

One Day's Wages for the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker

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ITALY THREATENS WORLD WAR

REVOLT RISES OF PEASANTS IN GREECE

10,000 Are Armed in March on Kalamati— Strikes Spread

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) SOFIA, Aug. 29.—A rising peasant revolt spreading through all villages of southwestern Greece was today reported from Athens.

Resisting the starvation prices for their products forced upon them by the Kondylis government, armed peasants are marching to Messina, the center of the Peloponnesian Peninsula. The alarm bells in the villages have been set ringing, calling the masses to armed defense.

About 10,000 peasants, all armed, are marching on the harbor city of Kalamati. The entire province is under martial law and a warship has been dispatched to Kalamati, where the mill workers declared a sympathy strike with the winegrowers.

Nazis Fix Prices Of Food in Move To Stem Revolt

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Faced with unprecedented strike actions as a result of constantly falling wages and rising prices, Nazi Minister of Agriculture Walther Darré today made a gesture of lowering the prices of necessities by ordering reduction of meat, potatoes, and a few other staples to the level of March 31.

It is recalled that these price-fixing edicts have been repeatedly utilized by the Nazis to allay rising discontent, never actually affecting the standard of living of the masses.

A closed conference between the Ministries of Agriculture and Labor was yesterday notified by the notorious "custodians of labor," heads of local Nazi factory units, that industrial workers would openly revolt, notwithstanding the Hitler terror, unless prices took a drastic drop.

Roosevelt Signs Bill to Postpone Farm Foreclosing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt today signed the Fraser-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Bill, amending the bankruptcy law to permit a moratorium up to three years on mortgaged farm property.

The measure, passed under threat of new struggles against foreclosure sales, will hardly do more than postpone for a short time evictions of farmers from their homes—in those cases where the courts decide to grant a moratorium. The duration of the moratorium is also up to the courts, three years being the maximum.

During the moratorium the farmer may remain on his property and pay a rental fixed by the court. At the end of the period he has the right to redeem the property—if he can make the necessary payments, which is not likely, as far as the great majority of the poor farmers are concerned.

Daily Worker Management Addresses Urgent Appeal To Members of New York IWO

BY DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE To the New York Membership of the International Workers Order: Dear Comrades:

Sixteen branches of the Philadelphia I. W. O. have already sent in funds for the Daily Worker financial drive.

The Philadelphia membership of the Order is by far smaller than that of New York. New York has approximately 250 branches.

Yet in New York only two branches have contributed so far. The New York branches, it must be emphasized, have taken a quota of \$5,000, as much as all the rest of the mass organizations in the city put together, and by far a bigger sum than that pledged by any other I. W. O. district in the country.

They should be the first, by every standard, to go over the top!

Surely, an immediate remedy for their present lagging is required! Can the New York branches of the I. W. O. be satisfied with their present condition in the drive?

We are sure that they are not satisfied! We are sure that they wish to do everything in their power to lighten the financial straits of the "Daily"—to fill their quotas!

We call upon every branch of the I.W.O. to take up the question at their meetings tonight! Every branch should make a collection at its meeting! We urge that every member of every branch be involved in the work continuing the collections among workers in the shops, neighborhoods and wherever workers gather.

Put the New York I. W. O. over the top before Nov. 1!

Daily Worker Management Committee.

Hearing Ended Demand Safety In Textile Case For Socialists

New Trial Asked for 7 Defendants Framed in Burlington

(Special to the Daily Worker) RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—Hearing was concluded yesterday on the appeal of the Burlington defendants before the North Carolina Supreme Court. The defense was ordered to rest its case long before attorneys Ross of Burlington and David Levinson, International Labor Defense attorney of Philadelphia, had completed presentation of their evidence.

Levinson was permitted to speak for less than 20 minutes. He, however, clearly exposed the class character of the frame-up of six members of the United Textile Workers of America, in connection with the dynamiting of a mill during a strike last year. Chief Justice Stacy interrupted him several times with the demand that he should not discuss the economic or social aspects of the case.

"We are not interested in the economic question," the Chief Justice stated.

Levinson Cites Issues Levinson declared that the economic factor dominated the judicial interpretation of the law. He charged that Judge Cranmer, before whom the case was tried, was very apparently influenced by prejudice favorable to the mill owners and hatred of the defendants because of their union activities.

"Suppose," Levinson said, "instead of this slight injury to the mill, the dynamite had been thrown against the union headquarters? Would the authorities have prosecuted any one? Would they have imported four 'detectives' from Pennsylvania to 'investigate'? Would a \$1,000 reward have been offered to catch the defendants? Would anybody have been sentenced to 10 years as the defendant, Anderson, has been sentenced in this case?"

Asks New Trial At this point, the Court hastily interrupted, but the defense attorney concluded:

"The textile workers and all the working men and women of the United States are deeply interested in this case and we ask that the Court correct this flagrant miscarriage."

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Physicians Enthusiastic At Health Progress in U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—Outstanding American, French and British scientists in attendance as delegates at the recent International Physiological Congress today enthusiastically praised the health conditions and marvelous progress of the Soviet Union. The statements were made in reply to a questionnaire by Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"I was deeply impressed by the prospects of a well-to-do life in the Soviet Union," declared Dr. Mildred Clark of Connecticut. "The entire world recognizes the aims and ideals of the Soviet Union as something highly desirable, something which captures the imagination, but I am rather skeptical as to the possibility of achieving such a brilliant goal on our planet," she said. "We have had the opportunity of visiting this great country and we must admit

Writers Hit Anti-Soviet Note By U.S. A.F.L. Charter

Peril to Peace, Aid to Fascism Stressed in Comments

A number of prominent American writers yesterday joined the ranks of those who are protesting against the arrogant note of the Roosevelt administration to the Soviet Union.

At the same time Heywood Brown in his column in the New York World-Telegram, which is syndicated in newspapers throughout the country, criticized the Roosevelt note as strengthening the forces of reaction both here and abroad, and declared that "the peace of the world has as its chief hope the maintenance of the prestige and power of the Soviet Republics."

The statements of American writers, issued to the Daily Worker, follow:

Malcolm Cowley, an editor of the New Republic: "This Christian Endeavor text by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull and Mr. Robert (Snak-the-Soviets) Kelley of the State Department will not and cannot damage the U. S. S. R. The harm of it lies here, in New York and Washington and San Francisco.

"The harm is that Matthew (Cenk-the-Communists) Weil and William (Never-Did-Anything) Green will use it to keep their campaign against all active trade union members going. The harm is that Mrs. Elizabeth (aga) Dilling has another hank of yarn to knit into her Red Network.

The harm is that all the trained anti-Soviet seals get another meal of herring."

John Howard Lawson, outstanding American playwright: "The protest note sent by the United States government to Soviet Russia was entirely unjustified. This move was obviously designed to aid the reactionary forces which are hurling us toward another world war. Hearst and other open fascists are behind the campaign of lies about Russia, and about Communism, which has been picked up by the whole capitalist press."

"Directly tied up with the attack on Russia is the flood of new proposals for laws against aliens, against labor. Those who hate fascism cannot afford to wait. We must UNITE NOW for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the protection of civil rights, for a militant fight against war."

William Rollins Jr., author of the novel, "The Shadow Before": "Evidently a discussion in Moscow by the leaders of the American working class of means by which labor-exploiting unions can be transformed into real workers' unions is subversive propaganda; while the open machinations of Hearst in California to destroy what remains of the American people's liberties is high patriotism. This, anyhow, seems to be Washington's attitude; and is anyone really surprised?"

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N.Y. Teachers Fight to Keep A.F.L. Charter

Delegates Recount Role of Progressives at Convention

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—On behalf of the United Committee to save the union, Celia Lewis, Ben Davidson and C. J. Henley made strong speeches at the American Federation of Teachers convention here, against the revocation of the charter of Local 5 of New York City. Yesterday William Green, charging Communist domination demanded the revocation of the charter and the expulsion of all ing the growth of the union.

The United Committee representatives today showed that under progressive influence the union membership in New York has become more active in fighting for restoration of salaries and academic freedom and for every issue vital to the membership. They proved that the administration has been willing to wreck the union in order to retain control, using red baiting as a vehicle and closing the books to 150 new applicants, thus preventing the growth of the union.

The administration's activity, they stated, consists mainly of lobbying, while the opposition believes in developing mass support to enlist the aid of parents and of the labor movement on the side of the teachers. They upheld the right of members to hold what political beliefs they chose.

Max Kline and Albert Small, speaking for the New York administration, launched a vicious attack on the opposition, charging that various factions are trying to wreck the union.

Frank Lowry, president of the Teachers' Federation, denounced Green's telegram as dictatorial. Green threatened expulsion of the entire federation from the A. F. of L. if they did not revoke New York's charter. Lowry explained that the original vote of the Executive Committee on Monday on revocation of the charter resulted in a six to six vote. The Executive voted Wednesday for revocation by an eight to two vote after Green's telegram was received and it was admitted that many executives were absent. Two members of the Executive admitted they voted for revocation only in order to bring the question to the floor of the convention.

Mass Picket Lines Resumed in Salem Textile Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 29.—Textile strikers at the Pequot Mill in Salem have resumed mass picketing today when a picket line of hundreds of strikers marched through the center of the city to the union hall, singing and cheering.

The meeting endorsed a hunger march on the city hall for relief. The meeting reflected the militant rank and file demands for mass action. The strikers decided to send an appeal to President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins. The workers are striking for a 25 per cent increase in pay, union recognition, abolition of stretch out.

Auto Delegates Fight For Industrial Union

By George Morris (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—The overwhelming sentiment of the delegates in a stormy session today of the national convention of the Auto Workers Union was expressed in favor of an industrial union and for rejection of craft barriers proposed by the A. F. of L. charter by William Green. It appears now that when the vote comes, the provision of the proposed charter to maintain the crafts in separate international, restricting the auto union to production workers, will be defeated.

Two days after the proposal of Green that Francis Dillon be accepted as the president of the union was voted down by the convention, the election of president and other officers has not come before the convention again. The A. F. of L. Executive Councils steering body still fears to bring the election of officers to the floor.

Wyderon Mortimer, Cleveland Progressive leader, told the convention today, "The craft form of organization fits into the automobile industry like a square hole into a round peg. My union is on record for industrial unionism and I won't support anything else."

