the outside leaves slightly. Take out, cool, start folding back the leaves without breaking them, as you would opening a book. Fold about six or eight layers are folded back, scoop out the rest of the cabbage and chop it fine. In the cavity place meat and rice. Start folding back the leaves, placing a spoonful of meat and rice between each leaf. When all the leaves are back and the cabbage is whole again, tie it up with a string, put into a baking dish, put the left over chopped cabbage around it, butter the whole thing and bake it. If you like cheese either sprinkle a little on top or make cheese sauce and pour over it, but it makes it too rich for some people, and is very good without it.

And speaking about that banquet again, in case a dash of gossip is allowed in this column, Mother Bloor and Tom Mann were there at the same table, and it had all the earmarks of a serious flirtation.

Croutons: Cut stale bread into 1-3 inch slices, remove crusts and spread slices thinly with butter. Cut into 1-2 inch cubes, put in pan, and bake until delicately brown; or they may be fried in melted butter, turning frequently so that all sides may be equally browned.

I think I should advise our readers, in regard to the order of meals in our menus, that most workers in factories or in large cities are not home at noon, therefore, the families being together only in the morning and evening, the dinner must be eaten in the evening.

Also, those workers who are confined to desks or machines find that the monotony makes one very drowsy after a heavy meal. These workers carry a lunch or have a light lunch in a restaurant—or for economic reasons, have none at all.

Letters Describe Bosses' Terror and Discrimination Against Negro Workers

Negroes Beaten for Protesting at Discrimination

CLEARWATER, Pa.—Clearwater has a population of approximately 8,000. Fruit growing and tourism are the main industries of this section. Both of these industries are seasonal. The season lasts approximately six to seven months of the year. Business men manage to make profits enough during the working season to last them the remainder of the year. The Negroes were so insignificant that they can hardly exist while working, let alone keeping themselves alive after the season is over.

The Negroes who are paid still less than the white workers during the working season, are actually facing starvation after the tourists have departed. All that is left to the unemployed is to apply for relief to the city welfare.

Appeal to Washington
The discrimination against the Negroes has proved more than they can bear. The Negroes became completely fed up and during the last presidential election campaign, they decided to inform Washington of their conditions, assuming that Washington will take an interest in their conditions, at least during the election campaign period.

The Negroes who are paid still less than the white workers during the working season, are actually facing starvation after the tourists have departed. All that is left to the unemployed is to apply for relief to the city welfare.

Beaten Twice
The lynchers waited until the Negroes regained consciousness, then they repeated the beatings all the time telling them, "This will teach you to complain to Washington." When they had beaten the Negroes into unconsciousness a second time, they left them.

It is obvious that the act of the lynchers was designed to terrorize the whole Negro community. The lynchers failed to achieve their aim. The Negro workers became more determined than ever to carry on their struggle against Jim-Crowism, starvation and lynch terror.

Having learned for the first time of a movement which fights for Negro rights, they enthusiastically adopted the new idea that was brought to them and became interested in joining the organized movement of white and Negro workers.

Baltimore Workers in Big Protest; Demand Death to the Lynchers
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Over 1,000 Negro workers gathered in the Plaza Wednesday in protest demonstration against the lynching of George Armwood, and the attempt of Gov. Ritchie and other State officials to rush Euel Lee to the gallows. The demonstration was arranged before the lynching of Armwood, to support the delegation which left this morning for Annapolis to demand executive clemency for Lee. The demonstrators demanded death to the lynchers of Armwood, and the officials who aided the lynchers.

Wednesday's brutal lynching on the Eastern Shore was dramatized by the appearance of a truck in the demonstration, with a Negro worker with a noose around his neck and an imitation gallows underneath him.

Ten thousand signatures of white and Negro workers and sympathizers had been collected for presentation to Gov. Ritchie in behalf of Euel Lee.

Provoke, Eject Negro Workers in May Day Case in Monticello
MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Vicious provocation against Negro sympathizers and difficulty in selecting a jury marked the opening of the trial before Justice of the Peace Fox last week of I. Jatzowitz on charges growing out of the May First demonstration, which was brutally attacked by the police. When Negro workers resented the insults and provocation, they were ordered out of court, although the court took no action against the provokers.

Two five-hour sessions netted only four jurors. The difficulty in obtaining jurors willing to aid in the frame-up of Jatzowitz has enraged the prosecution and the local bosses. Evidence is accumulating of police attempts to instigate an outbreak. In addition to provocation of Negroes, the tires on automobiles of friends and sympathizers were punctured while parked near the court house.

Malleable Casting Co. Can't Use Men Over 40
CLEVELAND, O.—An unemployed worker, who has been out of work for three years and who is walking around with stripes every day looking for work, was fired by the Malleable Casting Co. After he was examined by the doctor, the doctor told him that the company could not use him because his heart is too big. The man is only 40 years old and has a family. The doctor told him that the best thing for him to do is to go to the Good Will Industry and learn to make baskets.

You can see, comrades, that this is capitalist justice and Roosevelt's "New Deal!"

Negro Workers Segregated in Cincinnati "Dog Houses"

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Here in the steel division at College Hill, where the Negro workers have been segregated from the white workers, who live a stone's throw from the sub-division, a stranger will soon distinguish the Negro homes from the homes of the white.

A street and an unkempt park divide the two sections. On one side you will see dog houses called homes, where 700 families live. In the white section they have water, gas and electric, while in the Negro section only one-sixth of the families have such luxuries.

Our aim here is to make the workers understand that their miserable condition is not heaven-sent, but is the fault of the system.

STAMFORD, Conn.—The Friends of the Soviet Union of Stamford contributed \$3 toward the \$40,000 drive. "Please include this in the amount sent in by the Stamford section," asks the secretary of the F. S. U. Branch.

Letters from Our Readers

DON'T FILE YOUR "DAILIES"—GIVE THEM AWAY
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
The question has come up as to whether workers should leave copies of the "Daily" and pamphlets in the subway trains and other places where workers congregate. A good many of my acquaintances and friends buy the "Daily" and all the pamphlets, read them, and then file them away in their cellars. This seems foolish as many workers should be introduced to our literature and the best way of doing it, is to leave it where workers may come across it.

It was not so very long ago that I knew very little about the movement in spite of my class-consciousness and I would know just as much now if some comrade had not given me a copy of the "Daily." That single copy has led me to become a subscriber to your paper and made me a regular visitor to the Workers' Book Shop.

Please let me have your opinion.
S. B.
(You answer the question yourself, comrade, when you say you would not have known more about the movement if someone had not handed you a copy of the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker and all our literature should get into the hands of the greatest possible number of workers. It is best to give the Daily Worker and other literature directly to a worker. If that is not possible, it should be left in places where workers congregate and are sure to find it.—Editor.)

POSTERS FOR "DAILY"
Cicero, Ill.
Comrade Editor:
I heard Comrade Hathaway reporting about changing the Daily Worker to six pages and asking the readers for suggestions as to how to make the "Daily" best understandable to the worker readers, he reported that 1,000 letters with suggestions were received.

