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Daily Worker

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N.R.A. RAISED PROFITS 600%, SAYS RICHBERG

Japan Sends Squadron and War Planes to Manchuria

ITALIAN C. P. AND S. P. JOIN IN ANTI-WAR APPEAL

2 Parties Negotiate On Unity

Issue Plea for Defense of Soviet Union and Austrian Workers

BULLETIN
SULZBACH, Saar, Aug. 26.—An anti-Fascist united front counter demonstration to the huge Nazi mobilization arranged by Hitler at Coblenz was held here today by the Socialist and Communist Parties of the Saar.

The Communist speaker, Pfordt, declared that for the Saar to come under Hitler's rule would be a catastrophe. "Hitler means war, misery and terror," he declared.

PARIS.—The Communist and Socialist Parties of Italy are now discussing united front action. While the negotiations are taking place the two parties have issued a joint appeal to the Italian workers and to all anti-fascists to rally in a united struggle against imperialist war, in support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The appeal reads in part: "Twenty years after the mass slaughter of 1914 situations resembling even in form those of 1914 recur, placing Europe on the brink of war.

"The killing of the executioner of the Austrian proletariat (Dollfus) served as a pretext for the Italian government to mass imposing military forces at the Austrian border. "We denounce the hypocrisy used in fooling the masses as to the motive and purposes of the Italian mobilization. It is not, as the fascists press hypocritically claims, an act of defense of the independence of Austria, but an act of war for the domination of Austria and for the oppression of the Austrian workers who are fighting against Hitler, the Starhemberg and Schuschnigg bands and in defense of their freedom.

"The only struggle for the independence of Austria is the struggle of the proletariat at the head of the entire toiling population, against the Hitler, Mussolini, and Catholic fascist bands. Therefore, our slogans are:

"Against the shipment of arms and troops to the border."
"For the withdrawal of troops from the border."
"For the right of the Austrian people to decide their own affairs and to form a government according to their aspirations."

The appeal after analyzing in clear and vigorous terms the aspects of the world crisis and the imperialist contradictions which make for war, further states:

"The Italian Socialist Party and the Communist Party of Italy have decided to support a peace policy such as that of the Soviet Union and consider as their most impelling tasks:

"The defense of the Soviet Union;
"The demand for self-determination of all oppressed peoples;
"Not a man, not a cent for war. All funds used for military purposes, for the fascist militia, and for the police to be given over to the unemployed, to the disabled and to the poor peasants."
To the soldiers sent by Fascism outside of the borders to oppress other peoples, the two parties say: "Fraternalize with the Austrian workers, support their struggle against the Fascist bands, fraternize with the soldiers of all other nations, be loyal only to one flag, the red flag of socialist revolution."
"Italian Socialist Party,
"Section of the Socialist and Labor International;
"Communist Party of Italy,
"Section of the Communist International."

RADIO WORKERS STRIKE
NEW YORK.—The workers of De Wald Radio, 510 Sixth Avenue, near 14th Street, went out on strike Wednesday at 1 p. m. At a given signal the entire production department rose as one man and completed a walkout. The workers are striking for an increase of wages, less working hours and union recognition.

Y. P. S. L. Organizer, in Jail, Writes Urging Workers' Unity

Jurkanin, Citing Thomas's Statement, Tells Hathaway He Hopes S. P. Will Agree

NEW YORK.—Writing from the jail in Hillsboro, Ill., which holds the eleven Hillsboro prisoners, John Jurkanin, organizer of the Young People's Socialist League, has sent a letter to Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, in which he urges the speedy conclusion of a united front agreement between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

"I am writing to you from behind the bars of the Hillsboro, Illinois jail, where the bourgeoisie have recognized the effectiveness of workers' unity in struggle by imprisoning me, a Socialist, with my Communist comrades for participating in the defense struggle for the Hillsboro prisoners and in the election campaign of the Workers-Farmers Ticket of Montgomery County.

"I returned to my home in Taylor Springs a short time after the arrests of the eleven workers and pitched in to help with the defense of the comrades, participating in the defense committee which included Progressive miners leaders, Socialist Party locals, Unemployment Councils, the International Labor Defense, etc.

"Some of the working class organizations of the county, including the Communist Party, decided to participate in a united front election ticket, to be called the Workers-Farmers Party Ticket. The platform of the party is based on the immediate needs of the workers to struggle against the growing capitalist terror, economic attacks, etc., on the masses. Two Socialists and two Communists are running on the ticket.

"Others, of course, of my party comrades, have also been participating in the two struggles. There can be no doubt that the strength of the workers and poor farmers of the county has been increased by this proletarian unity.

"I have read in the Daily Worker of the American Youth Congress and of Norman Thomas's statement that the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party is going to consider a unity pact during Labor Day week-end.

"I want to express to my party comrades a fervent hope that they do everything possible to further the actual carrying through of this promise and that the much-needed unity of the workers, with its guaranteed powerful impetus to unorganized workers, comes down from the realm of 'possibilities' to concrete agreement. There must, of course, be action and good faith from both Communist and Socialist parties. It must be done; it can be done.

"The working class must have this unity. It can have it. Let us look to France. I have also seen the power and full possible working of this unity in my local experience.

"Yours for proletarian unity,
"John Jurkanin."

Arrests On Road Continue

Another Soviet Worker Found Murdered on Railway

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PEIPING, Aug. 26 (By Wireles).—The Shanghai Evening Post states that according to reliable information, the Japanese government, in connection with the tense situation in Manchuria caused by the disruption of the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations, decided to send part of its navy consisting of thirty vessels to Dairen and seventy military planes to Harbin.

The representatives of the Japanese Embassy at Shanghai, when questioned by the press representatives, did not deny the fact of the transfer of large Japanese naval and air forces into Manchuria, trying to deny the connection of such transfer with the situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway and explained it as maneuvers of the Japanese troops in North China.

This "denial" by the representative of the Japanese Embassy of the intent of the war moves is now refuted by no other than the Japanese official agency in Manchuria, which completely confirms the statement of the Shanghai Evening Post.

Official Agency Confirms
According to the Japanese-Manchurian Agency: "The united squadron of the Japanese navy" will arrive in Dairen. The object of the arrival of the squadron, according to the statement of the agency, is "to acquaint naval officers with Manchukuo, and impress them with the realization of the extraordinary moment, and imbuing Japanese residents and the native population of Manchukuo with confidence and reliance in the power and real forces of Japan at the eve and moment of crisis."

The crews of the vessels, as well as hydroplanes, according to the statement of the official agency, "will visit a number of towns, particularly Harbin."

According to Chinese newspapers, the Japanese hired twenty big vessels in Shanghai and Tsientsin and other Chinese ports for carrying military supplies such as cement and food from Japan to Manchuria. The vessels are to cruise regularly between Japanese and Manchurian ports.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (By Wireles).—Japanese-Manchurian authorities continue to make groundless arrests of Soviet citizens, employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, information from Harbin states.

The Japanese Manchurian press remarks with unconcealed joy that "there are no signs that the arrests will cease," and openly threatens arrest of members of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The arrested people are subject to cruel beatings and tortures, particularly the Soviet citizen Likhodzyanich, arrested on August 23 at Zeyranichnaya Station.

The police are attempting by tortures and thrashings to compel the arrested men to "confess" crimes they have not committed. A few days ago at one of the sidings of the railway there was discovered the corpse of the Soviet citizen Belladsky, repair worker.

Share-croppers who plowed-under their cotton last year have never received the government check.

Some of the checks that were sent to tenants and small farmers had as many as five names on them so that the landlord, banker and time-merchant would get the first chance at them. This meant that the tenant or small owner would receive as part-payment on his debts, but no money out of the check. Furthermore, the tenant or small owner could not cash the check unless the banker, landlord, farmer or time-merchant signed it, and the banker would not cash it as it needed the signatures of the whole group before he could get his share.

The Acreege Production Program
Fearing powerful resistance from the poor farmers, tenants and share-croppers who were determined not to plow down their bloom-

Collections at All Meetings Urged by New York Committee In \$60,000 Drive for 'Daily'

By NEW YORK DISTRICT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

SETTING the pace for District 2, Section 12 raised 10 per cent of its quota during the first week of the \$60,000 drive, or fifty dollars. This clearly shows that the Comrades of Section 12 were prepared for the finance campaign and adopted the attitude that action speaks louder than words.

The other New York Sections, mass and language organizations and trade unions must start their own drives in the same aggressive manner. New York has accepted a quota of \$30,000—half the amount required by the Daily Worker and the Communist Party. This money is needed NOW and NOW is the time to go to work, so that there will be no question about launching the three edition "Daily" on October 8.

\$60,000 Drive Requires Immediate Action
During the current week, the question of the \$60,000 drive must be the first topic of discussion and action at all meetings. Funds have been exhausted. To secure the amount needed by our "Daily" and the Party, the campaign must show immediate and sustained results.

Party, organizations and union members should make their contributions at once. . . then carry the drive to their friends and fellow-workers. This week's meetings must produce a strong response. Individual readers should bring or send their contributions direct to the Daily Worker.

Take Collections at This Week's Meetings
Party members! Bring contributions to Tuesday night's Unit meetings. Take up the question of Unit and Section socialist competition.

Members of the I. L. D. Women's Council and City Clubs! Place the \$60,000 campaign first on the order of business for Wednesday and Thursday night's meetings. Solicit all members for donations. Organize committees and launch the drive to meet your organization's quota.

I. W. O. members! Follow the inspiring lead of your fellow-members in Chicago. Speed collections among your membership. Challenge Chicago to socialist competition. Set yourselves the task of insuring your quota before October 1.

Collections should be made at all affairs next Saturday night. All speakers should take up the question of why our "Daily" and the Party must proceed, unhampered by financial limitations, in the task of uniting American workers against wage-cutters, starvation, Fascism and war.

Workers of New York! Set the pace for the \$60,000 drive. Back up the New York District's challenge to the entire country. Put New York's \$30,000 quota over the top!

UTW Officials Try to Kill Strike In Textile With Labor Board Aid

Ford Co. Plant To Shut Down At River Rouge

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Thousands of auto workers will be thrown out of jobs by a shutdown of the main Ford plant at River Rouge at the end of this week. The plant will remain closed for at least one week, with the possibility of the shutdown extending for another week.

While Ford is laying thousands of workers off, he is joining with the corrupt democratic Comstock state government in an effort to bludgeon his workers into paying the state head tax of \$2. The head tax, which has met widespread resistance, is supposed to raise funds for old age pensions.

After a conference with Charles E. Sorenson, general manager of the Ford Motor Company, and the ex-thug, Harry Bennett, head of the Ford stool-pigeon system, John P. McElroy, Wayne County supervisor of the Old Age Pension Fund, announced that the Ford Company would "co-operate" in efforts to "persuade" its employees to pay the tax voluntarily.

The presence of Bennett at the conference indicates the kind of persuasion that will probably be used.

Moves Are Designed to Save Face of Gorman, A. F. of L. Clique

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the United Textile Workers' special strike committee, and William F. Kelley, the second vice-president of the U.T.W., are striving desperately to persuade the National Labor Relations Board to co-operate with them openly in working out some formula which will either head off the National Textile strike, scheduled to begin on or before Sept. 1, or else abort it shortly after its commencement in a manner designed to save the faces of the anti-strike Gorman-A. F. of L. clique, a source close to official circles informed your correspondent today.

Whatever strike-breaking formula will be decided upon, whether a new board or anything else, obviously, will have as one of its main objectives the delivery of the textile workers into the endless coils of the Roosevelt Administration "mediation" machinery.

Gorman told the press today: "Boys, I'm confident the strike will be called and that it will be a success." His neatly mimeo-

Japan Budget Allots 60 P. C. For War Plans

PEIPING, China, Aug. 26 (By wireles).—The most important question of the internal policy of Japan at the present moment, information reaching here shows, is the question of the new state budget. More than 60 per cent of the budget is being allotted for war expenditures.

All sources of information state that the naval ministry presented a demand to the Finance Minister for 714,000,000 yen (over \$400,000,000) a record for the entire period of the existence of the Japanese navy. (The present budget of the Naval Ministry is "only" 487,500,000 yen.)

The War Ministry as yet has merely presented estimate "for extraordinary expenditures." It is expected that the War Minister will demand among "extraordinary expenditures," 130,000,000 yen for expenditure in Manchuria; 70,000,000 yen for development of aviation; about 150,000,000 yen for improving armaments and obtaining new weapons, etc.

In general, according to preliminary official estimates, the war budget will be 1,264,000,000 yen or 60 per cent of the entire present Japanese state budget.

Croppers Prepare Strike in Black Belt

Fight Will Be Waged Against New Deal, Landlord Line-up

By AL MURPHY
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Share Cropper Union in the Black Belt is now rapidly preparing the farming masses for great, impending struggles against the Roosevelt New Deal on the farms, which has become the iron ruler of the lives of the southern farming population.

Landlords, Bankers Profited
This program was hailed by the rich landlords, bankers and time-merchants because it gave them money at the expense of the plowed under cotton which belonged to the poor farmers, not to themselves. As it brought increased misery and terror against the Negroes and whites, it became the champion of evictions and forced labor laws.

Aid Urged for Share Croppers Union in Impending Strike

ing cotton in 1934, Roosevelt and the landlords ushered in the Acreege Reduction program in the name of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Instead of the plow-under program of 1933, the A.A.A. dragged in the "No plow-under program" which is a newer money deal for the landlords, bankers and merchants. The latter unchained lies upon lies about relief for the poor farmers, and especially for those who had been thrown off the land because of the acreage reduction program.

The land rental program of the government is but the further development of the first acreage re-

But Wages Lag Behind Living Cost

His Report to Roosevelt Shows Bosses Gain, Workers Lose

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Fabulous increases in profits for the big corporations and deepening misery for the workers of the United States—this is the conclusion to be drawn from the balance sheet of the NRA as presented to President Roosevelt today by Donald E. Richberg, Executive Secretary of the Executive Council, coordinating all the emergency activities of the New Deal administration.

This report, the broadest analysis of New Deal measures yet undertaken by the government to date, will be submitted in sections. Today's material deals solely with the first section of the report, and is headed "Relief of industrial unemployment."

Corporation profits of 402 industrial companies rose from \$47,389,000 in the first half of 1933 to \$335,870,000 in the first half of 1934, according to figures quoted in the report, an increase of over 600 per cent. The index of corporation profits mounted from a deficit figure of 6.3 in the first quarter of 1933 to the profit figure of 33.2 in 1934.