WPA Men Halt Work On 3 New York Jobs As Pay Is Delayed

Stoppages Force Payment of Overdue Wages on Sewer and Park Projects—Union Spurs Drive—Skilled Workers Picket WPA Headquarters

Struggle against the Works Progress Administration cooie wage scales continued yesterday as pickets from the A. F. of L. electrical and bricklayers unions maintained a steady picket line before W. P. A. Administrator General Hugh S. Johnson's office and at various offices of the National Reemployment Service in New York City.

Three other actions by relief workers ended in partial victory for the men when immediate payment of back wages was forced by strike action.

Demand Wages

On three projects, relief workers, adopting the tactic of a strike on the job, compelled the W. P. A. to cut through red tape and inefficiency and provide prompt payment of back wages. Although not aimed directly at the \$55 a month wage as such, the strikes were considered an expression of deep-going resentment at the policies of the relief administration.

Many of them faint from hunger, more than 200 skilled and unskilled men, working on a W. P. A. sewer project at foot of Houston Street on the East River, walked off the job at noon yesterday demanding payment of wages which had been promised them daily since last Thursday. They were just too weak

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Belgian Queen Burn Effigy Of Mussolini

Leopold and Chauffeur Seriously Injured Near Lucerne

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—Queen Astrid of Belgium was killed instantly near Kussnacht, on the shore of Lake Lucerne, today when an automobile which her husband, King Leopold III, was driving, skidded and plunged into the lake.

The queen and chauffeur were catapulted from the car to a tree. Her skull was fractured. Leopold and the chauffeur, who was sitting beside the king, were seriously injured.

The car skidded at about 30 miles an hour, got out of control, swerved against a tree, overturned and was thrown into the lake.

Queen Astrid was thrown out through a windshield against a tree. Leopold suffered a broken jaw and other head injuries, the chauffeur suffered serious internal injuries. They were taken to a hospital near Lucerne.

Vigilante Group Formed

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 29.—The textile bosses of this region formed an organization known as the Citizen's Protective Association with the avowed purpose of abolishing picketing of the cotton mills and getting the mills in operation. The organization's officials claim that the membership rolls have grown to 3,000 within the past week. Meanwhile, terror against militant workers and union organizers continues.

Talk General Garment Strike As Aid to Shipping Clerks

A definite threat of a general strike in the garment industry within three days if the manufacturers do not settle the strike of the shipping clerks was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Saul Metz, manager of Local 102 of the Cloak, Suit and Dress Drivers Union of the I.L.G.W.U.

According to Mr. Metz a conference to take place late last night was arranged with Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 of the I.L.G.W.U.; William Collins, New York organizer of the A. F. of L., Philip Gosse, manager of the Ladies' Apparel Shipping Clerks Union which is conducting the present strike, and one more labor leader in the garment industry to be named by Mr. Metz and Mr. Zimmerman.

The announcement was made dramatically at a mass meeting of

NATION PUT ON 3-YEAR WAR BASIS

British Navy Is Put on Combat Footing—Munitions Loaded

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) LONDON, Aug. 29.—The entire British Atlantic fleet is now on a war footing, it was revealed today. Ships are assembling in the harbor of Portsmouth and are being continually loaded with all materials necessary for war, taking on an eight months' supply.

Under government orders for speed in loading, Portsmouth harbor workers met yesterday to discuss their attitude to handling war munitions.

The reserve ships in the fleet were ordered overhauled today, as were all regular naval bases. The flagship Glorious, before leaving for Malta a few days ago, was seen being loaded with completely equipped bombing planes.

The production of all state and privately owned armaments and ammunition factories is being accelerated and surveyed. Higher wages are paid to some workers. Skilled men are kept busy at overtime work in war industries.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—With Italy ordered on a three-year war footing by the decree of the extraordinary Fascist Cabinet meeting held during the war maneuvers at Balzano yesterday, diplomats of European countries were trekking to Geneva in a very gloomy frame of mind.

With Mussolini's declarations ringing in their ears that Italian Fascism is determined to clamp its control over Ethiopia by force of arms, delegates to the League of Nations Council meeting on Sept. 4 admitted there was very little likelihood that any action taken in Geneva could stop Mussolini now.

Threaten World War

The Cabinet communique declared that sanctions (international penalties) against Italian Fascism's war plans would transform the war against Ethiopia into a world war. British imperialism was assured that the plans of Italian Fascism in no way would conflict or hinder the aspirations or interests of London in East Africa or surrounding territory or ocean lanes.

Besides, the decrees mentioned in the communique order the whole of Italian money and economy commandeered for war purposes, temporarily ordering excess profits to be turned over for government bonds, thereby giving every Italian corporation an immediate interest in the plunder of Ethiopia.

A cable from Naples, Italy, de-

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Housewives Fight High Meat Prices In Shenandoah, Pa.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 29. (U.P.)—Housewives of suburban Shenandoah Heights declared a meat-strike today and picketed all butcher shops and groceries.

The women demanded that retailers reduce meat prices by 20 per cent.

Customers entering and leaving shops were stopped by the women pickets. Packages were seized and thrown to the ground.

The protest against high prices was ordered at a mass meeting attended by 500 housewives. Leaders said the strike would spread to Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Frackville and Girardville tomorrow.

Mrs. J. Capiga, president of the Shenandoah Heights housewives organization, asserted, "We are out to get a reduction in the price of meats regardless of the market conditions."

She added that the strike would continue until the demands were met. Women marched in front of the Heights shops, carrying banners which said, "Don't buy meat until our demands are met."

Current prices are 45 cents a pound for bacon, 23 cents for pork shoulder, 33 cents for ham, 23 cents for lard.

Railway Workers Vote Strike

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29 (U.P.)—Three thousand five hundred employees of the Wabash Railway Company, protesting a wage cut, have voted to go on strike Saturday, William J. Babs, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen announced today.

Protest Actions Mount as Coolie Pay Jobs Are Opened

Wilkes Barre's First Project Out on Strike

Initial Victories Won in Many Centers—Unity Is Stressed

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 29.—Several hundred relief workers, led by the E. R. A. Workers Protective Union, won emergency food orders and supplemental family aid after a demonstration Tuesday. The protest was called as a result of delay of pay checks due to the shift from E. R. A. to the Works Progress Administration.

Attempts by the Mayor to split the ranks of the men by denouncing two Communist leaders failed when the workers stood fast, refusing to divide on the basis of political affiliations.

A demonstration 800 workers at E. R. A. headquarters in Cambridge on Monday placed the same demands before local relief heads.

Relief Strike in Alabama

JASPER, Ala., Aug. 29.—Indignant at the starvation government scale of \$22 a month paid them on a Works Progress Administration project at Cordova, near here, fifty relief workers are on strike. The men were employed on malaria control work.

The Birmingham News, aiding the boss drive to use the starvation scale of Roosevelt's W. P. A. last week front-page, under the title "Southern 'March' the 'surprise' this boss sheet felt at the increasing strikes on New York W. P. A. projects. In an effort to stem the rising indignation and militancy of the relief workers in the South the News gives some figures on Southern wage scales paid to farm and city toilers. The article states: "Southern field hands who labor from sunup to dark through the hot summer receive \$10 a month and a shanty to live in, or \$15 a month with no home provided.

"The average wage of sales girls and clerks in the South's department stores is approximately \$12 a week and they must dress smartly. "The hundreds of thousands who derive their living from work in Southern textile mills make an average wage of from \$12 to \$16 a week."

Make Gain in Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Mark Eshbaugh, local County Relief Administrator, has been compelled by a demonstration of more than 800 workers last week to transmit the demands of the relief workers to the State and Federal capitals.

Jobless Organizer Hopkins Victim

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—George Yalcis, organizer of the Unemployment Council, is the first victim selected by the relief officials here to suffer from the Hopkins-Johnson "work or starve" edict.

Yalcis was removed from the E.R.B. rolls of Erie County when he refused to work for \$45 a month in place of his \$60 direct aid. He is a carpenter and a member of Local 45 of the Carpenters Union.

With crops around here ripening the officials have increased their drive on the unemployed in an effort to force them into the fields at 15 cents an hour. More than 50 workups have been thrown off the rolls for refusing this slave labor.

A mass movement has rapidly developed around the Yalcis case which has become the symbol of the fight for trade union wages on work relief projects. Many trade union men joined in a demonstration led by the Unemployment Council which demanded that Yalcis be put to work at trade union wages.

The demonstration was met at relief headquarters with a large mobilization of police but the workers broke through into the station and were not ejected until many more police were called.

The sentiment for strike action, when the W.P.A. projects with their coolie scale go into effect, is growing rapidly here and the trade unions are expected to join the struggle within a short period.

Walkout in Wilkes-Barre

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 29.—The first W.P.A. project started here one week ago. Now it is on strike 100 per cent strong. The strike was organized and called by the Luzerne County Workers Alliance, a united front organization of the Unemployment Councils, Pennsylvania Security Leagues, New Deal Leagues and a few branches of the Unemployed League who are gradually breaking away from a Democratic machine controlled by Marvin McCarty.

James Y. Humphreys, director of County Relief, recognized the power of the strike by agreeing to communicate with the State officials for a raise in pay. The demands of the Workers Alliance are union rates of pay with jobs for all who want to work.

Thirty more projects are scheduled to open within the next week, promising to chain 14,000 more men to the same coolie wages. The Workers Alliance is preparing to strike and picket every one of the projects, and the splendid response of today is expected to be repeated on the other projects.

Fete in Johnstown, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 28.—The Johnson Street Unit of the Young Communist League will hold a comm. feast on Sept. 6. Information as to place can be obtained by writing P.O. Box 303, this city.

Judge Orders Gallup 10 Rushed to Trial for Life

Defense Plea for Time Denied—Evidence of Terror and Prejudice Thrown Out and Village Near Company Town Chosen for Venue

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 29.—District Judge James B. McGhee of Roswell, New Mexico, showed his true colors Monday when he denied defense motion for a change of venue from San Juan to Santa Fe County in the Gallup case in which ten miners are facing death sentences in a mass murder frame-up, and four others, three of them women, are charged with "aiding a prisoner to escape."

