

# AUSTRIA WORKERS HOLD FAST IN HEROIC ARMED BATTLE; 5th INFANTRY REGIMENT JOINS REVOLUTIONARY TOILERS

## Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

REVOLUTION! Help Spur It!  
Get New Subs for the "Daily"

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

Vol. XI, No. 39      Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879      NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934      WEATHER: Fair, colder.      (Six Pages)      Price 3 Cents

### Rally in Solidarity at the Austrian Consulate at 4 P. M. Today!

#### Organize Nation-Wide Solidarity Meetings For Austrian Workers!

##### N. Y. Demonstration at Austrian Consulate at 4 p. m. Today

NEW YORK.—Rallying united front actions throughout the whole country in support of the Austrian workers heroically fighting the most vicious fascist bloody attacks, Earl Browder today sent a telegram to all districts of the Communist Parties urging the immediate arrangements of international solidarity meetings.

"Hold meetings in solidarity with the Austrian workers," says this telegram, signed by the Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

"Organize demonstrations before the Austrian Consulate immediately."

"Mobilize the workers on the basis of the united front."

"A special appeal to all Socialist workers should be made. Issue call for the demonstration."

"Do not wait until the united front is formed. See the Central Committee statement in the Daily Worker today."

In response to this telegram, the District committees have already taken steps in the leading cities of the United States to mobilize huge demonstrations in support of the Austrian workers.

The New York demonstration will be held today at the Austrian Consulate, at 4 p. m., at 42nd Street and Fifth Ave., and will give the impetus to similar demonstrations throughout the whole country.

All workers, regardless of their political or trade union affiliations, should be rallied in the demonstrations to express their solidarity with the Austrian workers bravely fighting on the barricades against the fascist pest.

Especially in view of the growing war danger, these demonstrations should organize and mobilize all workers against fascism and war.

#### Troops Called Out to Crush Strike of Spanish Workers

#### Communist Party Leading Resistance to the Reactionary Gov't

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Armed troops and tanks patrolled the streets of the capital and other Spanish cities today as the reactionary Lerroux government continued repressive measures against workers responding to the call issued by the Spanish Communist Party for a protest strike against the growing attacks on the tolling masses.

Despite the government's threat of a new blood bath, 30,000 building trade workers in this city continued their strike today, militantly picketing the struck buildings.

Many Socialist workers responded to the strike call, despite the sabotaging efforts of the Socialist leaders, who, while raising deceptive "revolutionary" slogans, continue to act as a brake on the rising revolutionary movement, with empty threats of resistance in some vague future against the reaction.

#### To All Party Units in New York City

Comrades! On the day this paper is delivered to you we urge you immediately to make the first order of business of your unit meeting the question of mobilization for the united front demonstration before the Austrian Consulate on Wednesday.

Read the Central Committee statement. Rally all your forces for the international solidarity demonstration for the support of our heroic Austrian class brothers.

All out! Rally your shop mates for the demonstration against fascism!

#### Organizations Call All Members Out on Streets Today

#### I.L.D., League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Others Mobilize

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of working class organizations in New York City, aroused by the bloody fascist attack against the Austrian proletariat, have issued statements rallying their membership in support of the huge demonstration before the Austrian Consulate today at 42nd St. and Fifth Ave. at 4 p. m. in support of the heroic Austrian workers, fighting on the barricades.

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Young Communist League in a statement issued today calls upon the youth of America to respond immediately to the threat of fascism to spread its iron heel over the Austrian people.

Youth of America—Rally to the defense of the heroic Austrian workers. Your fight against the Austrian fascist pests will strengthen the fight against those who carry through attacks against the American workers and the youth! Unite the youth in the Socialist organizations in militant demonstrations at the Austrian Consulate in every possible city. Demand that a stop be put to the attacks against the Austrian people.

"We call upon every Negro, harassed in this country by Jim-Crowism and lynching threats, to rally to this demonstration in a firm exhibition of solidarity with their Austrian brothers in their fight against fascism, in the fight against the brutal dictatorship of capitalism aimed at all toilers and all oppressed peoples," said a statement issued by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The International Labor Defense, which is mobilizing all of its branches in New York and throughout the country for demonstrations in support of the Austrian workers, through its secretary, William Patterson, said: "Every worker should come out on the streets today demonstrating against fascism, against the slaughter

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Answer the Fascist Murderers! Defend the Austrian Working Class! Rally at Austrian Consulate Today, 42nd St., 5th Ave., 4 P.M.

##### COMRADES! FELLOW WORKERS OF ALL PARTIES!

Our working class comrades, with true revolutionary heroism, are now shedding their blood in life and death struggle against the monster of Austrian Fascism. They are sweeping over the miserable, petty-fogging Social-Democratic leaders, who, for over a year, have been keeping them from the fight by every conceivable, degrading trickery! On the barricades, they have flung high the deathless banner of class war against the Fascist curse, the curse of capitalist military dictatorship! In the very fire of battle they are welding the steel of the United Front of the working class! Socialist workers! Workers in the unions, in the A. F. of L. locals! Comrades in the inexorable class struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression! We too must fling high the banner of international proletarian soli-

#### Gigantic French General Strike Against Fascism Shows Workers Following Communist Party Lead

##### French Toilers Gird for Fight Against Fascism

##### Only French C. P. Can Lead the Fight, Organ of C.P.S.U. States

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Feb. 13. (By Radio).—In an editorial today called "The Masses Arise in Struggle Against Fascism," the Pravda, leading organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declares:

"The idea of the necessity for the Fascination of the Third Republic is finding ever greater support in the circles of the French Right Wing. Its most prominent representative, Andre Tardieu, has been continually advocating the policy of a strong 'authoritative Parliament.'"

The preparations for a fascist upheaval in France have been, and are being carried on, with the Military General Staff as one pivot of the movement, and the police apparatus and the Fascist organizations the others.

The Third Republic, which is accustomed to shoot workers, found itself "softened" by the necessity of having to defend itself against the fascists.

The French proletariat im-

(Continued on Page 2)

(Special to the Daily Worker.)  
ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 13 (By Radio from Runa).—The leadership of the Communist Party of France, and the success of its slogan of a united front of struggle against fascism, were among the most significant features of yesterday's nation-wide 24-hour general strike, which reached unprecedented proportions.

The revolutionary wave which has tipped France was demonstrated in the immense masses which took the streets in militant demonstrations against the threat of fascism. Everywhere the demonstrators carried the slogans of the Communist Party, though the first strike call was issued by the socialist-led reformist union leaders, who then fought to rob it of all militancy, and promised not to annoy the reactionary military Doumergue government.

One hundred thousand demonstrated at the Ports de Vincennes, Paris. In Argenteuil, 16,000, in St. Denis, another 16,000 took the streets.

Demonstrations Unprecedented.  
In Marseilles, 40,000 demonstrated, and took part in sharp clashes with the police. In Montlucon, 15,000 demonstrated.

Demonstrations took place in cities and towns that had seen no workers' demonstrations for 15 years. "L'Humanite," daily newspaper of the Communist Party, estimates that the demonstrations exceeded even those of 1920, at the time of the general railway strike.

United front actions made tremendous progress. The demonstrations called by the Socialist Party were lost in the gigantic response to the call

(Continued on Page 2)

##### France Plans to Send Army Into Austria

##### International Army to Quell Workers' Revolt Discussed

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
LONDON, Feb. 13.—The full meeting of the "disarmament" conference steering committee has been postponed to April 10, it was announced today.

Officers of the conference met today as scheduled under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, but decided that setting an earlier date for the conference would prove embarrassing to the imperialist governments under the circumstances of the tense war situation in Europe.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Active preparation by French imperialism to send armed troops into Austria is seen in the statement of Henry Benreger, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, that "it might be necessary for France and other Powers of the League of Nations to give armed aid to Chancellor Dollfus."

A French invasion of Austria

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Women, Children Slaughtered By Howitzer Shells

##### Workers Hold Positions Against Fascist Army in Working Class and Industrial Centers; Hold Great Steyr Munitions Plant

##### SHELLS SHATTER GREAT TENEMENTS

State and Fascist Legions With Most Powerful Weapons of War Fail to Break Resistance

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Fifth Austrian Infantry Regiment has gone over to the side of the workers, according to a report to the Berliner Tageblatt from its Vienna correspondent. He also said the official radio service has been silent since 2 p. m.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Conservative estimates place the dead at 2,000.

As night advances, the fighting on all fronts is becoming more severe. All fascist hopes of quick victory are smashed by the heroic resistance of hundreds of thousands of workers.

In the Sinnering district of Vienna, the workers have surrounded the state forces. At night fall, fighting was going on in 20 districts of Vienna.

The workers are still holding the railway between Trauen and Styegg, near Linz. Fighting is continuing on the Frierberg mountain top.

Workers in Floridsdorf are still in possession of the electric works and slaughter house.

AUSTRIAN SUMMARY  
Dead estimated at 1,900, including many women and children. Workers hold Steyr munitions plant. Karl Marx House, 2,000 family tenement of Vienna, smashed by artillery.

Government hanging all armed workers caught. Workers hold ground at Linz, Steyr, Bruck, Kappenberg. Workers in Soviet Union hail revolutionary struggles of Austrian workers.

France talks of intervention with international army.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Inadequately armed, unprepared, betrayed by their Social-Democratic leaders, the workers of Austria are fighting a nation-wide battle against the fascist offensive of the state which ranks with the most heroic in working-class history.

The murderous capitalist state has unleashed its most powerful weapons of war, including artillery. Among the hundreds and hundreds who have gone down fighting under the savage offensive of the state are scores at least of working-class women and children, butchered by government shells.

Without communications, deserted by the Social-Democratic leaders, isolated from their fellows, the workers are holding their ground at a hundred points, with unsurpassed heroism.

"Pacified" Areas Surge Again  
No group of workers can know even what is happening in the next street. None knows whether their fellows elsewhere have met victory or defeat. Time and again, after the government had announced that it had "pacified" an area, drenched with the blood of workers, the resistance

flared up again, the workers rally, and regain control.

The Communist Party, long struggling underground, springs up everywhere to give leadership to the revolutionary workers. Even the capitalist newspapers are forced to recognize the role of the Party in steeling and organizing the resistance of the workers.

Heroic Resistance  
The slaughter of workers' families in Vienna and in every industrial

(Continued from Page 1)

### Thursday Night! Bronx Coliseum! Mass Mobilization in Solidarity With Austrian Workers! Rally in Mighty United Front Against Fascism and War!

A mass mobilization of all workers of New York City and vicinity in a huge demonstration of solidarity with the Austrian workers will take place Thursday night, 7 p. m. sharp, at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms, the Bronx.

The meeting, which has been called by the Central Committee and the New York District of the Communist Party of the United States, will be a huge united front anti-fascist rally of Socialist, A. F. of L. and non-Party workers as well as workers who have been led in their struggles directly by the Communist Party.

C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will report on the present situation in Austria.

The meeting will therefore not only stress the need for solidarity with the Austrian workers, but will also include a thorough political explanation of

the momentous events in Austria, giving the background of the present situation and thoroughly clearing up the political situation.

#### Special Austria Edition of the "Daily" at Noon Today

A special extra edition of the Daily Worker, dealing with the momentous events in Austria today and giving the latest, up-to-the minute news of the entire situation in Europe caused by the situation in Austria, will be published by the Daily Worker at 1 p. m. today.

All readers of the Daily Worker, all members of the Com-

munist Party and Young Communist League units, are urged to call at the city office of the Daily Worker (35 East 12th Street, store) and at their section headquarters, for distribution of this special issue.

Every class-conscious worker should be on the job, spreading this edition throughout New York City, at 1 p. m. sharp today!

(Continued on Page 2)

# Austrian Workers Hold Fast in Heroic Armed Struggle Against Fascism; 5th Infantry Regiment Joins Revolutionary Workers

## Women, Children Slaughtered By Howitzer Shells

(Continued from Page 1)

center of the country surpasses in horror the most fearful scenes of warfare, where at least the combatants are equally armed. Reports of heroic defense by workers massed behind street barricades, in working class tenements, in factories, and railway stations at bridgeheads, come through the heavy government censorship. Time and again the workers repulsed assaults of state troops and the heavily armed fascist Heimwehr militia. Time and again they recaptured lost positions. Where they were finally defeated they went down fighting to the last.

**Captured Workers Hanged**  
The center of Vienna is deserted. Civil war is raging in all its outskirts, where the working class lives. The Dollfus government has established martial law, and decreed immediate execution for every man found with arms. One worker was caught and court-martialed last night, and immediately hanged. Many others await the same fate tonight.

The uprising is the spontaneous revolutionary resistance of the Austrian workers. It began yesterday when state and Heimwehr troops sought to seize the workers' headquarters in Linz. The workers fought back.

**Disregard Yellow Leaders**  
The struggle spread with lightning-like rapidity to other parts of the country. The Social Democratic leaders, who had until Sunday reiterated their loyalty to the Dollfus government, declared a general strike at the last moment.

It was not possible for word of the strike, even, to be broadcast. Workers of Vienna learned it when the electric power was cut off.

Disregarding their yellow leaders, they took the path of armed resistance to the fascist onslaught, following the lead of the illegal Communist Party, which has fought relentlessly for militant resistance to the fascism.



Dutcher Dollfus of Austria, leader of reactionary forces now attempting to drown workers' revolt in sea of blood.

for which the Social Democrats had paved the way, and before which they had capitulated.

The state at once mobilized its war forces, called in the drilled and armed fascist Heimwehr legions and declared murderous warfare on the working class.

**Women, Children Slaughtered**  
Shells from heavy artillery crashed into the homes of 20,000 workers in the working class districts of Vienna. Men and women manned the doors and windows of the gigantic co-operative tenements, the Karl Marx apartment, with 2,000 families, the Schlinger and the Sandelstein apartment complexes, each almost as large, fighting against tremendous military forces. Every corridor of the famous buildings was like a war-time trench.

**Shells Smash Great Tenements**  
Howitzer shells crashed into the upper stories of the Karl Marx building, burying men, women and children in the debris. The middle arch collapsed.

Shells ripped whole corners from the Schlingerhof and Sandelstein apartments. The air resounded with the screams of wounded women and children.

Scores, at least, lie dead in the debris of these famous working-class homes. No estimate of dead can yet be made.

In the wake of the artillery barrage, troops swarmed to the attack. The Karl Marx building was reported to have been captured, after having been nearly demolished. The other two at latest word were still holding out.

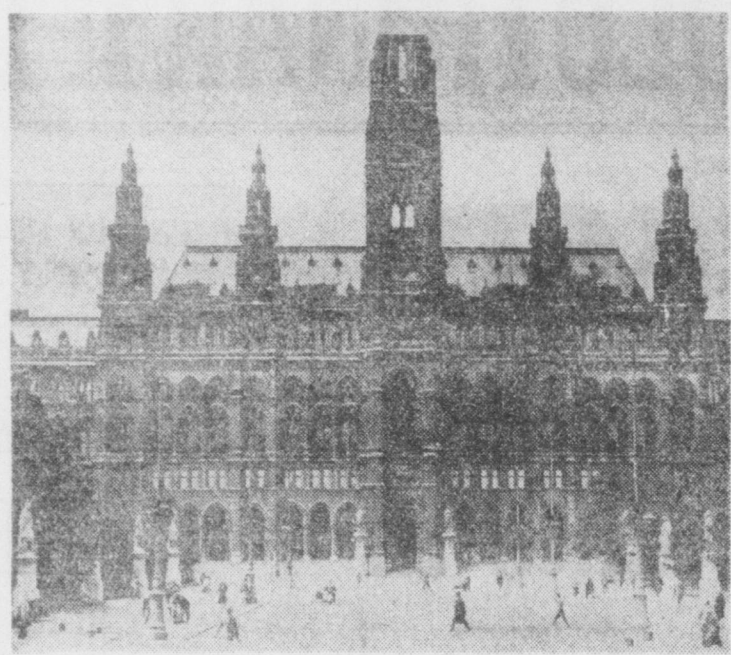
Troops with artillery moved first in one to another of the 800 big working class apartment buildings in Vienna, training their howitzers on the buildings and calling on the residents to surrender. In many cases the workers replied with firearms, and fought to protect their homes.

**Driven Out, Rally Again**  
The workers were driven out of the Arbeiterheim, the main workers' center of Vienna, after a long resistance against artillery. The attack here was under the personal command of Major Emil Fey, vice-chancellor and a Heimwehr leader.

Finally driven out of their shattered building, the workers rallied in the nearby electrical works, and continued to fight back.

At Linz the workers are still holding the freight depot, against an attack with machine guns and artillery. The state forces reported they had occupied the passenger station.

**Workers Hold Munition Center At Steyr**, where there are gigantic



The City Hall of Vienna, seized by the Heimwehr, Fascist troops supported by the Dollfus government. The Dollfus government was supported by the Socialist leaders.