Comrade Hathaway's report thrilled me and my conclusion was that we are stronger today than at any time in the past.

I am a constant reader of the "Daily" since its beginning. Also was a reader of the papers during the protest demonstration against the lynching of George Armwood, and the attempt of Gov. Ritchie and other State officials to rush Euel Lee to the gallows. The demonstration was arranged before the lynching of Armwood, to support the delegation which left this morning for Annapolis to demand executive clemency for Lee. The demonstrators demanded death to the lynchers of Armwood, and the officials who aided the lynchers.

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Ten thousand signatures of white and Negro workers and sympathizers had been collected for presentation to Gov. Ritchie in behalf of Euel Lee.

Workers in Mid and Far West Rally to Defense of "Daily"
NEW YORK.—From the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, class-conscious workers and workers' organizations are rallying to the defense of the Daily Worker by supporting the \$40,000 Drive, upon whose success the life of the "Daily" depends.

Los Angeles has pledged to raise \$1,000 in cash by November 7th, and in conducting an intensive campaign for subscriptions for the "Daily" in the West.

The editors of the Rodo Shim-bun, of San Francisco, contributed \$100 to the drive. The Rodo Shim-bun, Calif., sent \$2. A group of workers in Oakland, Calif., sent \$3.50.

A \$5 donation was sent by the National Lumber Workers Union, of Seattle, Wash., with a letter enclosing an emergency resolution by this militant union calling on all workers to put the Drive over the top. The Trade Union Unity League of Spokane, Wash., sent \$1.50.

Mrs. Frances Miller, Boseman, Montana, sent 40 cents, with a letter telling about the poverty of the workers in that territory. Shane Ridge Finnish Federation, Columbus, Ohio, sent \$2.

H. E. Manuel, Royalton, Tex., sent \$10 "to help carry on the fight." A picnic held at Tampa, Fla., where terror reigns against the workers, netted \$10.50 for the "Daily." A Negro worker in Ayer, N. C., sent 25 cents. From Arkansas came an anonymous contribution of \$1. The contributor writes that he was at one time a member of that "joke Socialist Party."

Theodore Sites, of Chicago, Ill., collecting funds for the "Daily" calls on all Rumanian workers in the United States to help the "Daily" and its fellow Rumanian comrades, C. Cojorean, J. Domnariu, Detroit; N. Hofman, Cleveland; J. M. Burja, Milwaukee; D.

Anthracite Union Heads Use Miners To Get NRA OK

Mislead Strike and Try to Keep Miners from Fighting for Better Conditions

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—Twenty thousand anthracite coal miners in the Glen Alden Coal Co., the biggest company in the anthracite area, have gone on strike. The strike was called by the Anthracite Miners Union of Pennsylvania, led by Rinaldo Cappellini and Thomas Maloney. The pressure of the rank and file members of this union, forced the spreading of the strike from the Hudson Co., and Penn Anthracite Co.

The Anthracite union was organized several months ago, after the United Mine Workers of America led by the John Boylan machine, was unable longer to control the miners. Cappellini and Maloney were called in to organize the new union to prevent militant rank and file action under the leadership of the Rank and File Opposition. The spread of the strike to Glen Alden was delayed by Cappellini as long as possible to crush the workers' militancy.

Cappellini and Maloney tried their best to sell out the Hudson and Penn anthracite strikes. Cappellini and Maloney told the miners to fight for recognition of their new union first, then later they would fight for the conditions. This was a ploy to divide the miners into two groups, one group fighting for recognition for the U. M. W. of A. and the other group fighting for the A. M. of P., and both of the union leaderships trying to prove to the coal operators and the N.R.A. that the miners' forces are most capable of misleading the miners.

Cappellini Misled Strike
Maloney and Cappellini first called the Penn Anthracite Co. miners out on strike for recognition of the new union and reinstatement of 25 miners who were discharged for joining the new union. Conditions were completely forgotten; no demands were raised for the unemployed or employed miners. The miners in the Hudson Coal Co. collieries at Jermyn and Gravity Slope came out on strike demanding:

- 1) The colliery rate sheet rates to be paid for all mining, mechanical mining the same as hand mining.
- 2) Not to load over two cars per man per shift.
- 3) Home town miners to get the preference of jobs.

At this time Schuster, the secretary of the new union, issued a statement in the press telling the Hudson Coal Co. miners and all miners except the Penn Anthracite miners to stay at work. This was a maneuver to neutralize the strike for conditions and keep it a fight for the recognition of the new union.

When the Hudson Coal Co. miners came out on strike Joe Dougher, the leader of the rank and file opposition of District No. 1, mobilized the miners of Archbald into a mass meeting of three local unions, Local 1632, Local 1707 and Local 925, and raised the demands of:

- 1) The colliery rate sheet rates to be paid for all mining, mechanical mining the same as hand mining.
- 2) Not over two cars per shift per man.
- 3) Home town miners to get the preference of jobs.
- 4) The opening of all collieries with a guarantee of 40 weeks' work per year by cutting down the hours, with the same pay.

AND SAD NEWS!
Comrades, the drive is lagging. Not enough coming in. Bills expire. No money to pay them with. The capitalists demand payment. Morgan won't give the "Daily" any dough. Dry-bones Mellon won't. It's up to you, workers! The "Daily" fights for you! Fight for it with your nickels, dimes, half dollars and dollars! Rush your donation today to Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Philly Nurses Hold Hunger Strike for Better and More Eats
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The nurses are on the war path, too. Girl nurses and attendants at the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases have started a food strike at the institution. They refuse to eat until the food served becomes better. We go! food "in small quantities, and with poor quality," they stated.

Woolworth Is Source of Many Sweatshops
NEW YORK.—The Woolworth Co. has at last been decorated with the blazing order of the Blue Buzzer. This company has earned this emblem for refusing to allow former employees under contract to obtain employment once they leave, of their own accord or otherwise.

This powerful organization has actually ruined countless thousands of small manufacturers who tried to make goods for them with slave workers, so that Woolworth's could undersell every other independent merchant in every town that they were located in.

Many Woolworth girls are compelled to go to their work even without breakfast in the morning or lunch at noon time.

Dental Fakery
We publish the following letter for the benefit of our readers:
"Dear Comrade Luttinger:—Your exposure of faddists, cultists, chiropractors, naturopaths and other quacks to the medical profession who prey upon the workers, leads me to write a few words on the quacks, advertisers and 'ethical' dentists, who sell 'gold bricks' to workers at so much per.

"One well known gentleman of this species is using the radio to advertise himself and his wares. He has applied the method of the bosses in the conduct of his practice, that is, mass production. He employs about 10 dentists whom he mercilessly ex-

Helping Dr. Luttinger to Win
A. Nelson \$ 1.00
Previous total \$31.11
Total to date \$32.11

WHAT A WORLD!



By Michael Gold

I AM glad to see that our Doctor has accepted the challenge to a competition for funds for the Daily Worker.

There has already been some response to the appeal in this column, and I would advise Dr. Luttinger to get busy, or find himself behind in the race.

As I have said, I do not expect to win. If anyone is betting on this contest, I would advise him to accept nothing less than three to one on Doctor Luttinger.