Over the plea of Defense Attorney A. L. Waring for an October date, Judge McGhee set the trial date for Sept. 30 at Aste, New Mexico, a village of 800 persons. Repeatedly overruling and interrupting defense counsel, McGhee upheld the "impartiality" of that vigilante-ridden, reactionary, isolated community which borders on and resembles McKinley County in which Gallup is, although not even the prosecution offered any objection to the defense proposal that the trial be held in Santa Fe.

Railroading Aim Seen
Evidence of a determination to rush the defendants into hasty convictions was also plain in setting an early trial date, although the Gallup terror, Federal deportations of many workers, including important defense witnesses, the kidnapping and beating of Robert Minor and David Levinson, representatives of the Gallup United Defense Committee, have made investigation of the police frame-up and examination of witnesses extremely difficult for the defense. Prosecution witnesses upholding the "impartiality" of San Juan County were one re-

Burn Effigy Of Mussolini

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to protect the acts of foreign nations.

Communists, Socialists Cooperate

Similar protests were signed by Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and Pearl Hat, noted Chicago attorney.

The Communist and Socialist Parties are working in the united front on this issue, together with many Negro clubs and churches in the joint conference for the Defense of Ethiopia, with Dr. Arthur G. Falls of the Urban League as chairman. Many Italian workers of the Italian groups in the International Workers Order are participating. Marshalls have been appointed and Chicago's South Side is ready to march.

Italy May Occupy Albania

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—The newspaper Patris reported today without confirmation that Italy plans military occupation of Albania to confront a possible attack by Jugoslavia in event of war with Ethiopia.

Patris also reported from the Greek-Albanian frontier that Italian arms, munitions and officers recently were transferred secretly to the Albanian coast.

Lord Cecil Sees World War

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An Italian invasion of Ethiopia "regardless of the pretext involved in mitigation of the crime," might plunge the entire civilized world into war, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood predicted today in an interview with the United Press.

The former cabinet Minister and President of the League of Nations Union, whose father, Lord Salisbury, was twice Prime Minister of Great Britain, voiced his fears of the possible consequences of an East African war at Chelwood Gate, his Surrey home.

"The dispute between Italy and Ethiopia should interest every man, woman and child in the world because of the fundamental issues involved," Viscount Cecil said. "An Italo-Ethiopian war might easily lead to a European war, which, in turn, would probably lead to a world war of such gigantic and terrible proportions that one cannot conceive how civilization could possibly survive it."

"Who can predict," he asked with intense feeling, "where the nations will halt if Italy is not prevented from invading Ethiopia, regardless of the pretext invoked in mitigation of the crime? What faith can weaker nations have in civilization if stronger nations are allowed to triumph by force of arms, unchallenged by the world? What unanswerable, formidable precedent could be invoked against any nation claiming to have grievances against its neighbors, or any designs whatsoever against any other nation, if Italy is allowed to conquer Ethiopia?"

Small Foray Confirmed

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 29 (U.P.).—An official communique today confirmed that Issa tribesmen from French Somaliland crossed the border into the Aussa region of Ethiopia on a raid in which sixty were killed.

The communique said: "In order to avoid all frontier incidents, the inhabitants of the region retired. The Issas started stealing animals and a combat followed."

"The Issas retired, leaving 60 dead in Ethiopian territory. Full details are lacking."

Officials said it was merely one of an endless series of tribal forays and should not cause international controversy.

2 Huntsville Textile Mills Closed by Strike

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 29.—Two textile mills here are closed by strike, picketing continuing at both plants. The Madison Grand Jury has refused to return indictments against the strikers, so strong is the sentiment in their favor. Picketing is "illegal" according to Alabama State statute.

A group of bosses are forming committees. They have so far failed to recruit scabs.

Detroit Labor Conference Set for Sept. 8

Election Platform of the Labor Ticket Up for Ratification

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—The meeting of the United Labor Conference for Political Action will be held Sunday, Sept. 8, at Carpenters Hall, 4147 Cass Avenue, at 10 a.m. Katherine Perry, executive secretary of the conference, announced today.

A special letter was sent to all locals of the A. F. of L. affiliated with the Detroit Federation of Labor, informing them of the proceedings at the conference last Sunday when a slate of three labor candidates for the City Council was nominated. The unions were again invited to follow the example of fourteen other A. F. of L. locals and also send delegates to back the only labor slate. The locals were likewise reminded that the slate was nominated only after the Detroit Federation of Labor by a vote of 62 to 45 rejected the proposal that it itself initiate a labor conference to nominate such a slate.

The platform of the labor ticket will come up for final adoption at the conference on Sept. 8. More than 1,000 went on the moonlight excursion arranged by the conference Wednesday, which started off the campaign fund. The candidates, Maurice Sugar, labor attorney; Fay O'Comb and William McKie, unionists of many years standing, spoke and met with a very enthusiastic response.

WPA Men Halt Work on 3 Jobs

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He said that it was only the night shift which had come to work early. The men vigorously denied this statement and declared emphatically that they were out there, would stay out until they got their money.

Asked about the \$55 a month they received, the men said: "You can't live on it. A lot of the men, including one foreman, have been served with eviction notices."

Stoppage on Two Jobs

At a sewer project at Fourteenth Street and Avenue D 80 W.P.A. men stopped work early in the morning, refusing to move a tool until their pay checks had arrived. An offer by the supervisor to provide lunch for them if they would proceed with the work was turned down by the men. Only after checks had arrived at 3 p. m. did they agree to return.

The same situation obtained on a swimming pool project at Houston and Pitt Streets, where over 400 men were involved.

Half Join Union

Active in the organization of the Fourteenth Street stoppage was the Project Workers Union. About 50 per cent of the men on the job had signed up. It was reported from the local headquarters of the Council, 503 East Seventeenth Street.

At General Johnson's office the delay in payrolls was termed no delay. There had always been a delay of at least six days between the ending of a man's two-week period of work and receipt of his pay. "Within about six days of the end of his two-weeks work everyone will get his pay," the General promised.

2,149 Get Checks

Nevertheless, action on the delayed payrolls was effected. A total of 2,149 W.P.A. men who had been unpaid received checks yesterday, according to the General.

Blame for the failure to pay park workers was thrust on the Park Department by the W.P.A. head. "The men had always been a assistance by workers to being shifted to the W.P.A. and the coolie wage scale was the main factor in the delay. 'I assume there was reluctance to put the men over from T.E.R.A. payrolls to W.P.A. on account of the difference in rates,' Johnson said.

Initial Victory Seen

The fight of the Unemployment Councils against skilled workers taking the unskilled W.P.A. wage of \$55 monthly seemed to be meeting with success, according to an announcement by General Johnson that skilled workers would be sifted out of these already hired and that in the future there would be direct referrals of skilled workers to the W.P.A. from the National Reemployment Service.

Union wages for skilled workers was still being debated, the General said. Referring to local building trade union leaders, the General said:

"I've been talking to them for a couple of days."

Union leaders were being permitted to examine W.P.A. projects with a view to the possible transfer of some of them to the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. Under the P.W.A. the men will receive the prevailing wage.

But Low Wage Remains
The latter development, in the eyes of close observers, may tend to work out as a suitable compromise greatly desired by local A. F. of L. leaders. Certain crafts will get P.W.A. work, but the fundamental principle of W.P.A. coolie wages will be maintained. It is pointed out, this will leave the overwhelming majority of workers out in the cold, however, and will undoubtedly meet resistance in various local unions.

At City Hall Mayor LaGuardia laid the delay in pay checks to administrative difficulties involved in the shift of 100,000 workers from the T.E.R.A. to W.P.A.

"Did any of you boys serve in

Negro Is Shot From Ambush In Ala. Strike

Cotton Pickers' Walkout Spreads—Whites Join Negroes in Fight

PORT DEPOSIT, Ala., Aug. 29.—Jim Lasic, a striking Negro cropper, was wounded from ambush Monday morning. An unidentified Negro woman was also shot at from ambush on the same day, as a savage reign of terror was unleashed by the landlords against the militant strikers in the "Black Belt" of Alabama. The cotton pickers' strike, called and led by the Sharecroppers' Union, is rapidly spreading through many sections of the "Black Belt" in the State.

Lasic is one of the most militant strikers on the M. J. Ball plantation, where the cotton choppers' strike of last May was 100 per cent victorious.

The chief of police, a notorious agent of the landlord, at once set about whitewashing the would-be murderers of Lasic and laying the strike to "white agitators."

An increasing number of white croppers are joining their fellow Negro toilers in the struggle for better conditions, and strike sentiment is gaining strength. The cotton pickers are determined to smash the starvation wage of 35 cents a day for day laborers and for cotton pickers. The cotton pickers are striking for \$1 per hundred pounds, and the day laborers are demanding \$1 a day for a ten-hour day, plus room and board or two meals and transportation to and from work.

The Share Croppers Union is calling on all relief workers to stand firm against the attempts of the landlords and authorities to recruit them as scabs. The union urges all relief workers to strike together with the cotton pickers and day laborers and pledges to support their demands for 20 cents an hour, and a 45-hour week on all relief jobs, with wages payable in cash.

Demand Safety For Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

the legislature is required to declare martial law in Indiana.

Thomas Defies Arrest

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Defying threatened arrest by military and civil authorities, Norman Thomas, titular head of the Socialist Party, demanded the end of martial law in Vigo county today in an address from the courthouse steps.

He was permitted to complete the address without molestation. "I defy Governor McNutt the right to give or deny me the right to speak anywhere," Thomas said.

Pointing out that Sullivan county has been under martial law since Oct. 9, 1932 and Vigo county since a general strike July 22, Thomas said: "The situation here is a national danger signal. It is the embryo of a Fascist government. The intention will spread."

"The last time I spoke in Terre Haute was at the funeral of Eugene V. Debs, once our party leader and candidate for president. "It is a sad thing that the burial place of that Great American should be the burial place of American liberty."

"This meeting, however, is the end of military rule in Vigo county. You workers are to continue the fight after I am gone."

"Indiana is undergoing a military dictatorship only because you have demanded the rights of free speech, free press, the right to assemble and the right to organize."

Hearing Ended In Textile Case

(Continued from Page 1)

rise of justice by ordering a new trial for all the defendants.

Defense Attorney Ross presented evidence from the court record which proved that Assistant Attorney General Aiken was lying yesterday when he said that footprints led from the defendant's automobile to the storehouse from which the dynamite was allegedly stolen. This was the only "evidence" which even remotely linked some of the defendants to the theft of the dynamite.