## Gigantic French Strike Mobilizes Against Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

for demonstration of the Communist Party.

Communist Paper in 600,000 Edition  
"L'Humanite" was published in an edition of 600,000. It bore the headline, "France Gripped by General Strike Without Precedent."

The complete paralysis of telephone and telegraph service throughout the country prevents any complete reports of a day in which the might of the working class, expressing itself before the threat of a rising fascism, showed itself with a militancy which broke through all the bonds of "decorum" which the Socialist Party and yellow union leadership sought to impose.

**Seven Dead**  
Seven workers are known to have been killed in clashes with police in various parts of the country. There was heavy fighting in the Mankoff proletarian suburb of Paris, where at least one worker was seriously injured.

In Mulhausen, Alsace, the strike was 100 per cent effective. Workers organized a tremendous demonstration in front of the city jail, in which were three Communists arrested the day before. Despite the whole police force and a regiment of infantry, the demonstrators forced the release of the three workers.

**Tremendous Picket Lines**  
There was heavy fighting between strikers and scabs in Roubaix, where 9,000 workers demonstrated. Here the capitalist newspapers were burned by demonstrators in the streets.

Especially significant were the tremendous picket lines organized before every factory. There was not a small shop open in Paris all day.

Workers organized a mass demonstration in front of the Ministry of Posts in Rue de Grenelle.

According to the most authentic estimates, the strike involved 80 per cent of the organized working class of France.

## French Workers Combat Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

dially understood the meaning of these events. And they answered with a wide wave of demonstration throughout the working class centers. The general strike which started on the night of Feb. 12 has become the slogan for the widest masses of the proletariat of France. They have shown that they do not want a Hitlerian regime in France.

The Communist Party of France has given the masses the only correct slogan for the present struggle: "For a United Revolutionary Front of Struggle from Below for the Fight Against Fascism and the Advent of the Fascist Dictatorship."

The events in France show a new example of the growing leadership of the Communist Party, whose influence over the masses is continuously increasing. The general strike indicates that events of the greatest importance are developing, and it may be said, the guarantee of the success of the movement lies in the correct application of the United Front from below for the widening and deepening of the growing unity of the masses of proletariat and peasantry under the guidance of the Communist Party of France.

**France Plans To Send Army**  
(Continued from Page 1)

would be a prelude to a new World War, as it most certainly would be opposed by Italy, which, while likewise opposed to Hitler control of Austria, would not trust its French rivals in an armed occupation of the highly strategically situated Austrian territory.

The events in Austria are also being utilized by the British imperialists to speed up their war preparations, with the British Cabinet considering the adoption of a more aggressive foreign policy, including a frank scrapping of the futile "disarmament" conferences.

**Indicted, Tried and Then Sentenced on the Same Day in Mississippi**  
HERNANDO, Miss., Feb. 13.—Speedily indicted by a grand jury, rushed to trial on the very same day and sentenced to a fair trial, by a jury to hang—such was the fate of three Negro youths who were indicted by a grand jury which jury met under capital "law and order" to three Negro youths, framed-up on the usual lying "rape" charges with which the Southern slave drivers justify their murderous crimes against the oppressed Negro masses. Even pronouncement of sentence usually delayed for several days after the return of the verdict, was made on the same day, Judge John M. Kuykendall of Charleston immediately sentencing the three youths to die on March 16.

The hideous legal lynch verdict was returned while armed troops guarded the court house, ostensibly to protect the constitutional rights of the defendants to a fair trial, but in reality to convince, with force if necessary, a gathering lynch crowd that a legal mass lynching, carried through by the state itself under the cloak of legality, would be preferable to a mob lynching. Moreover, a bill recently introduced in the Senate of Mississippi would give the official lynchings the right to witness all legal lynchings, by making every hanging of a Negro a public and holiday event.

**Boys Denied Defense Attorneys**  
In its hurry to rush the three youths to the gallows, the lynch court dispensed with such formalities as respect for the constitutional rights of the defendants to adequate legal defense. Not one of the youths, Ernest McGhee, 23; Johnny Jones, 23, and Toman Howard, 25; was permitted a defense attorney. Arrested only two days ago on a charge of attacking a 17-year-old white girl, the three lads were held incommunicado and tortured into a third degree confession.

As at the first trial, of the Scottsboro boys, the three lads were not permitted to communicate with their families. All three are from Memphis, Tenn.

They are charged with boarding an automobile on the night of Dec. 27, in which the alleged girl victim, her uncle and an aunt were riding. The story is that the uncle and aunt were robbed and the girl attacked. The girl is a relative of Senator Clay H. Collins, author of the bill to make hanging of Negroes a public event "in the discretion of the trial judge." The Senator in pressing for the passage of his measure pledged his family "to let the law take its course," providing the legislature passes "his bill. He declared the bill was inspired by Governor Collins of Mississippi. He expressed the fear that the trial of the three youths would cost the state \$10,000 if his bill was not passed.

**Workers Should Protest This Violent Verdict**  
That the bill is directed against Negroes, is freely admitted by officials and by the press. Senator Wiley Blair, for example, speaking in the state senate, said: "This bill will make every Negro hanging in Mississippi a public holiday."

Yesterday during the seven minutes the all-white boss jury was out, a lynch mob twice tried to break through the cordon of National Guards to get the prisoners. They were finally placated, however, by the rapidly with which the lynch verdict was returned and by an appeal by the girl's father to let "justice" take its course.

The brazen denial of the right of legal defense to the defendants, the



The cities where the working class of Austria is giving open battle to the fascist troops of the Dollfus government. They are all industrial centers.

held their ground in hour after hour of withering fighting and desperate charges which equal in ferocity the most desperate encounters of the world war.

## James Ford, Little, Will Speak on Cuba At Center Tonight

NEW YORK.—James Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who has just returned from Cuba, and John Little, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, will speak on their way to attack them.

The sharpest fighting is concentrated in Vienna, Linz, Steyr, Pöschau, Grunden, Graz, Bruck, Floridsdorf, Kapfenberg, Winesgenberg and Judenberg.

In each of these industrial centers the workers with inadequate arms, without any of the powerful fighting weapons the state has trained on them, without means of communicating with their brothers in other centers, directed by workers who have assumed spontaneous leadership, are carrying on a heroic resistance.

Despite their meager arms they have stormed and taken position after position in many places, and have

**MEETING AGAINST WAR**  
NEW YORK.—The East Side Neighborhood League against War and Fascism will hold a mass meeting in opposition to National Defense Week, Thursday, Feb. 15th, at 8:30, in the Social Center of the Lavering Homes, 126-42 Queens St., New York City.

## Masses Ready For Struggle, Pravda Says

### Austrian Workers Sweep Over Socialist Leadership

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (By Radio).—In a leading editorial on the present events in Austria, Pravda, the leading organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., declared today:

The fascists have at last decided to rout all the mass organizations of the workers, including the apparatus of the Social-Democrats. The steadily contracting mass base of the Dollfus government, as well as the internal dissensions in the camp of Austrian fascism intensified the fear of the mass workers' organizations which were absorbing wide masses of toilers hostile to fascism.

Under the insistent pressure of the masses and with the intent of defrauding them again, the Social-Democratic leaders finally consented to a general strike, only to choke it almost immediately after it was proclaimed.

But this tactic will not deceive anyone. The mass movement had already swept over the heads of the Social-Democratic leaders, giving once again evidence of the great determination of the masses to struggle.

The mass revolutionary resistance to fascist reaction has matured, and is ripe.

The Austrian Social-Fascists strive to drive a wedge between the Communist and Social-Democratic workers.

But the strikers in Vienna and the other cities and towns can and victoriously only when the revolutionary workers take the fight into their own hands under the guidance of the Communist Party.

## Death Asked for 3 Negroes In 7m. Trial

### Indicted, Tried and Then Sentenced on the Same Day in Mississippi

HERNANDO, Miss., Feb. 13.—Speedily indicted by a grand jury, rushed to trial on the very same day and sentenced to a fair trial, by a jury to hang—such was the fate of three Negro youths who were indicted by a grand jury which jury met under capital "law and order" to three Negro youths, framed-up on the usual lying "rape" charges with which the Southern slave drivers justify their murderous crimes against the oppressed Negro masses. Even pronouncement of sentence usually delayed for several days after the return of the verdict, was made on the same day, Judge John M. Kuykendall of Charleston immediately sentencing the three youths to die on March 16.

The hideous legal lynch verdict was returned while armed troops guarded the court house, ostensibly to protect the constitutional rights of the defendants to a fair trial, but in reality to convince, with force if necessary, a gathering lynch crowd that a legal mass lynching, carried through by the state itself under the cloak of legality, would be preferable to a mob lynching. Moreover, a bill recently introduced in the Senate of Mississippi would give the official lynchings the right to witness all legal lynchings, by making every hanging of a Negro a public and holiday event.

**Boys Denied Defense Attorneys**  
In its hurry to rush the three youths to the gallows, the lynch court dispensed with such formalities as respect for the constitutional rights of the defendants to adequate legal defense. Not one of the youths, Ernest McGhee, 23; Johnny Jones, 23, and Toman Howard, 25; was permitted a defense attorney. Arrested only two days ago on a charge of attacking a 17-year-old white girl, the three lads were held incommunicado and tortured into a third degree confession.

As at the first trial, of the Scottsboro boys, the three lads were not permitted to communicate with their families. All three are from Memphis, Tenn.

They are charged with boarding an automobile on the night of Dec. 27, in which the alleged girl victim, her uncle and an aunt were riding. The story is that the uncle and aunt were robbed and the girl attacked. The girl is a relative of Senator Clay H. Collins, author of the bill to make hanging of Negroes a public event "in the discretion of the trial judge." The Senator in pressing for the passage of his measure pledged his family "to let the law take its course," providing the legislature passes "his bill. He declared the bill was inspired by Governor Collins of Mississippi. He expressed the fear that the trial of the three youths would cost the state \$10,000 if his bill was not passed.

**Workers Should Protest This Violent Verdict**  
That the bill is directed against Negroes, is freely admitted by officials and by the press. Senator Wiley Blair, for example, speaking in the state senate, said: "This bill will make every Negro hanging in Mississippi a public holiday."

Yesterday during the seven minutes the all-white boss jury was out, a lynch mob twice tried to break through the cordon of National Guards to get the prisoners. They were finally placated, however, by the rapidly with which the lynch verdict was returned and by an appeal by the girl's father to let "justice" take its course.

The brazen denial of the right of legal defense to the defendants, the

## Brockton Business Men Admit "Something's Wrong in U. S."

### "Daily" Correspondent Tells of Lowered Living Standards for Shoe Workers

By JOHN L. SPIVAK  
BROCKTON, Mass. — The business man, the banker, the manufacturer is as dazed about what happened to cause the depression and what steps to take to get out of it as the worker in his factory or the clerk in a store or office. Men who are considered leaders of the industry they are in, whose fingers touch every artery of their manufacturing business, know every inch of their own particular factory, have only vague and general knowledge of what is going on in other factories even in their own line along the affairs of the city, county, state or nation.

The impression indelibly left on me is that they know their own factories, how to make a pair of shoes for as little as possible and sell it for as much as possible, but once out of their own field their status as leaders of the economic scheme of things

even in their own community is almost pathetic. They look puzzled when you ask questions touching upon affairs other than their own particular factory. They know that economics play an important part in the political scheme of things, but politics to them is merely a means of achieving certain privileges for their factory or industry or counteracting antagonistic moves against it. That is all politics means to them. On questions affecting their industry in regard to the depression and how to get out of it—floundering ideas, uncertain, hesitant.

"The country's in this mess because there's not enough money in circulation," they blather. "When you probe deeper into that they flounder about. They don't know how money stopped circulating. It's because of watered stock. These brokers would sell ten cents worth of a stock for \$50. Then all the money concentrated into the hands of a few men. That's what started the depression."

"It started because manufacturers built more and more factories during the boom days," they blather. "These and innumerable other reasons" are given as the isolated

(Continued on Page 5)

## Layoff of Million C.W.A. Men Going Through Thursday

### Congressmen for Wage Cuts; Workers to Demonstrate

BULLETIN  
NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Councils have called on the C. W. A. workers to organize committees on the job to protest against the layoffs of 1,000,000 men on Feb. 15 by Roosevelt's orders. They call on the C. W. A. workers to hold mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the country against the layoffs of the C. W. A. and for adequate relief. Where C. W. A. workers are fired protests should be organized to the C. W. A. offices, and then to the relief offices to demand jobs or relief for all those scheduled for firing, the Unemployed Councils said.

The attack upon Negro workers was made by Representative Allard H. Gasque, South Carolina Democrat and a member of the House Expenditures Committee.

**Hopkins for Cheap Labor**  
That committee was quizzing Hopkins in a bitterly sarcastic procedure, led by Republican Representative Charles Gifford of Massachusetts, Gasque laughed smugly as he spoke. He was complaining that C. W. A. wages are too high to suit the rich farmers he represents.

Hopkins said in effect that C.W.A. wage scales would not interfere with Southern planters' getting all the cheap labor they need, because "the planting season is just beginning, and we plan to begin demobilizing the C. W. A. in rural areas." Then, in the face of the reactionary attack, Hopkins made this taunting defense: "The question is not that of setting the crop planted, but what's going to happen to those people (taken off C. W. A. rolls) with the 40 per cent reduction of the cotton crop."

The Senate later today discussed final approval of the \$550,000,000 relief program for C. W. A. and relief, but failed to reach a final vote. The question before them is approval of House provisions, including one which would cut off all C. W. A. projects which are neither federal projects nor on federal land.

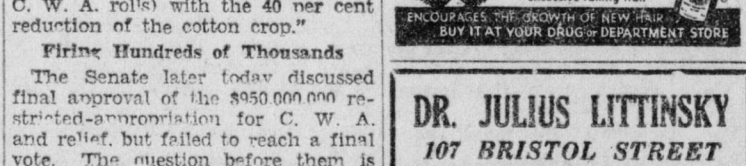
The House and the Senate have not yet made any provision for "leaving workers thus thrown out of jobs on other C. W. A. jobs, and it was stated several times on the floor that this would throw hundreds of thousands of unemployed back into the streets.

At Hopkins' office, it was said in response to questions that plans for the "transfering off"—scrapping—of the C. W. A. are some forward, but no word as to procedure will be given until appropriations is passed.

**Cynically Cut Wages**  
Cynicism and peanut-politics pervaded the House Committee's in-

fragrant violation of their constitutional rights and the hideous lynch verdicts returned within seven minutes by the lynch jury, must arouse the indignant protest of every honest worker and intellectual. Protests should be sent immediately to Governor Collins, Jackson, Miss., and Judge John M. Kuykendall, Hernando, Miss.

(Continued on Page 5)



John L. Spivak

## CWA Jobless Workers to Demonstrate Thursday, Feb. 15th

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow at 3 p.m. jobless and C.W.A. workers of New York will join in a huge united front demonstration in the Union Square area against the Roosevelt abandonment of the C. W. A. On that day the Roosevelt administration will lay off 1,000,000 C. W. A. workers and begin its "tapering off process," unless the workers get behind this demonstration here and elsewhere to fight against it.

All employed workers and unemployed workers are urged to turn out and join this united front demonstration to force the continuance and enlargement of the C. W. A.: to stop lay-offs and wage cuts and discrimination against Negroes and foreign born, and to force the city administration to provide immediate cash relief for all unemployed workers.

The Relief Workers' League urges all C. W. A. workers to stop work on this day, and to take immediate steps to force the C. W. A. officials to pay all C.W.A. workers

(Continued on Page 5)

# Crew Strikes Munson Liner in New Orleans; MWIU Leads Struggle

## Organizations Call All Members Out On Streets Today

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Austrian workers. We appeal to every branch, to every member of the I. L. D., to mobilize for this demonstration, to make it the mightiest expression of international solidarity with the Austrian workers."

Max Bedacht, secretary of the International Workers' Order, declared that this organization would rally its membership for support of the Austrian workers. "Our members should act as the organizers for this demonstration among their fellow-workers. Our immediate support to our Austrian class brothers can best be shown by our mobilization for this demonstration in their support."

William Z. Foster, in the name of the Trade Union Unity League, stated: "The fascist swine mowing down the Austrian working class should feel the powerful voice of the American workers. Every trade union leader, every trade union member should rally his fellow-workers in this demonstration of international solidarity. Through our action we should mobilize the united front of all workers in the fight against fascism, in a show of solidarity with the heroic Austrian proletariat."

"We will immediately go to all A. F. of L. members and locals we can reach," said Louis Weinstein, secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, "and mobilize them in a united front demonstration on behalf of the brave Austrian fighters against fascism."

"All unemployed workers, facing hunger under the growing fascist attacks in this country, should rally on the streets today in the demonstration in support of the Austrian workers," said Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils.