That the Blue Eagle takes credit for it is obvious by the scarcely-concealed gloating tone of the report when Richberg states ". . . the coincidence of business improvement with the NRA codification . . . in stabilizing business operations . . . and in the increase of prices from loss levels to profit levels, demonstrate the dominant influence of the NRA in this industrial advance."

Living Costs Grow
While the great trusts doubled and tripled their dividends, the cost of living mounted 9.6 per cent. Workers' wages, Richberg declared, rose 8.6 per cent per capita, clearly a deficit figure of 6.3 in the first quarter of 1933 to the profit figure of 33.2 in 1934.

How great the extent of unemployment is in the country is sharply indicated by the increase of prices of the report. A total of 15,387,503 workers applied for jobs during the year ending June 30, 1934, through the National Unemployment Service, and the State Employment Services. Even allowing for a certain percentage of duplication of applications, it is clear that official figures still tend to minimize the terrific degree of unemployment. By no means all the unemployed have applied for jobs on the federal or state employment service.

Totally placed by these services were 6,951,523. Of these 1,403,358 were on public works projects, 4,123,925 on civil work, 1,305,873 in private employment, and 118,387 in government jobs.

Carefully avoiding mention of the month of July of this year, when employment sank sharply, the report claims an increase in workers in private enterprise of 4,120,000 over the low figure of March, 1933. "Reliable figures indicate 40,180,000 persons were employed in the United States in June, 1934," Richberg's document states.

Admit Near End of P.W.A.
Admission is made of the fact that employment on P.W.A. projects will decline in the Fall and Winter months. Thirty per cent of all P.W.A. allotments have already been spent. The report shows that P.W.A. funds can last approximately 15 months longer, with no indication of what is to be done after P.W.A. funds run out.

Official admission of the use of P.W.A. funds for war preparations is made. "The Navy Department," the report states, "received from Public Works Administration an allotment of \$277,008,924." This is being used for warship building in shipyards throughout the country. The War Department received \$96,234,211, mostly for work on harbor fortifications.

How important this phase of the recovery program is indicated by the far-from-casual insertion into the report of the statement of Secretary of the Navy Swanson on the virtues of warship-

Unless Every Section and Unit in the Party Throws Its Forces Vigorously into the Circulation Drive, the Daily Worker Remains Unknown to Thousands of Workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCHMEN, BARREL FROM THAELMANN, SEE PRISON HORRORS

JOURNALISTS SURE WORKERS' LEADER TOO ILL TO BE SEEN

Newspaper Delegation Sees Silent Misery and Pain of Hundreds of Anti-Fascists Subjects to Daily Torture in Oranienburg

By STEPHANE PRIACEL

PARIS.—A delegation of French journalists visited Germany on the eve of events on June 30. The Hitlerite authorities did everything in order to hide from them the tremendous resentment of the German masses and the starvation conditions prevailing in the industrial districts of the country.

We then made a demand to visit Thaelmann and Torgler, stating that we would be charged with being "sight-seers" if we did not make an attempt to look behind the scenery. After hurried consultations in the competent offices, the authorities stated that the Reich Propaganda Ministry could not accede to the request of the French journalists to see Thaelmann. Our suspicion was aroused that Thaelmann, as on many previous occasions, was not "presentable" in consequence of permanent tortures and consequent sickness. The Propaganda Ministry, however, agreed to a carefully staged visit to the concentration camp at Oranienburg. The following report describes the Oranienburg visit.

It was one hour after dinner time. In the gigantic hall with long rows of wooden tables hundreds of prisoners were sitting. Every one of them had a bowl and a spoon before him; however, they had no knives and no forks. Before every table there was an armed Nazi guard frowning over the dejected prisoners. When we entered the hall we heard the thunder of a short typically German military command. The prisoners got up, their wooden shoes hit with one blow the floor. Everybody stood at attention, motionless and in absolute silence. They were mostly workers, but many intellectuals, teachers, doctors, lawyers and clergymen were among them.

We felt immediately the sympathy with which the prisoners received us. Even the commander who accompanied us seemed to notice it. He was, therefore, very careful to keep us from a too close contact with his "human material." He showed us first the dormitory, which is a big hall, insufficient, however, if one considers that several hundred people have to sleep there. The beds, if they can be called such, are only wooden bunks with one blanket for each person. The dormitory had a wet, unhealthy atmosphere.

The dinner was seemingly finished and the prisoners went to the work they were assigned to. One man walked with obvious difficulty. "What happened to him?" we asked the commander. "Well," he answered, "it is no secret. During yesterday's march all prisoners walked about 40 kilometers (about 24 miles). We sent trucks along to take care of those who were exhausted. None of them, however, would use them. They all marched very cheerfully. Now they are all feeling the exhaustion today."

I looked at the old man, who dragged himself with great difficulty, moaning. I looked at another old man. He tried to help himself with two sticks. His legs were terribly swollen. One of his ankles seemed to be entirely dislocated. "What is that again?" I asked the commander. "Come here," he shouted to the man, instead of replying. "This journalist seems to believe that he was in this camp. Tell the truth that you were not beaten up, but simply your ankle is sprained. You might also add a word as to how well you have been taken care of in the hospital."

The man came to us and made a terrible effort to stand at attention. His face was pale. He looked at me with deep eyes while he repeated in a monotonous voice the words suggested by his commander. "Nobody has beaten me. I have a sprained ankle. It was very well treated." Then he turned and left.

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Unity

Furriers Hold United Front Mass Meeting

Invite Thomas and Browder to Speak at the Rally Today

NEW YORK.—Resisting all efforts of A. F. of L. leaders to break the developing unity of the New York furriers, members of the Fur Workers Industrial Union and Locals 25 and 85 of the International Fur Workers Union carried through a joint demonstration and mass meeting in the market last Friday in connection with the strike in the rabbit fur industry.

To further strengthen the united front, the Industrial Union sent a letter to Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party and one to Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, asking them to address a joint meeting of all rabbit dressers today at 4 p.m. at 131 West 28th Street. Browder has signified his willingness to attend the meeting. Leaders of the Industrial Union state they hope Thomas will come to the aid of workers' unity and address the strikers at the meeting.

Unity of rank and file workers of the two unions as shown in this demonstration was the culmination of months of unremitting activity on the part of members of the Industrial Union. Time after time this unity came within half of the workers in the fur dressing trade, only to be sabotaged by the chiefs of the International, Harris, Schulman and Luechi.

owner's profits Gorman pleads with the corporations, through Green, to raise prices all workers must pay. Discussing the price of a shirt, he begs: "Would not men be willing to pay four cents more so that their fellow workers in our industry might be fairly paid? We think so. Let me say further that an increase of only a cent a yard would give cotton textile workers a fair wage throughout the industry. The change in the cost of a dress would be less than ten cents."

"I see nothing that can prevent the strike," Gorman's statement declared. His conference with Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the announcement added, "have not resulted in any abandonment of the strike plans." However, he failed to say when.

Both Gorman and Kelley conferred at length yesterday afternoon with Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, who supported N.R.A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson's labor-wrecking and union raiding activities during the great San Francisco strike by refusing to "venture an opinion" on the use of machine-guns and vomit gas against unarmed workers.

Silent on Raids
The fact that President Roosevelt never repudiated Johnson's illegal and Czarist raids and that Garrison remained silent made it clear that the General's activities were a part of the official administration program.

Official Washington, especially the National Labor Relations Board, knows that Gorman and the N.R.A. A. F. of L. big wigs don't want a strike and are bluffing about conducting a national strike seriously. These people also know that the German clique will only go through the motions of starting the strike if the administration desires such action.

However, there seems to be little danger of the administration ignoring the frantic appeals of the Gormanites. According to more or less authoritative sources, there is unanimity on the necessity of stopping the strike without alienating the mass of workers who are desperate and eager for strike action. The strike-breaking tactic is still undecided.

Pleads Through Green
Instead of demanding a cut in

A.F.L. Chiefs Turn Aluminum Strike Over to Labor Board

Workers Want to Hold Out for Demands While Leaders Go to Washington to Make Deal

By TOM KEENAN

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 26.—American Federation of Labor leaders yesterday had maneuvered the strike of aluminum workers into the hands of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington in preparation for a mediation route. At a meeting of the New Kensington local union last night Dave Williams, A. F. of L. organizer, and Paul Howlett, local president, announced arrangement of a meeting in Washington tomorrow which will be attended by company and union officials.

The Labor Board's invitation for a conference was issued following an appeal made by the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union to Roosevelt, Governor Pinchot, and Madam Perkins, asking their intervention to prevent any possibility of a general strike in the district in sympathy with the aluminum workers. Pat Fagan, district United Mine Workers of America puppet of the Lewis machine, signed the

appeals in order to pave the way for heading off any sympathy strikes which might occur. At tonight's meeting Howlett reiterated his former statement that he would not tell the workers to return to work until an agreement had been obtained in black and white. Tonight he announced his so-called "broad strike committee" of ten, all appointed by himself, who, far from taking control of the strike, will be in charge of checking picket work.

Another shipment of aluminum products was made yesterday afternoon, strike leaders making no attempt to halt this release of some of the stocked-up merchandise of which Roy Hunt, company president, boasted the other day.

The majority of the rank and file favor no return until recognition and demands have been granted. But they still lack an organized opposition to the A. F. of L. leaders' strikebreaking policy.

Croppers Plan Strike in Black Belt

(Continued from Page 1)

with a new A. A. survey. This survey meant that the land was re-measured and everything above the numbers of acres allotted in the first reduction had to be left out of production.

Particularly the Negro sharecroppers and tenants are left uninformed about what is being done in their fields. The landlords and the surveyors just tell them to plow up a certain amount of cotton. The fertilizer used on the two or three plowed up acres of cotton is lost, but the croppers and tenants must pay for it with no reduction or reconsideration.

Farmers Ready to Fight
At present both the white and Negro sharecroppers, tenants and poor farm owners, under the leadership and influence of the Share Croppers' Union, declare that they will not plow under their hard-grown cotton for the landlords again.

Evicted croppers and unemployed farm workers are getting no relief at all, with the exception of a few who are lucky to work four days and get one day's pay—\$2.40. The landlords tell them that the remaining three days' wages go to pay for the relief they received in the past. Capable investigating committees, working under the direction of the Share Croppers' Union, declare that the relief which the landlords refuse to issue to the poor farming people in need of food, clothes and other necessities, is being stored away in landlords' cellars and brought little by little into their stores to be sold at high prices to the croppers and tenants.

'Ain't Hungry Enough to Work'
Leroy Langley, county road commissioner and landlord, says that the reason no relief is being put out is because the "niggers ain't hungry enough to work." A few weeks ago he told the relief office here not to distribute any more relief until those "niggers" want to work. Relief committees of croppers and farm workers—men, women and children—are daily demanding relief, and several families have won their demands in spite of the officials' red tape and terror threats.

The outstanding issue confronting the Share Croppers' Union at the present moment is the coming cotton pickers' struggle, which will take the form of a strike of croppers, farm workers and evicted tenant farmers against the Roosevelt New Deal—for a minimum of \$1 per hundred pounds for picking cotton. **Need Organized, United Action**
The Share Croppers' Union declares that only the unity and or-

the other Communist brothers fallen afoul of the law, I would be the first to laud your good sense. Such courage as yours is so rare among your comrades that it is well worth \$15,000 to have you at liberty. I trust that you will ultimately win your case so that you may satisfy your ambition to return to Georgia and live over the black and white proletariat for Communism.

"Come up, to quote Mae West, and see me some time. I am always 'at home' to distinguished visitors. Bring my good friend Ben Davis with you."

In the eyes of this toady of the white ruling class, who has sold out his people, and that at so low a price that he allegedly has not the price of a telegram, Herndon is a fool for fighting for the rights of the Negro people, and against unemployment and starvation. It is so much safer to be an agent of the lynch rulers. And the boss pays nicely for articles attacking the Scottsboro defense and defending American imperialists in their plundering of the Liberian people!

It would be good sense, Schuyler says, for Herndon to run away from the fight by skipping his bail, "like the other Communist brothers fallen afoul of the law." Schuyler cannot name these Communists. Are they the Atlanta Six—four white and two Negro organizers—who have repeatedly shown their readiness to go back to Atlanta to face trial (despite the threat of death in the electric chair for the "crime" of organizing black and white workers together)? Are they the hundreds of Negro and white Communists arrested in the West Coast terror, Mr. Schuyler? Or the hundreds of

others jailed in strike and unemployment relief struggles throughout the country? And out on bail, many of them awaiting trial for leading the working-class in its fight against hunger and fascist terror, for the right to organize for their immediate demands and the coming struggle for Soviet power? And does Mr. Schuyler for a moment believe that Negro working class heroes like Herndon and his attorney, Ben Davis, will ever fraternize with shameless lackeys and assistant lynchers of the lynch rulers?

The complete text of an open letter by Herndon to Schuyler will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Classified
COMRADE wishes room in comradesly atmosphere. Possibly in Yorkville. Box 59, care of Daily Worker.

LICENSE NOTICES
NOTICE is hereby given that License No. B-3814 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail, under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 90 E. 13th St., N.Y.C., to be consumed upon the said premises.
COSTAS TZIMAS,
The New Health Cafeteria,
50 E. 13th St., New York, N.Y.

Camden Strike Solid Despite "Red" Scare

400 on Bridge Job Firm as P.W.A. Officials Hurl Threats

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 26.—The four hundred striking carpenters, truck drivers, laborers, and other workers on the high speed line over the Delaware River Bridge, refused to permit their ranks to be split, in spite of various attempts by P. W. A. officials and the contractor to break their unity.

Yesterday P. W. A. officials of New Jersey threatened to replace the strikers with 200 strikebreakers. At the same time Mandel Marcus, of the Marcus Construction Company, holder of the P. W. A. contract for the project, raised the red scare.

"Seventy-five per cent of the men are ready to go back to work, but are afraid to do so," he charged in a statement to the press. "I am ready to deal with bank file employees, but I'll have nothing to do with others who are here merely to foment trouble."

The manager of the Bridge, Costello, said he expected all differences to be settled by federal mediators shortly. But the strikers, at a strike meeting last night, voted to reject all mediation, and have no dealing with the mediator other than placing their demands before him.

William Brown, president of the Construction Workers Industrial Union, leading the strike, denied any outsiders were involved. The workers demand recognition of their union; wage increases from 50 cents to 80 cents an hour for unskilled, and from \$1.20 to \$1.50 for skilled workers. They also demand that Marcus stop the practice of hiring skilled men as helpers and paying them 60 cents to 75 cents an hour.

organized action of the white and Negro croppers, tenants, farm workers and poor farm owners, can defeat the Bankhead slave bill and win better living wages and conditions for the poor farming people. It further declares that it accepts the whole program of the Communist Party, which is the vanguard and best leader of the toiling workers and farmers against their common enemies, the landlords, bankers and capitalists.