The testimony of Pruett, State witness, that Anderson had told him that Blaylock, another defendant, had thrown the dynamite which destroyed \$12 to \$15 worth of window panes in the textile mill, was categorically denied by Anderson. Branding Pruett a liar, Anderson declared he had never at any time had any conversation with the man.

A decision is not expected for at least three weeks.

"The State Department's note to the Soviet Union amounted to a demand that it keep its greatness secret; that it hide from the workers of this country the benefits that a workers' government has for all except the exploiters. When Hearst starts rammering (N. Y. American, Aug. 27) that 'this must go further,' it is of course a brazen effort to invite attacks against the Soviet Union more murderous than his barrage of lies."

Keyword Brown's column on the Roosevelt note follows, in part: "In my opinion the peace of

Cops Contradict Each Other at 'Bremen 6' Trial

Marcantonio's Cross-Examination Shoots Testimony About Drolette Full of Holes—Hearing to Be Continued Wednesday

Representative Vito Marcantonio, appearing for the first time as defense counsel, picked gaping holes in police testimony against the six heroic Bremen demonstrators at the hearing late Wednesday in West Side Court, 54th Street and Eighth Avenue, before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky.

Detective Harold F. Moore, who shot and seriously injured Edward Drolette on the night of the S.S. Bremen demonstration, repeatedly contradicted previous testimony by the chief police witness, Detective Matthew Solomon.

Cop's Testimony Conflicting
Solomon's story was that after coming down to the lower deck on the night of the demonstration, he saw an "unknown person" strike a Nazi seaman, then run in his direction. Solomon said that he struck this man down with his black-jack while a crowd of about 200 collected shouting "Free our citizens!" Solomon then related how he stood over this "unknown person" while holding off the crowd with his service revolver.

Moore testified that, while standing on the ship's ladder between the decks with a full view of the scene, he recognized Drolette, 75 feet away, striking Solomon. But he swore that he saw no "unknown man" lying prostrate at Solomon's feet, he saw a crowd of only 20 around Solomon and he saw no gun in Solomon's hand.

Moore also contradicted himself in an important respect when first he testified that Solomon and Dro-

lette were in the center of the crowd but, when asked how he could have seen them 75 feet away hidden from view by the crowd, reversed himself and suddenly placed Solomon and Drolette at the edge of the crowd.

Inspector to Appear
Moore described in great detail how he and Solomon had been assigned to trail Drolette at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, although he admitted they had never seen him before nor had he been accused of any crime. They continued to shadow him all afternoon even though he did nothing more criminal than speak to individuals, shine his shoes and get his pants pressed.

Asked by the Daily Worker reporter why he took the case, Representative Marcantonio replied: "First, because I feel these boys have struck a blow for religious freedom and secondly because I believe that they are innocent."

Inspector Alexander C. Anderson and Acting Lieutenant James A. Pyke will appear as material witnesses at the next session of the preliminary hearing next Wednesday at 2 P.M. in the West Side Court, 54th St. and Eighth Ave.

Writers Score Anti-Soviet Note

(Continued from Page 1)

critic, author of "Zola" and other books: "Our Government knew the Soviet Union was opposed to capitalism and advocates Communism. Its surprise and disappointment seems ingenuous now. I see no ground for disturbing our relations with Russia. The publication of the note was unfortunate and harsh as a gesture and would indicate to menacing powers, such as Japan and Germany, an unexpected degree of irritation here against Russia, strengthening their hands."

"It should be a cause of satisfaction for the majority of Americans that the official resolution of the Communist International urged collaboration with the liberal elements, with those who were truly opposed to fascism. "My opinion of Mr. Hearst and his ideas is unprintable."

Henry Hart, editor of G. P. Putnam & Sons, publishers, and author of "The Great One" (biography of Boise Penrose):

"The State Department's note is a blatant example of the ignorance, stupidity and criminality of the capitalist class. It is criminal because it is obviously a sop to the most evil of all the reactionary and fascist elements, and encourages the Hearsts, the Morgans, the Cromwells and their hirelings in their determined and all pervasive efforts to seduce the masses away from their only hope and into another imperialist slaughter."

Peter Blume, noted American artist, winner of the Carnegie prize: "Our government cannot afford to play into the hands of Hearst's anti-Soviet propaganda and other fascist interests by endangering the relations with a friendly nation at this time. Our government should drop the protest with as much grace as possible."

Isadore Schneider, poet, critic and associate editor of the New Masses:

"In a period when world peace is so precarious, it is disheartening that our State Department should send a note to the Soviet Union so threatening to the relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union almost alone amongst the great powers has shown a consistent desire for peace; and the preservation of cordial relations with the Soviet Union would be one of the most useful acts this country could undertake in the interest of world peace."

Myra Page, author of "Gathering Storm" and "Moscow Yankee": "Here in America we have laws which supposedly guarantee the rights of freedom of speech and assembly (rights which we too often find jeopardized and denied in practice); yet when American citizens exercise these rights in Moscow, Washington sees in this a subject for official protest to the Soviet Union."

Furthermore, the American government demands that the Soviets treat as outlaws members of an American political party which has legal status in the United States. Isn't this an untenable and ridiculous position?"

Emmett Gowen, author of "Dark Moon of March" and "Mountain Born":

"The State Department's note to the Soviet Union amounted to a demand that it keep its greatness secret; that it hide from the workers of this country the benefits that a workers' government has for all except the exploiters. When Hearst starts rammering (N. Y. American, Aug. 27) that 'this must go further,' it is of course a brazen effort to invite attacks against the Soviet Union more murderous than his barrage of lies."

Keyword Brown's column on the Roosevelt note follows, in part: "In my opinion the peace of

Talk General Strike As Aid to Clerks

(Continued from Page 1)

him" rose from the crowd during his speech. Union leaders followed with pleas for order. The entrance of Metz was greeted with silence, the strikers displaying splendid discipline.

Mrs. John Strike
Despite his promises, skepticism was displayed by many of the strikers as to whether these promises would be borne out by action. The strikers murmured that the same day they had encountered truckmen driving trucks with gangsters and policemen as protection. Mr. Metz categorically stated that the previous evening he had ordered all truckmen not to make scab deliveries.

A highlight of the meeting came when 200 workers that struck yesterday at the National Packing Company, 237 and 245 West 39th Street, marched into the hall. This concern handles shipments to all out-of-town points. Shortly afterward it was reported that the Century Packing, the U. S. Packing and the New York Buyers Association had been struck. This leaves the American Railway Express as the only avenue for out-of-town shipments.

In the garment center itself the day was marked by the increased use of gangsters by the manufacturers. Numerous encounters took place throughout the strike area. More than twenty arrests were reported. Mr. Gosseen, manager of the clerk's union, was scheduled to see Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, head of the investigation into racketeering, on the use of gangsters in the strike.

However, the keynote was struck at the meeting by William Goldberg, secretary of the union, when he stated: "We're not waiting for Dewey. We're going out to clear the gangsters off the streets. Before the afternoon is over we'll have them on the run."

A discordant note was struck by William Collins, New York organizer of the A. F. of L., who injected the time-worn warning against outsiders who enter the strike for "higher purposes."

Michael Goldenberg, commanding the flying squadron, scored this attempt to raise the "red scare." Stormy applause greeted his declaration: "I am a Communist and damn proud of it! The Communists have helped, have gone out on our flying squadrons, and I for one thank them!"

A further weakening in the ranks of the manufacturers was marked when the number of individual settlements reached close to 500.

Parade at Noon Today
A parade of strikers is to take place at noon today. The District Bureau of the Young Communist League yesterday issued a call urging all Young Communists who are not working to report at the strike headquarters, 334 West 36th Street, to join the parade. The mid-town section of the Communist Party which includes the garment center yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Mid Town Section of the Communist Party of New York calls the heroic strike of the shipping clerks, the spirit with which they responded to the call of your union, the determination with which you fight for your just demands, is an encouragement to every labor man and woman in the struggle for a living wage and decent conditions. "Your ranks are solid. Your strike is growing stronger. It is now more important than ever that you take certain steps to assure the victory of your strike."

Must Be on Guard
"The bosses will do everything in their power, in their attempt to weaken your ranks. Attempts will be made, as already have been made in some instances, to inject various ideas in an attempt to disorganize your forces. Against such attempts, you should be on guard and maintain unity of all shipping clerks regardless of race, color, nationality or political opinion. "Your main object in this strike is to win your demands and establish your union as a factor in the industry. You have made a fine spirit and act as one man. "Of course, even a sharp note from our State Department is not intended as a bombshell to dismember Russia, but it might be a pebble capable of loosening avalanches. Japan put in the protest to Moscow, hard on the heels of our own. Even though it may have been lethargically, we gave a sort of approbation to Hitler's terrorism, since he has used the cry of Communism as a cloak for many of his excesses."

"And, again, the little note to Russia has such far-reaching consequences that the next vigilante mob in California or elsewhere which seeks to combat labor's right to organize may have a sneaking feeling that it acts under a semi-official sanction. "It is palpable now that hysteria has reached a point where even the mildest kind of liberalism is hailed in some quarters as a red menace. Surely Mr. Roosevelt ought to know that. As one of the chief targets of the Hearst attack it is indeed curious that the President should give aid and comfort to the drive."

"If our State Department is going to take the attitude that we are offended because of things said about us by American citizens on Russian soil we may be compelled to sit in trepidation trying to think up excuses for Japan whenever a new issue of Vandy Fair is about to appear."

COMMUNIST PARTY, SECTION 2, 240 W. 39th Street.
The Daily Worker must raise \$50,000 within the next three months! Take up a collection in your shop, among your friends, at your lodge meeting! Stage an affair for the Daily Worker!

"Long live the unity of the shipper's clerks!"
"Long live the Ladies Apparel Shipping Clerks' Union!"
"Long live the unity of all workers!"
"Forward to victory!"
COMMUNIST PARTY, SEC-

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

"WHAT COMES FIRST?" writes Mrs. White of Cleveland in answer to the Texas farm woman. "I think it is not a question of whether Communism or the family comes first. I think it's a question of making harmony between the two!"