J. B. Matthews, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, issued the following statement on behalf of the National Executive Committee of his organization:

"Austrian workers and farmers are being brutally murdered in their brave resistance to the fascist regime. Working class women and children are being murdered in their homes. Trade union headquarters, workers' homes built by workers' organizations, and their newspapers are being destroyed. The American League Against War and Fascism calls upon its supporters, all American workers, and all people opposed to this latest fascist outrage, to join in all demonstrations in protest against this fascist terror and to forward immediately wired protest to the Austrian embassy at Washington."

The National Executive Committee of the American League on whose behalf this statement is issued, includes the following:

Professor Robert M. La Follette, University of Chicago; Rabbi Israel Goldstein; Mrs. Annie E. Iraq, director, Women's Peace Society; Mary Fox, Executive Secretary, League for Industrial Democracy.

Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party; William Pickens, Field Secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; William Spafford, Church League for Industrial Democracy.

Charles Zimmerman, Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; Louis Weinstein, A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief; A. J. Muste, Chairman, Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

Devere Allen, Editor, World Tomorrow; Tucker P. Smith, Brookwood College; Roy Hudson, National Secretary, Marine Workers Industrial Union; William Patterson, National Secretary, International Labor Defense; Harold Hickerson, National Secretary, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League; Alfred Wagenknecht, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; Mrs. Lincoln Steffens.

**Seamen in all ports are being mobilized to support the struggle of the Baltimore seamen for the shipping bureau, the National Bureau of the union reported today.**

## Important Shoe Union Meeting Thursday

NEW YORK.—The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union announced today that it will hold an important membership meeting Thursday at 6:30 P.M. at the Arcadia Hall, 918 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

The meeting will discuss the question of the constitution which was adopted at the Boston Amalgamation Convention and nomination of officials.

**WICKS TO SPEAK ON "BUILDING A LENINIST PARTY"**  
Harry M. Wicks, member of the Central Committee Communist Party, will speak tonight on "Building a Leninist Party in the U. S. A.," at the Monroe Court Community Room, 47th St. near Postter Ave., Queens.

## STATIONERY and WMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

At Special Prices for Organizations  
**Lerman Bros., Inc.**  
Phone ALgonquin 4-3356 — 8643  
29 East 14th St. N. Y. C.

## The Modern Bakery

was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union  
691 ALLERTON AVE.

## Trade Union Directory

BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS UNION  
709 Broadway, New York City  
Gramercy 5-9877

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
4 West 12th Street, New York City  
Chelsea 3-9095

FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
512 Broadway, New York City  
Gramercy 5-9883

METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
35 East 19th Street, New York City  
Gramercy 7-7943

NEEDLE TRADERS WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
131 West 25th Street, New York City  
Lackawanna 4-6116

## NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—30 E. 12th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

# Shoe Referendum of NRA a Robbery; 1,000 In Fake Vote

## Union Demands Inquiry Of Voting Lists and Improved Conditions

NEW YORK—It was on Nov. 2 that the National Labor Board rendered its decision in the New York shoe referendum. The shoe workers in the shops where the bosses refused to settle with the former Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, to get a record of the workers' own decision on the union were wished to join.

Prior to the N. R. A. decision, Grover Whalen, then head of the New York N. R. A., had called in the demagogic Boot and Shoe Union (A. F. of L.), the man who had secured an agreement between this union and the shoe bosses, although the A. F. of L. union had at no time had any connection with the strike.

Wanted Referendum  
The shoe workers did not oppose a referendum. They knew that if it were a real referendum conducted without intimidation or terror, that the Boot and Shoe Union would not pull any votes. In fact the Boot and Shoe was so discredited in the New York district that the one remaining local of 300 members it had controlled had broken away from it after a rank and file revolt had taken place.

Flagrant Robbery  
The N. R. A. elections were scheduled for Jan. 2. They were held on Feb. 1 after a surprise notice had been sent to the union two days in advance of the date set for the vote. By flouting the referendum and using fraudulent methods the bosses were able to utilize the referendum to bring the scab Boot and Shoe Union into a number of shops.

Under Eye of Boss  
Although the Board conceded the union's demand for elections outside the shop this concession proved to be farcical. The boss selected an empty room in the building where the shop was located, and even used stair landings where such lifts were not available. Here the boss or the foreman kept a strict eye on the voting. In some cases the workers were marched from their departments to the voting room and then back again. The I. Miller elections were held in the shop's garage. Many workers lost out in the voting when the place was changed a half hour before voting time and the workers did not know where to go.

1,000 Had No Right to Vote  
"Of the 3,500 vote cast, at least 1,000 had no right to participate in the elections," said Biedenkapp. "They were hired by the bosses through the Shoe Board of Trade or the Boot and Shoe Union (A. F. of L.). The bosses prepared for the elections by intimidating the workers in the shops, threatening them with loss of jobs, and by padding payrolls to make recently hired workers eligible to vote.

"Where there was no severe intimidation the shoe workers declared their choice for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. No honest worker can accept this election as the free expression of the workers, and the fight must go on. Biedenkapp declared that the following steps would be taken by the union to defeat the attempt of the scab Boot and Shoe Union to destroy the conditions of the shoe workers. The union is demanding from the National Labor Board an investigation of the lists of voters and the payrolls of shops reported as having a minority for the United Shoe Union in the firms where a majority of the workers voted for the United, the union demands that negotiations be started immediately for the improvement of the workers' conditions.

"Our union will leave nothing undone to fully expose the rotten attempts of the A. F. of L. and the National Labor Board to deliver the workers into the clutches of the bosses and their union, the A. F. of L. and Shoe, in order to cut wages, increase hours of work and establish more speed up in the shops," declared Biedenkapp.

N. R. A. Picks Shops  
Explaining how the N. R. A. maneuvered the election, Biedenkapp told details. The National Labor Board picked all shops where elections were to be held. Slipper shops slated for elections were eliminated because the bosses claimed they were not ready. An important Board of Trade shop, Myer Brothers, was taken off the list at the request of the attorney for the



FRED BIEDENKAPP

Shoe Board of Trade over union protests.

Under Eye of Boss  
Although the Board conceded the union's demand for elections outside the shop this concession proved to be farcical. The boss selected an empty room in the building where the shop was located, and even used stair landings where such lifts were not available. Here the boss or the foreman kept a strict eye on the voting. In some cases the workers were marched from their departments to the voting room and then back again. The I. Miller elections were held in the shop's garage. Many workers lost out in the voting when the place was changed a half hour before voting time and the workers did not know where to go.

1,000 Had No Right to Vote  
"Of the 3,500 vote cast, at least 1,000 had no right to participate in the elections," said Biedenkapp. "They were hired by the bosses through the Shoe Board of Trade or the Boot and Shoe Union (A. F. of L.). The bosses prepared for the elections by intimidating the workers in the shops, threatening them with loss of jobs, and by padding payrolls to make recently hired workers eligible to vote.

"Where there was no severe intimidation the shoe workers declared their choice for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. No honest worker can accept this election as the free expression of the workers, and the fight must go on. Biedenkapp declared that the following steps would be taken by the union to defeat the attempt of the scab Boot and Shoe Union to destroy the conditions of the shoe workers. The union is demanding from the National Labor Board an investigation of the lists of voters and the payrolls of shops reported as having a minority for the United Shoe Union in the firms where a majority of the workers voted for the United, the union demands that negotiations be started immediately for the improvement of the workers' conditions.

"Our union will leave nothing undone to fully expose the rotten attempts of the A. F. of L. and the National Labor Board to deliver the workers into the clutches of the bosses and their union, the A. F. of L. and Shoe, in order to cut wages, increase hours of work and establish more speed up in the shops," declared Biedenkapp.

N. R. A. Picks Shops  
Explaining how the N. R. A. maneuvered the election, Biedenkapp told details. The National Labor Board picked all shops where elections were to be held. Slipper shops slated for elections were eliminated because the bosses claimed they were not ready. An important Board of Trade shop, Myer Brothers, was taken off the list at the request of the attorney for the

# 1500 Force Kenosha Furniture Factory to Shut by Strike

## Rank and File Organize to Demand Higher Pay, Union Recognition

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 13.—Fifteen hundred members of the Simmons Bed plant, A. F. of L. Federal Union Local 18456 at a meeting on Feb. 11 voted almost unanimously to close down the plant and strike for their demands. Around 1,700 are employed at the present time in the factory.

A broad strike committee, to consist of the Executive Board of the Union, and the chairmen of the various shop committees, about 45 in all, was elected. All are workers in the shop. Arrangements were made for mass picketing, and on Monday morning the entire body was out on the picket lines.

At first the company kept the gates closed and tried to call it a lockout, but at 9 o'clock they opened the gates and called for all those who wished to work to come in. No one entered.

Led by Rank and File  
This strike is the culmination of a long, hard struggle on the part of the rank and file of the union, led by the militant rank and file group, to overcome the resistance of the leading officials of the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council and some local officials. Every effort was made by these officials to divert the men from their desire to get better wages.

Reliance on the 'codes' was urged, as well as on the Regional Labor Board, but the men quickly saw thru these governmental agencies, which are completely controlled by the manufacturers.

Strike Demands  
The chief strike demands, according to the most accurate information that could be secured were: A 25 per cent increase, and recognition of the union.

Here's why the workers struck. A worker in the steel press department, chosen at random, reported the following:

He made last week \$20 for 48 hours work, slightly less than 42 cents an hour. This is about the same wages as he has been making the last six months. But, the cost of the gloves and overall, that he must buy frequently has gone up tremendously with inflation. He uses 12 pairs of gloves every week. 5 months ago he got 12 pair for 60c. Now he must pay \$1 for the same gloves. Every month he has to buy new overalls. They used to cost 98c, now they are \$1.45. The cost of living goes up and up, but his wages remain at the same low level.

The Communist Party of Kenosha halts this struggle of the Simmons workers. Its members in the plant are active on the picket lines. It pledges to mobilize all its forces in support of this strike. It, however, warns the Simmons strikers against the pitfalls of "arbitration." It was "arbitration," that along with the treachery of the leading officials of the A. F. of L., caused the Nash strike to be lost. Solid picket lines, refusal to arbitrate through the strike-breaking Regional Labor Board, militant spirit, mobilization of all the workers and people of Kenosha in support of the strikers, no negotiations with the company for as long as we are unemployed through the mass strike committee—these tactics will win for the Simmons workers.

Norman, Welfare Island Medical Head, Resigns  
NEW YORK—Dr. Abraham Norman, medical director of the Welfare Island Prison, who was in direct charge of the hospital which had luxuriously housed the prison gang of Edward Cleary and Jole Rao, turned in his resignation to Correction Commissioner MacCormick on Saturday.

Norman, together with Warden

# Southern Negroes Robbed In Kick-Back Racket By CWA; Pay Now \$6 a Wk.

## Workers Organize Union Demand End of Graft by C.W.A. Bosses

CHICAGO — Attractive nine-page photograph on colored paper are being given to Chicago's young class school children by the Young Pioneers, organization of workers' children. The inside reads:

"Dear friend: Valentine's Day is the bank. It does not bring free hot lunches in school. It does not give us warm clothing and shoes. It gives us a party for today and nothing any other day. Then why so much talk? Can teacher tell you? Well, Pioneers will tell you. An invitation to a Pioneers' meeting follows.

These teams work on C.W.A. work ten hours per day at \$1.25 per hour—\$12.50 per team per day. They work two shifts of drivers. Start at 7 a.m. to 12 noon, change drivers and work to 5 p.m. He pays his drivers \$2 each, leaving him a balance of \$8.50 for each team.

It is rumored that the owner of these teams hired his Negro drivers for 24 cents per hour and put them on O.W.A. payroll for 40 cents, but their pay checks cashed for them and deducted the difference, \$3 per driver, 24 of them each week.

Last week the workers on this project held a meeting and elected a protest committee to make protests to the officials about the graft going on. Before the committee reached them, however, some stool pigeons had already notified them of their coming, and when they reached the officials, they were notified to return at once to their jobs or they would be fired and put in jail.

Need Organization  
The workers can certainly see that we need a strong working class organization here like they have in Tampa. For as long as we are unorganized we will always be misled by the grafters and racketeers. The sooner, therefore, we organize, the better off we will be, for where the workers have a well-organized body, there is strength.

Social Youth Club Defeats Disruption Plans of Hoodlums  
NEW YORK—The Social Youth Culture Club at 275 Broadway, Brooklyn, which has in the past been molested by hoodlums and rowdies who disrupted meetings and intimidated members regularly, has eliminated this trouble by drawing the workers rally of disruption into the club and getting them active.

When on Jan. 24, they tried to break up an unemployed meeting by fighting, they were beaten up by the workers of the club, kicked out and the leaders arrested. The workers of the club then called a mass meeting at which the real trouble was explained—that the fault was with the social system which breeds gangsters, not with the individuals. The workers called upon the "hoodlums" to join in the fight against the social system, for C. W. A. jobs and relief for single unemployed youth. They promised to drop charges against them. The "hoodlums" accepted and now are very active members of the club.

Joseph A. McCann, is to face a departmental trial on Thursday for his part in the gang-inflicted control of Welfare Island prison.

Harry Williams (Gentry Gilmore), who was found to be a stool-pigeon some time ago, in Philadelphia (where he went under the name of Gentry Gilmore, and where he brought police to a unit meeting and caused the arrest of some comrades), has now been discovered as having wormed his way into the ranks of the Young Communist League in Boston, Mass., under the name of Harry Williams.

The Boston organization of the Y. C. L. has taken action to expel him from its ranks and to expose him publicly as a stool-pigeon, who goes around in National Guard uniform, and who tried to get into the Marine Workers' Industrial Union (in Boston).

Description: He is a Negro youth, about five feet seven inches tall, thin, walks with a stoop, has a tooth missing in front.

He is a Negro youth, about five feet seven inches tall, thin, walks with a stoop, has a tooth missing in front.

# Ambridge CWA Men Win Strike; Defeat Blacklist of 14 Demands; Leaders Reinstated

## By a C.W.A. Worker Correspondent

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Feb. 13.—The C.W.A. workers defied the terror that exists in Ambridge by walking off the job on strike after six hours of work instead of the eight hour day which was put into effect Jan. 21. Fourteen were fired. They went to the burgess of Ambridge to complain. He wired H. C. Biddle, state C.W.A. administrator, for an "investigation."

Biddle wired the Hart County administrator to conduct the investigation and the hearing of the fourteen men who were fired. Hart was the former County Commissioner, for the Jones and Laughlin steel mill, of course.

Force Resignation  
The hearing was all in favor of the steel company until Pete Muselin, so-called Red of Ambridge, took the floor. Then the workers began demonstrating, which resulted in a big victory.

Former Borough Manager A. W. Johns, now head of the C. W. A. project in Ambridge, called one of the councilmen a liar for saying something in defense of the workers. The mass pressure forced him to apologize.

The people of Ambridge have been trying to get rid of A. W. Johns for the past 12 years. One speech from a so-called Red made him resign. Also the head engineer Nadeau resigned.

Win Demands  
Burgess and, who sold out the Ambridge steel strike to J. and L., openly defended burgess Johns at this hearing. He said we need bosses and "must have discipline."

Pete Muselin said the workers have the right to elect their own committees to take up their grievances with the bosses.

We won the six hour demand, the C. W. A. workers' committee, the resignation of Johns and Nadeau and reinstatement of all men fired for striking. This hearing took place on Feb. 5 in the City Building.

Forced to Eat Lunch in Toilet at Rogers Peet  
NEW YORK—Just across from the New York Public Library at 42nd St. and Fifth Ave. (the fountain of knowledge) is a Rogers Peet Co. store. On the 11th floor of the building is the Rogers Peet workers shop, where they slave their lives out for a miserable few pennies a day.

On the same floor we have a lunch room run by a cousin of Mr. Niffen, the red head slave driver. The prices in the lunch room are absolutely too high for us girls, and therefore we are forced to bring our own lunches and eat them in the ladies toilet, three feet away from the urinals. That's what you call civilization in the most advanced country of capitalists.

But Mr. Niffen tells us that a union is no good. Why? Because in union places the bosses have to pay bigger salaries, and the slaves do not eat in the toilet.

Sometimes they even have a nerve to tell us we are lucky to work for an American concern, but that don't do us any good, because from day to day, we merely are just keeping alive, just keeping on our feet so we can go to work the next day.

Some progress has been made in

# 700 Gary Steel Men Meet, Fight Speed-Up and Company Union

## New Machines Introduced, Fire Many; Workers Set for Struggle

GARY, Ind., Feb. 13.—Seven hundred workers of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company (U. S. Steel subsidiary) met in the K. C. Hall last Thursday to take action against mass layoffs due to the introduction of new machinery.

The new machinery has aroused wide discontent. These are the new "four High Tin Mills" which are driving thousands of workers out of the tin mills.