It declares that only the Communist Party will lead the struggle for Negro rights and for the right of self-determination in the Black Belt.

The Share Croppers' Union appeals to all sympathetic organizations, clubs, individuals, workers, honest intellectuals, professionals and all those who believe in human rights to raise funds and contribute to the struggles of the Southern toiling farmers. The Share Croppers' Union declares that the coming cotton pickers' strike will meet with sharpest terror on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, sheriff-led mobs and those who believe in human rights to raise funds and contribute to the struggles of the Southern toiling farmers.

The Share Croppers' Union headquarters, P. O. Box 1813, Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. S. A. Chernoff
GENITO-URINARY
Men and Women
223 Second Ave., N. Y. C.
OFFICE HOURS: 11-7:30 P.M.
SUNDAY: 12-3 P.M.
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WEST SIDE WORKERS PATRONIZE BROWN'S HAND LAUNDRY
239 West 72nd Street
Between Broadway & West End Ave.
WE CALL AND DELIVER
WE DO POUND WORK
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Comrades Patronize JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
(Bet. 12th and 13th St.)

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 13th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

OMAHA S. P. JOINS ANTI-WAR LEAGUE IN CALLING RALLY

Meeting to Hear Delegate to Women's World Congress Against War and Fascism to Be Held in Socialist Headquarters

OMAHA, Nebraska.—A united front in the struggle against war and fascism is developing here. As the first step a joint meeting will be held of the Socialist Party and the Omaha Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism to hear Maggie Pritchau, a farmer-woman delegate

to the recently concluded Paris International Congress Against War, the meeting was agreed to by Barnett, State secretary of the Socialist Party.

The meeting will be held at the Socialist Party headquarters, at the Lyric Building here at a date to be announced shortly.

Mrs. Pritchau, who returned from Paris only last week, will report on the Congress and plans for anti-war work among farm women.

The train will leave the Erie railroad depot on Sept. 27 at 10 A.M. The depot, in Jersey, can be reached by the 23rd St. ferry. The round trip fare for delegates will be \$18.75, including two meals on the train. Persons who wish to attend the Congress but who are not delegates may travel on the same train to Chicago at a round trip fare of \$20, with a ten-day stop-over privilege in Chicago. The cheapest normal fare to Chicago is \$25.60.

All organizations in the metropolitan area who are sending delegates to the Congress are requested to communicate with the City Central Committee of the League at 213 Fourth Ave. immediately, so that arrangements can be made for the transportation of their delegate to Chicago.

Anti-War Youth Group Plans Fund Drive

Arrangements have been completed by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism for an energetic drive to gather financial aid for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago, Sept. 28, 29, 30.

Angelo Herndon will speak at a mass meeting against war and Fascism, to be held Thursday, Sept. 6, at Star Casino, 105 East 107th St. This meeting is to mark the initial rally in publicizing the Second U. S. Congress Against War.

Admission is fifteen cents. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the city office of the A. L. A. W. F., 213 Fourth Ave. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds will be contributed toward the Herndon-Scottsboro defense.

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.
Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.

Direction: Lexington Ave., White Plains Train, Stop at Allerton Ave. station
Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
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Telephone: Estabrook 8-1400-8-1401
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SACKS FARM
Rt. 1, Box 304 Saugerties, N. Y.
Real farm. Good, clean Jewish food produced on premises.
Modern bathroom. Pine woods, brook, beautiful country-side.
Telephone: 83 P 5 or Butterfield 8-9583
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Greater Circulation Will Decrease the "Daily's" Need For Financial Aid.

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HOPEWELL JUNCTION NEW YORK
Vacation Rates for Adults \$14.00 per Week (Tax Included)

Bungalows, Tents, Warm and Cold Showers, Healthy Foods
Swimming and Rowing in the Beautiful Sylvan Lake

Cultural and Sport Activities Every Day
Cars Leave for Camp Daily at 10:30 A. M.; Friday and Saturday 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., from 2700 Bronx Park East.

Register
now for the I.W.O. Outing to Camp Kinderland
Four Days — Sept. 7th to 11th
Make your reservation in advance for 1, 2, 3, or 4 days

Rates:	Adults	Children up to 6	6 to 12
1 day	\$2.45	\$1.40	\$1.75
2 days	4.25	2.25	3.25
3 days	6.00	3.00	4.50
4 days	7.50	3.80	5.75

Round trip transportation \$2.25
(Transportation is arranged through the "World Tourist," 175 Fifth Ave.)
Register at I. W. O., 80 Fifth Ave., 15th Floor
Delegates of Branches must also register at the office.

TRADE UNION WEEK AT Camp Nitgedaiget

Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York
Bring Your Shopmates! Special Programs!
Meet ANGELO HERNDON

New Plays • Gay Campfire • Hear Louis Weinstock—Special Six Piece Jazz Band!
\$14 a week. Cars leave at 10:30 A.M. from 2700 Bronx Park East daily. On Fridays and Saturdays, 10 A.M., 3 P.M. and 7 P.M. Estabrook 8-1400

3,000 Arizona Jobless Vote to Demonstrate at Capitol; Cleveland A. F. of L. Auto Local Votes for Workers' Bill

Throng Turned Down By Arizona Officials, To Call on Governor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 26.—Three thousand unemployed workers, mobilized by the Unemployment Councils of Mesa, Tempe, Phoenix and Tolleson, the Arizona Communist Party and the Socialist Party, who demonstrated at the FERA offices here last Monday, voted to demonstrate at the State Capitol here tomorrow. A committee will present the demands of the unemployed to Governor B. B. Moer for increased relief and for living wages on relief work.

- 1—Cash relief of \$10 a week for each jobless worker plus \$3 for each dependent.
- 2—Free rent, clothing, ice and milk for the jobless.
- 3—Full union wages for all relief workers.
- 4—Immediate payment of relief on the day due.
- 5—No discrimination against Negro and Mexican workers in the issuance of relief.
- 6—Election to the relief board by the workers, and recall by a majority vote.

After Clay Naff, spokesman for the workers' committee and Communist candidate for Governor had presented the demands, the Welfare Board refused to act, stating it was powerless to act and that the whole matter was up to the State Board of Public Welfare. Local Relief Chairman Lewkowitz refused to bring the workers' demands to the State Board.

In answer to the refusal of the local welfare board to act, the 3,000 workers voted to demonstrate at the State Capitol tomorrow when a committee will place the demands before Governor Moer.

Auto Local Backs Workers' Bill
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The A. F. of L. Fisher Body Local 18614 voted to support the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill at its last regular meeting here on Aug. 12.

The only dissenting vote against the endorsement was cast by one worker who had been appointed a delegate to the Cleveland Unemployment Insurance Committee. His objection was merely on the ground that one of the resolutions drawn up by the committee was not included in the Workers' Bill.

The Cleveland Unemployment Insurance Committee made all possible efforts to win support for the Wagner-Lewis Bill on the basis that "labor has no men in Congress to vote for the Workers' Bill."

On this basis, and in order to stem the growing mass support for the Workers' Bill, they drew up a resolution that was to be included in any bill supported by any organization.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 26.—Local 362 of the American Federation of Musicians and Local 5 of the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons Union unanimously voted to support the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill at their last regular meeting here. The resolutions adopted also instructed the local secretaries to write Congress demanding the passage of the Workers' Bill.

Seamen Will Picket Today In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Despite the arrest of 26 pickets here on Friday and Saturday, unemployed seamen here, in their fight for adequate relief will again picket the Transient Relief Bureau tomorrow.

The picket line which was established by the Marine Workers Industrial Union last Monday has been twice broken by the police when twelve workers were jailed on Friday and fourteen on Saturday.

The seamen demand a centralized hotel for unemployed seamen to be established here not later than Sept. 1, three meals a day, and tobacco, razor blades, tooth paste, clothing, etc. when needed.

20,000 New Readers by September 1 means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

RED ELECTION
CARNIVAL and PICNIC
North Beach Picnic Park
Astoria, L. I.
LABOR DAY
MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1934
Communist Party, New York

Jobless Group To Affiliate With Councils

Pittsburgh Protective League Had Joined United Front

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Citizens Protective League, an independent unemployed workers organization which has united with the Unemployment Councils in preparing state-wide hunger marches on Harrisburg on Oct. 12, voted to affiliate officially with the city and county Unemployment Councils.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—Nine workers, members of the Citizens Protective League and the Unemployment Councils, were arrested here Thursday after a demonstration before the Sixteenth St. relief station. They were later released on their own recognizance after a mass delegation had visited the office of Safety Director A. Marshall Bell.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Unemployment Councils and the Citizens Protective League marched on the relief office Thursday. The workers carried old, dirty bread and freedom to all Negro and white," declared Samuel C. Patterson in accepting his appointment by the Harlem Section of the Communist Party as its campaign manager for the Fall Congressional and State elections. "That is the permanent platform of the Communist Party, which is now emphasized in the election campaign."

Patterson, former executive secretary and present executive member of the powerful Caribbean Union, has for a long time been prominent in Harlem affairs. He is an executive of the Oddfellows, has been active in St. James Presbyterian Church, and since 1923 has participated in all organizational measures taken by West Indian residents in New York and nationally.

Patterson's complete acceptance statement follows: "As a clubman, as a churchman, as one who is engaged in business, and as one who has worked in many trades, I have participated in the life and activity of all sections of the community. I have since 1923 taken part in all efforts to improve the conditions of the West Indian population. I helped the Appomattox Republican Club; I worked for the Democratic Party. All these efforts have failed.

"Good as were my intentions then, I have come to realize that the solution lies not in action of one section of the people alone. For what difference can there be in the problems of the American Negro or of the West Indian Negro? The same misery awaits them both in this present society of the capitalists.

"I have come to see that there must be unity of action of all of us who hate oppression if we are to break our chains of social and economic suffering.

"And even more than that, the lessons of the fight to free the Scottsboro boys, a fight which has always had my fullest support and co-operation, has shown that we must also look for help from the white working class. If the Scottsboro fight leaves the slightest doubt of this necessity, the presence of Angelo Herndon, who is our honored guest here today, bears crowning evidence of the worlds to be won by the unity of Negro and white.

"I have seen and participated in all programs. There is one, and only one, program that can bring bread and freedom to all, Negro and white. That is the permanent platform of the Communist Party, which is now emphasized in the election campaign.

"I accept the management of the campaign of the Communist Party of Harlem with full knowledge of the responsibility I have accepted, and I am not only of this city, but of the world."

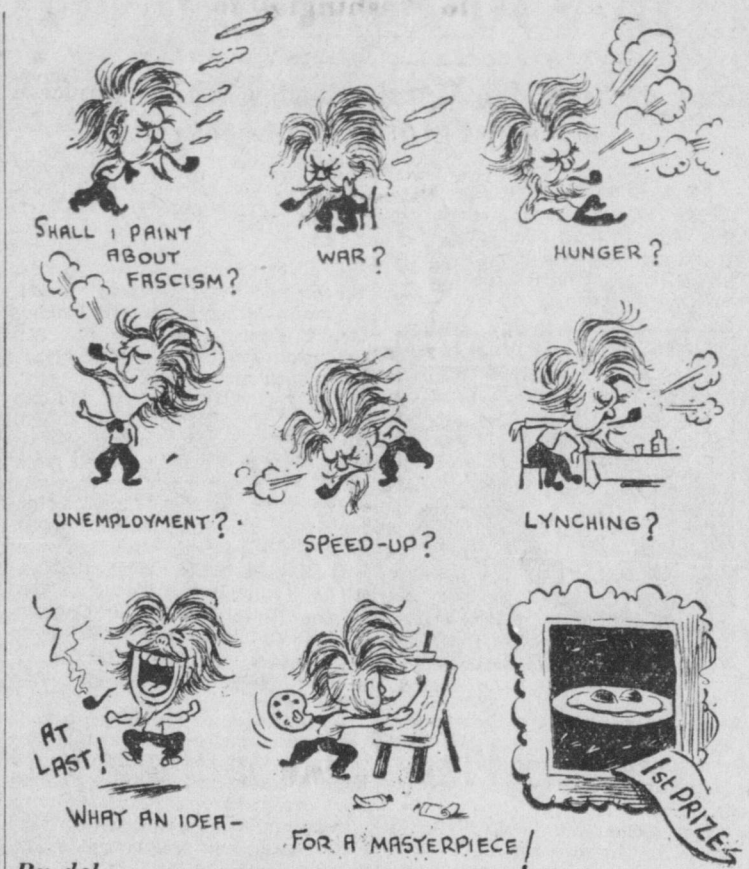
9 Are Jailed For Asking More Relief

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—Following up the fascist attack which has been launched against the militant workers of Pittsburgh by Mayor McNair and his steel controlled administration and police, nine workers were given jail sentences Friday by Magistrate H. G. McNutt for their participation in a relief demonstration on the South Side Thursday.

Carl Schmitt, secretary of Allegheny County Unemployment Councils, was sentenced to thirty days in jail; the other eight drew sentences of \$5 or five days in jail. Only two paid fines, the others choosing to go to jail in protest against the railroad of working class militants.

The demonstration had been staged to force the relief authorities to issue a usable mattress for a South Side family.

The Unemployment Council this week forced relief authorities to obtain houses for two families which had been evicted by simply moving the evicted furniture right into relief stations at Sandusky and Van Braam Streets.



"Prominent in the exhibit by Albert G. Sterner, internationally famous artist, is his painting of fried eggs." —News item.

3,000 at Pittsburgh Meeting Spur Fight for Jobless Bill

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 26.—Three thousand workers attended a memorial mass meeting in honor of Sacco-Vanzetti, in West Park Friday night, at which Ruby Bates, Congresswoman Ernest Lundeen, and local speakers appealed for a renewal of the fight to secure passage of the Workers Bill, H. R. 7598, and identification of the struggle against fascism was preparations, and the framed-up charges against Jim Egan, Phil Frankfield, and the Ambridge victims.

Following as it did upon the heels of the militant speeches of Egan, Hacker and Ruby Bates, Lundeen's talk brought out in sharp contrast the illusions under which a Farmer-Laborite Congressman may labor, despite his introduction of such a legislative act as the Workers Bill.

Among other remarks, he told the workers that "the way to power is through the ballot box." As the concluding speaker Frankfield exposed some of the principles set forth by Lundeen, showed how Farmer-Laborite Gov. Olson called out troops to shoot Minneapolis workers, and called on the workers to rally to the program of the Unemployment Council and the Communist Party in the fight against fascist terror and oppression.