This doesn't mean that the race is over. Not by a long shot. Doctor Luttinger will know he has been in a scrap. And who can tell: poetry may come in at the finish line, and beat science by a nose.

Lloyd's Insurance

SERIOUSLY, though, I am grateful to those comrades who have already responded. Keeping the Daily Worker alive is one of the major tasks of the movement today. We are passing through a stormy transition period leading to the most colossal events in the history of the world.

At Lloyd's, you may have noticed, they now offer odds of two to one that a world war will arrive within 18 months.

Lloyd's is the famous insurance agency of London, England, where for a century business men have gone to cover their risks. Lloyd's will insure you (that is to say, bet with you) on anything—shipwreck, tornado, drought, rain, disease. Violinists insure their fingers; acrobats their muscles; movie actresses their complexion; bootleggers bet on high-jacking; business men on tariffs, or what not. They will quote odds on anything; and Lloyd's generally wins. When they offer two to one on war in 18 months it is definite they have authoritative information.

The Daily Worker is the only daily newspaper in the United States now fighting against war, fascism, race discrimination, and for real trade unions, not the company unionism of Nira.

The Daily Worker is our insurance against the vast injustice done daily to the American workers of hand and brain. We need it; it is our only source of true information in this troubled period. Every day that the Daily Worker lives means that more Americans have learned what schemes and plots are being laid against us by the Big Shots who rule Wall Street and Washington.

Some Responses

HERE are the first blows struck by readers of this column to keep the flag of the Daily Worker flying above the storm-clouds. I again give my sincere thanks to all these comrades.

Writes "Louis": "I've always wanted to write you, and here's a chance to say it with a dollar bill. Lots of luck to the 'Daily!'"

Another comrade named Frank Schmidt, of New York, says: "Due to the fact that I have been unemployed for a long period of time, I have not been able to support the Daily Worker as I would like to. But enclosed is a dollar for the only working-class daily, the only paper that tells the truth every day. Long live the 'Daily!'"

Dick Crowley writes: "The other day, according to the New York Times, some Portuguese peasants on seeing a meteoric shower thought the stars were falling. They rushed to the church and the priests organized processions and lit candles. Two hours later the stars stopped falling, showing the power of religious processions on astronomy. Who says the church doesn't take advantage of ignorance? Here's a dollar toward your thousand."

Evan Schenck of Brooklyn is a comrade with a real sense of humor. He encloses a dollar, and says: "Your challenge is magnificent. I am very fond of Dr. Luttinger, yet I would like to see what you write on constipation. So I am sending 49 cents for your side of the competition, and 51 cents to the credit of Dr. Luttinger. Long live the 'Daily!'"

Sam Backson of Syracuse, N. Y.: "A few days ago you rightly pointed out to Comrade Pat the role that proletarian literature should and does play in the class struggle. It rekindles our spirit, and the worker carries on. I have seen the appeal on the first page for weeks, but am ashamed to say your appeal seemed to wake me up for the first time. I hope Ed Newhouse enters this contest, and makes it three-cornered. I am contributing to your column, not that I don't like my spinach. I enclose a 25 cent (non-rubber) and here's hoping the hay fever, diet, baseball, football and all other fans start to call and raise so fast you'll have to double the ante."

Dr. Boris Stasheff of the Bronx prefers literature to science, he says, and sends \$2 to back up the Daily Worker. And another comrade, J. M. K., sends 25 cents from Detroit, with a note saying: "But I also like the health column—our Doctor is O.K."

A Long Way to Go

A FEW days ago a sum of \$31 was acknowledged on this page. It was interesting to note that the girls in a dress shop had got together and made a collection. These shop collections are a wonderful means of education, as well as money-raising. Thanks, girls.

So the total to date is over \$40. Not so bad for little over a week. But it's still a long way to Tipperary and that \$1,000.

Humor?

THERE have been a few objections that this competition has too frivolous an air for so serious an object as saving the Daily Worker. Really, some comrades have come to believe that anyone who smiles is deviating. But in the darkest days of the Russian Revolution our great leader Lenin knew how to laugh. You can't run a mass movement only on horror stories; you must teach the masses hope and courage; and even how to joke in this dark inferno we live in. It is good for the morale.

But smile, frown or curse; it's all the same, so long as you help the Daily Worker!

Helping Michael Gold to Win

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. J. I. G. \$1.00, Previous Total \$42.94, TOTAL TO DATE \$43.94

Los Angeles, Calif. CELEBRATE WORKERS' OCTOBER with the United Front Conference for the Celebration of the 16th Anniversary of Russian Revolution Nov. 7th 8 p. m.—Mason Thea., 172 S. Bway. Tickets 25 Cents Rebel Players — International Chorus — Speakers

Young Rebel Poet Issues His First Volume of Verse

By ALAN CALMER

WHEN THE SIRENS BLOW AND OTHER POEMS, by Leonard Spier. With a Foreword by Jack Conroy. Haglund, Publisher, 26c.

Leonard Spier is one of a number of minor poets who are working and sweating to lay the foundations of a proletarian poetry in America. In little literary magazines reaching a limited audience and in the workers' press, they are trying to hammer out little epics of the class struggle, are trying to shape the deeds of the revolutionary movement into poetic material. Although much of their effort shows the effect of unskilled labor, they are doing some valuable spadework.

Spier's pioneer contributions—which have appeared in "Left," "New Force," "Rebel Poet," as well as the "Daily" and "Young Worker"—have just been collected in the fifth Rebel Poet booklet to come out of the Midwest. They extend from poems with a big subject like "China Gone Red" and "Song to Red India" to narratives of a single worker like "Comrade at the Rear." They include not only songs of "turmoil" but also "quieter interludes" in the life of a revolutionary poet.

But most of these poems seem to lack the poetic spark and critical discipline found in an outstanding booklet of revolutionary verse like "We Gather Strength." Accordingly, when Spier tries to soar too high, his verse is usually dragged down by uneven poetic baggage, is kept from ascending by a shortage of fresh poetic imagery. On the other hand, when he contents himself with a simple depiction of simple things, the result is very satisfying. "Comrade at the Rear" is an example of what Spier can do. It is an unadorned but effective description of a rank and file worker who collects money in the shop during lunch-time. We wish we had the space to quote it here.

Occasionally, even in his more ambitious projects, Spier pens simple yet stirring stanzas—like this one from "China Gone Red":

We rejoice in the old who shall live to behold the glory of China. For the young who shall bend back the darkness and end the sorrows of China.

Sometimes a particularly excellent theme helps to elevate his verse, as in the title poem. "When the Sirens Blow (A War Poem for Working Women)":

What will you do when the sirens blow, You who have tolled? When the whips of woe cry hurry and go, Will you dare to defy them, dare to say no? The sirens of war shall soon be calling You on to the valleys of filth and slaughter— You who have raised him through slavery and strife With the tears and the years and the sweat of your life, What will you do?

Often there is a fine idea which is not handled well enough—as in "Book note": Russia is a book of poems (read it, comrades, read it), 160,000,000 songs to the goddess of man and the goodness of woman!