The American Steel and Tin Plate Company has installed three of these machines in the last few months. Each one of these mills operates with a total crew of 39 men, replacing nine manual mills with a total crew of 485 men. In Gary, the new four high mills are operating five, six and seven days per week, while the manual mills are only running two and three days per week.

These mills do away with openers, heaters and other hot mill men. Shearers, pickers, etc., nine categories of workers are eliminated altogether. As a result of this, some 2,000 workers here are working part time or else are laid off completely.

The men have been seething with discontent for the past two months. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union called meetings of openers and other to discuss action against these conditions, issued leaflets raising demands for:

1. A minimum weekly wage of \$20 for laborers, with corresponding increases for higher paid labor. A guarantee of four days work at this minimum rate or additional relief to be furnished by the company and government.
2. A guaranteed minimum daily wage to cover "Bad Iron," breakdowns, changing rolls, etc. (Same as roughers in the cold roll are paid).
3. The right to draw relief while on the pay roll.
4. The right to organize. Recognition of workers' department and shop committees.

Demands Well Received  
These demands in the leaflets were well received by the workers. In the attempt to stave off action by the workers, the company union representatives called the Thursday meeting. When the workers assembled, they found the company union all oiled up to steam-roller the workers and to jam through the policies of the company.

The company union proposals were that one man be sent to Washington, D. C. to "find out" if anything could be done to stop the introduction of more four high mills, they proposed that this man be a company union "representative." That was all—it was clearly their intention to keep the men waiting for help from Washington, D. C. and tire them out, at the same time directing the anger of the men away from the company whom they protected, blaming the need for meeting "unfair competition" as the reason for part-time work and lay-offs.

Refuse Stall  
The workers who attended this meeting would not accept these proposals and immediately began an attack upon the "representative's" proposals. Motions were made to enlarge the delegation to three men, which was carried. The company union, however, steam-rollered their proposal through to elect only company union representatives by high-handedly refusing workers the right to speak upon the motion to elected delegates outside the company union of workers from the various departments. S. and M. W. I. U. members took the floor and spoke of the need

of relief and unemployment insurance for the part-time workers, and of enlarging the delegation by drawing in delegates from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. Mill and Inland Steel Mill at Indiana Harbor, who suffer from the same grievances as we in Gary. These workers received applause from the crowd but were hammered down by the chairman who was plainly scared by the militancy of the workers.

Bill Clark, local organizer of the S. and M. W. I. U., was refused the floor by the chairman who nevertheless introduced a lawyer by the name of Glen Harris, who is being groomed for the coming elections by the local capitalist politicians. Egan confessed he had no advice to offer except to send a delegation to find out what could be done "legally."

Before the meeting adjourned, with election of the three delegates to Washington, workers from the floor succeeded in passing the proposals to reach the other mills in the territory. This was passed over the heated objections of the company union representatives.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is calling several open meetings of workers from various departments of the American Steel and Tin Plate Company for the purpose of establishing committees of action to lead the fight against the conditions there. A mass meeting is being called on the next day in Gary also during the next week. Members in the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Plant and in the Inland Steel Company plant are also being organized to call meetings of the workers in their shops to organize these workers for joint action, together with the Gary workers, for the winning of their demands.

Out with the 'Buck Boss'. Auto Worker Declares  
(By An Auto Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, Mich.—The current issue of the Auto Workers' News (Detroit) contains many workers' letters dealing with the same subject, the Buck Boss.

# Every Phase of Work Should Be Examined in Pre-Convention Discussion

## Open Letter, 13th ECCI Plenum Resolution As Applied to Work in the Chicago District

### Some Improvements Are Made in Work Among P. M. A. Miners

EDITORIAL NOTE—The following is the first of two articles by Comrade Bill Gebert, district organizer of the Chicago District of the Communist Party. Party members, particularly those in the Illinois coal fields, in the Chicago, Indiana Harbor and Gary steel district, on the railroads, in the stockyards, on the South Side, are urged to study Comrade Gebert's articles and contribute to the pre-convention discussion of the Party. Only in this way will all of the problems of the Open Letter of the 13th Plenum be thoroughly understood and hammered out in preparation for the Party convention. We especially urge Negro Party members in Chicago and other sections of the district to take up in the pre-convention discussion how the Open Letter is being carried out on Negro work.

By BILL GEBERT  
The Open Letter adopted by the extraordinary Party Conference held on 7-10, 1933, placed before the Party the task of:

The organization of a firm basis for the Party and the revolutionary union movement among the working strata of the American workers in the most important industrial centers.

reduction of real wages through inflation, for increase of wages, against every form of the stagger plan, for a reduction of working hours with no reduction in pay.

"Closely linked up with the mobilization against the wage cut-offensive is the campaign for the organizing of the struggle of the unemployed and part-time workers for immediate relief, and the organization of the struggle for Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the government and the employers."

The Open Letter also outlined a number of other immediate issues and demands around which mass work of the Party is to be developed and that the whole work is to be organized "on the basis of the united front in which the Party must always have the initiative." The Open Letter particularly emphasizes:

the whole value of the Open Letter, its importance and significance in the light of our Party will be simply lost. More than that, as Comrade Edwards correctly placed this question at the meeting of the Central Committee, it will mean a demoralization in the ranks of the Party membership."

Therefore, the task confronting every unit and, especially shop nuclei, and in the sections of concentration, is to thoroughly examine, in a Bolshevik self-critical manner, as to how we carried out our plan of work of the Open Letter? This should be connected concretely with the resolution of the 13th Plenum of the E. O. C. U., which at present represents for our Party a guide to action, in the period of sharpening class antagonisms, growing danger of war and fascism and attack upon the Soviet Union.

### Raises Problem of Steel District Building New Cadres

Letter, mass strikes involving over 1,000,000 workers took place. The movement of unemployed, Negro masses and impoverished farmers are advancing. We must not measure our work by the yardstick that we had so many members or we have had so many shop nuclei at the time of the Open Letter and we have so many today. We must measure it, rather, under what objective conditions we worked, did we take advantage of every and all occasions? Did we take full advantage of the militancy and struggles developed among the workers? Were we a factor in developing such struggles? Did we consciously pursue everywhere a correct policy of the united front from below? It is in this light that we must examine our work.

In short, the problem we should answer and analyze is the tempo of our mass work. Naturally, the growth of the Party is a very important barometer in measuring the development of our mass work. But there also can be a situation where we have a growth of the Party, but at the same time no development of mass activity, be it in the shops, among the unemployed, the Negro masses, or among members of the A. F. L. or in building unions of the T. U. U. L. or independent unions.

What Has Been Done  
In this article I will not attempt to review the work of the Chicago District in the last period of time from the angle I indicated above. I

want to indicate, however, some of the points which will demonstrate what actually has been done in some fields of activity.

In the Illinois coal fields, at the time of the Open Letter, our Party was still isolated, and the Open Letter very correctly declared that:

... the "left" reformists (Muskie) were able to bring many radicalized workers, especially American workers, under their influence (Southern, under the influence of the I. M. W. A.) . . .

This characterization, at the time of the adoption of the Open Letter, was absolutely correct. But if we would write the Open Letter today, we would not characterize the situation in the Illinois coal fields in the same light. We can declare that we made a bit of progress in the work in the Illinois coal fields since the Open Letter. The number of Party members has been increased. A number of new nuclei have been organized. Opposition groups in the P. M. A. have been established in some localities. In some localities the rank and file opposition was able to elect a number of local officials. We also penetrated a little bit into the locals of the U. M. W. A.

of the S. P., that we did everything possible to win the miners of Illinois, would be a gross exaggeration. We just entered the correct road — we just made the first beginnings, important beginnings, but not yet decisive, toward the winning of the majority of the Illinois miners for the Party. This is our objective and task. We are especially very weak in the work among the Negro workers are members of the U. M. W. A. As we as yet were unable to cement the unity of miners, members of the P. M. A. and U. M. W. A. in militant action. Nor did we succeed to organize and lead broad masses of unemployed miners in struggle against hunger and starvation.

If we take work among the railroad workers in our district we did not make much progress. It is true that we recruited a number of railroad workers into the Party, that here and there some additional supporters of the Unity Movement were gained. But the work among the railroad workers still represents one of the weakest links in the work of the Chicago District.

There is still a sufficient understanding of the problems and tasks among the railroad workers due to the lack of contact with the railroad workers. There is still basically isolation from the railroad workers.

In the steel industry, our work proceeds at a very slow tempo. Our cadres are very weak. There we still have the problem of developing the influence of Reverend A. J. Muste, who supports the renegade, Jerry Alford. We can definitely say that we checked to some extent, the growth of the Muste movement, that we won some miners who were followers of Muste and even brought them into the Party.

Thus far the pre-convention discussion, in preparation for the 8th Convention of our Party, has not elicited the deep response among the Party members that it should.

The Daily Worker should be flooded with articles and letters from active Party members active in the basic industries, in the revolutionary trade unions, in the A. F. of L. rank and file oppositions.

Pre-convention discussion serves the purpose of bringing before the whole Party in the fullest and freest way the major problems facing the Party in the present situation of maturing major struggles.

Comrade Gebert's concluding article will be published tomorrow.

## Negro Janitor in Paterson Shows Need for Organization

### Feels So Tired After Day's Work He Can Hardly Eat or Sleep

By a Janitor Worker Correspondent  
 PATTERSON, N. J.—I have been working as a janitor for the last three years. I've been taking care of a block of six-family houses for one of the biggest landlords in Paterson. As most of you here know, the landlord, Mendelsohn got the most of these houses by swindling the original owners through mortgages, etc. The rest of the houses he got through speeding up the work in his business.

I am a Negro, born and raised in Virginia. As I only went to school on Fridays, I cannot read or write. After an organizer of the Unemployed Council read me the janitor's article that appeared in the "Worker" on Jan. 16, I decided that I would like to help to print about my conditions too. I hope it will help us to organize the janitors for better conditions.

#### Pay Cut by Trick

After working two or three weeks Mendelsohn came down and told me I would have to come and sign a contract at once or get out. As I had nowhere else to go and no one that I could borrow any money from to move out and get other rooms for my wife and two children. I was forced to sign the contract.

My friend and I came to Memo Realty Co. (a family affair owned by two sons who are lawyers) where the contract was already made up. After I signed, Mendelsohn kept both copies. I do, however, remember very well my friend calling for \$90 a month. When my pay came around, I was handed \$45. I asked where the other half is, and I was told, "That goes for rent."

Below Street Level  
 The best rooms in these houses are not fit to live in. They are in a cold, wet cellar. The only light is a kerosene lamp. When I moved in, I pay my own gas and electric bills and instead of clean heat, an old stove that the tenants threw out. In order to see the street I have to step upon a step-ladder and I am supposed to see everything that goes on in all the buildings.

Besides janitor work, my job was to fix roofs, put in gas pipes, connect and coal stoves, put up plinths, cement work, carpenter and electrical work.

When I took this job I worked as a wire drawer in Trenton, also a sign painter in Philadelphia, making my own soap out of oak-wal ash. I learned this from my mother. Having a very hard time getting a job, I accepted the janitor's job without bars. Now I am so broken down that I will need a rest before I can come back to work for me again. I am now trying to organize the janitors so that they won't get such a dirty deal.

hitch-hiked across continent during course of her activities.

is now in mid-west engaged in organizational work among farmers. (A more complete record of her extraordinarily active life appeared in the Daily Worker on July 10, 1933, by Alexander Trachtenberg.)

Mother Bloor is our militant Valentine—a big throbbing red working-class heart. We hope that one of these days she will be able to find time to write a little message to working-class women through this column. She wrote a stirring article for and about women which appeared in the July 1933 issue of the "Working Women."

### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1764 is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Size 6 takes 2 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 1 5/8 yards contrasting.

In line with the suggestion from Comrade Edith S., we hope to present at least one each week of these

**Miniatures** OF OUR **MILITANT WOMEN**

MOTHER BLOOR.  
 Ella Reeve Bloor, a real veteran of the class struggle in America, celebrated her 71st birthday on July 8, 1933.

Daughter of a (Union) soldier in the American Civil War, descendant of a soldier of the 1776 Revolution, Ella became a rebel at 14 against the religious affiliation of her family, and found Paine and Ingersoll healthier reading than the Bible.

This led her into a study of socialism.

In 1893 joined the Textile Workers' Union, during a strike, in order to organize striking women into the union.

There followed 40 active years in the revolutionary labor movement; years of intense activity even while mother of small children, as organizer of innumerable strikes.

Reputed her membership in the Socialist Labor Party because of its sectarianism, and was for 14 years National Organizer of the Socialist Party.

Active in every great labor struggle in the U. S. up to the present time; frequently arrested, kids some times jailed along with her.

As employee of Chicago packing house, gathered data for Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle."

Took firm internationalist anti-war stand during World War; left Socialist Party and helped found Communist movement in U. S.; supported Ruthenberg's Marxist-Leninist position.

Delegate to Red International of Labor Unions at 1st and 2nd Congresses; delegate to all Congresses of C. P., U. S. A.

At age of 63, and again at 69,

## Little Work in Alien-A Hosiery Mill, Yet Workers Are Speeded Up to Cut Pay Further

### N. Y. Shoe Workers Jobless Council Wins Some Relief

(By a Shoe Worker Correspondent)  
 NEW YORK.—There are nearly 10,000 shoe workers in New York City searching for jobs every day. Jobs are not available. We were fooled into believing that N. E. A. will help us. However, we soon learned differently. The shoe workers, realizing that only through organized efforts can the workers get relief from the city, have formed the Shoe Workers' Unemployed Council.

Our Shoe Workers' Unemployed Council demands from the city, state and federal governments that a shoe project be opened immediately where workers can get jobs at union scale of wages, the shoes to be distributed among the unemployed men, women and children.

The committee of shoe workers appeared at the C. W. A. office, 28th St., before Kitzkaufman, demanding jobs for the shoe workers. We were referred to the C. W. S. When the shoe delegation demanded a definite answer from the C. W. S., all we again got was another promise, that the shoe project will be opened for 4,000 shoe workers, with 500 jobs for the shoe repairs at first, and that a committee of six will furnish detailed plans and figures of operation.

After weeks of rosy promises to us that the project will materialize, we insisted on knowing when it will open. They then came out openly and rejected the project, blaming Congress for no funds.

We immediately proceeded to organize into stronger delegations. We called upon the W. I. R. for help. The W. I. R. encouraged us to form a stronger committee to go down to the C. W. A. and demand immediate relief, kitchen food, etc. The C. W. A. delegation demanded a definite answer from the C. W. S., all we again got was another promise, that the shoe project will be opened for 4,000 shoe workers, with 500 jobs for the shoe repairs at first, and that a committee of six will furnish detailed plans and figures of operation.

The committee of shoe workers appeared at the C. W. A. office, 28th St., before Kitzkaufman, demanding jobs for the shoe workers. We were referred to the C. W. S. When the shoe delegation demanded a definite answer from the C. W. S., all we again got was another promise, that the shoe project will be opened for 4,000 shoe workers, with 500 jobs for the shoe repairs at first, and that a committee of six will furnish detailed plans and figures of operation.

The committee of shoe workers appeared at the C. W. A. office, 28th St., before Kitzkaufman, demanding jobs for the shoe workers. We were referred to the C. W. S. When the shoe delegation demanded a definite answer from the C. W. S., all we again got was another promise, that the shoe project will be opened for 4,000 shoe workers, with 500 jobs for the shoe repairs at first, and that a committee of six will furnish detailed plans and figures of operation.

At the meeting of the Glendree Miners Local 842 and the Trades and Labor Assembly Committee the call was issued. All building trades unions answered the call, also the moving picture operators, the bakers union, the teamsters and ice and fuel workers. The painters and paperhangers and decorators, and even the trade unionists on the C. W. A. school projects.

Local 52, U. M. W. A., were ordered to work by District President John Mentler on Jan. 31, 1934. But on the morning of Feb. 1 a strong picket line of men and women was formed at the site of the shoe workers' strike. The picket lines were broken around some non-union barber shops, and they also closed in sympathy.

This is the first time in the history of Centralia that there has been a general strike and the bosses and Chamber of Commerce were shaking steady job, vote for the Boot and Shoe.

Then Zaslowsky (the runt) ran to get Mike (the guerrilla) Miller, and said, "I'm for an open shop, but if I were a worker, I'd want an American union. Besides the government needs your help, and you must help them."

Well, the vote did turn out for the Boot and Shoe, but not because the workers wanted to, but because they were afraid of losing their little bit of pay for their hard labor.

Mike Miller will not rest, because he knows that he has 350 fighters in his factory.

At the textile dye shop the bosses are trying every possible way to speed up the workers. It is said that the A. F. of L. chairman does nothing about it. The shop is divided between the A. F. of L. and the N. T. W. U. The A. F. of L. does not want unity with the N. T. W. U. There have been hundreds of workers laid off in this shop. A. F. of L. members and N. T. W. U. members. The boss laid off the workers because he knew they were not united and therefore he could get away with it.