Get Subs for the "Daily" During the Finance Drive!

How Olson Broke the Minneapolis Strike

Martial Law, Actions of Trotskyites, Led to Drivers' Defeat

By JACK CARSON
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—On the tenth day of the second Minneapolis truck drivers strike, Olson, Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota, declared Martial Law in Minneapolis, with the following declaration: "I hereby find and declare that a state of insurrection exists in the city of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, and that the same is made to appear to me that tumults, riots and mob violence have occurred in the city of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, state of Minnesota; that bodies of men, together by force have attempted to commit felonies and to offer violence to persons and property in said city and county, and by force of violence to break and resist the laws of this state, impeding the lives, health and property and general welfare of the citizens of that city and county and that the civil authorities, therefore, are wholly unable to cope with the situation or to preserve and maintain law and order."

To Break Up Picketing
What does this declaration, translated to plain workers' language, mean? "Tumults, riots and mob violence have occurred in the city of Minneapolis" means that several thousand truck drivers entered into a strike to get union recognition and to raise their pay to \$5 and 45 cents an hour. Then, "bodies of men together by force have attempted to commit felonies and to offer violence to persons and property in said city and county and by force of violence to break and resist the laws of this state" means that the strikers together with other workers of the city, especially the unemployed, have united into picketing squads to prevent scab trucks from moving on the streets of Minneapolis.

Following this, "the civil authorities, therefore, are wholly unable to cope with the situation or to preserve and maintain law and order" means that Bainbridge and Johannes, agents of the Citizens' Alliance and the truck owners, have been unable to smash the picket lines even after the use of brutal force against the strikers, the shooting on Bloody Friday, after murdering and maiming dozens of Minneapolis workers. The whole declaration of Governor Olson expresses the aim of martial law in Minneapolis to break the truck drivers strike.

What was the general reaction to this move of Olson? How did the different forces in the Minneapolis labor movement meet this situation? The Communist Party, from the very outset, declared this to be strike-breaking in a grand scale. It pointed out that it was the biggest danger to the strike of the Minneapolis drivers, and immediately proposed joint action of the whole Minneapolis labor movement to fight martial law, to fight for the elementary rights of the workers in Minneapolis, to organize, strike and picket for free speech and assembly, to organize the general strike as a means of combating the military strike-breaking activities of the Farmer-Labor Governor. The leaders of the Central Labor Union, closely tied up with the Farmer-Labor machine, declared that Olson is a friend of the workers, that under no circumstances would Olson do anything to break the strike. On the contrary, the intentions of Olson and the very martial law, were to aid the strikers and to punish the Citizens' Alliance, they said.

Trotskyites Position
The Trotskyites, in the leadership of Drivers Local No. 574, together with the grand marshals of the Trotsky group in America—Cannon, Schachtman, and Company—declared: "Guardsmen's bayonets, tear gas guns or trench helmets cannot move trucks; yes, not even field artillery has ever been known to move trucks." And "Governor Olson has declared martial law. Troops are taking over our streets. What for? Do the workers need the help of troops? Of course, not. If the workers are to win this strike, union recognition and decent living conditions, it is enough for them to tie up trucking and related operations. This they have done for eleven days. They need no help from anybody to do this." And "Will the troops help the workers?" The "Organizer" does not see how the troops can help the workers. (These quotations are taken from the "Organizer," official strike bulletin of Local 574, edited by the Trotskyites.)

Added to this, an editorial signed by Hugo Ochler, Trotskyite, in the "Militant," states the following in connection with martial law in Minneapolis: "Neutrality in a class society always helps the strongest force. And since the bosses are in power neutrality plays into their hands. The words and deeds of Governor Olson in this strike proves this point conclusively."

The Trotskyites come to the following conclusion: "Governor Olson is a petty bourgeois radical. Even if he is the most honest and sincere man and desires to help the working class (My emphasis, J. C.), a radical type of reformer can in reality do nothing but help the bosses." (From the "Militant," Aug. 11, under heading "Good Intentions and Results.")

of Local 574, while in words pretending to be opposed to the martial law and presence of troops in Minneapolis, did not dare to come in conflict with the forces of Olson, upon whose support they depend to reserve for themselves a place in "heaven," amongst the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Character of Martial Law
Before martial law was declared and Olson's troops came into play, the drivers were successful in preventing the scab trucks from moving on the streets of Minneapolis. Even after the shooting in the market place and the concentration of the whole police force to move trucks, only twenty-two trucks a day succeeded in passing through the determined picket lines. Immediately upon the institution of martial law, a permit system was established by Governor Olson, which in a period of a few days released as many as 9,000 trucks in the city of Minneapolis under the Guards' protection.

It was so evident that the strike was being broken that the leadership of Local 574 was compelled to make certain moves in opposition to Olson. They called a mass meeting and declared that mass picketing would be instituted again and the trucks stopped. But as soon as such intentions were expressed by the strike leadership, Olson began to move trucks. The strike headquarters were raided by military troops, and hundreds of pickets as well as some of the leaders of Local 574, were thrown into the stockade. To prevent any re-organization of the militant drivers for the fight to win the strike and to stop the scab trucks, Olson raided also the headquarters of the Central Labor Union and drove the drivers out of the C. L. U. headquarters, where they had gathered for the purpose of re-organization.

Two Directions Possible
The question was placed sharply, in which of the two directions would the strike proceed: In the direction of mobilization of the masses of workers, the whole labor movement of Minneapolis to prevent the breaking of the strike by the Farmer-Labor Governor, into mass picketing in spite of its prohibition by Olson; into a fight for the rights of the workers for the development of the general strike? Or in the direction of submission to Governor Olson, submission to military rule, the gradual breaking of the backbone of the strike and the sacrifice of the demands of the workers and their union organization.

The Trotskyite leadership, as can be expected of renegades from Communism and the new brand of labor fakery, took the road of submission. Upon agreement of the Trotskyites to prevent picketing,

Negro, White Unity Shown In I.L.D. Drive

Socialist and Coast Workers Aid Herndon Scottsboro Fund

NEW YORK.—Further examples of the magnificent self-sacrifice and unity of Negro and white workers in the fight for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys are afforded in two letters received last week by the national office of the International Labor Defense.

From California, where workers and working-class organizers are facing long prison terms because they dared to strike, comes this letter: "You probably know the terror workers are facing here in California right now. Every available cent and ounce of energy is being thrown into this fight against fascist hoodlums. The joy of seeing Herndon free (for a while at least) and the desire to see complete freedom for him and other class-war prisoners, makes me tell my landlord to go to hell and send you the \$2."

From a New Jersey Socialist worker: "Thank you for giving me the opportunity to assist in the Scottsboro - Herndon Emergency Fund. I am not a Communist like Herndon, but an active Socialist. I shall strive for a united front on these cases."

With a new motion for rehearing of the Herndon case to be argued before the Georgia Supreme Court, and the cases of two of the Scottsboro Boys about to come before the U. S. Supreme Court, funds are more urgently needed than before. I. L. D. leaders have pointed out. Send all contributions to the I. L. D., Room 430, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Protest Scottsboro Verdict
NEW YORK.—Eleven Negro and white political prisoners in Brazil have addressed to the Supreme Court of Alabama a vigorous protest against the frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys.

These men, who describe themselves as "political prisoners oppressed by the bourgeois-landlord government of Brazil, which is allied to the foreign bankers," say in their protest to the court: "You may be sure that your terrorist justice will not stop the oppressed Negro masses from winning their rights."

Johnson organized 2,000 workers of the neighborhood for a demonstration against the attempt to throw his family into the street.

On August 20, George Kinch, organizer of the Food Workers Industrial Union, was held in \$5,000 bail on charges of criminal libel for issuing and distributing leaflets calling on workers to support the butchers strike in progress here. Two others of the union were arrested on the same charge and held in bail of \$1,000 each.

Return of Collection Boxes Asked by I.L.D.
NEW YORK.—The New York District of the International Labor Defense yesterday called on all organizations and individuals who participated in the Scottsboro-Herndon Tag Days from August 13 to 22 to return at once any collection boxes still in their possession.

The need of money in the \$15,000 fund for the appeals on the two cases makes essential prompt return of these collection boxes it was pointed out.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

Young Communists Bid Young Socialists Join Youth Day Rally

NEW YORK.—In line with the united front between the Young People's Socialist League and Young Communist League achieved at the American Youth Congress, the Y. C. L. has issued a call to the Y. P. S. L. urging one united international Youth Day demonstration Sept. 1.

Philadelphia Workers Fight Police Terror

I.L.D. Calls for Fight to End Suppression of Workers' Rights

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26.—The International Labor Defense here yesterday called for mass protest against the reign of fascist terror which continues unabated since the July assault on workers picketing the German consulate for the release of Ernst Thaelmann.

Mass meetings, demonstrations, widespread leaflet distributions and telegrams and letters of protest were called for to win the release of recently arrested militant workers and to force an end to police suppression of workers rights.

In the past few weeks, the Police Department has refused numerous applications for permission to hold street meetings. Other meetings have been broken up by police and still others have been pervaded by an atmosphere of intimidation created by the presence of numerous "Red Squad" members who took notes of the speakers' names and utterances in the most conspicuous fashion.

The opening onslaught of the Police Department's fascist program occurred on July 14 when mounted men rode down demonstrators before the German Consulate and arrested six of them, including Ben Gardner, organizer of Section 3 of the Communist Party; James Wilson, member of the Young Communist League, and Beatrice Mash, Sophie Braverman, Mary Smith and Mary Kohn.

Since then George Johnson, militant Negro leader of the North Philadelphia Unemployment Council, was arrested on framed charges of mayhem and assault and battery with intent to kill, for resisting eviction from his home.

Johnson organized 2,000 workers of the neighborhood for a demonstration against the attempt to throw his family into the street.

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The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

3-Day Vacation Festival
— Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Sept. 1 - 2 - 3 —
AT
SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS SUMMER HOME
POLLON AVE., ANNANDALE, STATEN ISLAND

SATURDAY Singers, Speakers, Musicians, Dancers, Swimming	MONDAY Scandinavian Workers' Chorus, Violin Artist—Lectures—Games—Dance—Swimming
SUNDAY Robert Minor—"Del" Cartoonist—I.W.O. Symphony Orchestra—Red Dancers—Workers' Laboratory Theatre—Mike Gold—Banquet	3 day vacation stay, includes 311 meals, banquet, lodging \$5.00 All day Sunday, includes dinner, supper, banquet transportation 2.00

General Admission, good for all three days .50
Single Admission, good any day 25
Buses leave from St. George Ferry Terminal (Lower Level) Saturday, 2 P.M., 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday and Monday: 9:15 A.M. and every hour thereafter.
Buses will be marked "Scandinavian Workers' Home."
Admission: Staten Island Communist Party Election Campaign Committee, Scandinavian Workers' Summer Home
Tickets can be bought in the following places:
New York: Workers' Bookshop, 50 East 12th St.
Brooklyn: Scandinavian Workers' Bookshop, 4912 84th Ave., Scandinavian Hall, 5111 Fifth Ave., 118 Livingston St.
Staten Island: 2047 Richmond Terrace.

Red Election Rally

CHICAGO, ILL.
Saturday, September 1st, 8 P.M.
Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago
The final day for turning in all signatures. Election of Committee for trip to Springfield to file petition.
Hear FRANK PRICKETT
Communist Alderman from Taylor Springs and one of the Illinois candidates.
Dancing — Excellent Program — Admission 15c
Auspices: State Election Campaign Committee

SEAMEN SLAVE LONG HOURS FOR MILLIONAIRE DRUNKS ON YACHT CRUISE

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Canker Sores
E. R. Richmond Hill.—To treat the sores avoid eating anything that irritates them. Avoid vinegar, salt, fruit juices, spices and smoked or pickled foods. Get a ten per cent solution of copper sulphate in water. Wrap a piece of cotton around the end of a tooth pick and with it apply the solution to the sore for a second, once a day. You can rinse the mouth with water after the application.

When you have no sores you can eat anything you please. To prevent them you can brush your teeth morning and night and use a mouth wash of sodium perborate, 1/2 teaspoonful to a quart of a glass of water.

Hair—If baldness is hereditary in your family, it will be difficult for you to escape the same fate. If your hair is dark brown or black, you can apply the following lotion every night to the scalp:

Bichloride of mercury, 1/2 grain; resorcin, 3 drams; alcohol, 70 per cent, 4 ounces.

If your hair is very dry you can add a teaspoonful of castor oil to the mixture. If your hair is blonde you cannot use this lotion. Instead use 5% sulphur ointment twice a week.

Nasal Obstruction

E. B. Bronx.—The condition which you describe is probably due to a long-standing inflammation of the membrane lining the inside of the nose. It is doubtful whether your perianth has any effect on this condition.

The cause of this condition is often to be found in a bony obstruction in the nose, or a polyp growing in the nose. These conditions require operative treatment.

To relieve your present trouble, I would suggest the use of nose drops, such as Metaphedrine (Abbott) or Ephemist (Har') to be used as follows:

Drop the head well back and hold three drops of the medicine into each nostril. Repeat this three or four times per day.

Ulcer of the Stomach

M. R. New York City.—Stomach ulcers are treated chiefly by means of diet both here and in the U.S.S.R. The only difference is that the correct diet is obtainable for all workers in the U.S.S.R., but only for those who can afford it here in the U.S.A. Tourists in Soviet Russia can get an adequate diet in the country; it may be more difficult in the cities. For further information I would refer you to Intourist, Inc., Soviet Travel Agency, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The care of ulcers consists of a bland, non-irritating diet composed chiefly of milk and cream, eggs, cooked fruits and cereals, strained vegetables, and occasional well-cooked chicken and lamb. These are to be eaten in three small meals daily with a glass of milk or buttermilk and a couple of crackers in between meals and before going to bed. The idea is never to let the stomach empty itself completely.

After each meal a powder consisting of equal parts of bicarbonate of soda and magnesium carbonate in teaspoon doses is admissible, and this may also be taken before retiring at night.

Surgery is necessary if many attempts at medical cure are unsuccessful, if there is persistent vomiting, or if bleeding is shown by the pitch-black color of the stools which cannot be checked by medical means.

Usually the pain can be relieved by strict adherence to the medical treatment. You should be especially careful of your diet in the ulcer season, that is, in the fall and in early spring, when for some unknown reason there is often an activation of ulcer symptoms.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

For Cows, Not Battleships!