An interesting section of the booklet consists of translations from the Hungarian, including the famous poem by Antal Hidas which was written as an answer to the question, "What would you do if a war was declared against the Soviet Union?"

Noted Actors to Attend Theatre Ball, November 4

NEW YORK—Guests of honor at the Theatre Ball, which the Theatre Union is giving on Nov. 4 at Webster Hall, will include Nancy Carroll, Clissie Loftis, Stella Adler, Mary Morris, Mary Blair, Ross McClelland, Lois Davidson, Molly Picon, Jacob Ben Ami, Lloyd Nolan, and Victor Killian, who will appear in the costumes of their favorite roles.

Round Table Discussion at Theatre Club Tomorrow

NEW YORK—Prominent theatre people will present their impressions of the "Theatre Night" held at City College last Sunday at the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, 42 E. 12th St., at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

RAISE THEIR QUOTA

The Peabody Unit, Peabody, Mass., was supposed to raise \$11. It raised \$25, and is still collecting for the "Daily." This is what you can call hitting the capitalist class right square in the face!

Comrades of all organizations and all you who are collecting for the "Daily!" Don't hold on the money you collect. Rush it to the "Daily" as you get it. Help us pay imminent bills!

Class Content of Jazz Music

By CHARLES EDWARD SMITH

BECAUSE I believe that the conclusions on jazz music published in Michael Gold's column recently have not been as clear-cut as possible I have been permitted to contribute a brief outline on the subject. Jazz is not widely understood, especially insofar as concerns the class relations on which it is based.

In his column Comrade Gold stated that jazz music like St. Louis Blues were of the "folk-quality" and continued, "But that's not jazz; that's the African nation; and if there were a way to separate African art from American commercialism I'd be glad to say anywhere that I liked African music, because I greatly do." There is such a way—it is the way of Marxian analysis. It is important, first of all, to emphasize Dale Curnuttan's remark (published in the Daily Worker) that "jazz grew out of the Negro reaction to white chauvinism." This reflects an historically correct analysis: jazz is American and compositions such as St. Louis Blues are American and not of "the African nation." Comrade Gold has only to perceive that African and American folk music represent different bases of production to see that an African label cannot be slapped onto an American product. A Marxian analysis begins with an examination of class relations.

Jazz has its roots in the oppressive measures of southern plantation owners against the Negro masses. It is specifically a folk music in derivation. The Negro brought his own folk music from Africa. It was this folk music, modified by English folk songs, hymns, and early American tunes, that gave birth to the Negro spirituals—not the emaciated versions recorded by harmony quartets, but the spirituals as sung in the South, with their African heritage of polyphonic harmonies and complex rhythms. With the passing of the 14th amendment the status of the Negro in the South changes. Instead of a slave in the eyes of the world, he became an enslaved serf and proletarian. (cf. Resolution on the Negro Question in the United States) What was the music of the serf (share-cropper) and worker? Again, the spirituals. Next the work songs, the first songs in America to have a proletarian content, expressing clearly and with profound sincerity the state of oppression of the American Negro. From the beginning the music of the American Negro influenced popular music. "Turkey in the Straw" derives from a piece called "O' Jim Crow." Both in melody and rhythm its source is the folk music of the American Negro. It was only in this century, however, simultaneously with the exploitation of spirituals and the spirituals that jazz came into being. Thus it was as recently as 1910-20 that Negro folk music was welded with popular music and—the blues were born!

The blues brought with them from the American Negro music not only the musically famous "blue" notes, but also the distinctive word-quality of folk music, as a comparison of spirituals and blues will show. Handy's Beale St. Blues exhibits very nicely the transition from spirituals and work songs to blues and jazz. (Few of those who dance to this tune realize that it is an anti-prohibition song.)

Hardly were the blues introduced by men of diverse racial backgrounds. Handy, Clarence and Spencer Williams, Russel Robinson, Rapallo, Callahan, La Rocca, Biederbecke, etc.—

than their spontaneous folk quality became continued in the realm of jazz by the term not. Thus applied equally to slower and to very fast stumps. It referred not to tempo but to quality. Applied to a composer, singer, instrumentalist or band, it meant that the product turned out to be an original and sincere expression as well as being musically competent. Hot distinguished (though hot is not always played there, one must admit) as differentiated from the sweet jazz played in Central Park Casino for the edification of debutants. Hot began with the jug and washboard bands of the South, the hot ad lib chorus corresponding to the extemporizing of Negro folk singers. White men who played hot—introducing the blues and the ad lib chorus—were chauvinistically termed "white niggers" and were proud of this categorization which classed them with the best folk musicians of the country.

The hot element in jazz was then continued to be an isolated phenomenon. This phenomenon has its basis in the class struggle, for jazz aims to be genuinely the folk expression of a people. It has its roots in the denial to the American Negro of "the right of self-determination." However, it is exclusively Negro music neither in origin nor in expression. To assert this would certainly be to fall into an extremist error.

Photo Show Postponed Until November 15th

NEW YORK—"America Today," the photo exhibit planned by the Workers Film and Photo League, 220 East 14th St., has been postponed to Nov. 15 to allow time for mounting and hanging an exhibit even more extensive and complete than was at first expected.

"Photographers all over the country are responding to the League's appeal for pictures of America Today," according to S. Greenblatt, chairman of the exhibition committee. "But many more are needed. We need pictures from North, South and West, pictures of industry, of farming, of unemployment, misery, stagnation, reforestation camps, child labor, political speakers, the 'New Deal' pictures of struggle, strikes, picket lines, demonstrations. The scope is limitless. We cannot have too many pictures; we can use pictures of any size.

"We urge photographers to send their prints immediately to the Workers Film and Photo League, 220 E. 14th St., where they will be mounted and prepared for exhibition."

BRONX-SATURDAY

SOCIAL at Comcourse Progressive Club, 238 E. 174th St. Dancing, Entertainment, music, prizes. Admission free. RUSSIAN CABARET NIGHT, Entertainment and Dance at Paradise Manor, 11 W. 14th St. Admission 35c. AUSTRIAN HOP given by the Inter-Youth Club, 1304 25th St. Hot Jazz band. Entertainment, refreshments. Admission 35c. SPAGHETTI PARTY AND DANCE at Tremont Progressive Club, 1961 Prospect Ave. Admission free.