In the boil off department of the Weidemann dye shop there were about 700 pieces of goods a day. The boss laid off 14 workers, and makes the workers still on the job do 1,000 pieces. They have to rush around like a bunch of wild men to get more work done with less men to do it.

The chairman, Frank Ryan, who belongs to the A. F. of L., does nothing about this, and most of the workers in this department are A. F. of L. members. The A. F. of L. delegates in this department only talk about dyes and not about the conditions under which these workers have to work.

### A. F. L. Union Splits Ranks by Craft Unionism; Rank and File Organization Urged

By a Textile Worker Correspondent  
 KENOSHA, Wis.—I work at the Alien-A Hosiery Mill here in Kenosha, Wisconsin. Back in 1928 there was a strike in the full-fashioned knitting department. The company wanted to introduce the stretch-out, making one man operate a machine, without a helper, as it had been before. The leaders of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union (affiliated to the A. F. of L.) prevented the strike from spreading to the other departments, using the excuse that they were not interested in organizing the "unskilled" labor. In the opinion of most of us working in the old plant (the unskilled departments) this failure to organize and pull out the entire plant was what caused the strike to be lost.

Today the Full-Fashioned Knitters are making only about 50 to 55 cents an hour, where back in 1927 they made as high as \$1.25 an hour.

Pressers on full-fashioned stockings today make only 40 cents an hour, and work under a real speed-up system.

A group of about 8 to 10 pressing mock-sock stockings make only 30 cents an hour.

The full-fashioned loopers (doing work that is very hard on the eyes and very tiring) make only 45 cents an hour at the very most.

Samplers working on heavy silk full-fashioned stockings are still making more than 35 cents an hour.

Menders have it much worse than years ago. They have to do three times as much work for less money. Where before they only had to slip the stockings on one hand, they find, marking the large ones, runs, etc., for the day worker to do; now they

have to put it on a machine which turns the stockings inside out, and they must mend every hole, not just the small ones. This throws the one who before used to turn the stockings inside out, as well as the inspector, out of work.

One of the worst things about conditions today is the few hours that we get to put in each week. Sometimes we go in in the morning and wait around and are then told to come back in the afternoon. Of course we don't get paid for this time we have to put in waiting. Many weeks we only get 12 to 15 hours and we can't live on this little amount.

In the press department the air is so stuffy as to be almost unbearable. The ventilation is awful. There are no fans and in the summer months working in this room is like being in hell. Even in winter when it is below zero the windows of the press department have to be kept open in order to keep it cool enough to work there. And the floors throughout the plant are filthy with dirt, tobacco juice and general grime.

Recently the company tried to form a company union. They issued a printed pamphlet called "Suggested Plans for Employee Representation Plan," and called us all to a meeting to decide on this. But we were too wise for this trick of the company. Some few showed up that it had to be called off.

What we have to do here is to organize our own department committees to take up these grievances and work toward the building of a fighting industrial union, like the National Textile Workers' Union, that will organize all textile workers, skilled and unskilled alike.

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent  
 CENTRALIA, Ill.—Rank and file members in the trade unions of Centralia forced through a general strike here in sympathy with the strike of the workers at the Johnsen Shoe Co.

At meetings of the Glendree Miners Local 842 and the Trades and Labor Assembly Committee the call was issued. All building trades unions answered the call, also the moving picture operators, the bakers union, the teamsters and ice and fuel workers. The painters and paperhangers and decorators, and even the trade unionists on the C. W. A. school projects.

Local 52, U. M. W. A., were ordered to work by District President John Mentler on Jan. 31, 1934. But on the morning of Feb. 1 a strong picket line of men and women was formed at the site of the shoe workers' strike. The picket lines were broken around some non-union barber shops, and they also closed in sympathy.

This is the first time in the history of Centralia that there has been a general strike and the bosses and Chamber of Commerce were shaking steady job, vote for the Boot and Shoe.

Then Zaslowsky (the runt) ran to get Mike (the guerrilla) Miller, and said, "I'm for an open shop, but if I were a worker, I'd want an American union. Besides the government needs your help, and you must help them."

Well, the vote did turn out for the Boot and Shoe, but not because the workers wanted to, but because they were afraid of losing their little bit of pay for their hard labor.

Mike Miller will not rest, because he knows that he has 350 fighters in his factory.

At the textile dye shop the bosses are trying every possible way to speed up the workers. It is said that the A. F. of L. chairman does nothing about it. The shop is divided between the A. F. of L. and the N. T. W. U. The A. F. of L. does not want unity with the N. T. W. U. There have been hundreds of workers laid off in this shop. A. F. of L. members and N. T. W. U. members. The boss laid off the workers because he knew they were not united and therefore he could get away with it.

In the boil off department of the Weidemann dye shop there were about 700 pieces of goods a day. The boss laid off 14 workers, and makes the workers still on the job do 1,000 pieces. They have to rush around like a bunch of wild men to get more work done with less men to do it.

The chairman, Frank Ryan, who belongs to the A. F. of L., does nothing about this, and most of the workers in this department are A. F. of L. members. The A. F. of L. delegates in this department only talk about dyes and not about the conditions under which these workers have to work.

## Made to Sign False Pay Statements at Master Leather Co.

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
 NEW YORK.—I have worked for the Master Leather Co. at 56 W. 24th St. (who also specializes in novelty kits and cosmetics), for 3 1/2 months, and have experienced the following conditions still existing.

The total number of workers at present are 25 young girls, as well as adult women and two men. The wages are as follows: a dollar a day for 9 hours per day, or \$5 for the girls and \$7 for the men, at 45 hours per week.

However on pay days these workers are forced to sign statements that they get more than they actually receive.

For instance, the girls are rated for 30 cents per hour and the men are rated at 38 cents. This would entitle the first category to \$13 and the latter to \$17.25, for 45 hours per week. The boss has the State Labor Code bulletin, which calls for the 8-hour day and 40-hour week, hanging on his shop walls, when it comes to hiring his future slaves he compels them to accept the 9-hour day work at the \$1 rate.

In addition the boss hired a production manager to see that the workers are speeded to the limit in the unventilated shop, where there are bad odors from the toilet (no toilet paper is provided for us) and the terrible smell of rotting moldiness creeping from the cheap wet heavy paper he bought for us (the boss had bought it on a "fire sale") to make profit out of.

Since the health inspectors got after the boss, he got it cleaned a little.

The workers also suffer from inhaling the smell of acids, remover and various colored chemicals which are used for finger-nail polishing, etc.

The filling of the small bottles is done by an electrical process. This job was done by men before at a higher rate. At present it is done by girls for a dollar a day. This job is dangerous to the lungs and as a result at the end of the day these girls sometimes faint from it.

The boss often sets his watch back at least 5 minutes (the quitting hour is 6 p. m.). Then they must clean the place up. During the day these workers are compelled to sit on boxes and bad chairs. Sometimes this sort of cleaning takes 5 to 10 minutes extra time for which they are not paid. Dressing and leaving the shop usually is 20 to 30 minutes later, and the overwhelming majority of these girls live in the far Bronx, Brooklyn, Coney Island, etc.

The boss once nervously admitted he paid \$20 to the inspector.

The duties of these workers, as being a section of the chemical industry (cosmetics), is to organize a grievance committee to take up their immediate problems which can be rectified quickly on the basis of the above conditions and following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours.
2. Substantial increase in wages.
3. The recognition of the grievance committee.

Also other demands, a locker for every worker, and same on towels, and adequate ventilation in the shop. For further information inquire at the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, Room 238, 799 Broadway, New York City.

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

## Party Life Detroit Party Fights White Chauvinism Within Its Ranks

### Expulsion of 2 in Detroit Shows That Great Care Must Be Taken in Selecting Functionaries

The case of Clarence and Anna Bradley, of the Pontiac Section in the Detroit District, who were expelled from the Party two or three months ago, illustrates the need of greater care in the selection of responsible Party functionaries and the importance of paying close attention and taking prompt action against any manifestations of white-chauvinism within the ranks of the Party.

Clarence Bradley, before his expulsion, was the Section Organizer of the Party in Pontiac, and had previously belonged to the Ku-Klux Klan. He had always taken an antagonistic attitude toward the district leadership of the Party and displayed disruptive tendencies.

When his wife, Anna Bradley, was found guilty of white-chauvinism, she refused to take a stand either way thereby showing that he himself did not accept the Party's position of uncompromising struggle against white-chauvinism.

Anna Bradley had been active for a short time in the work among the unemployed, when one day a Negro woman worker was taken sick and needed a doctor. She was taken to a doctor by a committee, which included Mrs. Bradley. The doctor was being paid by the city to take care of all patients who were receiving relief from the welfare organization. Also this doctor happened to be the doctor of Mrs. Bradley.

When the doctor did not want to examine the Negro worker at once but told her to come back later, when no white patients would be there, the committee, with the exception of Mrs. Bradley, took issue with the doctor and told him that he was discriminating against a Negro worker. Later Mrs. Bradley refused to struggle against this doctor, stating that he was her family doctor and that she did not want to antagonize him.

She was called to the section committee, who explained that her attitude was an act of white-chauvinism and individualism, and that she was capitulating to white-chauvinism. She not only refused to be corrected but even stated that if the Party took such a stand against her she saw no reason for her staying in the Party.

The expulsion of both Clarence and Anna Bradley shows that the Party does not and will not tolerate any white-chauvinism or any conciliatory attitude toward white-chauvinism in its ranks.

### SPOKANE UNIT REPORTS ON CONCENTRATION WORK

Comrades: The unit has asked me to report on the work of their shop concentration committee. This committee went to the White Pine Sash Co. mill here three days ago to issue some papers. The committee was unprepared to sell any literature at that time, so took nothing but some back numbers of the Daily.

One member of this committee went into the shop (a box factory) and was ordered out by the foreman. But the comrade returned at a later date and caught the workers at lunch and passed out a large bunch of leaflets on the Scottsboro case and a bundle of Young Workers.

The workers were all busy reading these papers the last the comrade saw of them.

The unit believes that they had made a good start at a shop unit of the White Pine.

### JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

NOTE:

We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in those industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

PAUL CALHOUN

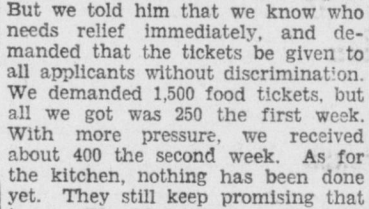
PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN



## How Scab Union Was Put Over in I. Miller Shop

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent  
 NEW YORK.—Two days before the vote was taken at the I. Miller shoe shop under the auspices of the National Labor Board, we were all called together to listen to a speech. The first one to speak was Zaslowsky, the chairman of the fitting room. He said a mouthful of nonsense "Vote for the Boot and Shoe (scab) Union."

Then came Mr. Matthews, who shed crocodile tears about the strikers called off the strike, and his words were as follows:

"You all know that the Boot and Shoe is an American union, and I. Miller & Sons have signed a three year contract with them. If you vote for the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, you will have a lot of trouble. So to avoid all trouble and have peace and a

steady job, vote for the Boot and Shoe."

Then Zaslowsky (the runt) ran to get Mike (the guerrilla) Miller, and said, "I'm for an open shop, but if I were a worker, I'd want an American union. Besides the government needs your help, and you must help them."

Well, the vote did turn out for the Boot and Shoe, but not because the workers wanted to, but because they were afraid of losing their little bit of pay for their hard labor.

Mike Miller will not rest, because he knows that he has 350 fighters in his factory.

At the textile dye shop the bosses are trying every possible way to speed up the workers. It is said that the A. F. of L. chairman does nothing about it. The shop is divided between the A. F. of L. and the N. T. W. U. The A. F. of L. does not want unity with the N. T. W. U. There have been hundreds of workers laid off in this shop. A. F. of L. members and N. T. W. U. members. The boss laid off the workers because he knew they were not united and therefore he could get away with it.

In the boil off department of the Weidemann dye shop there were about 700 pieces of goods a day. The boss laid off 14 workers, and makes the workers still on the job do 1,000 pieces. They have to rush around like a bunch of wild men to get more work done with less men to do it.

## Letters from Our Readers

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

PAUL CALHOUN

**Doctor Luttinger Advises:**

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

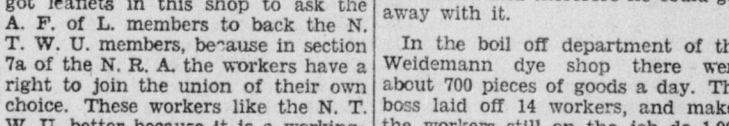
**Food Value of Tomato Juice.** J. R. Bufalo, N. Y.—You are unduly prejudiced against tomatoes. Because you get a rash after eating them, is no reason to condemn them. A number of people break out in a rash after eating strawberries, pineapple, shrimp, mutton or even cow's milk. As a matter of fact, the tomato is a fruit, although commonly referred to as a vegetable. Ripe tomatoes contain as much vitamin C as orange juice and, in addition, about twice as much vitamin B and six times the amount of vitamin A. Furthermore, there is 50 per cent more iron, 200 per cent more manganese and 300 per cent more copper in tomatoes than in oranges.

With all due respect to your friend, the naturopath, infants will tolerate twice as much tomato juice as the more popular orange juice. Tomatoes, than in any other country in the world. Yet there are ten million Americans who are unable to get medical attention, while thousands of physicians are poverty-stricken for lack of patients. You can draw your own conclusions as to the causes of this apparent paradox. But for us it is merely one more instance of the divine efficiency of our capitalist scheme.

**Chinese Food.** V. M. Staten Island.—The food in Chinese restaurants is clean, wholesome and reasonable in price. Even their 35-cent luncheons are superior to those in the average "American" restaurant. There is a preponderance of vegetables. Chinese vegetables are tasty and rich in vitamins. Do not let anti-appointed dietitians who have axes to grind. We often eat in Chinese restaurants ourselves.

**The New Orleans Hospital Pass.** John R. Cleveland.—The plan you are referring to was first tested at the Bayou Infirmary of New Orleans, La. Now all five of the New Orleans private hospitals have adopted it. Each person pays nine (\$9) dollar in advance, or on the installment plan, per year. For this he or she receives all required medical attention, except for tuberculosis, mental, quarantined or acute venereal disease. The subscriber pays his or her subscription to a central corporation, which reimburses the hospital where the patient has elected to be admitted. It is too early to comment on either the success or failure of the plan.

**Mate.** "Coffee Friend," Baltimore.—Mate is the native name for what we call Paraguay tea. It consists of the dried leaves of a shrub which grows in Paraguay and Brazil. It is prepared in a special container (Mate in Spanish means a vessel) and is drunk hot, like ordinary tea. Some people have to develop a taste for it. There are mate flasks just as there are coffee flasks. Contrary to the advertisement you saw, mate does not contain caffeine, as well as tannin. The cost is about the same as ordinary tea and higher than coffee. If you buy ten pounds at a time, you can get them for 50 cents a pound. We see no advantage in your changing from coffee to Mate. Before you invest in a mate set, be sure you try the beverage in a Spanish restaurant. You might not like it.



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



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

By the way, write Comrade Natalie G. the other day, there's a household wrinkle this white snow on the ground reminded me of: the best way to clean rugs, furs and other heavy coverings is to spread them on a clean dry saw and beat well on both sides—you'd be surprised by the amount of dirt you'll beat out! Thanks for the tip, Natalie—it will be very useful to housewives in the country or smaller towns and cities (where there is such a thing as a back yard).

The following recipe is fairly inexpensive though nourishing:  
**Winter Vegetable Chowder**  
 Brown 1/2 cup bacon or salt pork in small pieces, add 2 medium or small onions chopped fine, and brown slightly. Add 2 1/2 cups parsnips cut in strips and 3 cups cubed Irish potatoes, with 1/4 tsp. salt, dash pepper, and 4 cups water. Stew slowly until vegetables are soft, add 2 or 3 cups hot milk and thicken with 2 tsp. flour rubbed to a paste with cold water or milk. Serve hot over toast. ( Parsley may be added if available.)

In line with the suggestion from Comrade Edith S., we hope to present at least one each week of these

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Michael Gold



### The Devil's in America, Too

WHEN we attack Hitler and his Brown Shirts who are ruling Germany, we must never forget that the same forces are present in America, ready to establish as brutal and ignorant a regime here.

The Ku Klux Klan is about the exact American equivalent of Hitlerism. Hitler has attacked modern science and culture, and is trying to wipe them off the earth. The Klan, as is well-known, led in the attack on the Darwinian theory.

Hitler is trying to save capitalism by abolishing labor unions. The Klan is also notorious as a scab organization, and has lynched and flogged many labor organizers.

Hitler is a frenzied nationalist, and has taught his followers to hate every other race and nation. The Klan is the same; but where Hitler principally attacks Jews, the Klan concentrates on attacking the Negro.