The reorganization of our space along lines suggested last week would make necessary its enlargement slightly, and this, like the general improvement of the "Daily" dependent on the success of the \$60,000 drive. So we issue the call for contributions, whether large or small: vote for an enlarged, improved "women's section" with your nickels and dimes! Every dime a vote! Make the drive a success, for only in this way can we insure a space big enough to accommodate daily household suggestions, and also news and other vital material for and about women. Just how our space should be arranged we'll discuss again later, meanwhile pending success of the drive, we'll keep pegging away at "No War!" and "Cheaper Milk!"

May we remind the Chicago comrades of the important Conference Against the High Cost of Living, called by the Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, District Three, Women's Committee.

Come out, Chicago comrades—housewives and other workers—and help get Chicago right into the limelight by attending the delegates' Conference at Vinton Hall, 3116 S. Halsted St., Fri., Aug. 31, 7 P. M. Mass organizations should send representatives.

A member of the Women's Councils writes with great enthusiasm, greeting the returned delegates of the Paris Anti-War Congress:

"It made me proud to know that one of our leading comrades, Clara Rodian, secretary of our organization was one of the delegates to the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism.

"To be present at such a Congress is thrilling indeed, but to have as a fellow-delegate Comrade Bloor, is an honor certainly. One who is such an enthusiastic revolutionist, who beats so many of us younger ones. We will take example from her, and strengthen ourselves. She is a true and tried comrade. I believe that I voice the sentiment of other comrades when I say: 'Hail to Comrade Bloor, we greet and honor you!'"

"Today we face no greater menace than that of war. If the capitalist countries declare war we can't hold it back or stop it with one gesture.

"But we can do a great deal now, by ourselves arousing the masses to the danger that faces our men, women and children. We can organize ourselves still stronger and stronger, so that we can feel the power of the workers, intellectuals, and students, who must oppose war. We can organize and hold back the danger a little; and if war comes we must turn it into a civil war and

so make the bosses taste their own hell.

"Hurrah for the International Women's Congress at Paris.

"Comradely, Esther Klein, Council 12."

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Pattern 2026 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric and 1/2 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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Barre Granite Cutters Back Workers' Bill

By a Worker Correspondent

BARRE, Vt.—Last evening the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) was introduced at the regular meeting of the Barre Branch of the Granite Cutters International Ass'n, along with a request that the International Executive Council submit it in referendum to all its branches.

There was a short discussion, a motion was made and seconded, and the vote was unanimous in favor of the bill. After the members voted, the Business Agent, Frank Ozella, demanded to know whether or not the bill is the one the officials of the American Federation of Labor favor.

Then Cardini, Socialist leader, and a man who did all he could while serving on the strike committee in last year's strike to soften the militancy of the workers, rose and said he proposed that the bill be submitted to Sam Squibb, International President of the union.

Frank Ozella is the strike-breaking executive who had to leave Barre in the night after he sold out the strike last year. Squibb is universally hated in Barre. He considered that Squibb should advise the branch before action was taken. This came from one of the best known Socialist Party leaders in this section of the state.

Despite the fact that the rank and file of the branch had voted in favor of the bill, the officials refused to endorse it, and themselves appointed a committee to study our bill and report back on it at the next membership meeting. The chair made the appointments. The committee of three consists of Frank Ozella, one Mitchell, member of the Central Labor Committee, arch-reactionary, and Alex Thow, militant member of the rank and file. The two first named are labor fakery, and officials. Thow was named only to quiet the growing resentment of the rank and file. Even so, we now have one militant fighter, against two reactionary misleaders, a trick maneuvering of the officials.

After the meeting it became evident that the awakening rank and file members of the branch realize that this is but a trick of the officials to sidetrack our bill, and they will be ready to put up a fight to sustain the unanimous vote in favor of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill at the next membership meeting.

—JACK WILGUS, (Signature authorized).

'Helping Hand' Is Forced Open for Edible Food

By a Worker Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—A friend of mine who is a transient told me the following story:

"Some 300 transients are lodged in the infamous Helping Hand here. For their lodging and 'board' they are forced to do a day's work on the municipal airport. There is, of course, an allowance given the 'fakers' who runs the Helping Hand for this work, but the men never see any money. Besides this, they only get a diet of coffee-and- soup (mostly water on the orders of the grafting supervisor). One day last week the men began to kick the cook, who was just an exploited worker. He finally convinced them that he was not the one to blame for the poor food. But they were still sore as hell, and in a bad mood.

"One evening at supper the cook dropped a cup while serving. The soup ran over to him and began to pour out a flow of abusive language. This act incensed the men, who immediately began to bang their cups on the table and yell their demands for better food. It was plain from the way everything was carried out that the men had discussed this among themselves and were solid behind their demands and also in protecting the cook.

"The old supe, after a futile effort to quiet the men, ran out and called the cops. A riot squad of seven came. They were met at the door by the angry men, still armed with the cups, and 'invited' in to the dining hall. But these brave defenders of law and order refused to accept this invitation.

"Meantime the supe, sensing that the game was up, rushed one of the flunkies for some hamburger and announced this to the men. Things quieted down after that. Hamburgers were served. For the past week the 'coffee and soup diet has changed to a more substantial diet for the men. But they are not satisfied with that, either. They want some sort of organization that will force cash pay from these fakers and the government."

Some of the men have been reading the Daily which is sold on "Skid Road" by a carrier. One paper is passed among them daily. The worker who related this story to me is now about ready to join our Party. Others will follow him without doubt. This is one of the concrete instances where our Daily has played the part of the agitator and organizer. Let us increase these!

—WM. BURNLEY, (Signature authorized).

Get Subs for the "Daily" During a Fighter to Our Ranks! Means a Quickening Tempo in Class Struggle.

PANTRYMAN WORKS 7 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT FOR \$40 PER MONTH

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I just made the New York Yacht Club Cruise as pantryman at \$40 a month on the Wm. B. Leeds Yacht "Moona." My work began every day at 7 a.m. and

class food and ordered me to ration out third-grade garbage. While in Buzzards Bay, I said to the men that it was a fitting place for a bunch of pirates. Like Edward Hutton who pays his slaves only \$35 a month, Morgan, Howard Hughes, etc. The men who up to now were not interested began one by one to agree with me.

One night when pirate Morgan, Jr., and H. Hughes came aboard, there was so much drinking between the pirates and their bareback ladies that I got a stiff arm from throwing bottles over the side. I kept pointing it out to the workers that the drunks we worked for were worse than Bowery bums. While in Newport the men took a platter of food to the steward, and the Captain, and not getting any satisfaction they saw W. B. Leeds himself. He said he would do something but he never did.

I also went to see him about a raise. He granted me a raise on condition that I stop talking to the men. He said he had the boys with him over two years and had no complaints. I could not keep my mouth shut that night and he ordered me off the boat.

ended at 11 or 12 p.m. I slept in the forepeak with 14 other seamen. We also had our meals in this hole. Every time they dropped the anchor, which was often, it broke up everyone's sleep.

After about five days of this, I exposed to the men the chief steward who said we were getting first-



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Dining Car Men Packed 25 in a Room on Road

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Pennsylvania has certain runs which take us away from home for as much as a month. If you live in New York, they will send you to Pittsburgh to make the Erie run. You have just a few days your clothes are dirty.

The Penn does not provide any place in which you can wash your clothes or take a bath. You have to stay dirty while you sweat for a few cents.

Another evil we suffer from is dead-heading, especially to Washington. Conditions are getting worse. We have to lay over two and three days and pay the company for quarters, even though we did not make a cent. This hits the extra men very hard because they don't get any regular pay. The regular men are forced to sleep on cots in the cars or pay a quarter to bunk in the company quarters.

In this quarters the men are packed 25 in a room, for instance Room 17.

I have joined the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters. We need an organization to fight for better conditions. The fellows like Lemus and Lewis have not done us any good, but we are out to get real leaders who will win us regular pay and no charge for sleeping quarters.

When the membership was convinced of the Party's stand for participation in parliamentary elections it began selecting candidates and formulating a brief outline of a program. The membership had to be convinced that the probable small number of votes cast for worker's candidates as compared with capitalist candidates is not a sign of weakness of the Party; that we should not wait for endorsement of labor candidates by the A. F. of L.; that candidates can run on a workers program in spite of the non-partisan character of the elections; that to delay entering candidates with the hopes of other labor candidates appearing would lose us time and opportunity of bringing forward a worker's program.

Ignoring the elections would permit the field to be wide open to misleaders of labor; the non-partisan character of the election does not mean the non-participation of the Communist Party. The Communist Party can endorse worker's candidates and their program. When the various degrees of opposition to entering the campaign were overcome the Party proceeded with the selection of candidates and drawing up a program.

The selection of candidates and the formulation of a local program for each candidate required the knowledge of local affairs; Party demands; knowledge of duties of officers and the possession of qualified candidates. Party and non-Party workers with standing and reputation as mass leaders among the workers were selected as candidates. Workers with special qualification and knowledge of certain departments of the city were selected to run for that department. For instance, a comrade had worked for a number of years in the street department. He was chosen to run for Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements.

Since each candidate had to run independently, a common program could not be drawn up for all. Each candidate drew up his own worker's program corresponding to his respective office. Each candidate had to be able to say what he would do if elected. One important question was the lowering of dues for part time workers and exemption stamps for unemployed brakemen. Also our lodge should endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which was before the House of Representatives at the last session (H. R. 7598).

The way we did this was by fighting among ourselves and forgetting our common enemy, the Penn. The other way we would be making more jobs.

If we get together and form unity groups to plan before meetings what we are to fight for, we would have a wonderful chance of success and there would be less fighting among ourselves.

There are plenty of issues we could get together on to bring up at the meetings. One important issue is the lowering of dues for part time workers and exemption stamps for unemployed brakemen. Also our lodge should endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill which was before the House of Representatives at the last session (H. R. 7598).

—A Walter.

Unity Tactics Suggested by A Brakeman

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—It can't be truthfully said that we went to the last meeting of the Brotherhood with an idea of fighting one another.

We all went with the one idea in mind and that idea was to better the conditions of all of us. But we all arrived at the meeting without organizing into unity groups among ourselves for the purpose of planning our course.

The result was that we tackled the problems the wrong way. Instead of bringing up a resolution to make our brothers that get overtime to take the time off, we should have brought up a resolution demanding that our leaders force the Penn to abolish overtime and put on other jobs to finish the work.

The way we did this was by fighting among ourselves and forgetting our common enemy, the Penn. The other way we would be making more jobs.

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—A Walter.

Militant Policy Wins Strikes in Butcher Shops

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Several weeks ago the butchers' union succeeded in its drive to organize 65 shops, 32 General and 33 Kasher, which was an increase in the membership of both departments. Kasher and Gantile, of 145. In this drive, during the last five weeks when the drive was on the leaders, Finkelstein and Shine, who were not frightened by certain bosses who used terror of gangsters and jail threats, conducted 32 strikes. This alone shows the program of action that a union of this kind has.

The boss at 892 Avenue U, Brooklyn, during the two weeks that the strike was on there, used every means of terror and brutality, hiring gangsters who went as far as giving Finkelstein two days time to remove the picket line from that particular shop. Four days passed, and the picketing was going on more militantly than ever before, until the boss was compelled to settle with the union and grant all the demands.

Those that were arrested were Finkelstein, Shine, Goldberger, Berk, Weitzman, Kerman, Sterting, Kahn, Amar and Resnick. This shows again that the leaders and the militant unemployed of the union have learned how to conduct a policy of class struggle against terror, against racketeers, a policy for better conditions in their butcher shops.

—A Walter.

"EPIC" Will Prevent Strikes," Cries Upton Sinclair to the Rich

By WILLIAM HALSTEAD

UPTON SINCLAIR, the angel boy of the capitalists who is going to introduce Socialism to California through the noble Democratic Party, showed his true colors in recent correspondence between himself and Leo Gallagher, candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and who has been enthusiastically endorsed by the Communist Party.

Gallagher is running against two of the most vicious judges in the state of California. One of them is Hartley Shaw, who surrounds himself on every hand with legalistic phariseology and technical red tape that makes it impossible for workers to obtain their due justice at the hands of his court. The other opponent is the vicious Judge Seal whose infamous decision in the appeal of Mooney and Billings is a recommendation for pardon in one of the bleakest pages of legal history.

Because Gallagher stands on the record of having defended the rights of the working class to strike, picket, organize freely, and to make use of the Bill of Rights, and because his militancy has made him renowned the world over in defense of workers' rights, and finally because he is running against the two above mentioned candidates, he asked the endorsement of Angel Face Sinclair.

Sinclair's reply to Gallagher's letter shows the utter depths to which he has fallen. He talks about opposing the party supporting Leo Gallagher, when the election for judge is non-partisan; he speaks of his own way out of the crisis as the only way out without revolution, and therefore cannot endorse Gallagher's candidacy. He does not even mention to the readers of his open reply the record of Leo Gallagher's opponents, or Gallagher's tremendous efforts on behalf of the working class. No Upton has his own way out of the crisis.

THIS refusal to endorse the one safeguard of workers' rights is Sinclair's true policy. It is the open endorsement of the fascist onslaughts against the working class that have been the order of the day up and down the coast. It is the open endorsement of terror as a legal weapon against the vanguard of the revolutionary movement, and the endorsement of the attempts to intimidate not only Leo Gallagher, but also Grover Johnson, whose beating at the hands of vigilantes Sinclair did not even protest, and all other militant workers' attorneys, leaders and spokesmen. More in the face of this approval, however tacit, of the fascist onslaughts where was Sinclair whose heart "bleeds with love" for the workers during the general strike, the most heroic rising of the working class in the last fifteen years? Did he voice one single protest against the use of the National Guard? No, instead he gave

the bosses a better method of smashing the strike. He slung across the pages of his "Epic News" his love for Roosevelt, whose henchmen had flown across the continent to incite the fascist terror against workers and workers' organizations. He shrieked that under his system, the miracle without strikes would prevail. He would remove the possibility of scabbing by removing the unemployed, by forcing them into labor camps on land that capitalism would give over to him.

More yet about "our" Uppie. He shrieks to the rich and to the powerful: "The Epic plan will save you from Strikes and Revolution." (Emphasis mine—W.H.). He would deprive the working class of its only weapon against imperialism and its lieutenants, the A. F. of L. fakers, the police, the fascists. Again he wallows in the mire to blurt forth to the capitalists whom he wants to support him: "When We take the unemployed to these farms WE WILL NO LONGER HAVE TO BE AFRAID OF THEM!" (Emphasis mine—W.H.).

This is the mire of the Social Democracy.

No small wonder that the capitalist press throws its pages open to Sinclair. No wonder he recruits as his ardent supporters the remnants of the Socialist Party of California. He has nothing in common with the working class. He is the tool and agent of the bourgeoisie, their henchman and co-worker. His announcement that "when" he is elected he will free Money (he says nothing of Billings) is a gesture. In the same moment at which this "happens" the bosses will rejoice. This is the calming gesture, as fascinating in its content as the invocation of the N.R.A.