"IN the first place, it's ridiculous of the wife to say that the family comes first. Without the workers fighting under the Communist Party, there'll be precious little family to fight over—with all the young boys leaving home because their parents can't keep them—with husband and wife separating because they can't afford to stay together! Who have been foremost in the fight to save farmers' families from eviction if not the Communists, who've led the fight for the workers to keep their homes, too? I think the wife who insists that the family comes first does not fully understand that without the victory of the fight led by the Communist Party there will be little life for her to look forward to but working her fingers to the bone until the end of her days, and nothing for it.

"PUT don't imagine that I think the husband in the case, who runs to so many meetings his wife must do all the work on the farm and the housework too—don't imagine I think he is right. He isn't! A good Communist would not exploit his wife like this husband is doing. A good Communist would see to it that she is given a chance to develop, attend meetings and do Communist work, too. He wouldn't feel that he was the representative of that family to the Communist Party. What if perhaps he is more capable and developed at the present time than his wife? That is all the more reason why he should feel it is his job to make a good Communist of her too. And that means giving her some time to go to meetings and to study. I think a good Communist should be able to organize his whole life—the work he must do to live, his family relations and his Communist work. He should be able to organize them so that they are in harmony. In order to do that, let him give up one or two things that it isn't so important that he do. Let him activate other comrades. In turn let the wife see that she gives up doing a couple of things around the house that it is not so necessary she do. Let her forget to worry so much about having every little plant in her young daughter's dress. Let her forget to polish her stove every day.

"The two should, by all means, talk this thing over, and come to some agreement about the duties of each. They should each make a plan—let them make it together—of what activity each will take on in the coming months. Each husband and wife must organize themselves so that they are able to live harmoniously, that the necessary work on the farm gets done, and that both are giving the best that is in them to the movement which will free the workers and farmers."

What do you say?

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2338 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax on each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Railroad Bosses and Eastman Plan Layoffs in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A committee composed of four railroad officials, one from each of the four major roads entering the Pittsburgh area, with executives from other lines cooperating, has made its report to Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal co-ordinator of railroads. The committee was to study possible consolidations with a view to reducing expenses of the companies.

E. W. Smith, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad is chairman; **C. M. Yohé**, vice president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie; **C. W. Van Horn**, general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, and **C. O. Dambach**, general manager of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia are other committee members. It took this committee just one year to figure out how to save \$1,159,884 in railroad men's wages by squeezing 649 men out of the industry in Pittsburgh.

Eastman Points the Way
Rail Co-ordinator Eastman has pointed out through the press of the nation that 86 millions could be saved by consolidations of terminals. Part of his statement said: "A large percentage of the savings would come from reductions of train crews and other employees." In accordance with this proposal, made by a government official, the carriers lost no time in setting up an effective committee to put the scheme into effect. The report shows the following jobs that can be abolished by consolidations:

- Station Forces..... 85
- Yard Crews..... 174
- Road Crews..... 6
- Trackmen..... 51
- Miscellaneous..... 124
- Cleaners..... 28
- Car Repairmen..... 131
- Locomotive Repairmen..... 25
- Stores Department..... 25

The unemployed railroad men of the United States are the third largest group according to the Gill report, and the officials of the New Deal government are not satisfied, but are striving to further increase this group of workers who have already suffered from every device known to the Wall Street owners to reduce the already low living standards by stagger plan of work, direct wage cuts, mass lay off, etc.

Eastman Against Pensioners
We should remember that just a few days ago, according to a United Press report, Eastman advised the railroad workers that their demands for an adequate pension were "untimely and ill advised."

The railroad men of the entire nation are facing a crisis. Officials of the roads as well as of the government seem determined to abolish their jobs. Faced with this situation the twenty-one standard railway unions are inactive. Workers laid off may get some compensation, but usually get nothing. Unless we get together and work out plans to combat these consolidations, our jobs as well as our seniority will soon be only a memory. The Railroad Brotherhood Unity Committee has a plan that will prevent these mergers. The address of this committee is 208 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill. Only by the united action of all railroad workers can we combat the united action of the forces lined up against us.

TELEGRAPHERS, ATTENTION!

Every Friday the Daily Worker publishes letters from the telegraph industry. A group of telegraph employes have gotten together to effect a wide distribution of the Friday edition of the Daily Worker among their fellow workers. They need funds to carry through this work. Any contributions will be welcome. Address donations to Box 375, c-o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St. All names will be held strictly confidential. Received this week: 50 cents in stamps.

A Year of Foreign Policy Under Laval

By GABRIEL PERI

In October it will be a year since Laval undertook the direction of the foreign policy of France. Nobody can say under what title and in what capacity the master of the French Foreign Office will celebrate this anniversary. Will Laval still be Prime Minister when that anniversary comes round? Will he not have been swept away by the waves of the People's Front, which have for some weeks now been beating against the policy of government by emergency decrees? Will he still be senator of the Seine district and will he be senator at all? All these are things which are growing more and more doubtful as the days go by.

Laval Receives Mass Rebuff
One thing is certain, however: the Laval policy is every day receiving more and more categorical and precise votes of no confidence from the popular masses of France. In May of this year the two representatives of the Premier in Assemblies were defeated by the Communist candidates. At the end of June a candidate specially selected by Laval for the Tosten by-election of the Chamber, was routed by the Communist candidate. At the beginning of August the government candidate, supported by the Prime Minister in the by-election of Clermont-Ferrand, was defeated by a Socialist candidate of the Popular Front. Needless to say, the voters—peasants, industrial workers, and lower middle class—who inflicted such "martyr" defeats on the head of the government, intended in the first place to strike a blow at the

The Ruling Claws



"I'm against unemployment insurance myself—it would make people lazy."

Districts Must Intensify Action in \$60,000 Drive

To New York goes the credit for making up almost all of the Aug. 27 contribution list in the "Daily's" \$60,000 drive. New York's score is \$611.

It was helped greatly by Section 25, of the middle Bronx, which sent in a larger amount than any other Party section for the day. At the rate New York is going it seems likely to achieve its \$30,000 quota before the rest of the country raises the like amount. What is needed now is for every other district—particularly the large ones—to bring their big guns into action. The present list, for instance, finds Cleveland and Detroit missing, and Chicago and Pittsburgh only negligibly represented.

Again the "Daily" asks: Is the slogan "One Day's Wages for the Daily Worker!" being popularized?

DAILY WORKER FINANCIAL DRIVE

Received Aug. 27, 1935	\$ 538.75
Previously Received	954.18
Total to Date	\$1,492.93

DISTRICT 1 (New York)		
Sec 12, N. No.	45.39	
Sec 23	69.71	
Sec 25	46.20	
Sec 17	50.91	
Sec 18	13.92	
Sec 16	15.84	
Sec 14	1.25	
Sec 4 Miles	3.00	
Sec 10	35.20	
Total to Date		327.52
DISTRICT 2 (New York)		10.00
DISTRICT 3 (New York)		100.44
DISTRICT 4 (Chicago)		.50
Total to Date		328.85
DISTRICT 5 (Minnesota)		4.00
Total to Date		332.85
DISTRICT 11 (North Dakota)		2.00
Total to Date		334.85
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)		1.00
Total to Date		335.85
DISTRICT 17 (Alabama)		.12
Total to Date		335.97

Support the struggle of the Chinese People against the Japanese Militarists! Down with Chiang Kai-shek, Betrayer of China!

Oriente Crew Stops Overtime And Wins Food Improvement

NEW YORK (Aboard the T.E.L. Oriente).—The sailors and firemen of the Oriente, crack liner of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line) during the past weeks demonstrated what can be done by the rank and file of the I.S.U. to improve conditions aboard ship and build the union.

Speed-Up Increases Railroad Deaths

NEW YORK.—The Pennsylvania railroad is going to lay-off five thousand more of its employes in September.

We have seen many of our fellow workers get killed or mangled up through the hurrying up on the jobs, where they are forced to take unnecessary chances to complete the work in a hurry. On the Eighth Street hump of the Long Island railroad a switchman was killed when he slipped on the ice and fell in front of a two-car cut, hurrying to get the switch.

This was caused by the company taking a switchman off and forcing one man to cover all 23 switches. Also a car-knocker was killed in Bay Ridge yards when he was forced to work on a car with the brake rigging down while the yard crew was making up the yard switch (a N. H. fast freight). They could work on it in safety, but the yard master insisted that they fix it in a hurry, so that it would go out on that train.

They were not allowed enough time to put a blue light on both ends of the train. An engine coupled up on the other end and stretched out the train. Two men were able to get out in time, but one man was mangled and killed. And besides the lay-offs caused by the speed-up of jobs by the company, Co-ordinator Eastman is working on a plan of consolidation which will throw two hundred and fifty thousand more out of work.

Western Union Boatrider A Huge Failure

NEW YORK.—The annual boat ride and picnic has come and passed. In spite of all the ballyhoo and high pressure salesmanship only 576 showed up for the festive occasion. Most of them could not afford \$1.25 (of course, excluding the officials) but came because they felt they may be more secure in their jobs. Actually about 40 per cent were relatives or friends of the employees. What a flop! Five hundred were expected and only one-third showed up.

The workers' contempt for anything sponsored by the company union, Association of Western Union Employes, was clear and unmistakable. Neither is this a lone and isolated incident. Recently a dinner sponsored to honor four superintendents was exposed in this column and a \$400 deficit was the result. Workers can no longer be fooled by picnics and peanuts. The next task is to translate this contempt into a feeling of labor solidarity. A feeling of kinship with all of the other communication workers whether radio, phone or telegraph. Read this paper every day. Find out what is going on in the world and what all the shooting is about. A growing realization that you belong in the ranks of a real bona fide union will prompt you in joining the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which now works for over four million workers. The workers are on the march and the telegraph workers belong in the vanguard. Smash the company union, should be your slogan.

Telegrapher Volunteers Aid in Spreading 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—I am manager of the Western Union and know from personal experience much about the company and its union, and have been a silent observer of their workings. I have, for several months past, been a silent reader of the Daily Worker and have become very much interested in the articles which appear every Friday concerning the Western Union. I noted in the Daily Worker issue of Friday, Aug. 23, "Telegraphers Attention" which indicates that a group of the telegraph workers have joined together for a wider distribution of the Friday issue among the workers. I thought that I might be of some value as a member of this group, which I believe should be the Publicity Committee for the workers.