### A Piece of Southern Filth

THE following poem was sent me by a Southern comrade. It is a remarkable specimen of southern horror, the emanation of a mind that cannot be thought of as normal. But this is the mind of many respectable upper-class southerners: bankers, lawyers, governors, preachers, sheriffs, mill owners, all the white-collar mob and their ladies.

It is circulated through Alabama on mimeographed sheets, and nobody stops it from going through the mail, as labor literature is stopped.

### A Lynch "Poem"

BUT here's the "poem." At the end of it the Rev. Tucker has a little postscript: "Contribute 10 cents or more." He expects a reward, it seems, for such devil's work, or is he racketeering on the lynching horror?

### MURDERED

(Tune—Little Mary Fagin)

Little Vaudine Maddox,  
She took a walk one day;  
She went on a christian mission,  
But didn't arrive that day.

It was her daily custom,  
To help those who were sick;  
But the Devil interfered,  
With a brutal heinous trick.

Dan Pippin and A. T. Hardin,  
They lived down on this farm;  
They planned to kill little Vaudine,  
Who had never done them harm.

Then with rocks and clubs Dan beat her down,  
The confession of the plan;  
There never was a crime so brutal,  
That was ever viewed by man.

Before he hit the fatal blow,  
She cried oh; God do come;  
And avenge my blood on these two brutes,  
Make little girls safe from harm.

Heaven's police Angel came,  
And took her soul in hand;  
And said now listen little Vaudine,  
I'll make this known to man.

The sheriff lay in Dreamland,  
When the Angel and Vaudine came;  
His soul was stirred; his rest was gone,  
But he vowed, I'll catch that man.

The Police Angel led the way,  
With Vaudine in his arms;  
With the sheriff and his deputies,  
Down on this poor man's farm.

There lying in the underbrush,  
That beautiful form Vaudine;  
The sheriff and all his deputies, cried,  
The worst we have ever seen.

Then the Police Angel would not go,  
Back to heaven's Portals fair;  
But with his voice of justice,  
He literally filled the air.

Do you love the Ku Klux Klan?  
One hundred per cent for law and order  
And protect your little Mary Ann?

CONTRIBUTE 10 Cents or More  
Rev. Grover C. Tucker,  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

NOBODY prosecutes this Reverend for inciting to murder. The federal government jails bootleggers and kidnappers but it hasn't any authority to jail a few lynchers like this Reverend. Not the working masses will have to do that themselves some day.

## Will Protest Destruction of Lenin Murals

NEW YORK—Artists and writers of this city will protest the destruction of the Diego Rivera murals at the Rockefeller Center at a protest meeting to be held at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, this Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, under the auspices of the John Reed Club of New York.

The murals—which, because they contained the head of Lenin, had been covered up for months—were discovered Monday night, when the artist discovered the Rockefeller Center had been dynamited.

The protest against the Rockefeller vandalism will take place at a meeting originally called to expose the war-preparedness motive behind the newly projected "Fine Arts Foundation for the Promotion of American Painting and Sculpture."

Speakers at Sunday's meeting will include leading artists, including Louis Lozovick, Ralph Pearson, Walter Pach and others.

## "A Jew at War," Will Be Shown by Workers' Film League Saturday

NEW YORK—The Film & Photo League and the New Masses will present the 10th and final program of the series of film shorts in the "History of the Soviet Film" at Sunday's meeting, at the Workers' School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. when "A Jew at War" will be shown.

The film "A Jew at War" is a short lecture. Performances will be given at 7 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Tickets are available at the Workers' Book Shop, New Masses office, 31 E. 27th St., and at the Workers' Film & Photo League, 12 E. 17th St., any evening.

## Judges for Theatre Competition Sunday Evening Are Selected

NEW YORK—John E. Bonn, member of the Freedom of Information News Drama League, H. Schneider of the Art, Cheryl Crawford of the Group Theatre, Harry Elton, National Secretary of the L. O. W. T. U. S. A., and Harold Edgar of the Daily Workers Union, have been selected as judges for the English speaking, semi-annual competition of the National Theatre Festival to take place at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., this Sunday, Feb. 18, at 8 p. m.

The participating groups include: Workers Laboratory Theatre, New Experimental Theatre, Harlem Progressive Youth Theatre, Theatre of the Workers School, Ella May Children's Group, Aurora Junior Players, and American Youth Theatre.

## WHAT'S ON

Announcements for the "What's On" column must be in our office by 11 A.M. of the previous day. There is a minimum charge of 25c for each notice.

**Wednesday**  
WILLIAM LAWRENCE, I. L. D., speaks on "The Role of the I. L. D. in the Struggle Against the High Cost of Living," 92 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p. m. auspices Sacco Vanzetti Br. I. L. D.  
PATRICK O'BRYEN, lecture on "The Irish Situation and the development of Fascism in Ireland," Jim Connelly Br. I. L. D., 603 E. 156th St., 8 p. m. Admission free. Questions and discussion.  
WALL PAPER DISCUSSION at the Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard, Bronx. Admission free.  
PAUL MILLER, speaks on "Current Events" at Tom Money Br. I. L. D., 323 E. 12th St. Admission free, discussion, 8:15 p. m.  
REHEARSAL DAILY WORKER CHORUS, 25 E. 12th St., 8th floor, 8 p. m. Women voices needed.  
LECTURE BY HOWARD on "The Farmer and Roosevelt Controlled Inflation," Washington Heights Workers Center, 494 Broadway, near 170th St., Room 2, 8:30 p. m.  
I. L. D. CHORUS meets at 2329 Church Ave., Brooklyn, top floor, 8:15 p. m. All welcome.

**Thursday**  
MAJOR GENERAL VICTOR A. YARHONTOFF, commander—Imperialist Army—Karensky Gov. Lecturer, traveler, author, diplomat, will compare "Russia under the Czars and the Soviet Union Today," Hunts Point Palace, 433 Southern Boulevard, 8:30 p. m. auspices East Bronx Br. I. L. D.  
CARD PARTY AND DANCE, given by Railroad Unity Movement, Pullman and Dining Car Br. I. W. O. Hall, 418 Lenox Ave., near 111st St. Refreshments, music, dancing, Contribution 25 cents.  
SOVIET MOVIE "Road to Life" with musical accompaniment at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p. m. Admission 15 cents. Auspices Mt. Eden Br. I. L. D.  
TENTH ANNIVERSARY of Freshet Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal at 106 34th St., 8 p. m. All members must come on time. Commercial sign-painters, helpers, art decorators and scenic artists are called to an organization meeting to be held at 29 St. Marks Place at 8 p. m.

## IT MAY HAVE BEEN COLD— BUT NOT FOR EVERYBODY!

By EDWIN ROLFE

THOUSANDS of homeless and jobless workers fought bitterly last week through the most savagely cold weather ever recorded in New York City—14.3 degrees below zero at its lowest point—many freezing to death and others, employed on C.W.A. and other jobs, painfully and critically injured.

During the same week, several hundred of the city's socially elite and well-to-do, whose large and luxurious residences on Fifth Avenue and other fashionable thoroughfares are window-boarded and vacant, were making merry in the summer warmth of "gay, brilliant, fascinating Miami and Palm Beach—gorgeous capitals of the American Riviera."

The quotation is from an advertisement in the New York Times on Sunday, Feb. 11, which rhapsodizes about the pleasures awaiting mild and lady in the course of a gala Caribbean cruise.

The juxtaposition of stories about the miserable deaths from exposure and of uprooted, jobless and homeless human beings and other accounts of festivities held by the rich spending their winter-season in the South, occurred in every metropolitan newspaper, without exception.

The New York "World-Telegram" on Feb. 10 had the headline: "Break in Cold Due Tonight; If Dead Here: Man Collapses in Street; Suffering Increases in City." A worker, reading this page 1 story, might have been impressed with the "World-Telegram's" concern with the misery brought into sharp relief by the cold spell, had he not turned to page 19 of the same edition of the paper and read the following over the photographs of three semi-clad society damsels:

"It May Be Winter to Some—but Not in the Land of the Palm and the Bathing Girl." Or pick up a copy of the "Herald-Examiner" for Friday, Feb. 9, the very day on which the thermometer hit its lowest point. The page 1 story on the cold wave contained the following illuminating sentence: "He (Mayor LaGuardia) explained that the armories could not be used for lodging, because it would mean heavy expense for equipment." But, on page 17:

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 8.—Miss Mary Brown Warburton entertained tonight with a dinner at Casa Maria Marone on this lake front. Those present were the Grand Duke Dmitri and Princess Anna Hynski, Mr. and Mrs. ... And don't think that our delicately-bred families felt the need to escape to Palm Beach, or Catalina Island, to make merry. The very



## Whole East Suffers as All Records Fall

### Jobless Collapse in Streets—N. J. Man Frozen

### RAIL TRAFFIC HAMPERED 18 Below in Boston, 11 in Philadelphia, With Scant Relief Due Before Tomorrow

By WENDELL P. REYNOLDS  
This was the coldest day ever recorded in the city's

## IF I WERE COMMISSAR



By Gropper

FRANCES PERKINS, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, who pretends to have so much "sympathy" for the workers, would have a job sewing hammer and sickles on real union-made clothing.

## TUNING IN

### TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc  
7:00 P.M.—Martha Meers, songs  
7:15—Billy Batchelor, sketch  
7:30—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio  
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch  
8:00—Jack Pearl, comedian; Van Steendam's Orchestra  
8:30—Wayne King's Orchestra  
9:00—Trousadours Orch.; Edmund Lowe, Actor  
9:30—Fred Allen's Revue, and Ferde Grofe  
10:00—Hubilly Music  
10:30—"The Suspect"—Sketch  
11:00—Concert Adventure  
11:15—John Fogarty, Tenor  
11:30—St. Valentine's Day Program  
11:45—Maris Orch.  
12:30 A. M.—Lucas Orch.

WOR—710 Kc  
7:00 P.M.—Sports, Ford Frix  
7:15—Comedy; Music  
7:30—The Big Show  
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery  
8:45—Sketch; "Red Davis"  
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch  
9:30—John McCormack; Wm. Daly's Orch.  
10:00—Lopez Orch.; Jesters Trio; Adele Starr, Songs; Tony Hancock, Comedian  
10:30—Concert Adventure  
11:00—Pickens Sisters  
11:15—Robert Royce, tenor  
11:30—The Steel's Orchestra  
11:45—Buddy Rogers' Orchestra  
12:00—Molina Orch.  
12:30 A. M.—Mullin Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc  
7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy  
7:15—John Herriot, songs  
7:30—The Big Show  
7:45—Irene Rich, Hollywood  
8:00—Penthouse Pirats  
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch  
8:45—Sketch; "Red Davis"  
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch  
9:30—John McCormack; Wm. Daly's Orch.  
10:00—Lopez Orch.; Jesters Trio; Adele Starr, Songs; Tony Hancock, Comedian  
10:30—Concert Adventure  
11:00—Pickens Sisters  
11:15—Robert Royce, tenor  
11:30—The Steel's Orchestra  
11:45—Buddy Rogers' Orchestra  
12:00—Molina Orch.  
12:30 A. M.—Mullin Orch.

WABC—860 Kc  
7:00 P.M.—Myri and Merze  
7:15—"Just Plain Bill"  
7:30—Armstrong Orch.; Jimmy Kempfer, Songs  
7:45—New, Boake Carter  
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio;  
8:15—Vivian Rush, Songs  
8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Thaul; Bartones, Vocalists Orch.  
8:45—Philadelphia Studio Orch.  
9:15—Alexander Woolcott—"The Town Crier"  
9:30—Guy Lombardo's Orch.; Burns, Allen  
9:45—The Steel's Orchestra; Dick Powell  
10:30—News Reports  
11:00—The Steel's Orch.; Evelyn MacGregor, Songs  
11:15—Quiet  
11:30—"Little Jack Little's Orchestra"  
12:00—Gray Orch.  
12:30 A. M.—Holl Orch.  
1:00—Light Orch.

## Letters

It is BEING DONE

Comrade Editor:—  
I have just listened to President Roosevelt finish his talk to the Boy Scouts of America.

They were told about the wonderful thing the Boy Scouts did in their campaign for the selling of Liberty Bonds.

This week they are calling National Boy Scout Week and are asking the Boy Scouts to participate in various activities, undoubtedly war propaganda. I am just wondering whether the Communist Party is going to take the step and distribute circulars to the school boys telling the real meaning of this thing called National Boy Scout week.

I am not a member of the Communist Party, but I read the Daily Worker practically every day and I have induced quite a number of people to do so and they are now enthused to the extent where they are praising it to everyone they talk to.

"FOR AN ORGANIZER, THE DAILY CAN'T BE BEAT."  
Bryant, Wash.

Comrade Editor:—  
For an organizer, the Worker can not be beat, and it is making a sort of an organizer out of me. In my weak way I do all that I can to unite the working class. I find wherever I have distributed the Worker that they are slowly being turned away from the deception which the paid press has moulded in their minds. I tell them to continue reading the press and all other reading matter and then to compare it and see which is according to their opinion the truth.

"FOR AN ORGANIZER, THE DAILY CAN'T BE BEAT."  
Bryant, Wash.  
Comrade Editor:—  
For an organizer, the Worker can not be beat, and it is making a sort of an organizer out of me. In my weak way I do all that I can to unite the working class. I find wherever I have distributed the Worker that they are slowly being turned away from the deception which the paid press has moulded in their minds. I tell them to continue reading the press and all other reading matter and then to compare it and see which is according to their opinion the truth.

## Soviet Composition Is Feature at New Masses Musicale on Thursday

NEW YORK—A musical evening featuring a contemporary Soviet composition by Schostakowitch to be performed for the first time in America, is announced to be held at the Washington Irving High School on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, at 8:15 p.m. The program has been arranged by the New Masses Lecture Bureau.

The artists include Lilla Kallman, violinist; Sylvia Sapira, pianist; Dorothy Edwards, contralto; Norman Casden, pianist; George Lisitzky, flautist; and Ashley Pettis, pianist and music critic of the New Masses. A feature of the program is the production by the Repertory Playhouse Association of Alfred Kreymborg's Mass Recital entitled, "America, America" which appeared in the Feb. 6th issue of the New Masses.

## Leading Figures of the Stage to Be at Benefit for Scottsboro Friday

NEW YORK—Famous figures of the stage and of the literary world are co-operating to make the Scottsboro Defense Ball at the Savoy, 140th St. and Lenox Ave. this Friday night, a huge success.

Harpo Marx and Helen Morgan, of "Show Boat" and "Sweet Adeline," are among those who will appear.  
Others on the program are Beulah Smith, the great blues singer; Buck and Bubbles, famous through Ziegfeld reviews; Mildred Bailey; and many others. Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra; Benny Carter and his orchestra will supplement the regular music of the Savoy.  
The sponsors of the affair include, among others, Marc Connelly, author of "Green Pastures"; Countee Cullen, the poet; Elmer Rice and Sidney Hillman, both playwrights well-known to Broadway; Arthur Garfield Hays, the famous liberal lawyer; W. C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues"; Dorothy Parker, poet and short-story writer; Rose McCendon, actress and Art Young, artist.

## AMUSEMENTS

### WAR THIS SPRING?

Japan Masses Her Armies!  
Hitler Defies World!  
Austria Goes Fascist!  
Mussolini Rattles Sabre!  
U. S. Pours Billions Into Armaments!

## PEACE ON EARTH

THEATRE UNION'S SMASHING ANTI-WAR PLAY  
Last Big Weeks! LOWEST PRICES!  
30c 45c 60c 75c \$1 \$1.50  
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE  
14th St. & 6th Ave.  
Evenings: 8:45 p. m. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:00 p. m.

## HELL ON EARTH

with WLADEMIER SOKOLOFF (Moscow Art Theatre), ERNST BUSCH (now in exile)  
ADDED | LATEST SOVIET NEWSREEL Ambassador Trojanov, FATHER and Sons, etc.  
ACME THEATRE 14th Street and 3rd Ave  
THE DAILY WORKER SAYS:  
"Fine Anti-War Picture. . . . It Should Be Seen by Everyone Opposed to War and Capitalism."

## THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY "AH, WILDERNESS!"

with GEORGE M. COHAN  
with HELEN PHILIP HELEN HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN  
ALVIN  
EGENE O'NEILL'S New Play DAYS WITHOUT END  
Henry Miller's Thea. 43rd St. E. of Broadway  
Evenings 8:40, Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10  
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES  
with FANNIE BRICE  
Willa & Eugene HOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia ROYMAN, WINTER GARDEN, Eway and 50th, Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30  
ROLAND YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in "Her Master's Voice"  
Plymouth  
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL—50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation  
Opens 10:00 A. M.  
ANNA STEN in "NANA"  
Based on Zola's Famous Novel and on the stage  
"THE 1ST MUSIC HALL REVUE"  
RKO Jefferson 11th St. & Now! DOROTHY MACKAILL & PAUL CAVANAGH in BACK STAGE MYSTERY Also—"SENSATION HUNTERS" with ARLINE JUDGE and FRESTON FOSTER  
NO MORE LADIES  
A New Comedy by A. S. Thomas with MELVYN DOUGLAS, LUCILE WATSON, MOROSCO THEA. 49th W. of Eway, Eves. 8:30, Matinees Mon., Wed. and Sat. at 2:45.  
POSITIVELY LAST DAY MONTE CARLO  
BALLET RUSSE  
COMPANIE OF LES ST. JAMES THEA. 410 St. 37th Broadway  
MATINEE TODAY, 31 to 5:30  
7:00 Seats \$1.00 to \$1.50 (plus tax)

### THE NEW MASSES LECTURE BUREAU

— Announces —  
**A MUSICAL EVENING**  
Thursday, February 15, at 8:15 P. M.  
Program Includes:  
ASHLEY PETTIS, pianist; DOROTHY EDWARDS, contralto; SYLVIA SAPIRA, pianist; LILLA KALLMAN, violinist; GEORGE LISITZKY, flautist; and NORMAN CASDEN, pianist. And a Mass Recital "AMERICA, AMERICA," Repertory Playhouse Artists.  
**WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL**  
IRVING PLACE AND EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
Admission: <sup>30c</sup> 50c • On Sale at: NEW MASSES, 31 E. 27th St.

### Communism vs. Fascism

HEAR THE STRIKING DEBATE ON  
**COMMUNISM vs. FASCISM**  
CLARENCE HATHAWAY  
Member, Central Executive Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
LAWRENCE DENNIS  
Leader of Fascism in America, Editor "The Awakener"  
**SUNDAY, March 4th**  
MECCA TEMPLE  
5 P. M.  
Tickets: \$1.00, 85 cents, and 50 cents—excluding tax  
AUSPICES OF PRESS LEAGUE AND NEW MASSES  
Tickets on sale at New Masses, 31 E. 27th Street  
Worker's Book Store—50 E. 23rd Street, Cooperative Book Store  
Restaurant—2700 Bronx Pk. E., Columbia University Building

## Brockton Businessmen Admit "There's Something Wrong" in the U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)  
causes of what is happening today. A broad knowledge of the economic forces at work is beyond them.  
Meet Mr. Flint.  
Take Perley G. Flint, treasurer of Field & Flint Co., manufacturers of high-grade shoes here. Flint is the typical, successful businessman. He made a "go" of his business—when things were moving slowly. Now that they are not moving slowly he does not know any more what to do than most of the workers in his factory. And Flint is but representative of the other industrialists.  
With the exception of facts, figures, statistics regarding his own particular factory, he is a bewildered man, floundering in the maze of events that caught him as well as other shoe manufacturers in the world-wide depression. When you ask him what he thinks can be done to avoid getting deeper into the slough of depression or to increase the pay envelope of his worker he stares out of the window thoughtfully and after considerable pondering announces his conclusion:  
"I don't know. I really don't know. I guess the only thing we can do is to give these college professors running the country a chance. Let's cheer for them. Maybe they'll get us out of it."  
There was a pathetic earnestness, a prayerfulness noticed in the clerk and the small business man, the worker and the union business man that "maybe something will turn up" if only "everybody cheered for it." It was Rotarianism carried to the 9th degree. Somehow, whenever they cheered at a Rotary meeting in the days when things went smoothly, business seemed to be fine. Maybe if they cheer long and loud enough now

—it was Coud over again. "But suppose things didn't get better even if you cheer the college professors?"  
Again the long pause, a thoughtful wrinkling of the brow and a dazed: "Damned if I know. We'll sure be in a hell of a mess, won't be?"  
"You're a leader in industry in this town," I persisted. "Men like you are running this city, state and nation. Surely you must figure on what will happen if all the cheering don't help."  
He shook his head regretfully.  
"I hate to think of what will happen if things don't pick up. The N.R.A. hasn't helped any here, either the manufacturers or the workers. The C.W.A. is keeping some busy. The director told me only yesterday that they have a payroll of \$18,000 a week. That can't keep up. The government can't keep pouring money in indefinitely and when that gives out—"  
He shrugged his shoulders again. "I don't know," he resumed. "Brockton had a \$75,000 allowance for the C.W.A. That's pretty near gone. We've asked for \$200,000. We'll probably get that but after that's gone—"  
He made a gesture of finality.  
"We are All Hopeful."  
"We can be hopeful. We are all hopeful. You see, all we need is to get money in circulation again. But one thing I do know, people will not starve to death. I don't believe they will. No, sir. I don't see any sense in people starting to death in this country."  
"What way is there to eat if there's no money and no work? Get rifles like those Kansas farmers, march into a town and announce they want food and intend to get it?"  
"No, no rifles. These Lithuanians and Swedes and Italians and Poles have no rifles and they're not that

kind. No, some way will have to be found to feed them—either through taxation or voluntary contributions. I guess we'll have to arrange things so that the fellow who gets anything will have to give it up. Maybe big taxation."  
"What would be your attitude if the government, to meet its bills and feed the citizens who can't get work, put a fifty per cent tax on all you have?"  
"I wouldn't like it," he said simply. His whole air was that of one who would not be surprised if such a move was made.  
"What would you say to the government taking over the whole shoe industry?"  
"That would be an awful calamity," he said quickly. "I am opposed to government ownership. That would be Socializing things. Of course the government is making rules for the industry but there is a big difference between making rules and taking things over."  
"Business now is getting together and laying their own rules. The day of cut-throat competition is past. Eventually, of course, things seem to be tending towards standardization in the shoe industry—the minimum we have to pay in wages, what we can sell for, and so on. It seems to be a trend toward an eventual dictatorship over the whole industry."  
"Little business men who cannot stand the pace will drop out, like little storekeepers drop out in competition with the chain stores. Yes, we're heading towards a centralized control over the shoe industry—perhaps over all industries. I think it's a good thing. Maybe it's our only solution. But I am opposed to government ownership. It will stifle initiative."  
"Look at the mess individual inti-

ative and cut-throat competition got you and the country into," I suggested.  
"That's true. What I mean is I favor a modified individualism."  
"What's that?"  
He shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. "Though he was a successful manufacturer, and apparently had a theory about something or other the phrase 'modified individualism' had apparently been borrowed from some paper speaker. It was obvious he had no idea of what he meant by it."  
"What do you attribute the troubles in the shoe industry to? Overproduction?"  
"Not by a long shot. Underconsumption."  
"How will you increase consumption?"  
"I don't know," he said thoughtfully. "I'm not smart enough." He sighed, shrugged his shoulders.  
"It's a vicious circle any way you look at it," he finally pronounced.  
Flint's hope lay in hope.  
Admits Workers' Standards Lower  
On the question of unrest in the community as a result of below-living standard wage, unemployment and the danger system he was convinced that he had increased in comparison to what it was. But his attitude as well as the attitude of other manufacturers and business men was not one of holy horror which used to greet the word radicalism. The shoe industry had been under A. P. of L. Union control of labor for almost 30 years and it was a new union which did not demand too much was sacrificed, then he was.  
"The present union—the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen—is alright," he said. "This man Murphy (John Murphy, President

of the Brotherhood) is a sensible conservative person. They're not trying to put handicaps on the manufacturers here. Murphy was telling me the other day that they were having a bit of trouble with the radicals in this town but they were overruling that. Our people are essentially conservative. The Communists are not making any headway here because the workers in the past who made good wages are hopeful that things will pick up and get better. They're pretty much contented even though their wage earner is not sufficient for a living wage."  
At the conclusion of our conversation he asked me what I thought of his views on the economic conditions of the city and country and whether the other business men with whom he talked differed much with him. I told him I thought he, and the others, the bankers, storekeepers and workers, seemed to be walking in a daze.  
He thought it over very carefully and then nodded his head.  
"I guess we are," he said finally, "and I'll tell you why."  
"This whole community is dependent upon 15 or 20 factories. Shoe business is all there is to this town. The stores and everything else virtually depend upon the shoe business. Buying and selling depends upon the shoe business. Fifteen or twenty families are responsible for what goes on in this town—the families that run the control of the shoe business. It's a sort of industrial oligarchy."  
"The Damned Depression"  
"Now when these factories—these factories, these manufacturers find themselves in a daze it leaves the whole community in a daze. We had a high standard of living—left over from the old days when high wages

were paid. Suddenly along comes this damned depression and people have no money to buy shoes—expensive shoes. Out in the middle west they manufacture a cheap grade of shoe for poor people. Here in Brockton we've been accustomed to manufacturing a good, high priced shoe.  
"Why, when the code came along it didn't affect us manufacturers here at all. We've been paying above the code minimum—if they worked a full week. Of course if they don't work a full week, we can't pay it. (Note: the shoe industry, even when it worked on a 48-hour basis, because of the slack period due to the seasonal nature of the employment, never even in good times average a 40-hour week so the workers never earned a full week's pay over a steady period of time—J. L. S.)  
"But the code did affect the manufacturer of cheap shoes. Why, a mid-western manufacturer, told me it would raise his payroll 50 per cent if the minimum wage went into effect.  
"There's no demand for the high grade shoe that we've been accustomed to making, and both manufacturer and worker have been forced to try to adapt themselves to making a cheaper grade shoe which means adapting yourself to smaller material and labor costs. I'm in favor of that because then shoes don't last as long. It means a greater turnover of shoes.  
"This effort to adapt the industry here in Brockton to wages in proportion to the price shoe we're trying to turn out has left us in a daze. And when the shoe industry is in a daze here, the whole town is in a daze.  
"And I suppose that with variations the same thing applies to other industries in other towns.  
"I guess you're right. We're in a daze all right."

—By Burck

# Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 30 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7884.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau: Room 244, National Press Bldg., 16th and F St., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates:  
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx) 1 year, \$5.00;  
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.  
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00;  
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.  
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1934

## All Honor to the Austrian Revolutionary Workers

**T**HE Austrian workers are heroically and gloriously battling against the blood-thirsty, fiendish fascist scum of Austrian capitalism.

The eyes of the entire working class of the world are turned on the Austrian workers. Facing howitzers, poison gas, machine guns, hand grenades and field artillery, the Austrian workers are stubbornly fighting against the fascist barbarians.

In one of the bloodiest civil wars in history, begun by the capitalists to install their open reign of terror, bloodshed and violent suppression, the Communist and Socialist workers of Linz took up the counter-offensive in a manner that will arouse the admiration, the grit and determination of the whole world proletariat.

The whole world is forced to acknowledge the great heroism, the remarkable fighting determination and doggedness of the Austrian proletariat. They are storming the heavens against the greatest odds and mired by the dirtiest treachery of their own Socialist leaders.

"Despite the apparent success of soldiers and police," writes the United Press correspondent in Vienna, "the struggle continued. The revolting Socialists (read, rank and file workers), opposing a 'fascist threat in the government,' used pistols, hand grenades, gas bombs and machine guns with savage daring."

The murderous fascist dogs, bent on rule or ruin, hesitate not a moment to open the deadliest fire on the working-class sections, drowning in a sea of blood hundreds of workers, their wives and children.

In the breast of every worker must be stirred up the profoundest hatred, the greatest venom against this expression of the "democratic" capitalist regime with its demagogic toga stripped from its brutal, ghastly flanks, with its bloody teeth barred—capitalism degenerate, sadistic, seeking to build its violent dictatorship on rivers of gore and mountains of workers' bones.

The whole working class must be roused into actions of international solidarity with their Austrian brothers, the vanguard in the front line trenches in the world fight against fascism.

**O**N THE Austrian barricades, the worst treachery of the Social-Democrats haunts the workers.

Everywhere, in France, in Germany, and now in Austria, as a result of the experience of the treachery of the Social-Democrats which has its culmination in Linz and Vienna, as a result of the treachery of the German Social-Democrats who opened the flood-gates to the brown pest of Hitler, the workers are instinctively taking to the Communist path of revolutionary struggle against fascism.

The French proletariat took to the mass general political strike, based on the broadest united front from below. The Austrian workers have taken to the barricades.

The present hard-pressed situation of the Austrian workers is the outgrowth of the whole, long history of social-democratic betrayals. The Austrian and German social-democrats have constantly disarmed the workers with their maneuvers, their conciliations and alliances with the capitalist breeders of fascism.

**T**HE Austrian Social-Democrats, on the vile theory of the "lesser evil" negotiated and co-operated with Dollfuss, the leader of the armed forces now daubing the streets of the Austrian cities with workers' blood. On the ground of staying off one brand of fascism, they encouraged, nurtured the fascist hordes who are now taking the toll of workers' lives.

Not many months ago Otto Bauer, "left" demagogic leader of Austrian Social-Democracy, arguing against workers in his own ranks who cried out against the criminal co-operation with Premier Dollfuss, declared: "The differentiation falls today not between democracy and the Proletarian Dictatorship, but rather between democracy and the fascist dictatorship."

On this ground, the social-democratic leaders justified their co-operation with the fascist Dollfuss.

Who ordered the shooting against the Austrian workers? It was this very same Dollfuss, the representative of "democracy" in the words of the social-democrat, Bauer. Dollfuss, hailed by the leaders of the Social-Democrats as the "lesser evil," as the bulwark against fascism, as an enemy of "Hitlerism" is today the butcher of the Austrian working class, the Austrian Hitler.

Only last Friday, the leaders of Dollfuss' Party, the Christian Socialist Party, and the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party of Austria, joined hands in a public demonstration of mutual admiration.

In Germany, the Social-Democrats helped to put Hindenburg in power, as the "lesser evil," the very same Hindenburg, who undoes every deed of Hitler.

The first fruit of the Dollfuss-Bauer co-operation was the outlawing of the Communist Party of Austria. This was the first fascist blow directed aimed at the head of the entire Austrian working class. And step

by step, under the guise of fighting Nazism, they disarmed the working class. These deeds of the social-democratic leaders are now bearing their fruit in the shrieking howitzers of the fascist slaughterers.

But the Austrian workers had drawn a lesson from the German events, a lesson that every worker must learn. They chose to die fighting on the barricades rather than to be tortured in the fascist concentration camps.

It was only when the lower ranks began to fight, when in Linz the Communist and Socialist workers entered into the struggle, without waiting for official approval, that the "left" demagogic leaders of the Austrian Social-Democracy gave lip service to the struggle.

The workers were left leaderless. They were unorganized. Yet despite their weaknesses, despite the betrayals, long chain of systematic betrayals by the left social-democratic leaders, despite the fact that their backs were against the wall, they put up a most magnificent and heroic struggle. They braved the hellish fury of fascism to carry forward the banner of proletarian revolution.

One need only glance at capitalist reports, sympathetic to the social-democratic leaders, to see how the betrayals of these swine played into the hands of the fascists.

"At the last moment a general strike was called by the Socialists (leaders)," writes the New York Times correspondent, Frederick T. Birchall. "The general strike call came too late . . . A year ago the summons would have brought a quarter of a million workers into the streets (in Vienna alone) eager to meet their foes, but discouragement followed discouragement, and leadership is lacking. Socialism has again missed the boat."

No, the socialist leaders did not miss the boat. They tied, shackled and hamstrung the working class, choosing the time most convenient and preferable to the fascist scourge for the fight. When there was nothing else to do, they "permitted" the workers to continue and attempt to seize victory against mountainous odds.

"Yet it was not for want of warning," says this capitalist correspondent, "or without certainty of what was to come. Some weeks ago one of the Socialist leaders made a last attempt to negotiate with the Chancellor (Dollfuss). To almost the very day of the holocaust the Socialist leaders maneuvered with the murderers of the workers. They sought their support in the ranks of the capitalist exploiters, among the very group which is raking the streets of Vienna, Steyr, Graz, Linz, with deadly fire and gas."

In Austria in 1918, Soviets were established. The workers were armed. Every factor was in favor of the workers seizing power, establishing the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and ending capitalism forever. The social-democratic leaders disarmed the workers. They drove them back into the clutches of capitalism. They performed yeoman service for Austrian capitalism in particular and world capitalism in general.

The social-democrats openly preach the course of veering the workers from the path of revolutionary struggles. Their policy has been one of preaching the possibility of the "peaceful" transformation into socialism, the inviolability, the sanctity of capitalist democracy. Their actions from day to day, prohibiting and preventing strikes, rallying to the support of one group of capitalists as against the other, demoralized the workers, split their ranks, kept them from preparations from the victorious armed offensive. They sowed passivity into the ranks.

**B**UT the workers answered with armed struggles. All honor to the Austrian working class! Their deeds are already one of the most glittering and heroic pages of working class daring, of revolutionary determination and struggle.

The revolutionary upsurge of the Austrian proletariat, coupled with the gigantic mass political strike of the French workers against fascism, will stimulate the revolutionary struggles against fascism throughout all of Europe, throughout the entire world.