In 1912 Sinclair cancelled a speech in Lawrence, Kansas, where the militancy of striking textile workers under the leadership of the immortal Big Bill Haywood frightened him so much, that he fled on to the next town without so much as registering in a hotel. Haywood's telegram to Sinclair showed the path he would take when the rights of the working class were being determined by picket lines and demonstrations of workers' strength and solidarity. The telegram read: "Though towards flinch and traitors sneer, we'll keep the Red Flag flying."

What is the answer to this demagogic, to this stench? It is a Communist vote. It is open defiance to this "reformism" and to this policy of doping the workers with more utopianisms. It is the solidarity of the workers in defence of their rights, it is the defence of the leadership of the working class in its militant struggles against better conditions. It is the endorsement of the candidacy of Leo Gallagher, and of all the working class candidates, who will build the a Soviet America. Smash the Sinclair Demagoguery. Vote Communist.

Three Excellent Pamphlets On Unemployment and Social Insurance Just Off the Press

Reviewed by FRANKLIN FOLSON

Editor of the "Hunger Fighter" SHALL IT BE HUNGER DOLES OR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE? By Herbert Benjamin, Workers Library Publishers, 2 cents.

After a year of the New Deal, one of Roosevelt's brain-trusters has been bright enough to notice that "unemployed people have a tendency to mobilize." Before another year is past, this yes-man of the wealthy may not sound so calm and detached, because the "unemployed people have a tendency to mobilize" around bigger and more fundamental issues than ever before. In addition to fighting for the barest needs of existence, the jobless are now struggling for real and permanent security. They know that prosperity is not just around the corner for them, and they are learning why. They know that far from prosperity—around the corner waits further poverty. And they are learning what to do about it. Many hundreds of thousands have already discovered that the real solution lies in the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Many more thousands will discover that fact through Herbert Benjamin's "Shall It Be Hunger Doles or Unemployment Insurance?" This pamphlet is a completely revised version of an earlier work on the subject, and it reaps the full benefit of all the experience which the author has gained from his key position as National Organizer of the Unemployment Councils.

Comrade Benjamin has a very simple way of making the reasons for Unemployment Insurance so clear that many a worker and many an intellectual will kick himself for not having thought of them long ago. He writes logically and persuasively, and he avoids the political jargon so frequent in pamphlets for the working class and yet so foreign to the working class. Moreover, the feeling behind his words is that which leaders sometimes find it difficult to avoid when they write about America's hungry millions.

Employed and unemployed workers, whether they are white-collar, manual or professional, will like and learn from this pamphlet. Comrade Benjamin has done an excellent job, but the workers of this country must match his efforts with their own if anything is to be accomplished by it—bring the pamphlet to millions of workers. Comrade Benjamin ably points to the meaning of the document and the unemployment insurance must be bought by the hundreds and

thousands and pushed out into groups that have not yet heard of the Workers' Bill. Workers already militant will be taught and encouraged by the pamphlet, but it is not intended primarily for them. It must be read by thousands of backward workers all over the United States.

Revised and reissued, this well-known pamphlet will be an even better weapon in the fight for unemployment insurance than it ever was before. The author, I. Amter, Secretary of the National Unemployment Council, gives some space to relief and the background of the Worker's Bill, but he emphasizes the Bill itself, which he reprints in full. Most valuable are the answers he gives to the many questions which workers are always asking about social insurance. The great advances made so far in the fight for the Workers' Bill are listed, and many valuable suggestions for the next urgent steps to be taken.

"Why the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill?" is an excellent organizer. There should always be an enthusiastic demand for it until that approaching day when unemployment insurance ceases to be a dream of the working class and becomes a fact.

CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL OF THE U. S. A. Foreword by Herbert Benjamin, Workers Library Publishers, 3 cents.

Fortune, the most openly capitalistic of all magazines, admits that whatever relief the unemployed now receive is almost entirely the result of the activities of the Unemployment Councils. When the Councils were formed in 1930, there was no relief, and now the relief given by the cities of this country is nearly always directly proportional to the strength of the Councils there. Constant struggles engaged in throughout the last four years have taught some very definite principles of organization, and at the third National Convention of the Councils in February of this year, they were embodied in the constitution. In it there are no mechanical formulas set down. The Council's laws grew out of action; they were not made arbitrarily in advance. This constitution is now published, and in its introduction Herbert Benjamin ably points to the meaning of the document and the unemployment insurance must be bought by the hundreds and

High-Lights in the Life of A Worker



1917: On the way to save democracy. 1920: Back—but jobless. 1926: At the height of prosperity. 1929: Unemployment again.



1934: Desperate thoughts—what else can he do? FIGHT! Join his organized, class-conscious fellow workers!

How News Agency Faked Red Plot To Bomb Churches

By SAM BAKER

DETAILS of a specific instance of anti-Soviet and anti-red news fakery trickled through to the editorial departments—if not the readers—of the capitalist press, recently, through the columns of Editor and Publisher, the trade magazine of the newspaper business.

Exposing the faking of a story charging a Soviet-inspired Communist plot to bomb churches throughout the country, which was revealed as unfounded when competing news services investigated the "scoop," the article throws light on the lying character of the anti-red propaganda which finds its way into the newspapers every day.

The story was sent out on July 28 by the Intercity News Service of New York and Washington, reporting an address by Dr. Oscar Austritt, "Russian clergyman and former Mississippi college professor," before the ultra-fashionable First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., which Calvin Coolidge used as a church.

Dr. Austritt was quoted as saying that he had seen, in a dark St. Louis cellar, a blue-print "20 feet long" with a list of churches to be dynamited "as a lesson to capitalist America," and "in accordance with the soviet principle to do away with all churches."

Newspapers throughout the Middle West and South were queried by the Intercity on the Austritt story, and a number of them printed it, including the Suffolk (Va.) News-Herald, whose charges of "misrepresentation" led to Editor and Publisher's expose.

Discredited in the eyes of newspapers subscribing to their news services because they were apparently based on the story, the Associated Press and United Press, ranking news-gathering agencies, investigated the report of Austritt's address. As a result, on July 30, the Associated Press sent out a story quoting Austritt to the effect that he had named no specific churches and that he was unable to list any of the cities and churches allegedly on the blue print, although Intercity reports had credited him with special mention of the Suffolk (Va.) church and others. At the same time, the United Press also sent out a note to editors discrediting the story.

WALLS

By HENRY REICH, Jr.

Brick on brick that men have laid— Walls of steel and walls of stone— Walls the master class have made To hold the workers' flesh and bone.

Walls that jut into the skies, Raised against our paltry sin. Ghoulish walls that steal the eyes Of the corpses cooped within.

Walls, walls, walls of jails— Grinding walls and walls that frown. Rejoice! For the old order falls— Walls, walls—tear them down!

GOING EAST

A Novel of Proletarian Life

By DANIEL HORWITZ

(Synopsis)—Cliff Mulligan, 19 year old unemployed worker is on his way east to look for work. In a small town on the way he gets a job in a wire factory. At Sunday dinner in the boarding house where Cliff has a room, the other workers are discussing their conditions and problems.

After the tables were cleared more men joined in the discussion. Cliff could have joined in to talk about the road or a prize-fight or baseball, but he knew nothing about politics. They mentioned the word Communist very often. He didn't know what they were talking about. Nobody seemed to pay any attention to the new boarder. He felt bored and walked out to look the town over.

He walked through long rows of small cluttered houses, which seemed to be resting in Sunday fashion. Banjo strumming and cow-boy singing occasionally cut through the dead stillness of the sleepy town. Suddenly, the streets filled up with old and middle-aged people coming out of a grey, stone church. Cliff recognized one of the shop fellows.

When everybody had gone he turned up on Main Street, thinking of stepping into a movie. He hadn't seen a picture for about a year. But there were no movies open on Sundays. The entrance was blocked by an iron swinging gate. He stood there admiring the beautiful actress on the billboard. Two girls came over and joined him. He looked at them. They were cuties. He moved closer. The girls whispered to each other and walked off giggling. He watched their legs, they were pretty. Darned, he'd like to pick up a girl and have a little love. But who was going to pick up with him in the outfit he wore, he said to himself. He began to feel blue. He'd like to have somebody to talk to. If he knew where Lentz lived he'd look him up. Maybe he knew some girls or at least he could kill some time chewing the rag.

Anyway there was nothing to do on Main Street. The stores that had busted with business the whole week were shuttered. Even the small dinky couldn't be seen rattling nor heard jangling. The fair sized town of about twenty thousand people seemed to be fast asleep. He walked on.

FLASHES and CLOSE-UPS

By "TELE"

Batting For Lens

In Sunkissed Cal. SO Commander Victor McLaglen, American Mussolini on Horseback, has broadened out a bit and organized the Lighthouse Girls Troops... auxiliaries for his new little fascist army. Baby Lentz has turned him down. Shirley Temple was too polite to tell Lighthouse McLaglen what she thinks of him. Careful investigation shows no evidence of police captain, Red Hynes, interfering into the affairs of this newest fascist organization in Los Angeles. The Jewish Examiner says that local Chambers of Commerce are offering Fuhrer McLaglen. We offer one little thought to Paramount offices in New York and Hollywood. Gentlemen, the workers of America have shown a nation-wide hatred for Hitler, Hitler's policies, Hitler's propaganda, Hitler's films—everything Hitler and everything Fascist. We remind you that the masses of workers and farmers of the movie audience will express their wrath not only at Hitler Fascism, but will organize themselves against all forms and tendencies of Fascism in America. We venture to say Mr. Fuhrer Victor McLaglen's days as a popular star are beginning to end and that the Messrs. Cohan and Zukor, who head Paramount, will find themselves with a more rapidly declining movie audience, the more they assist the McLaglen Lighthouse boys. . . .

Query and Answer Dept. DOES anybody know why General Hugh Johnson was one and a half hours late for the "eager audience" of 20,000 in the Hollywood Bowl? ANSWER: Gen. Johnson was in conference at the Fox Studios with Fox officials and Los Angeles Police Chief Davis. . . . QUESTION: Lupe Velaz, Dolores Del Rio, Ramon Navarro were charged with aiding Communists—Why? ANSWER: To divert attention of the Congressional-Committee-to-Investigate-Nazi-Propaganda from the proclivities of the local Silver Shirts and Nazis. . . .

Flash! RENE CLAIRE, noted French director, is reported to be making a film about working class children in Paris. . . . And here's a little notice you ought to paste in your hat. . . . It is entirely possible that this winter the Film and Photo League of the W. I. R. will be able to offer you the pleasure of seeing the first working class animated cartoon made in America. . . . If artists and amateur animators will offer their services right now. . . . Battle in the Barnyard, Helen Kaye's delightful story, is now in production under the direction of Leonard Barnes and A. Prentiss. . . .

Not To Be Snubbed IS the chance to see the fine Dovchenko film "Iran" (and shorts, and Charlie Chaplin) Wednesday night, Aug. 29, at the New School for Social Research. . . . uncensored. . . .

tried to peep into the window, but the blinds were yanked down. "If Lentz is there or not, they ain't gonna swallow me up," he said to himself. He walked in behind two fellows. Sure enough Lentz was at the door waiting for him. "Come right in, old boy," Lentz greeted him. "Cliff had no coat to take off. They elbowed their way through the crowd into a back room. "This is my buddy, Cliff," Lentz said, somewhat proudly to a group of boys and girls. "How do," Cliff murmured. "Some of them nodded. The boys were dressed spic and span, spats and newly pressed suits. Cliff thought of his own clothes. His pants had shrunk and he had to belt them low to cover his ankles. He was a bit disturbed and blushed. Lentz pulled a flask out of his hip pocket. Cliff had two or three shots. The stuff burned his throat. "It's rotten," he said, but he could have gulped down the whole bottle. Then Lentz introduced him to a girl who was sitting all by herself. Cliff sat down beside her. "Go easy on her," Lentz whispered. But the booze had gone to Cliff's head. He blurted out: "We're gonna have a hell of a good time, ain't we, kid?" (To Be Continued)

'Dynamo' Continues Tradition As Proving Ground For New Poets

DYNAMO—"A Journal of Revolutionary Poetry," Summer 1934, 15 cents.

Reviewed by KENNETH FEARING

THE enlarged summer issue of Dynamo, its third number, continues this magazine's slow improvement in the strength, restraint, and variety of its contents. The only revolutionary journal devoted exclusively to poetry—out of the many, though not enough, left publications concerned mainly with prose—Dynamo has a difficult and a necessary job to perform, that of offering itself as a proving ground for the newer forms of poetry, and the newer poets, that will continually appear. And at the same time, it is the magazine's task to publish the best revolutionary poetry written in more familiar moulds, not only as a means of comparison, but for its wider appeal. Both these jobs Dynamo discharges, within the limits of the material from which it has to draw.

The current issue contains work by the considerably different writers: Ben Maddow, W. H. Auden, Orrick Johns, Isidor Schneider, Andre Spire (translated by Clark Mills), Hector Rella, and Joseph Freeman. In addition there are essays and reviews by Wallace Phelps, Charles H. Newman, Herman Specter.

The poetry is at its most vigorous in the contributions of Ben Maddow and Hector Rella. Vigorous in the sense that, though both writers show underlying derivations, principally from T. S. Eliot, each demonstrates an understanding of the dynamics of poetry, show themselves aware of its deeper possibilities. From Maddow's "The Communist Party of Germany," a four-part, imaginative reconstruction of German history in the past year and a half.

Dead girl falls in Alexanderplatz. Coal sells very dear. Rushes on stone Berlin the midnight thick with storm. The banded under the bridge, and on thin beds the shuddering cough as the channels of her hair are strung coarsely with snow. . . . "Let the Baron carve" the perfumed roast. Grown-up consenting, raising the tender blade among the aroma of Chablis, he in God's name screamed as she stood up dissected from the platter; gutted she solicited him. Advancing from the Baron's looms closed in the south, to the human trade plucking under the winter lamps for only 2 marks, Excellency. Fell dead on Alexanderplatz.

And from Hector Rella's "Spring Rain":

three people meet on the Main Drag
hello
my father was a good union man
I intend to join the Communist party
I'm going to see the old shoe-maker
who gave a copy of John Reed's book to the state university
hello
that bastard thinks he's smart
he told me to read the Daily Worker instead of the Denver Post
maybe he's right
I'm going down to the warehouse to get out of the rain
hello hello
remember me—the blind syphilitic
standing in the doorway while the shower passes
a certificate was hanging on the wall saying
this girl is o.k.
signed by the doctor.