Barbusse To Be Greeted in Chicago By Workers, Writers, and Educators

CHICAGO, Ill.—Besides speaking at a mass meeting on Monday evening, Oct. 23, in the Chicago Coliseum, Henri Barbusse, famous French author of Under Fire, has many other speaking dates scheduled. Today the John Reed Club will hold a banquet for him at the Chicago Women's Club, 72 E. 11th St. Tomorrow the P.E.N. Club, an exclusive group of Chicago writers and newspapermen, has invited him to luncheon at the Casino Club, 195 E. Delaware Place. On Monday

WHAT'S ON Saturday Manhattan

CONCERT AND DANCE at New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Celebrating the opening of the Harlem Workers School. Elaborate Program. Large Dance Orchestra. Tickets 40c. In advance 25c. Workers School and Friends of Workers School. DANCE given by Trade Union Daily Club at Downtown Branch P.E.U., at 235 E. 13th Street near 2nd Ave. Admission 25c. HARRY STOLLERS and his Mad Musicians. What a Band! Snappy Entertainment. New Dance Group. Wally Contest. at 235 E. 13th Street near 2nd Ave. Admission 25c. CONCERT AND PIANO RECITAL. Tessa Blum, international scholarship winner. N.S.I. String Quartet. Program of Bach, Beethoven, Ravel, Brahms. National Student League, 253 5th Ave., at 8:30 P.M. Admission 25c. DANCE at Washington Heights Workers Center, at 193 St. Good jazz band. Admission 20 cents.

Brooklyn

CONCERT AND DANCE given by Talpoos B. L.L.D. at 251 Wycoff St. at 8:30 P.M. Guest speaker, Williams Burroughs. CONCERT AND DANCE at Beach Beach Workers Club, 87 Bay 29th St., at 8:30 P.M. Fine program. given by Women's Council 33 at 2006 7th St. Chow Mein, entertainment. Admission 20c. CONCERT AND DANCE given by Hinesdale Workers Youth Club, 313 Hinesdale St., at 8 P.M. Chorus, Violin Solo, Accordion Solo, etc. CONCERT AND BAR given by Womans Council 18 at 1143 Lenox Road. DANCE AND CONCERT given by Youth Builders, I.W.O. No. 467 at 1009 Withrop St., at 8:30 P.M. Admission 15c. AN EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT at 4100 43rd Ave. Sunday, 2 P.M. given by Redfale B. L.L.D. for Shoe Strikers Relief Fund. Music, Games and Singing.

Sunday

COMMUNIST ELECTION MEETING. "The Cause of the Present Election" by Bernard S. Deutsch, Fusion Party; Milton Solomon, Democratic Party; Nathan Strauss Jr., Republican Party; Communist Party, at American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place, at 8:30 P.M. DANCE given by International Progressive Club on "N.R.A. What it means to the American Worker" at 486 Kings Highway. ROBERT HAMILTON, foreign editor of Daily Worker will lecture on "Who Buried the Russian Revolution?" at 486 Kings Highway. LECTURE by A. Wagenbluch on "Who Buried the Russian Revolution?" at 486 Kings Highway. HARLEM WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM will lecture by George Lamb on "The New Education in the Soviet Union, 200 W. 135th St. Room 214A, at 4 P.M. Admission free. CLASS in "Political Economy" given by Oakley Johnson at 501 West 161st Street, at 11 A.M. OPEN FORUM at Headquarters, Post

AMUSEMENTS

Advertisement for 'THE RED-HEAD' THEATRE featuring 'Poil de Carotte' and other theatrical works. Includes details about showtimes and ticket prices.

Political cartoon titled 'The Old Illusions Stick' by QUIRT. It depicts a man being framed by officials and a group of leaders, with a speech bubble stating: 'YOUR SON SPOILED A VERY NICE SELL OUT OF A STRIKE THAT WAS ARRANGED BY THE OFFICIALS AND—' and another stating: 'AF. OFL. LEADERS. THIS STRIKE ALSO EXPOSED THE N.R.A. THEREFORE JIM WAS FRAMED.' The cartoon concludes with the man being put in a grave, stating: 'THE ONLY WAY TO FREE HIM IS THROUGH MASS PROTEST, LEGAL HELP AND A COMPLETE EXPOSURE OF THE FRAME-UP. IF YOU RELY ON HIS INNOCENCE TO FREE HIM YOU COMMIT A GRAVE ERROR.' A speech bubble from the man in the grave says: 'WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED DIFFERENTLY WE ARE FOLLOWING THAT ADVICE—GOOD NIGHT!!!'

Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

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Soviet Recognition

THE diplomatic negotiations looking towards recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States is an acknowledgment of the achievements of the Soviet Union, of its stability and its policies of peace. All militant workers throughout the United States who have constantly worked and fought for recognition, will rejoice on the occasion of this victory for the Soviet Union.

American imperialism, one of the bitterest enemies of the victorious proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union, one of the chief instigators of war against the Soviet Union, is forced to take steps to extend diplomatic recognition. British, Japanese and French imperialism, for some time have already taken this step, without in the least slackening their preparations for war. Japanese imperialism, whose recognition is of long standing, is at this very moment seeking to provoke war.

Why does the Roosevelt regime at this time open diplomatic conversations?

The downward sweep of capitalist economy in the United States, the collapse of the N.R.A. as a promised solution for the capitalist crisis, is making Wall Street scour the world for markets. The Soviet Union peacefully building Socialism is ready to open trade relations with the United States as it already has with other capitalist powers. The Roosevelt regime now grasps for this market. That the foremost imperialist power stands ready to open diplomatic and trade relations, is powerful testimony to the stability, the strength and Socialist advances of the U.S.S.R.

At the same time, in the rapid preparation for imperialist war, the Roosevelt regime while arming itself for war, spouts phrases and engineers maneuvers to give the appearance of peaceful intent. Recognition of the U.S.S.R., which is contemplated, is a peace maneuver that does not lessen one jot the rapid moves to war on the part of Wall Street.

The Roosevelt regime, through the Wall Street bankers supports the Hitler dictatorship in its anti-Soviet war thrusts. While antagonistic to Japan, the United States seeks to provoke a war of Japan against the Soviet Union to weaken both, and then to hammer out the united front of all the imperialists against their main and implacable enemy—the victorious proletarian revolution symbolized by the U.S.S.R.

While recognition would open the way for trade relations, which together with loans would provide a market for some of the overproduced commodities in the United States, it by no means offers a solution for the corroding capitalist crisis.

The chief conflict in the present-day world is between the system of advancing Socialism and of decaying world capitalism. The foremost representative of crisis-ridden capitalism, the United States, is now forced to step aside from its traditional policy of non-recognition and undertake diplomatic negotiations with the workers' fatherland.

All workers while greeting this achievement of the Soviet Union should realize that now, more than ever, they must be prepared to resist the trend toward Fascism and war developed by the imperialist nations, particularly the United States. They must, now more than ever, be on their guard ready to defend the Soviet Union against all its enemies.

LaGuardia Relief

"I PLEDGE myself," says F. H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion candidate for Mayor, "that the unemployed in this city, both married and single, will get adequate relief according to scientific, humane standards."

What is this "scientific standard"? In Pennsylvania food was provided to the unemployed amounting to about two cents a meal. Governor Pinchot invited Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to dine on one of the "scientific meals." The first lady considered the meal "scientific and adequate." Medical Associations have estimated as "scientific" the starvation rations of 50 cents a day per family now being distributed. New York's unemployed relief has at no time been considered by government officials as inadequate. And LaGuardia makes no proposal as to a definite sum for the unemployed, but continues to make the hazy promise of giving "adequate and scientific" starvation rations.

Why the sudden embrace of the unemployed by this capitalist politician? Has he suddenly discovered the plight of the millions of jobless?