The burning lesson which stands out is the necessity of the firmest united front of the entire working class, over the heads of its treacherous socialist leaders and trade union, grafting rotten bureaucracy, for a militant, revolutionary struggle against fascism and for the overthrow of capitalism.

The Austrian and French struggles show that the workers are following the road advocated by the Communist International, the road of mass revolutionary strikes and struggles, the path of the armed uprising against the fascist pest, the road of the united front of the whole working class in a mighty offensive against the capitalist brutal dictatorship.

The workers are taking this path of revolutionary struggle despite the disemboweling sabotage, the venial treachery of the social-democratic leaders.

These events will go further to stimulate these developments throughout Europe.

The effect of the Austrian and French events will be to draw to the sharpest edge the class conflicts in every country. They will intensify sharpen the whole political situation in Europe, and throw the whole working class more intensely and determinedly into the struggle against rising reaction.

The sharpened class antagonisms, no longer confined within the flimsy drapery of democratic trimmings, will tremendously spur the move towards war. Austria is becoming the burning brand lighting the way of revolutionary struggles.

Minister Berenger of France has already proposed the mobilization of the French imperialist troops for support to Dollfuss, for the seizure of Austria, for war against the Austrian proletariat. Hitler is preparing for the seizure of Austria by war. Italian fascism is ready for the plunge.

The fascist pest will attempt to use Austria as its first step in a new imperialist war, for the redivision of the world among the imperialist powers, for a stepping stone to an attack on the Soviet Union.

**T**he example of united front actions of Socialist and Communist workers given to us by the heroic Austrian workers, by the revolutionary fervor of the French workers, must inspire us here to develop the broadest united front actions of international solidarity for the support of the Austrian proletariat against fascism and war.

Every Socialist worker, every Communist worker, can unite in action for the support of their heroic European class brothers.

Behind the Austrian working class the whole toiling population should be aroused in actions of international solidarity.

Down with the fascist murderers!

Support the Austrian workers in their fight against fascist reaction!

On the streets in solidarity with our Austrian brothers and against their slaughterers!

Strengthen the united front of the American working class against the fascist moves of the Roosevelt hunger regime!

Long live the international revolutionary solidarity of the working class!

Long live the united front of all workers in their fight against fascism and war!

Long live the Communist International, world leader of the revolutionary proletariat against capitalism!

## French Steel Trust Gives Japan 15-Year Credit in Manchuria Deal Signed to Build Up Japan's Continental Anti-Soviet Base

**P**ARIS, Feb. 13.—A syndicate of the most powerful industrialists in France, including the steel trust, the electric trust, and the engineering trust, has just signed an agreement with the Japanese government to extend credits on 15-year terms for exports to Manchukuo.

The deal, signed with the South Manchuria Railway, owned by the Japanese government, has the approval of the Japanese war and state departments. A consortium in which Japanese and French interests are evenly represented has been set up with Hirofuro Hayashi as president, and Etienne Fournier, president of the French National Association for Economic Expansion, as vice-president. The other French representatives are the heads of the four big French trusts.

This agreement amounts to an official alliance for developing Japan's war base in Manchuria, since the French steel trust (Comite de Forges) exercises absolute control over any French government where its interests are involved. It is officially recognized that one of the biggest plants of the Comite de Forges, seized by the Germans at the outbreak of the World War and operated with 200,000 workers making munitions for Germany in sight of the French lines throughout the war, was never once even bombed by the French army because the steel trust would not permit the French government to injure its property.

"Yet it was not for want of warning," says this capitalist correspondent, "or without certainty of what was to come. Some weeks ago one of the Socialist leaders made a last attempt to negotiate with the Chancellor (Dollfuss). To almost the very day of the holocaust the Socialist leaders maneuvered with the murderers of the workers. They sought their support in the ranks of the capitalist exploiters, among the very group which is raking the streets of Vienna, Steyr, Graz, Linz, with deadly fire and gas."

In Harrison, N. J., at the Crucible steel plant, which is owned by the U. S. Steel Corp., heavy shells and guns are being produced.

In Trenton, N. J., the government has a large powder mill operating at capacity. The Du Pont de Nemours Corp. operates many large plants producing powder, chemicals, etc. The largest of these plants is located in Arlington, N. J. They operate many other plants in South Jersey.

The Standard Oil Corp. has plants in Bayway and Bayonne and also producing products for war use.

The Art Metal Works of Newark are working on an order for 30,000 heavy gauge cans, evidently for airplanes.

At the Federal ship yards in Kearny three warships are in the course of construction. In addition to all of these, the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Whitehead & Hoag, the American Can, Kruegers, and hundreds of other factories are prepared to convert their plants into munition plants at a moment notice as was the case in the last world slaughter.

## New Jersey Center of Death Machinery

**NEWARK, N. J.**—The state of New Jersey leads all other states in the production of war implements. Powder, gas, shells, etc., are being produced in large quantities in practically every industrial city.

In Harrison, N. J., at the Crucible steel plant, which is owned by the U. S. Steel Corp., heavy shells and guns are being produced.

In Trenton, N. J., the government has a large powder mill operating at capacity. The Du Pont de Nemours Corp. operates many large plants producing powder, chemicals, etc. The largest of these plants is located in Arlington, N. J. They operate many other plants in South Jersey.

The Standard Oil Corp. has plants in Bayway and Bayonne and also producing products for war use.

The Art Metal Works of Newark are working on an order for 30,000 heavy gauge cans, evidently for airplanes.

At the Federal ship yards in Kearny three warships are in the course of construction. In addition to all of these, the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Whitehead & Hoag, the American Can, Kruegers, and hundreds of other factories are prepared to convert their plants into munition plants at a moment notice as was the case in the last world slaughter.

## Chicago Jingoists Sound Tocsin of Impending War

**CHICAGO, Feb. 13.**—"The National guard is prepared for any situation that may arise," Major Gen. Roy D. Koehn, commander of the Illinois national guard, told a meeting of the Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion in the Hotel Sherman here on the eve of the French general strike and the Austrian workers' battle against fascism.

"Here are citizen soldiers," said the general, "who are trained and ready for any situation that may arise. The national guard is at all ways on duty and because of that and because of the awareness it has of conditions and circumstances, I can foresee no contingency it is not prepared to meet."

## Leitner, Anti-Fascist Leader, On Hungarian Nazi Death List

**D**AILY WORKER LOCATES Hangout of Writer of Murder Threat

By SENDEE GARLIN (Special to the Daily Worker)

**NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 13.**—Oscar Schilling, secretary of the Newark branch of the "Friends of New Germany" whose letter revealing a murder plot against leaders of the Hungarian fascist movement in the U. S. was exposed in the Daily Worker, on February 5, had Aurel J. Leitner, New York editor of the "Uj Elore" in mind, when he declared that "that damned Jew, the New York editor of the Hungarian Bolshevik paper must be silenced."

This was learned here today, together with the fact that Schilling until recently lived with his brother, Frank, at 36 Gillette Pl., Newark.

The threats against Leitner were revealed in a letter which Schilling addressed to D. Balogh de Almassy, director of the Colonel Kovats Society on December 21, 1933. The Daily Worker published a reproduction of the original of this letter in its February 5th issue. The "Daily" expose incidentally, was picked up and quoted that day by the New York Evening Post.

The father of the Schillings, it was learned, operated an import business at 126 West 34th Street, New York, until a few months ago, when he returned to fascist Germany.

Leitner Hated By Nazis

Leitner, the New York editor of "Uj Elore," Communist newspaper published in Cleveland, is active in

## EUROPE ON THE BARRICADES



France

## Japan Press Incites War Against the Soviet Union

**M**OSCOW, Feb. 13 (By Radio).—Japan is continuing its unbridled war propaganda, despite all the official "peaceful" statements of the government, the press here points out.

For example, there has appeared in Tokyo two new pamphlets filled with war propaganda. One of these pamphlets openly urges immediate war against the Soviet Union. The second is called "Crisis of 1936 and the Situation of the Japanese and American Navies in the Event of a Japanese-American conflict." The author of both of these pamphlets is Tesuo Sato, a well known writer, and both pamphlets bear the

## 12 Communists to Die for Organizing Navy Sailors in Bulgaria

**S**OPIA, Feb. 13.—Seized while they were organizing the distribution of literature among the different warships of the Bulgarian Navy, twelve Communists, former sailors, were sentenced here to die by a military court.

The Communist Party of Bulgaria has a powerful mass basis among the workers and peasants of the country. Despite open fascist terrorism, the example of Dimitroff, leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has spurred on the illegal Communist Party to remarkable feats of revolutionary organization for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, which is supported by the financial aid of imperialism.

## Japan Press Incites War Against the Soviet Union

**M**OSCOW, Feb. 13 (By Radio).—Japan is continuing its unbridled war propaganda, despite all the official "peaceful" statements of the government, the press here points out.

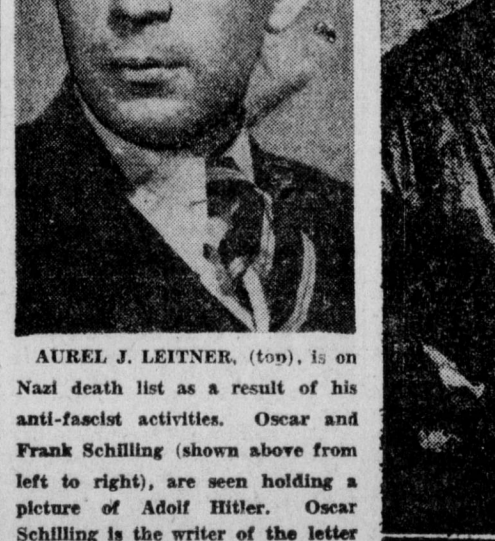
For example, there has appeared in Tokyo two new pamphlets filled with war propaganda. One of these pamphlets openly urges immediate war against the Soviet Union. The second is called "Crisis of 1936 and the Situation of the Japanese and American Navies in the Event of a Japanese-American conflict." The author of both of these pamphlets is Tesuo Sato, a well known writer, and both pamphlets bear the

## Socialist Locals' Support of U.S.S.R. Angers "New Leader"

**N**EW YORK.—In an effort to slander directly the Friends of the Soviet Union and indirectly the Soviet Union, the Socialist New Leader of Jan. 27 prints a lying article claiming Socialist Party locals refused to participate in the Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union, held in New York, Jan. 27-28.

As "proof" that Socialist locals refused to send delegates, the New Leader mentions the New Bristol, Conn. local of the Socialist Party. Here is a letter received from the local F. S. U., signed by John O'Neil, financial secretary:

"Comrades: I have taken up the matter of sending delegates to the mass Congress to be held Jan. 26-27-28 with my organization, the S. P. We appreciate your invitation very much and would like to send at least one delegate, but our finances are very low and some of the members are working part time, and as most of us are financially embarrassed, we are unable to send any delegates. But we wish you to know that we are in favor of the Soviet Union and wish your Convention of



AUREL J. LEITNER, (top), is on Nazi death list as a result of his anti-fascist activities. Oscar and Frank Schilling (shown above from left to right), are seen holding a picture of Adolf Hitler. Oscar Schilling is the writer of the letter urging that Leitner "be silenced."

## Japan OK's Big War Budget; Press Talks Attack on U. S. S. R. Japanese Imperialism Races With Huge Navy Plans of Roosevelt

**T**OKIO, Feb. 13.—A military budget providing for the largest peace time naval appropriation in the history of the country was passed here today by the Japanese Parliament. It provides for a minimum of \$274,000,000 for war expenditures for the year beginning April, 1934.

Japanese imperialism is racing with the United States and Great Britain in building its navy to maximum strength as the imperialist fight for the re-division of the Far Eastern markets grows closer to the breaking point. The Roosevelt government is also building its navy to record-breaking proportions in preparation for military conquests of the Far Eastern markets, as well as the exigencies provided by the imminent attack of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union.

Japanese imperialism is laying the military basis in Manchuria for intervention against the Soviet Union, as a desperate solution to its growing internal crisis with the strength of the revolutionary movement uncrushed by the fierce terrorist campaign of suppression against the Japanese Communist Party.

## N.J. Plants Rushing Out Big Orders for U.S. Army and Navy

**K**EARNY, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Kearny plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America, subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, has increased its force from 200 to 900, working on two shifts, to fill government orders for 16-inch shells, and 5-inch guns and shells. The company is reported planning to add a third shift.

The Pollak Manufacturing Company, Arlington, N. J., is working almost to capacity manufacturing aluminum tanks for storage of shells and explosives, as well as airplane cowling and oxygen bottles, on U. S. government orders.

A greatly increased force of workers is employed in the Lovell-Dressel Co. plant, Kearny, producing electrical appliances for the U. S. navy.

In addition, three U. S. destroyers are in process of construction in the federal shipyards in Kearny.

## Hearst Conducts Huge Campaign for War

**B**ROOKLYN, N. Y. — Please send us immediately material to be used in the Daily Worker circulation drive. We are going to do our share in getting 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday subscribers for our Bolshevik paper, our Daily Worker.

Dear Editor:

This morning I bought the "N. Y. American" for the war and ads, naturally, read the other part of newspaper. I might as well get my 10 cents "worth" (?)

Will you please tell me how my paper has the nerve to contradict itself as the "American" does? May I take some of your time to tell you of my impression of this lying bourgeois paper? Among the many things, here are a few. The one that impressed me most was the five or six full-page pictures of war—its horrors and horrible by its. I was only a child at the time of the world war, but the pictures I see of the last war leaves my heart pounding at the very thought of the next war, which the Daily Worker has convinced me is coming. To continue, it shows men dead, laid in rows (if they were lucky), fallen Zeppelins, bombed homes, death, destruction and fan-

## Hearst Conducts Huge Campaign for War

**B**ROOKLYN, N. Y. — Please send us immediately material to be used in the Daily Worker circulation drive. We are going to do our share in getting 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday subscribers for our Bolshevik paper, our Daily Worker.

Dear Editor:

This morning I bought the "N. Y. American" for the war and ads, naturally, read the other part of newspaper. I might as well get my 10 cents "worth" (?)

Will you please tell me how my paper has the nerve to contradict itself as the "American" does? May I take some of your time to tell you of my impression of this lying bourgeois paper? Among the many things, here are a few. The one that impressed me most was the five or six full-page pictures of war—its horrors and horrible by its. I was only a child at the time of the world war, but the pictures I see of the last war leaves my heart pounding at the very thought of the next war, which the Daily Worker has convinced me is coming. To continue, it shows men dead, laid in rows (if they were lucky), fallen Zeppelins, bombed homes, death, destruction and fan-

## Schenectady Acts

**S**CHENECTADY, N. Y. — Please send us immediately material to be used in the Daily Worker circulation drive. We are going to do our share in getting 10,000 new daily and 20,000 new Saturday subscribers for our Bolshevik paper, our Daily Worker.

Dear Editor:

This morning I bought the "N. Y. American" for the war and ads, naturally, read the other part of newspaper. I might as well get my 10 cents "worth" (?)

Will you please tell me how my paper has the nerve to contradict itself as the "American" does? May I take some of your time to tell you of my impression of this lying bourgeois paper? Among the many things, here are a few. The one that impressed me most was the five or six full-page pictures of war—its horrors and horrible by its. I was only a child at the time of the world war, but the pictures I see of the last war leaves my heart pounding at the very thought of the next war, which the Daily Worker has convinced me is coming. To continue, it shows men dead, laid in rows (if they were lucky), fallen Zeppelins, bombed homes, death, destruction and fan-

## Uj Elore Editor Veteran Fighter Against Nazis

**B**EHRITZ, succeeded in winning voluntary departure for the Communist editor Behritz left the U. S. for the Soviet Union. Himself a railroad worker, he is now in the Soviet railroad administration.

The "Uj Elore" was founded in the United States in 1903. Appearing in New York first as a monthly, it later became a weekly and, finally, a daily newspaper. Before the formation of the Communist Party in 1919, and while the "Uj Elore" was still under Socialist control, it at all times took a militant position on basic questions. The "Uj Elore" celebrated its 30th anniversary jubilee last year.

For a time the "Uj Elore" was published in the same building as the Daily Worker, at 33 First St., New York, when the "Daily" was moved to New York from Chicago early in 1927.

Leitner Long a Nazi Foo

Leitner's experiences with Nazis dates back to 1919 when, following the counter-revolution and white terror in Hungary, the fascist elements of Hungary began a frenzied drive against all Communists, militia workers and students.

Leitner, who was then a militant student leader at the University of Budapest, was driven from the institution by members of the "Awakened Magyars," whose reactionary, feudal program of fascism was recently promulgated publicly in Hungary.

Defying the murder threats of the Hungarian Nazis, Leitner is continuing his aggressive activities as one of the leaders of the Hungarian anti-fascist movement in this country.

—Photo by Newark Evening Ledger