W. H. Auden, restricting himself to a familiar, anachronistic, and basically exhausted pattern, nevertheless shows perfection, if not of poetry, of phrase: For private reasons I must have the truth, remember These years have seen a boom in sorrow; The presses of idleness issued more despair. And I was honored, Gross hunger took on more hands every month, Erecting here and everywhere his vast Unnecessary workshops; Europe grew anxious about her health. Combines tottered, credits froze. And business shivered in a banker's winter While we were kissing.

Joseph Freeman contributes an appealing and pointed allegory; but an allegory, in either prose or poetry, limits expression to the verge of strangulation. And midway between these older and newer types of expression is the work of Johns, Schneider, and Spire, lacking a final persuasiveness and force, but all of it direct and clear. Reviews of poetry, a general estimation by Phelps and two book reviews by Newman and Specter, show sound judgment and a broad knowledge of contemporary literature, with its background. It is the mission of bourgeois literature today to confuse and distract, the job of revolutionary literature to reveal and to simplify. Dynamo, in the field of poetry, contributes to this latter effort.

TUNING IN

7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
WJZ—Martin Orch.
7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Baseball as a Health Game—Lou Gehrig of N. Y. Yankees
WJZ—Mario Conzi, Baritone
WABC—Irene Bordoni, Songs
7:30—WEAF—Arlene Jackson, Songs
WOR—The O'Malley Quartet
WJZ—To Be Announced
WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone; Orch.
7:45—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—To Be Announced
WJZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00—WEAF—Humber Orch.
WOR—Danzig Orch.
WJZ—Garber Orch.
WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
8:15—WABC—Barlow Orch.
8:30—WEAF—Symphony Orch.; Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; Margaret Speaks, Soprano; Fred Hufsmith, Tenor; Frank Chapman, Baritone
WOR—Waldenstein Sinfonietta
WJZ—Kings Garden Quartet
WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Nell Jr., Baritone; Dance Orch.
8:45—WJZ—Broadway From Schooner Seth Parker Off Panama; Sea Chantays

9:00—WEAF—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
WOR—Suart Orch.
WJZ—Minstrel Show
WABC—Evan Evans, Baritone
9:15—WABC—Looking at Life—Roy Helton
9:30—WEAF—Joe Cook, Comedian; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Orch.
WOR—Variety Musical—H. E. Read
WJZ—Proud Lady—Sketch
WABC—Gluskin Orch.; Henrietta Schuman, Piano; George Price, Songs
10:00—WEAF—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady Male Quartet
WOR—John Kevin, Tenor
WJZ—Concert Orch.
WABC—Wayne King Orch.
10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30—WEAF—Gothic Choristers
WOR—Variety Musical
WJZ—Hans Artz, Contralto
WABC—Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses; Sketches and Music
10:45—WJZ—To Be Announced
11:00—WEAF—Open at 8 P.M.
WOR—Weather; Block Orch.
WJZ—Bestor Orch.
WABC—Fats Waller, Songs
11:15—WABC—Gray Orch.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Life Begins At 8:40" Opens Tonight At Winter Garden; "Kill That Story" Wednesday

"Life Begins At 8:40," the new John Murray Anderson revue, will have its delayed premiere this evening at the Winter Garden. Ira Gershwin and E. Y. Harburg wrote the lyrics and Harold Arlen the music. The large cast is headed by Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Frances Williams. "Salute," a musical comedy satire by Will Morrissey and Frank D'Armond, will be presented by E. A. Rappell at the Imperial Theatre tomorrow night. Milton Berle heads the cast, which also includes Thelma White and Anne Barry. "Kill That Story," a comedy by Harry Madden and Philip Dunning, is scheduled to open on Wednesday night at the Booth Theatre. Leading players include James Bell, Emily Lowry, Matt Briggs and William Foran. The A. E. Thomas comedy, "No More Ladies," with Walter Pidgeon, Mary Argent, Daphne Walden Wilson and Robert Lowes, will reopen on Monday afternoon at the Morosco Theatre.

new screen play by Paul Green and Edwin Knopf, which Samuel Goldwyn will produce. King Vidor will direct.

Grace Moore Film "One Night Of Love" Coming Sept. 6

"One Night of Love," a musical production starring Grace Moore of the Metropolitan Opera, will have its premiere at the Radio City Music Hall Sept. 6. The story is based on the play by Charles Behan and Dorothy Speare. "Charlie Chan's Courage," a Fox film based on the novel by Earl Derr Biggers, "The Chinese Parrot," is the feature at the Roxy this week. Warner Oland is the star. The Rialto Theatre, beginning Tuesday night, will present "Crime Without Passion," a Paramount film by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, with Claude Rains and William Foran. "Hide-Out," a Metro film starring Robert Montgomery, is now playing at the Capitol Theatre. The Fokine Ballet heads the stage show.

Amna Sten and Gary Cooper will be co-starred in "Broken Soil," a

WHAT'S ON

Monday OPEN HOUSE Nightly. Chess, checkers, ping-pong, other games and music. Friendly discussion and what have you. Friends of the Workers School, 116 University Pl., cor. 12th St., 2 nights up. Open at 8 P.M. I.Y.D. OPEN UNIT MEETING. Harlem Y.C.L. Unit 469, at 415 Lenox Ave., 8:30 p.m. Interesting discussion. Refreshments afterward.

Amusements

New Theatre and Film and Photo League present
Wed., Aug. 29
"IVAN" BOVZHENKO'S
First showing of un-cut version and Charlie Chaplin in "THE IMMIGRANT"
New School, 66 W. 12th St.
Two Showings: 7 & 9:30 P.M.
Tickets 35c in advance, 50c at door at Worker's Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

FOR A WEEK ONLY! LATEST SOVIET NEWS! SEE GORKI'S HOME LIFE Native Songs & Dances Moscow Children At Zoo Ambassador Bullitt In Kharkov—Etc., Etc.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934

Two Letters on United Action

IN SATURDAY'S issue of the Daily Worker we printed a letter on the United Front from Norman Thomas, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party. Today we print a letter from John Jurkanin, Socialist Party member, and Y. P. S. L. organizer, written in the Hillsboro, Illinois, jail where Jurkanin was imprisoned for united front activities with Communists against the fascist deeds of the Illinois authorities.

We quote first from Thomas' letter: "My own personal feeling is, as I have said many times before, that enormously desirable as united action is against war and fascism between your party and ours, it cannot be achieved if your Party still regards it as primarily a weapon to destroy the Socialist Party or for leadership."

As Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, in his reply to Thomas pointed out, this was not a direct answer to the Communist Party proposals for preliminary conversations "directed toward removing as far as possible any obstacles there may be, to a positive decision on the part of the N.E.C."

But from prison, from the class battle where workers of all political shades participate against the bosses' attacks, Jurkanin's letter breathes the growing cry for immediate, concrete steps for the realization of this united front so urgently needed and wished for by the working class.

"I have read in the Daily Worker," he writes from his cell, "of the American Youth Congress and of Norman Thomas' statement that the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party is going to consider a unity pact during Labor Day week-end."

"I want to express to my Party comrades a fervent hope that they do everything possible to further the actual carrying through of this promise and that the much needed unity of the workers with its guaranteed, powerful impetus to unorganized workers come down from the realm of 'possibilities' to concrete agreement."

EVERY Communist will joyfully greet Jurkanin's hopes, and will do everything possible to speed the day for the realization of just such a united front.

Jurkanin's fervent urging for the establishment of the united front, undoubtedly expressing the wish of increasing numbers in the Socialist Party ranks, grows out of his own concrete experience in united front struggles with Communists, wherein he himself saw the unjustified qualification put by Norman Thomas to his united front letter addressed to Earl Browder.

Jurkanin correctly points out: "There must, of course, be action and good faith from both Communist and Socialist Parties. It must be done; it can be done."

"The working class must have this unity. It can have it. Let us look to France. I have also seen the power and full possible working of this unity in my local experience."

In his letter to Norman Thomas, Earl Browder, in the name of the Communist Party, flung the doors wide open to the fullest possible discussion and agreement on the questions of the United Front.

"The Communist Party regards united action as primarily a weapon to protect the immediate needs of the workers and other toiling elements of the population," declared Comrade Browder, "to defeat the attacks of the capitalists upon the living standards and civil rights, and to prepare the masses through their experiences in the struggle for the tasks involved in moving forward to greater aims."

SO FAR as "good faith," and "fair play is concerned," Comrade Browder declared: "The essence of the problem of good faith and fair play can be found in determining concretely what is necessary to fully carry out a particular action."

And to determine this, Comrade Browder proposed any means of preliminary discussion, direct personal conferences, or an exchange of letters. Above all, Comrade Browder pointed out: "The Communist Party is prepared for the effort to arrive at such an agreement."

The issue is squarely up to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. The Communist Party is ready to enter into any discussions leading to negotiations for the United Front. As Jurkanin points out, the successful realization of the United Front in France offers an excellent precedent; and together with the letters of Norman Thomas and Earl Browder, the Daily Worker published these conditions in full as a guide.

Every honest worker will agree: "The working class must have this unity. It can have it!"

The Cuban Trade Pact

REPRESENTATIVES of the Mendieta regime in Cuba, and the State Department have signed a new trade pact with Cuba, by means of which Wall Street hopes to end the "political unrest" in the island, and to bolster up the Mendieta government.

"Our agreement with Cuba," the N. Y. Times headlines a special story on the subject, "a sign of special [that is, imperialist-D. W.] interest."

The treaty is definitely drawn up, not to aid the Cuban masses, but specifically the American banking and sugar interests in Cuba, as well as American exporters, and the Wall Street lackeys among the Cuban landlord-bourgeoisie.

For example, the restriction on sugar imports to the United States of 1,902,000 short tons (when Cuba could easily produce over 4,000,000 tons) is maintained, meaning unemployment for the sugar

workers and starvation for the peasants. To help the American-owned sugar trusts which export sugar from Cuba to the U. S., the duty is cut from 1 1/2 cents a pound to 9/10s of one cent. This, experts reckon, is worth \$22,824,000 annually, which will go chiefly to the American owners of the sugar centrals, with a dribbling to the Cuban landlords and the Mendieta regime to pay the interest on the Chase National and National City Bank graft loans.

In return for these "great concessions," the Mendieta regime cuts down the tariff for American automobiles and machinery, which, it is obvious at a glance, will of course bring great benefit to the workers and peasants who have no shoes or bread.

Mendieta can, of course, point to the reduction in the tariff on hog lard, which may give the toilers a few dabs of lard at a reduction.

The reciprocity pact rivets still further the semi-colonial status on Cuba, and is of the greatest benefit to the imperialist bankers and sugar mill owners. It will bring some profit to the Cuban landlord-bourgeoisie, but to the masses it forecasts greater imperialist domination and dependency on Wall Street, greater political terror and oppression.

Textile Strike Funds

THE A. F. of L. leadership continue to do everything it possibly can to behead the coming strike of the textile workers. The latest attempt to demoralize the ranks of the textile workers is the propaganda of the Green-MacMahon leadership that the textile workers have no strike funds.

George Googe, personal representative of Green, declares that the A. F. of L. national organization cannot support the strike financially, according to the A. F. of L. constitution.

This harping on "lack of preparation," "lack of finances," etc., was begun at the United Textile Workers Convention where President MacMahon told the delegates there were no funds to carry on the strike. It has continued since. But MacMahon was instructed by the convention to call the strike on or before Sept. 1.

Six days before the date of the scheduled strike, those responsible for directing the struggle, have not taken a single step to organize and prepare the strike. The A. F. of L. has not even issued a statement to the A. F. of L. locals or to the entire working class calling for mobilization in support of the strike. The most obvious steps in strike preparation have not been taken by these betrayers.

Instead, they issue demoralizing statements aimed to split the ranks of the textile workers. They favor, according to their statements in the capitalist press, calling the cotton, silk and woolen departments out separately, leaving the cotton strikers to stand alone. Gorman issues a statement praising the National Industrial Relations Board, thus laying the basis for a strike sell-out by that body. These leaders "hall" the N.R.A. decision in the cotton garment industry, which actually was a wage cut. They thus leave another door open for preventing the strike through accepting a fake "concession." They have already announced they will "compromise" on the demand for a thirty hour week.

The textile workers should neither be fooled by these maneuvers nor by the talk of "no funds." The entire working class will support the textile workers strike, and ample funds to win the strike can be obtained by a mobilization of the A. F. of L. locals.

Those leaders responsible for strike preparations, as heads of the United Textile Workers and the A. F. of L. will not prepare the strike, organize mass picketing, rally the maximum response to the strike, nor arouse support from the labor movement. The local unions of the United Textile Workers will have to do this work themselves.

The rank and file should not wait for action by their treacherous leaders. Broad united front strike committees should be set up now in every mill. These committees, representing all workers in the mill, should take into their own hands the immediate preparation and organization of the strike.

Big Business Proposes Relief Taxes

AS opposition to the LaGuardia relief tax plan grows, class lines become more closely drawn. The big business group, headed by Grover Whalen, whose deft anti-labor fist is seen behind the maneuvers to thrust the burden squarely upon the shoulders of working class, seeks to enlist the support of the small business men. In the big business group are represented such combines as the New York State Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade, the Merchants Association, and the New York State Economic Council.

The Economic Council includes in its directorate such men as Elton H. Hooker, up-state munitions manufacturer. It recently proposed that the jobless be denied the right to vote, and that all strikes on civil works jobs and sympathetic strikes be barred.

The Whalen big business group proposes a general sales tax, a tax on subway rides, and a lottery plan to finance relief. In imposing these taxes, which would fall directly upon the working population, Whalen's group looks for the backing of the small businesses.

That such taxes would eat directly into the bread and butter incomes of the small merchants is evident, just as the LaGuardia-proposed tax is aimed principally at the workers and the small business and professional groups; by (1) reducing the real wages of the working class; and (2) eating squarely into their incomes by direct taxation.

Obviously the professional and small business men must align themselves with the employed and unemployed workers in the fight for increased relief through taxation on the incomes of the wealthy, on inheritances, on the super-profits of the public utilities and corporations and on large realty holdings.

Only by the winning of increased relief for the jobless at the expense of these groups will the small merchants benefit both by increased expenditures—the benefit of which they will gain by increased trading in the neighborhood stores, and by taxation for relief on the Wall Street masters of LaGuardia.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
 NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....