The Fusion candidate was a member of Congress when the two national hunger marches converged on Washington in 1931 and 1932. He was a member of Congress when the hundreds of delegates representing millions of workers raised their voices in the demand for immediate winter relief and for the adoption of unemployment insurance as a federal law. The hunger marchers were brutally attacked, they were not even permitted to enter the city last December, but were kept starving on the outskirts of the capital. LaGuardia's voice was heard then. It was in unison with the rest of the bosses' representatives in howling against those who dared to make demands for the right to live.

But now LaGuardia proposes a nine-point program. Many of his points are a perversion of the demands raised on numerous occasions by the unemployed. In his first point he "pledges" to provide "adequate relief, including some cash." The unemployed are not to get cash relief with the right to buy anything they desire, but a continued ration with a few pennies in cash—and this is only a promise. If LaGuardia is desirous of giving cash to the unemployed, then he would support and fight for unemployment insurance, which would assure the jobless cash relief. But he is bitterly opposed to it.

Where will the money come from for the unemployed? LaGuardia is emphatically opposed to raising taxes on the Wall Street bankers. He is in full agreement with Governor Lehman's measures adopted at yesterday's special session of the legislature not to touch an additional penny from the members of the Stock Exchange.

LaGuardia's whole program is no different than the one now carried out by Mayor O'Brien; it is no different than Governor Lehman's program in the state; no different than the program of Roosevelt, and is the same as every one of the other capitalist candidates.

Whither the N.R.A.?

TUESDAY night's meeting at the St. Nicholas Arena on "The N.R.A. and Growing Class Battles," with Earl Browder and C. A. Hathaway as the reporters, is a meeting of more than ordinary significance.

Party unit meetings have been called off, and all Party members are urged to come directly to the Arena. In addition all active workers, non-Party as well as Party members, from the trade unions and other militant workers' organizations are invited to attend.

This meeting will be devoted to a serious and thorough examination of the new developments under the N.R.A.

THE program of economic recovery supposedly embodied in the N.R.A. has clearly collapsed. The purchasing power of the masses, as promised by Roosevelt, has not increased. On the contrary it has declined. As a result the artificially stimulated "upturn," starting in March, ended in July. Since then the trend of production has been sharply downward, resulting in almost universal part-time work and a new wave of lay-offs.

The illusions of the workers and farmers regarding the N.R.A. are being dispelled; a wave of strikes, involving both workers and farmers, are sweeping the nation.

In this situation the N.R.A. is entering a new phase, one of compulsion, of force and violence, a phase in which the fascist trend in America will be hastened.

A complete analysis of the new phase of the N.R.A. and of the tactics of the workers' movement in the struggle against the N.R.A. will be the subject of Tuesday's meeting. All workers should arrange to attend.

Roosevelt's "Aloofness"

THE WAR maneuvers of the capitalist powers of Europe have reached such a pitch that the old devices of the League of Nations and other international conferences can no longer be used to conceal them.

The capitalists' representatives meet at Geneva only to break into snarls, and to part with unceasing threats.

In this bandits' brawl, the Roosevelt government is playing an especially aggressive role. In Europe, the stage of open threats is reached. This supplies an effective background for Roosevelt's contrasting strategy.

In Geneva, Norman Davis, Roosevelt's chief representative, declares that he is there "solely for disarmament purposes." He expresses a noble aloofness from the political discussions which are following the instant blow-up of the public "disarmament" meetings.

In Washington, Roosevelt "disavows all political entanglements." He will take no part in efforts to bring Germany back into the "disarmament" conferences, and he "recognizes no moral obligation to bring Germany to account in case she should be charged with re-arming."

SUCH high-minded "neutrality"—expressed, by the way, on the day on which Secretary of the Navy Swanson was again bellowing for a "navy second to none," and to be built at "war-time speed"—is unbelievable, and should not be believed.

While the European capitalist powers are forced to express their hostilities more and more in the language of clanking swords, Roosevelt attempts to play a more subtle game. But underneath the smooth phrases, it is the most aggressive game of all, played by the most powerful, and the most powerfully armed of the imperialist bandit powers.

The decisions of Roosevelt's diplomacy are made in the back rooms of Wall Street. The real American "diplomats" are the men who negotiate international loans and credits.

What is the policy of these men, and how does Roosevelt do his part?

THE decision of Wall Street bankers is that bloody Hitler must have help. Wall Street does not want to see Germany regain its old standing as a fully-armed major power. But at this moment Hitler's Germany is a handy club which Wall Street can turn to its own use.

That is why Albert H. Wiggin, a leading financier of Wall Street, declares that Hitler must receive American loans, as the Daily Worker recently revealed. And Roosevelt's present maneuvers are a diplomatic chorus to the bankers' pro-Hitler voice.

Why Wall Street aid for Hitler? At this stage, Wall Street maneuvers around Hitler are a blow aimed at England and France, America's chief European rivals for the exploitation of colonies and markets.

And they are equally an attempt to strike a blow at the main enemy of all imperialism, the Soviet Union, which is showing the workers of the whole world the way out. Hitler's main bid for international toleration is his outspoken readiness to be the western spearhead in the attack on the Soviet Union. Alfred Hugenberg, as his representative, openly bid the capitalist powers at the London Economic Conference to an open anti-Soviet alliance.

So when Roosevelt stays "aloof," he is actually aiming a blow at England and France; and at the same time he is forwarding the aims of the secret anti-Soviet agreement of Germany and Japan, which was publicly exposed a few days ago.

When Roosevelt stays "aloof," he aids and encourages Japan's preparations to attack the Soviet Union, in which he hopes to see a weakening both of America's chief imperialist rival in the Pacific, and of the main class enemy of capitalism, the anti-imperialist workers' state. In such a war, the role of American imperialism would unquestionably be to turn it into a war of all the imperialists against the Soviet Union.

ROOSEVELT'S "aloofness" is in fact the independently aggressive role of the most powerful, and the most highly armed, of all the imperialist powers.

The world's greatest "democracy," the United States, is a leading aggressor in the bandits' brawl of imperialism. And France, that other great "democracy," is the most aggressive, most powerfully armed of the European bandits.

This fact throws one more glare of light on the treacherous and war-inciting theory of the Socialist Party that the war to come is a conflict between "democracy" and "dictatorship."

In the shadow of the approaching war, in the crisis of capitalism, France and America, the great "democracies," are fast laying the foundations for Fascism in their own domains.

American and French capitalist "democracy" and German Fascism are expressions of one and the same thing—capitalist imperialism in its crisis.

AT EVERY stage of the cold-blooded maneuvers of the imperialist bandits, it is the duty of the working class to unmask the grim reality behind the smooth diplomatic phrases. And the more "pacifistic," the more "neutral and aloof" the words of capitalist politicians, the more sharply must their true meaning be brought out.

The United States Congress Against War was a tremendous expression of the deeply-rooted hatred of war of the American workers. It is now permanently organized as the American League Against War and Fascism.

The imperialist slaughter which is approaching at dizzy speed is a supreme test of the power of the American workers to face, to unmask, and to fight tirelessly the war machinations of the capitalists, in which the Wall Street government, the biggest imperialist of all, is playing a central role.