It is impossible to overlook the connections existing between the events as they follow each other. What was the first result of the Laval resolution? Hardly two days later, when the French press was still busy singing the praises of Laval, the fascist-military leaders in Japan raised their heads: Matsukata, the President of the South Manchurian railway, announced "operations of great moment" in North China. And in another part of the world, in Danzig, 6,000 Storm Troopers were mobilized to stand by for any eventuality. The policy of supporting the adventure is as indivisible as peace. If one is an accomplice to a robbery in any part of the world, one endangers the peace of the whole world by being such. The popular masses of France understand this more and more clearly. That is why they are so patently opposed to the policy of Laval.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Rectal Bleeding
S. G. writes: "At the present time I am in the most precarious predicament. I am quite upset over my bloody bowel movement in which blood flows after evacuating. I've just noticed it during the past week. I am 30 years old and have always been in good health as far as I can remember. There is no pain or itch. Does this blood letting occur when entering stage of manhood? Or is it piles? I am perplexed and worried over it."

"My bowel-movements are fine and I am never constipated. At present there is not much loss of blood. Will it increase? Is it a forerunner to piles or a symptom?"
YOU should certainly visit your doctor. Blood in the stools in a person of your age is most likely due to hemorrhoids. However, to make a certain diagnosis, you must be carefully examined by a physician. The doctor should examine your rectum both by finger and instrument. There are other conditions which cause bleeding from the rectum. Hemorrhoids may be treated by injections and you would then not lose any time from your work. Bleeding from the rectum has nothing to do with "entering the stage of manhood." You should really know something about your body and the various functions. When you are examined by your family doctor, ask him to recommend a simple book that you can read and in which you can find truthful information about the human body.

Dr. Locke—"Cures All"
F. L. of Chicago, Ill., writes: "Some time ago I read an article in Hearst's Cosmopolitan magazine about a Dr. W. A. Locke, of Williamsbridge, Ont. This article was written by Rex Beach. The article stated that Dr. Locke cures such illnesses as rheumatism and arthritis by certain massaging of the feet. Dr. Locke claims, as the article reads, that such illnesses are due to flat feet and that everyone suffering from arthritis or rheumatism has flat feet."

"I have been ill with arthritis for six months and have been in bed for five months. My physician advised me that I have an infection which has caused the arthritis, and has advised me to spend the next winter in Arizona. Since reading the article about Dr. Locke, I have naturally become very interested. I mentioned it to my physician, who said it was not true. In view of the fact that the article was run in the Hearst magazine it makes me very skeptical as to whether there is any truth in it."

REGARDING Dr. Locke's "cure"
We can say there is very little foundation as to the rationale of his form of treatment. His "cures," which have been so widely propagated, are, in a great measure, imaginary. Certainly the method he employs of massaging the feet does not cure, alleviate or in any way influence the cause of arthritic infection of the joints. During the past year numerous doctors have visited Dr. Locke and investigated this form of treatment. Their conclusions were, on the whole, that his methods are unscientific, based on no anatomic or medical principles. He treats all the conditions, regardless of their nature, by simply manipulating the feet. Investigations indicate that the so-called "cures" he effects are deformities. His methods are similar to the faith cures at shrines, acting on the suggestibility of the patients. We would, therefore, suggest that you heed your doctor's advice and forget about visiting Dr. Locke.

"FRESH AIR FUND" of the MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

50 East 13th St., New York City
I enclose \$..... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.
Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

HEALTH and HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board
35 East 13th Street, N. Y. C.
I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene enclosed check \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Foreign and Canadian, \$1.50.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to
DAILY WORKER
50 EAST 13th ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE doorbell rang for the fifth time that morning. I answered it, grumbling to myself, "Bet it's another peddler. Damn this depression that has turned the white collar unemployed into peddlers!"

Sure enough, it was another peddler. He put his foot inside the door, as he'd been taught by the super-genius sales chief of his organization, and began to talk fast, if mechanically. In his hand he had a vacuum cleaner.

"Listen, brother," I interrupted, "I'm a Red. I believe in electrification and the abolition of all drudgery. I believe with the Soviets that machinery and mass production under Communism will make every man a king. Nevertheless, buddy, in my sweeping I use a broom."

"Why?" he asked, then began to talk again rapidly, pointing out my inconsistency.

"Why?" I interrupted. "Listen," I said, "if this heat wave keeps up we'll all be boiled alive like lobsters. You look hot and tired climbing all these stairs. I'm about the same, sitting at a typewriter and trying to force my alleged mind to do a little work. Come in and split a bottle of beer with me, and I'll tell you why I use a broom."

He grinned and did so. He had an interesting, lean Yankee face, and was a man of about 38. His clothes were neat, if a little threadbare. He looked like a professional of some sort, a lawyer, teacher or doctor down on his luck.

"Listen," I said, "the reason I use a broom is because I am a proletarian writer, and hence, completely and consistently broke. When the revolution comes I'll get me one of your vacuum cleaners, also an electric stove, a refrigerator, an auto, a shack in the country, a horse, a set of really good fishing tackle, a greenhouse to raise interesting flowers, and a Leica camera. So will everybody else who wants those things. It'll be easy with all this American machinery to give everybody what their hearts desire—even a chance to loaf or sing or write poetry. That's what Communism means."

"Huh-huh," he said, "Communism. Say, I bumped off a few thousand of your people a few years ago."

"Where was that?" I asked, swallowing an impulse to throw him out of the window.

"In China," he said. "I peddle vacuum cleaners because I have a wife and two kids, but I'm really one of the best damn aviators in America."

"Huh-huh," I said in turn. "Go on with your story."

The Aviator's Story

WELL, he had gone to college for a year or so. Then, being an adventurous middle-west boy, had enlisted in the navy. He did so because he was crazy about aviation, and the navy offered poor boys a chance to learn the game.

He worked hard, he studied, talked, dreamed about flying. In a few years he had taken all the examinations and had pushed his way up from the ranks. He got a commission as a flying ensign and was assigned to one of Uncle Sam's battleships.

Here, when he had finally reached his ambitious goal, his real troubles began. Lieutenant Macbeth, (let's call him that for convenience) discovered that to the captain of his ship, and the other officers, he was just so much garbage that the tide had washed him in. They hated and despised him. Reason: they were aristocrats from Annapolis, the naval academy, and he was just a proletarian who had lifted himself by his bootstraps from the ranks.

One day Macbeth had been out with the mechanics fixing some bad spots in his plane. It was an all-day job, and at lunch time he came to mess in his greasy overalls to grab a bit with the mechanics and then go back at once to work.

The Captain found him thus, and gave him a terrific tongue-lashing, calling him a disgrace to the Navy. The Lieutenant lost his head and spoke a few sharp words himself, and the result was that he turned in his resignation from the Navy.

Rackets and Racketeers

FOLLOWED a period of barnstorming, and then I offer to go to China with a squad of pilot-instructors that Uncle Sam generously loaned to the butcher and fascist general, Chiang Kai-shek.

Good pay, and an easy life. Nothing to do but occasionally going out to bomb and gas villages of unfortunate Chinese peasants, men, women, little kids, cows, goats, chickens—sudden and horrible death to them all, because they lived in the Soviet areas.

"Did you American pilots get any idea of what the fight was all about?" I asked.

"Yes," he said. "Chiang Kai-shek is a racketeer. He's just a front man for Japan—their head gangster in China. He couldn't last a week without the Japanese and the Americans, though damned if I can see why we help Japan."

"And how about the Chinese Communists? What are they like?"

"Racketeers, too. They get their money from Russia. If Chiang Kai-shek would pay them better wages, the whole Red Army would desert to his side."

"Interesting, if true," I said. "Too bad the Japanese bankers haven't tried that plan for conquering Red China. How about Stalin—is he a racketeer, too?"

"Yes," said the salesman gloomily, "he is, and so is everybody else. And I wish I could get in some good racket myself—I've got a wife and two kids. I'm crazy about aviation. If I could get back in it I'd give my legs and arms and anything else it needed. Do you wonder that I wish I could get into some good racket?"

Rich Man's Sport

THIS man, after some ten years of expert flying and dangerous pioneering, didn't even have a pilot's license any longer. It seems that to keep your license you have to fly a certain number of hours every year. If you haven't a job, you must hire a private plane to do this, and it figures up, the salesman told me, to about \$2,500 a year, "twice as much as I earn now."

"It's become a rich young man's sport. There's 20,000 trained pilots in America, and only 2,000 jobs. Some of these jobs have been taken over by rich boys, who go as assistant pilots for the fun and excitement."

Macbeth knew the famous Jimmy Collins, one of America's great pilots who had become a Communist before his death a year ago. And Macbeth had heard about the air pilot's union, but he wanted none of this. It was all a racket.

A typical middle-class American down on his luck, and unable to think clearly, or trust in anything. The depression has created millions of them, and unless we can win them, they are sure to fall for the racket called fascism.

LITTLE LEFTY

IT'S TRUE THAT LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE IS A FASCIST COMIC STRIP, BUT WHAT'LL WE DO ABOUT IT?



THAT'S FOR YOU TO FIGURE OUT. GET A HOLD OF YOUR FRIENDS AND DECIDE ON SOME PLAN OF ACTION



Rough and Ready!

SEE WHIZ! IF SHE WEREN'T A GIRL I'D KNOCK HER BLOCK OFF!!



AIN'T I THE LUCKY GUY THOUGH? I'VE GOT NO SUCH WORRIES!



by del

LET HER MUTT SHOW HIS PAN AROUND HERE— I'LL BITE A SWASTIKA RIGHT INTO HIS HIDE!



Mass Action Will Free Krumbain

By ANNA DAMON (Acting National Secretary, International Labor Defense)

THE Federal Parole Board is a powerful body. It is charged with reviewing requests for parole from every Federal prison and penitentiary in the country. It meets in Washington and then travels from penitentiary to penitentiary, studying cases presented to it and handing down its decisions.

Today the Federal Parole Board is faced with quite a different sort of case.

On Aug. 3, 1935 the board sitting in Washington received a request for parole from a prisoner in Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. His name is Charles Krumbain and he is serving an 18-month sentence for a purely technical passport violation.