Hitler Calls For Seizing Saar Basin

Communists Campaign Against Annexation to Any Country

COBLENZ, Aug. 25.—Hitler today opened an intensive drive of the fascist butchers of Germany to bring the Saar region under the domination of the Nazis. Before a massed mobilization of Nazi forces from the Saar itself and from all parts of Germany, Hitler declared that the Saar must become part of Germany under fascist rule, and urged all Germans in the Saar to vote in the January plebiscite for the annexation of the Saar by the Hitler dictatorship.

More than 170 special trains were chartered for a special demonstration to win the Saar for the Krupp, and other German bankers, and to enslave the Saar people.

Recently, in view of the intensive Nazi terror campaign in the Saar, the Communist Party and Socialist Party of the Saar formed a united front against fascism. The Nazis have repeatedly asserted that if they do not win the plebiscite, they will force annexation of the Saar to fascist Germany by an armed uprising. The victory of the Nazis in the Saar would mean wholesale bloodshed of the Saar workers, and a crushing of all their organizations.

The plebiscite presents three alternatives before the voters: (1) status quo, the rule of the Saar by a League of Nations Commission of Five; (2) return to fascist Germany; (3) annexation to French imperialism.

Communist Position

The Communist Party of the Saar, in its fight for the proletarian revolution, and against fascism, has stated its position on the forthcoming plebiscite as follows:

"The revolutionary upsurge in Germany and the progress of the class forces in the Saar province prove that the prospects of the proletarian revolution are becoming more favorable and that the social and national emancipation of Germany and of the Saar province can be achieved only by means of the victorious German October."

"The sober estimate of the class forces of the proletariat, the terms of the plebiscite dictated by the Versailles Treaty, the fact that the present situation of the class forces does not permit us to commence the fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat, induces the Communists, whilst unwaveringly keeping to the aim of a Red Saar district in Soviet Germany, and to propose to the working population of the Saar that of the three alternatives they vote for the status quo."

"We Communists openly declare that we thereby want to obtain a more favorable fighting basis for our final struggle and to prepare with increased forces for the social and national emancipation of the Saar."

As one of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Saar pointed out: "The Communists are against the union of the Saar with France. They are equally against its union with Germany at the present time. They do not believe in committing suicide! To advocate union with Hitler Germany would mean to betray the workers, would mean to advocate their being placed under the heel of Hitler fascism."

"The interests of the workers and the toiling population demand a decision which shall provide the greatest possibility for the development and extension of the anti-fascist struggle. Under the present conditions, and in spite of the hostility of the Communists to any capitalist responsibility is offered by the status quo."

The Communists further point out that this defeat of Hitler's aims would help speed the proletarian revolution in Germany and bring closer the day when the Saar would be joined with a Soviet Germany. The greater the defeat of Hitler in the Saar, the sooner will it be possible to join the Saar to a free Germany.

Every effort must be made in the United States to defeat Hitler's annexation and war plans in the Saar. Resolutions should be passed by all workers' organizations, by all anti-fascist groups and sent to the Saar workers, urging them, on this basis to vote for the status quo, and against union with fascist Germany. Especially former residents of the Saar in the United States should write letters to their relatives, friends and comrades, urging them to fight against Hitler's annexation plans.

The struggle against Hitler's seizure of the Saar is now becoming one of the biggest struggles against German fascism, as the Hitler executioners look to the Saar as a rich field for profits and sustenance of the murder campaign, and as an added war base for the plans for attack on the Soviet Union.

C.P. in Staten Island To Hold 3-Day Festival

NEW YORK—A three-day festival to raise funds for the Communist Party election campaign will be held at the Scandinavian Workers' Summer Home, Pollon Ave., Annadale, Staten Island, on Sept. 1, 2 and 3.

The program consists of the Scandinavian Workers Chorus, Workers Laboratory Theatre, Red Dancers, I. W. O. Symphony Orchestra. There will be numerous speakers including Robert Minor, Mike Gold. A banquet will be given Sunday evening. There will also be swimming, dancing and games.

Complete vacation stay is five dollars. For banquet alone, two dollars. General admission fifty cents. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Scandinavian Workers' Bookshop, 4912 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, and 2247 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island.

A. A. VICTORY!



Women of Soviet China Break Traditional Chains

Outside of USSR They Are Freer Than Any in the World

(Chinese Workers' Correspondence)

EXCEPT for the women of the Soviet Union the only women who have achieved complete emancipation are living under the Soviets of China. In the matter of real social, economic and political equality for women, Soviet China has beaten the most advanced capitalist countries. The women on Chinese Soviet soil are no longer slaves and chattels. They are completely free and on the same footing as men. They are equal with men in politics as well as economically. They have the right to vote. They receive equal wages for equal work. Working women are accorded special privileges in the labor code. They obtain as much land as men.

Prostitutes, concubines, slave maidens, etc. have disappeared. Filial piety, loyalty to husbands after their death and other feudal morals are all stamped out. For them there is complete freedom of marriage and divorce. In education they enjoy the same right as men.

Take Part in Revolutionary War

The freed women under the Soviets take a greater interest in trade unions, poor peasant groups, the Red Aid, the Anti-Imperialist Leagues, and so forth. They join the red guards, the youth guards and the Communist organizations in increasing numbers. They have a special organization of their own, The Delegate Conference, composed of worker and peasant women chosen from among the women masses. Even old women take part in demonstrations.

Women are particularly enthusiastic in anti-imperialist work, and assist the work in the anti-imperialist movement. They contributed \$16,000 to the workers who struck during the Shanghai war of 1922. Likewise women showed considerable enthusiasm in the Soviet

On Same Footing As Men, Participating in All Walks of Life

elections. In the rural and urban Soviets, women constitute a large portion of the delegates. On the average, 25 per cent of the delegates are women. In some instances the percentage of women is much higher, from 50 to 55 per cent.

Realizing that the life they enjoy is the gift of the Soviets, women are ready to bear any sacrifice for the defense of the Soviet Governments. They join the ranks of the Red and Youth Guards. In Tsang Gang Village, Sinkuo (Kiangsi) 75 per cent of the Red Guards are women, all officered by women. These women soldiers do every kind of military work, from spying to defense. In some cases they charge the enemy at the front. A case in point is the disarming of a whole regiment of General Tio Sun-yao by 500 women Red Guards in Szechuan.

In the rear, women have done valuable work in helping the Soviets in the inspection of land. From July to September, 1933, women assisted the Soviets in ferreting out 6,988 families of the landlord class and 6,638 families of the kulaks with the recovery of some 53,000 acres, the ownership of which had been concealed. They also helped in the confiscation of \$606,915 in cash from the landlords and the kulaks.

Women's Part in Economy

In the cultivation of the land, women have displayed great energy. They spend the evenings in discussion, and toil in the field during the day. In Tschai village, Shaan-si (Fukien) 85 per cent of the women, that is, over half of the whole body of laborers, participated in field work and carried out 80 per cent of the work. Women that have learned ploughing are increasing in numbers. Women have been a great contributory factor in completing the reclamation of 33,333 acres of fallow land.

The co-operatives, so essential to the economic development of the Soviets at the present time, are for

On Same Footing As Men, Participating in All Walks of Life

the most part manned by women. Women play a big part in making purchases from the Kuomintang districts. It is women that go to the white districts in buying expeditions.

Women contributed largely towards the sale of the \$3,000,000 bonds issued by the Soviets last year. They sold their headwear, rings, etc., and bought the bonds with the proceeds therefrom in a race with men who marketed their produce or raised money from other sources for the purchase of the bonds. The bonds absorbed by women amounted to one million.

Women's Culture

Under the cultural upsurge of the Soviets, women have been developing a much higher level of culture. Here is but one instance. Out of a total enrollment of 15,740 pupils in the night schools of Sinkuo, Kiangsi, 10,752 are girls, or 69 per cent of the aggregate. Among the 2,519 members of the reading circles, 13,519 are women and girls—60 per cent. Out of 20,969 children of school age 8,893 girls joined the Leninist schools. Educated women have filled responsible positions in the school. A good many of the principals of primary and night schools are women.

Freedom in Marriage

Freedom of marriage is possible only under conditions of political and economic freedom. In this regard the Soviets have scored a complete success. Men and girls may marry on registration with the Soviet Government provided men are 20 years of age and girls 18, and provided they are not infected with any contagious disease or maladies inherited from parents. Compulsory marriage, sale of women, child wives, etc., are all done away with by the persistent work of the Soviets in this direction.

Committee Will Press Fight for Fascist Foe In Immigration Board

NEW YORK—Irving Schwab, attorney for the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, left for Washington yesterday to press the organization's fight for the right of Friedrich Bejlerbach, anti-Nazi German refugee, to remain in this country.

Bejlerbach, who came here as a stowaway aboard the Leviathan following his escape from a Nazi concentration camp, is now being held in Ellis Island for deportation. Schwab will appear before the Commissioner General of Immigration and the Board of Review to ask the right of political asylum for Bejlerbach.

Tomorrow there will be a hearing in the Federal District Court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born on behalf of Bejlerbach.

SECTION 1 MEETS TOMORROW

NEW YORK—Plans for work in the election campaign will be mapped and discussed at a special membership meeting of the Communist Party in Section One at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. tomorrow evening at 7:30.

Nazis Expel Dorothy Lewis For '32 Article

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—For writing an article in 1932, before Hitler came to power, declaring "Hitler is no Mussolini," Dorothy Thompson Lewis, magazine writer and wife of the American novelist, Sinclair Lewis, was last week expelled from Germany by the Nazis.

Besides, Mrs. Lewis was charged with printing reports on the Nazis' anti-Jewish drives. She replied that she only published facts without interpretation.

All of the American and British newspaper correspondents in Berlin gathered at the railroad station to see Mrs. Lewis depart as a demonstration of protest against the order.

(Frederick T. Birchall, New York Times correspondent, declared in today's dispatch to his paper that this was just the beginning of expulsion orders for all foreign correspondents who do not write exactly what the Nazis want them to.—Ed.)

20,000 New Readers by September 1 means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

Jobless Seamen Form Unemployed Local On Seattle Waterfront

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 26.—Seamen at a mass meeting here last week voted to form an unemployed local of the Unemployed Citizens League, after C. E. Malone, chairman of the central federation of the Seattle League, outlined the policy of the Seattle League and its present militant program since affiliation to the National Unemployment Councils.

Four representatives were elected to the Central District Council to co-ordinate seamen's struggles with other unemployed. An executive committee of seven was elected, four from the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, two from the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) and one from the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

A resolution endorsing in full the North Atlantic Unity Conference, to be held Sept. 1 and 2 in Baltimore, was unanimously adopted.

Federal Transient Relief Director Aymes appeared last Tuesday night before the general meeting of the unemployed seamen. Aymes was forced to admit that the relief concessions gained by the Seattle seamen had been the result of their struggles. On Thursday, seamen registered

On the
World Front
 By HARRY GANNES
 A Week of War Moves
 War Fever in Japan
 "The War of Today!"

WITH a speed and depth hitherto unequalled, the past week has seen a sharpening of the major conflicts of world capitalism. We mention the most outstanding facts:

- 1) Japanese imperialism's drive to war against the Soviet Union to the actual point of war mobilization and preparation of the entire country for invasion of the U.S.S.R.
- 2) Mussolini's war mobilization, and his specific declaration that war will break out at any moment. Without mincing words, he picked the exact location of the war for which he told 5,000 officers to be prepared at the drop of the hat.
- 3) A bitter and venomous sharpening of the struggle for world financial and trade hegemony between the two leading bandit powers, the United States and Great Britain, inaugurated by the most drastic battle of the pound and dollar yet seen.
- 4) Increase in the catastrophic crisis of German capitalism, with bankruptcy and starvation facing the country; rise of open class battles, as shown by the workers on the streets to the Nazi Storm Troops wholesale arrests.

THE upshot of this situation is that as the economic crisis throughout the capitalist world grows worse with winter approaching, as hunger and misery for the greatest bulk of the world population looms, the major imperialist powers are preparing for a drastic blood-letting in an effort to stave off internal disaster.

As the facts of the past week show, the conflict of all the imperialist robbers against the Soviet Union grows simultaneously with their bitter antagonisms between themselves. In this situation, Japanese imperialism plays the role of the lightning rod, catching the raging world storms of war and directing them along the path of a criminal adventure against the Soviet Union. German fascism is already plighted to this step. British imperialism has long waited for the moment. The deeds of the Roosevelt regime (rejection of the Soviet Union's debt solution offer, approval of the heavy and rapid arming of Japanese imperialism, advocacy of a red-baiting campaign against the Soviet Union) show that the New Deal would favor a war against the Soviet Union.

NEVER before, since the soldiers in the last imperialist war actually marched to the battle-fields, has the world been confronted with the imminent danger of another imperialist holocaust as confronts it today.

This is the situation that looms before the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago, September 28, 29 and 30. The Congress may well be a Congress, not against the war danger, but against an actual war.

WHEN before has a Congress against war met in an atmosphere indicated only superficially by the following:

"TOKIO, Aug. 24 (Universal Service).—'Ominously silent, the Japanese government today considered Russia's stinging diplomatic rebuke in the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute as war fever swept the islands of the empire.'"

"The poisonous germs of the war fever was deliberately injected by the Japanese military clique along with the most gigantic air maneuvers ever held in Japan."

From Bologna, Italy, comes just as open talk of war. Speaking to 5,000 officers and military attaches, Mussolini declared:

"War can break out on one moment to the other... It is not necessary to be ready for the war of tomorrow but the war of today. This is the slogan that confronts the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, 'the war of today!'"

"We must become a military nation, even a militaristic nation. We might even add—a warlike nation."

MUSSOLINI went even further, actually indicating where the war of today is to be fought. He pointed to the East and declared:

"I call your attention to the fact that the ground which has been chosen for the maneuvers resembles that of the Italian Eastern frontier—the same broken terrain and even the same lack of water."

He was referring specifically to Austria and Jugoslavia.

THE engineered fall in the pound is bringing extreme nervousness to London and Wall Street because it portends a vicious battle of the two financial powers and a further aggravation of the world financial instability. Both the British and American imperialists have begun a war to the death for markets, and the pound's chute is the first gun. An inflationary bombardment of dollars, already under way, will follow with a terrific roar. Meanwhile, both countries speed their navy and air forces as never before.

The situation in Germany is summed up in one word by "Pravda,"—"Starvation!" "Starvation and deprivation, suffered by the masses to an extent unheard of since the greater war, and the spectre of a fresh imperialist war, are opening the eye of many workers and impoverished farmers." Every force against war in the United States must be mobilized now for the Second Congress Against War and Fascism to fight the war danger of today.

In their new temporary relief protest headquarters, and will be furnished lodgings, three meals a day, clothing when needed, razor blades and tobacco.