"Now, We're Going to Eat!"



Soldiers Refuse to Oust Soviets from Cuban Sugar Mills

Desertion of A B C Organization Weakens Grau Regime

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Three of the biggest sugar mills in Cuba—the Jaruco and the Senado in Camaguey Province, and the Mabuy in Oriente Province—have been taken over by the sugar workers, who have organized Soviets to run them.

All efforts made by the Grau San Martin government to oust the Soviets have failed because detachments of soldiers sent to shoot down the workers have fraternized with them instead and approved the seizure of the sugar mills.

A.B.C. Radical Deserts Grau

The Grau government has lost an important section of its middle-class support, the A.B.C. Radical organization announcing its withdrawal of support of the present regime.

The A.B.C. Radical, whose members are uniformed and heavily armed, will continue to cooperate with the army command of Col. Batista, the organization's leader stated.

Troops are guarding all highways leading out of Havana and searching all cars, as unverified rumors of a new revolt in the eastern provinces spread through the city.

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

Plan Maryland State League Against War

BALTIMORE—Plans for the organization of a permanent Maryland League Against War and Fascism, affiliated to the American League Against War and Fascism created by the recent U. S. Congress Against War will be made at a meeting here next Monday, Oct. 23.

The more than 200 persons who signed cards expressing their interest in the struggle against war at the recent meeting at which Henri Barbusse and Tom Mann spoke will meet at the Y. M. C. A., Franklin and Cathedral Sts., at 8:30 p. m. to elect a provisional committee to prepare for a state Anti-War Convention early in December. Tom Finkerton will be acting chairman; Dr. Albert E. Blumberg of Johns Hopkins University will be the principal speaker.

100,000 Wounded Vets Cut Off from Disability Lists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—As a result of the recently passed Roosevelt reductions in the disability allowances to wounded war veterans, more than 100,000 per cent will be taken off the lists, it was announced today.

This means that about 100,000 wounded war veterans will be deprived of their major means of support.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League is fighting for the repeal of the Roosevelt "economy" measures which were passed to guarantee the Government's payments to the banks, and for the restoration of full benefits to wounded veterans.

Dollfuss Attacks Rail Unions; Army Moves to Hitler

10 Per Cent of Army Strength Deserted to Nazis Already

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—All railroad employees "who aid anti-government movements" will be fired at once, and all retired railroad men will lose their pensions if they do not support the government, according to a decree issued today by the Dollfuss Cabinet.

This decree, aimed ostensibly only against Nazi adherents, will be applied at once against railroad workers who are communists or members of the Socialist rail unions.

Word has been secretly passed around among union raiders to be prepared to strike the moment the government attacks the union organization.

About 10 per cent of the total strength of the Austrian Army has already deserted and fled to Nazi Germany, according to the illegal paper, "Die Wahrheit." The total number who have gone to the Nazis equals the effective strength of seven battalions. In addition at least 20,000 Nazi civilians have fled to Germany, where they are being drilled in an "Austrian Legion" for eventual invasion of Austrian territory.

The bosses don't support the Daily Worker. Its support comes from the working class. Have you done your share to help the "Daily"? Rush your contribution to the "Daily," 50 E. 15th St., N. Y. City.

Litvinov to Visit U. S. on Soviet Recognition

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the interests of the two states concerned, but also on the general international situation, increasing the element of disquiet, complicating the process of consolidating world peace and encouraging forces tending to disturb that peace.

"In accordance with the above, I gladly accept your proposal to send to the United States a representative of the Soviet Government to discuss with you the questions of interest to our countries. The Soviet Government will be represented by Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who will come to Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon."

Roosevelt, who made his announcement to an excited group of about 150 correspondents who wanted to know whether Litvinov will stay at the White House and several other things of a personal nature revealed in his letter that "since the beginning of my administration I have contemplated the desirability of an effort to end the present abnormal relations between the hundred and twenty-five million people of the United States and the hundred and sixty million people of Russia."

After the doors of Roosevelt's executive office were unlocked the correspondents made a wild dash for telephones, hats, papers and everything else that would permit them to rush away to send the news worldwide. Other things, including the NRA, seemed to be forgotten.

Roosevelt's Letter

The complete text of the letters exchanged by President Roosevelt and President Kalinin follows:

President Roosevelt's letter, dated Oct. 10, said:

"Since the beginning of my administration I have contemplated the desirability of an effort to end the present abnormal relations between the 125,000,000 people of the United States and the 160,000,000 people of Russia.

"It is most regrettable that these great peoples, between whom a happy tradition of friendship existed for more than a century to their mutual advantage, should now be without a

practical method of communicating directly with each other.

"The difficulties that have created this anomalous situation are serious but not, in my opinion, insoluble; and difficulties between great nations can be removed only by frank, friendly conversations. If you are of similar mind, I should be glad to receive any representatives you may designate to explore with me personally all questions between our countries."

"Participation in such a discussion would, of course, not commit either nation to any future course of action, but would indicate a sincere desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problems involved. It is my hope that such conversations might result in good to the people of both our countries."

Kalinin's Reply

Kalinin's reply, dated Oct. 17, said:

"I have received your message of Oct. 10th.

"I have always considered most abnormal and regrettable a situation wherein, during the past sixteen years, two great republics—the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—have lacked the usual methods of communication and have been deprived of the benefits which such communications could give. I am glad to note that you also reached the same conclusion.

"There is no doubt that difficulties, present or arising, between two countries, can be solved only when direct relations exist between them; and that, on the other hand, they have no chance for solution in the absence of such relations. I shall take the liberty further to express the opinion that the abnormal situation, to which you correctly refer in your message, has an unfavorable effect not only on the interests of the two states concerned, but also on the general international situation, increasing the element of disquiet, complicating the process of consolidating world peace and encouraging forces tending to disturb that peace.

"In accordance with the above, I gladly accept your proposal to send to the United States a representative of the Soviet Government to discuss with you the questions of interest to our countries. The Soviet Government will be represented by Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Peoples' Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who will come to Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon."

W. E. S. L. Offer of Anti-Nazi United Front Is Rejected

Jewish War Vet Chiefs Indicate Donations May Suffer

NEW YORK.—Officials of the Jewish War Veterans have flatly rejected the offer of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League for united action to prevent the threatened meeting of the Nazis on Oct. 29 at the 165th Regiment Armory, Lexington Ave. and 25th St.

A delegation of the W. E. S. L. which called upon local chiefs of the Jewish War Veterans at the Hotel New Yorker were at first given the big smile and the old glad hand. But when the delegations' credentials were examined, the W. E. S. L. representatives were pointedly told, "very sorry, but the planning committee has decided to reject the proffered cooperation of your organization."

One of the officials explained it wasn't "anti-Nazi against Reds" that prompted their action. "Fact is," he said, "I went to the Rand School some years ago myself."

The fact that "a number of important Senators have been asked to cooperate" and that Samuel Untermyer had contributed \$25,000 to their campaign, was given as their reasons for refusing the united front offer of the W. E. S. L.