According to the rules of America's highly perfected frame-up system—there are no political prisoners in the United States. According to the record books of wardens, men and women are serving long terms, even facing execution on charges of murder, arson, robbery, assault and — technical passport violations.

These are no political crimes—those who run the frame-up system will tell you—and these men are not political prisoners.

And so the Federal Parole Board reviewing the case of Charles Krumbain will try to make believe that they are merely reviewing the case of a "criminal" who violates passport regulations.

They know how and why the passport in question came to be. They know that Charles Krumbain, since his earliest youth, had fought in labor ranks, developing character and ability which were in later years to make him the beloved leader of thousands upon thousands of American workers.

A Labor Leader Charles Krumbain, before the World War, was one of the active militants of the Socialist Party. Krumbain became one of the charter members and leaders of the Communist Party. In 1922, he was one of the members of the Central Committee of the Party arrested during a raid on a conference in Bridgman, Mich.

A nation-wide mass defense campaign which raised hundreds of thousands of dollars in bail, covered the country with protest meetings, demonstrations, literature, finally won freedom for all those concerned.

Krumbain's abilities as a leader were becoming every day more evident. In 1928 he went to China to help organize the trade unions of the Chinese people.

It was in connection with this heroic work of international solidarity, this readiness to sacrifice life and freedom to help organize the liberation struggles of an oppressed people that the passport irregularity occurred.

Six years later, when Krumbain had become district organizer of the New York district of the Communist Party, the Federal authorities conveniently remembered that passport business.

A few days after the mighty May Day demonstration of 1934, Krumbain was arrested by federal agents, charged, tried and sentenced to 18 months in the federal penitentiary.

Behind the bars at Lewisburg, the Washington authorities tried to deny him every privilege and right which would keep him in contact with the labor movement and the outside world. They tried to withhold his mail, books, newspapers he asked for.

But they were soon to find this maneuver had failed. Hundreds of letters came pouring in addressed to Krumbain. Federal prison authorities were swamped with protests and demands—and Krumbain got all his mail. He was permitted to receive the Daily Worker, the Labor Defender, books.

On August 3, according to all rules and regulations Charles Krumbain was eligible for parole. His request was properly filed on time.

In reply to hundreds of letters from prominent individuals, workers' organizations, etc., the Parole Board stated they could give no assurance that Krumbain's request would be favorably acted upon.

Only One Way Ten years of experience of the I. L. D. in dealing with government and prison authorities, have taught us that there is only one way of forcing favorable action in the Krumbain case or any other case—thousands of letters and telegrams addressed to the U. S. Parole Board, Washington, D. C., immediately asking that they come to a favorable decision, will show them that hundreds of thousands of American people know that Krumbain is being persecuted for his working class activity.

The International Labor Defense urges every justice-loving person, every friend of labor, every class-conscious working man and woman to add their voices to the campaign to free Charles Krumbain. Determined and persistent mass action NOW can bring him back into the front ranks of labor's army where he has spent every free moment of his life, where he is needed and where he belongs.

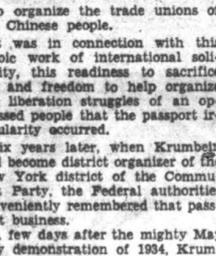
Perambulating soda and ice cream carts do brisk business. Ice cream men carelessly shape round sandwiches with their trowels. And surely a whole symphony of flavors to tickle the palate resides in those long tubes of colored syrups on the carts of carbonated water. Mineral water stands cater to patrons thirsty for their favorite beverage.

Opposite me there towers the scaffold and framework of Meyerhold's new theater in construction. Workers skipping and bending along the planks make sharp silhouettes against the sky. The rising structure dwarfs the purplish Music Hall, beside it, with its bulbous cupola and its Empire Style facade.

But there's calm joy in the sharp green foliage bringing coolness into the square whose lingering public seems to gather up each hour of precious sun in store for the long certain winter.

I rise and decide to walk up Gorky Street. Baskets of plump, lush strawberries gleam in a fruit-shop window, amid cases of figs and prunes. Through the windows I see alert, pretty girls in spotless aprons weighing out fruit to a line of shoppers. Shirts, neckties and vertical rows of dollars fill the barber's window near door, and beyond it is a barber shop, the barbers in smocks bending over lathered faces and snipping scissors over heads. A "Damen Salon" is advertised for the women, with samples of permanent waves and a price-list in the window.

Contest Winner



CLARA WEATHERWAX

California girl who won the \$750 prize novel contest sponsored by the New Masses and the John Day Company with her novel called "Marching, Marching!"

Lunacharski Recalls Lenin's Views on Art in Magazine Article

Lenin's profound grasp of the problems of art in relation to socialist society is the theme of an article by the late Academician A. Lunacharski, printed in International Literature No. 5.

Recalling conversations with Lenin in the winter of 1918-1919, Lunacharski tells how Lenin proposed a scheme of "propaganda by monuments." He pointed out that the writer Campanella envisaged frescoes on the walls of a socialist city "to serve as vivid lessons to the young in natural sciences and history" and "to awaken their civic consciousness."

Lenin proposed the services of sculptors and poets because the Russian climate was hardly suitable for the frescoes dreamed about by Campanella in his "City of the Sun." What Lenin wanted was "concise, trenchant inscriptions showing the more lasting, fundamental principles and slogans of Marxism." Monuments, busts, full-length figures and groups he considered even more important than inscriptions.

Since then, the editors of International Literature note, "very much has been done already to beautify Moscow architecturally, by monuments, etc."

A study of Ernest Hemingway by I. Kashkeev; of Mark Twain by Sergei Dinamov and of the Chinese Theatre by Eisenstein are other notable contributions to the Fifth Number of International Literature, distributed in the United States by International Publishers.

New Masses Prize Novel Set in West

The New Masses prize contest for a novel on a proletarian theme, conducted jointly by The New Masses and The John Day Company, book publishers, has been won by Clara Weatherwax of Oakland, California, with a novel entitled "Marching, Marching!"

The novel will be published by The John Day Company early in November.

Selection was made from a large number of novels submitted in the contest, which closed on June 1. The board of judges consisted of Cranford Hicks, critic and until recently literary editor of The New Masses; William F. Dunne, labor organizer and former editor of the Daily Worker; Alan Calmer, former national secretary of the John Reed Clubs of the United States; Richard J. Walsh, president of The John Day Company, and Critchell Rindington, vice-president of The John Day Company.

All novels were submitted under assumed names and the judges were not aware of the authorship of any novel until after it had been selected and the sealed envelope containing the author's name was opened.

The prize of \$750 is paid to the winner jointly by The John Day Company and The New Masses, and is in addition to the usual royalties.

"The New Masses feels that, if the contest had produced only the winning novel, it would fully have justified itself. In addition, however, it brought forth one novel, Martin Russak's A Weaver's Son, that the judges unanimously agreed to recommend for publication, and five or six others that, in the opinion of individual judges, deserve to be printed."

It is very significant that most of the novels submitted grew out of the actual experience of workers. The writing of novels is a craft that requires its own discipline and these worker-writers have had no opportunity to train themselves in this craft. If, however, this contest has stimulated them to begin their training, it has served a valuable purpose.

Quite apart from the literary merit of the hundred and more manuscripts submitted, they show that proletarian literature is putting down deep roots into the life of the working class. Out of this will come an abundant growth.

The scene of "Marching, Marching!" is a lumber town on the north Pacific Coast.

This is the first novel written by Clara Weatherwax and the first prize contest she has ever entered. In response to a telegraphic request for biographical information, she replied:

I am of pre-Mayflower (1610) New England descent. One outstanding forebear was Roger Williams. Fourteen of my direct ancestors fought in the first American revolution. Others fought in the War of 1812, the Civil War and many of my people were in the World War. We've always been pioneers—in New England, in upper New York State, in Illinois, in Oklahoma, in Michigan, in Washington. My grandfather was one of the earliest settlers and mill owners in the lumber town of Aberdeen, Washington; the first American ship launched in the Pacific Northwest was the J. M. Weatherwax, named after him. I myself was born and schooled in Aberdeen, with the sound of sawmills in my ears. My earliest days were spent in a papoose basket which my mother got from Indians at the Quinalt Indian Reservation. When I was twelve my father died, leaving mother with six children and no income. We all worked. The kinds of work mentioned or described in my novel I know through experience or close contact. On savings I was able to attend Stanford University (class of '29) for two years. Further formal education was impossible because of lack of funds. Whatever I may know of writing was learned through working at it. Since my marriage in 1930, my husband and I have lived almost all the time in a working class neighborhood in Oakland, California, where I have been writing and he composing.

She also writes: Of all the novel contests announced in this country that I have seen, this has seemed the most worthwhile. Winning it carries with it more than a personal joy; it bears a responsibility which I appreciate and hope to be worthy of.

What I feel about the encouragement and material assistance of your award is greater than I can get into words. The last five years have been spent under increasing pressure. Since high school days I've had a variety of jobs—both white-collar and proletarian, mostly for \$50 a month or less. Sometimes I ate, sometimes I didn't. Understanding the labor movement and its social implications crystallized during the sharp experience of the San Francisco General Strike and has been developing during other labor struggles in the West.

(From the current New Masses)

A Leisurely Summer Afternoon in Moscow

By ED FALKOWSKI

IT is a hot summer afternoon. I sit in the Triumphal Square, listening to the blurred music of a great city. Green trolleybuses float like long graceful boats among the automobiles and smaller traffic of Gorky Street. At this time the day's traffic is at its height.

But in the quiet, restful green of the open square, every bench is occupied. Old men with canes sit sunning themselves. Red Army men tarry to read a paper. Lovers meet and laugh and chat. On a sand-pile children are at play. Others watch the splashing fountain, or the woman-gardener bending among the flaming geraniums and velvety asters to shear away young weeds.

Perambulating soda and ice cream carts do brisk business. Ice cream men carelessly shape round sandwiches with their trowels. And surely a whole symphony of flavors to tickle the palate resides in those long tubes of colored syrups on the carts of carbonated water. Mineral water stands cater to patrons thirsty for their favorite beverage.

Opposite me there towers the scaffold and framework of Meyerhold's new theater in construction. Workers skipping and bending along the planks make sharp silhouettes against the sky. The rising structure dwarfs the purplish Music Hall, beside it, with its bulbous cupola and its Empire Style facade.