At this point, Samuel Tupper, a member of the W. E. S. L. and a former chaplain in both the U. S. and British forces during the World War, inquired of the spokesmen of the Jewish War Veterans whether it was "dollars or anti-Nazi support" they were looking for.

Only a few seconds more transpired before the gilded smile of the "cordial" commander disappeared and a strong-arm had informed the W. E. S. L. delegation that it had "better clear out."

In a statement issued yesterday the W. E. S. L. declared that it would "join with all working-class organizations and other sincere opponents of Fascism in blocking attempts of the Nazis to hold their Hitlerite demonstration in New York on Oct. 29."

The W. E. S. L. delegation consisted of Harold Hickerson, national secretary; Samuel Tupper, Peter V. Caglione, Harvey Briggs, Robert MacGee and Harold Keithline.

HELLDORF, FASCIST STORM TROOP HEAD, FALTERS ON STAND IN REICHSTAG TRIAL

Frame-Up Bungled as He Admits Knowing of Fire One Hour Before

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 20 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—Count Helldorf, high Nazi official, was cornered into making damaging admissions on the stand in the Reichstag fire trial in Berlin today.

Helldorf was commander-in-chief of the Berlin storm troops until this year, but was demoted and sent to Potsdam as Police President after the Reichstag fire because he was too greatly compromised in the frame-up. He once was convicted of participation in an anti-Jewish pogrom in Berlin.

Together with Edmund Heines and Lieutenant Schulz, Helldorf is one of the Nazi leaders under strong suspicion of having directly taken part in burning the Reichstag. Heines, now Police President of Breslau, formerly served a prison term for cold-blooded murders committed as head of the "Black Reichwehr Fehme," which he openly boasted about. Schulz was also convicted for Fehme murders.

Heines Now in Italy

The hearing began with a sensational announcement by President Judge Buenger that Heines wired he is in Italy and cannot attend the hearing. The foreign journalists in the courtroom expressed the view that Heines' trip to Italy is really a flight from examination in court.

Before the witnesses were called, Buenger made a solemn speech stating that the court would investigate all suspicions but "the affair of the underground tunnel must be settled."

On the stand, Helldorf described how he spent the night of the fire. Professor Armin was with him until 7 p. m., after which both had supper in the Ranke Restaurant. He declared that he received news of the fire at 8:30 p. m.

Presiding Judge Buenger, noticing that Helldorf was convicted himself by displaying knowledge of the fire nearly one hour before it actually broke out (at 9:15 p. m.), tried to save him by interrupting with: "But the Reichstag wasn't on fire at 8:30 p. m."

Helldorf replied: "I may be mistaken about the time; I didn't notice particularly."

He added that he sent Armin to the Reichstag and received a report from him at about 10 p. m. Helldorf declared that the assertion of his participation in the fire

was "a pure invention." "I gave orders to the storm troop leaders to arrest Communist and Social-Democratic leaders," he then stated.

Ernst Torgler, Communist Reichstag leader, asked: "Did you give that order officially in your capacity as the leader of the Berlin district storm troopers?"

Attorney-General Werner "Who did you question to do with the fire?"

Torgler: "It is of the highest importance for the defense of my Party!"

Helldorf then replied: "I gave the order on my own initiative, without orders from my superiors. As a storm troop leader I was empowered to arrest enemies of the government, especially the probable incendiaries."

Communist defendant, asked: "Did you know—without investigation—that Communist and Social-Democratic officials were the probable culprits?"

Helldorf: "In my opinion the only possible perpetrators were to be sought among the Marxists, who employed the fire as a signal for insurrection."

Dimitroff, bitterly: "Did you notice any insurrection the next day?"

Helldorf hesitated, then answered evasively.

Dr. Sack, Torgler's official counsel, then demanded that Van der Lubbe and Helldorf be confronted with each other, but Van der Lubbe refused to raise his head, laughing and grinning without interruption. Judge Buenger asked him why he was laughing, but Van der Lubbe made no reply.

Suddenly Helldorf shouted at Van der Lubbe: "Stop! The young Dutchman sprang up and gazed at Helldorf. Helldorf asked him: 'Do you know me?' Van der Lubbe replied loudly for the first time during the trial: 'No.'"

In the absence of Heines the manager of a hotel in Gleiwitz, Upper Silesia, testified that Heines lived in the hotel from Feb. 25 to Feb. 29 and departed in an automobile that afternoon. He declared that Heines had held a lecture in Gleiwitz on the night of the fire, and offered newspaper clippings on the lecture and Heines' police registration at the hotel in evidence.

British Admiral Calls for Navy to Meet U.S. Armament Race

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A campaign for a British navy "second to none," as an answer to the challenge of America's program of navy building was launched last night by Earl Beatty, admiral of the British fleet, at a Navy League dinner.

Referring to America's \$238,000,000 navy building program, the largest in history, Beatty declared that Great Britain had made a mistake in accepting the cruiser limitations of the London Naval Conference, and must correct that error at the next naval conference, in 1935.

"Our naval strength is not sufficient to allow us to play the part of a great power," he declared. "A program like the program which President Roosevelt has announced is exactly what would help us."

Many predictions have been made in the best-informed British press recently that the next British budget would contain provisions for a navy building program equal to America's.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The American Navy League has sent a sharp letter to the Navy League of Great Britain protesting against the British government's recent request to Roosevelt to reconsider the building of the largest size cruisers.

"Our people are being forced reluctantly to a conclusion," the Navy League's letter says in part, "that while our statesmen continue to say that war between us is unthinkable, they apparently keep in mind always such a contingency, and that in the event of our engagement in a war in which the British remain neutral, Great Britain is indifferent to the outcome."

U. S. Launches Submarine PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 20.—The latest U. S. submarine, the U. S. Cachalot, was launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard yesterday. It is similar to seven others built in recent years. As soon as it has completed a trial cruise after being commissioned, it will be sent to the Pacific, where the greater part of the U. S. navy has been maintained for a year.

Brazil Plans 28 Warships RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 20.—The Brazilian Ministry of Marine has asked the embassies of Washington, London, Paris, Rome, Tokio, Stockholm and Oslo to call for bids for the construction of 28 warships, including cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, for the Brazilian navy. Brazil offers to pay for them on a barter basis, with manganese, cocoa, cotton, rubber, nuts and oil.

Minor to Speak at Anti-Deportation Meeting Thurs. Nite

NEW YORK.—On Thursday night, October 26, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., there will be a huge mass meeting against the deportation of militant workers who are picked up by the Labor Department on "illegal entry" and other concocted charges.

Frank Borah, militant organizer of the National Miners Union, Edith Berkman, girl leader of the textile strike of 1931, face deportation to Jugoslavia and Poland respectively. Tom Antenoff, militant worker of Detroit, facing deportation to Bulgaria, will be one of the speakers at this meeting.

Communists Win Seat in Colombia Election

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 20.—The Communist Party showed amazing strength in the recent elections of members to the City Council, winning a seat for the first time in the history of Colombia. Despite the rigid police terror aimed against the Communists, they polled 473 votes.