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park and circus. Restaurants commend their cooking to a fastidious public. Movie houses are splashes of boisterous color. Grocery stores announce the arrival of fresh stock, with the postscript: "Orders promptly delivered." Public patronage is appealed to from all sides, and the citizen spends his money where he is assured of the greatest satisfaction.

A flower-stand arrests the gaze with a riot of hues—carnations, hortensias, peonies, violets. A young girl carries away a lovely bouquet—is it to some ill friend? Or to add a spot of color to her own room? . . . Moscovites are fond of flowers, and the stands are always doing a lively trade.

More stores—canned goods, sports, a shoe-repair shop, the Theater Cafe with its bill-board of pas-

tries and tempting concoctions. In a courtyard children are attempting to sail a kite; but I stop in the archway, two paces from the street, at a bookstall to glance at the titles. Hundreds of worn and faded tomes resting on its dusty shelves, cover a multitude of subjects. Here and there the eye rests

at a foreign title, some old forgotten novel or a book of memoirs tossed up out of the wreck of time—a yellow well-forgotten book by Lorimer, a stray dog-eared volume by Ouida!

The scraggy, gray-haired bookseller appears from his tiny shanty, his eyes scanning the shelves reverently. He knows every book; each possesses some intrinsic value, and somewhere, he is certain, it is being almost frantically sought.

"There is a proposal," he murmurs, "to take the bookstalls to the banks of the Moscow River, under the Kremlin. . . . It would be like Paris with its Seine banks famous for their rows of bookstands. . . . He reflects dreamily. "Only the Moscow River is more beautiful than the Seine. . . ."

I PASS the Dairyada restaurant with its flaming brazier in the window showing how its prize shashlik is grilled, and I read its announcements of Caucasian music and dancing. There is being erected nearby a nine-story dwelling of the Timber Commissariat.

"It will have 90 apartments," the watchman says proudly, "and will be modern in all respects!" Here and there a low stone mansion full of reposeful dignity is a reminder of Moscow's past, preserving a sulky grace in the midst of a city of swirling change. The Children's Theater—in the fall troops of youngsters will besiege its lobby at this hour—is now silent and unvisited.

But the most imposing of the stately edifices is the salmon-hued Museum of the Revolution, and its white columns and the Soviet wreath embellished on its portico. I see through the fronting hedge, the muzzle of a cannon pointing at the sultry sky. It did good service in the Revolution firing from Lefortovo into the Kremlin to oust the whites. Like the old man sitting near it over a book, it basks in the sun now enjoying deserved rest.

The old man breaks off reading, eager to talk. "This was once Moscow's English Club," he explains, waving his book at the building. "Membership exclusively Russian, of course, but it affected the grace and snobbery of the English aristocracy. . . . The club, he said, attained its heyday at about the time Pushkin's verses were first gaining popularity, and in the iron reign of Nicholas I. "Five hundred rubles were charged for each hour of gambling beyond the allotted time. You can imagine the importance of the moguls who came here! The lesser lights belonged to the German Club on the Sofiyka."

The old man's eyes blink curiously at me as he removes his glasses. "I have lived in Moscow 50 years, but the city had never changed its appearance as rapidly as within the past five. What do you think of our city? Moscow will be the most beautiful city in the world. . . . I am sure of it. . . . Yes, I have traveled some in my time, seen some of the world. . . ."

He smiles. As I leave him he turns to his book.

ON the next corner is a large hospital for treatment of the eyes, and beyond it I see more shops—bakery, fish, wine, canned goods, grocery. On the Pushkin Square corner, where, perhaps, the most visited building in Moscow—"foreign colony"—the foreign workers' book shop. The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are sold here in all the variety of languages used by foreigners in the Soviet Union.

There is a branch of the State Bank opposite, and, in the same building, the Central movie theater. But to the observer the spectacle of the square itself, with its ever-changing currents of life and color, is of unceasing interest.

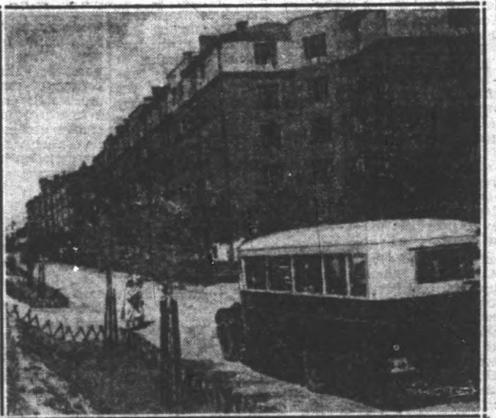
Pushkin, byronic cape draped lightly over his shoulders, bends his head in deep contemplation, undisturbed by the shouting youngsters bowling hoops below his feet. The benches are filled, and crowds promenade down the lane of green that invites one to stroll the boulevard.

Darts of sunlight flash across the cliff of tall apartment houses banked on the southern side of the square, beyond the site of the future TASS building; vendors of mineral water and of ice cream and fruits find the hot weather a boon to trade.

One feels everywhere the pulse and throbb of a dynamic city. Light in breezy white shirts, men in comfortable dark trousers and light summer jackets buoy down the street, their pace buoyant with energy and purpose. The unkempt, shabbily garbed citizen has become something of an oddity.

A good part of Moscow this summer afternoon has left behind its cares to enjoy the sun. Rest and leisure for the workers—is not this, too, a part of socialist construction? Is it not important that strength be renewed, and energy restored?

Whosoever will, can read in these confident, good-natured and healthy faces the story of men and women who find time amidst their many tasks to enjoy the new life they are creating around them.



A group of co-operative houses in Moscow.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Hoover and Roosevelt Question: Does the New Deal represent a complete break away from the policies of the Hoover government? J.E.E.

Answer: The New Deal did not make a fundamental break with the policies of the Hoover regime. Like Hoover before him, Roosevelt carries out the program of Wall Street, maintaining the domination of Big Business at the expense of the welfare and living standards of the masses.

The basic planks of Roosevelt's program were taken over from Hoover. It was Hoover who launched the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which gave billions to the banks, the railroads, the insurance companies, etc. It was Hoover who took the first steps toward inflation which has raised prices and lowered the living standards of the workers. Both preached class collaboration as a method of breaking strikes and other workers' struggles. Both denied adequate relief to the unemployed. Both used terror against workers especially against Negro and foreign-born workers.

Thus the New Deal does not represent a complete departure from Hoover's program. The class basis and class character of both programs are the same. Both sought a capitalist solution of the crisis at the expense of the working class.

What is new in the New Deal are some of the methods and agencies with which the capitalists are attempting to push through their program. Roosevelt's program represents a sharper turn on the part of the capitalist class towards fascism and war as the means of finding the capitalist solution of the crisis. The New Deal was dictated by the exigencies of the crisis which forced the capitalists to use desperate measures to reconsolidate their power. It is a development of the old deal under the pressure of the devastating blows of the crisis. For the workers there has been a change in the kind of ballyhoo that is laid out to them. But in the terms of wages and living conditions there has been no new deal for the workers. It is the capitalists who received a new deal in the form of the biggest profits since 1930.

Short Wave Radio "Wired Wireless" AN ENTERPRISING firm recently received a lot of free publicity when it was announced that it intended to bring to the city of New York, a radio program lasting all day long and containing no advertising. This program service is to be released over the city lighting wires and received by means of small receivers located in the house. These receivers are very small and require no antenna or other connections in addition to the ordinary socket connection. The quality of the music and other selections received by this system should be excellent due to the absence of static and other forms of distortion common to ordinary radio reception.

All this will not be free, however—not under capitalism. In order to receive these programs you must have a special type of receiver, a type of set on which the distributing company holds a monopoly. These receivers although very cheap in cost will not be sold cheaply, in fact, they will not be sold at all. The telephone companies long ago discovered that it was much more profitable to rent the instruments and charge for service and the new company will operate on the same basis, the greatest possible profit. Receiving sets and loud speakers will be rented for a weekly or monthly rental and will remain the property of the company. This system is already in operation in several smaller cities and hundreds of radio addicts are now paying a daily tribute in order to escape the advertising blubs of the announcers.

Plans are under way to connect up all of the large cities so that one program source can serve an immense territory, possibly the entire country. This inter-city tie-up will be effected by means of a new type of cable. This "coaxial" cable is a simple device consisting of two copper rods and eight ordinary telephone wires, all wrapped up in a protective coating of metal. Although simple in construction it is capable of performing a lot of work. Hundreds of phone calls and thousands of code messages can be sent along this wire at the same time that several musical programs are being carried.

By the way, we should like to hear from short wave listeners, particularly those using sensitive sets. What foreign programs do you receive? Which ones do you like best and why? Do you hear the Soviet broadcasts on 25 metres? What kind of a set do you use? What kind of antenna? And any other information that is of general interest. Address the Short Wave Radio Editor.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy
- 7:00—WABC—Sports Resume—Stan Lomas
- 7:00—WABC—Sibastian Singers Organ
- 7:00—WABC—Variety Musicale
- 7:15—WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- 7:15—WABC—Young Orchestra
- 7:30—WABC—Lay Dan, Songs
- 7:30—WEAF—Rhythm Octet
- 7:30—WABC—Sibastian Singers
- 7:30—WABC—Dot and Will—Sketch
- 7:45—WEAF—Morton Downey, Tenor
- 7:45—WABC—Front-Page Drama
- 7:45—WABC—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- 8:00—WEAF—Bourdon Orch.
- 8:00—WABC—Sibastian Singers, Soprano; Male Quartet
- 8:00—WABC—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- 8:00—WABC—Irish Rich—Drama
- 8:00—WABC—Green Cove, Virginia Verrell, Soprano; Christopher Marley, Narrator
- 8:15—WEAF—Lucille Manners, Soprano
- 8:15—WABC—Eddy Brown, Violin
- 8:15—WABC—Nichols Orchestra; Ruth Elling, Songs
- 8:15—WABC—Orchestra of Human Relations
- 8:30—WEAF—Lynnan Orchestra
- 8:30—WABC—Orchestra; Virginia Verrell, Soprano; Christopher Marley, Narrator
- 8:30—WABC—Tommy McLaughlin, Song
- 8:30—WABC—Opera—Nations, with Francis White, Soprano; W.B. Bayley, Baritone; Jan Payne, Tenor
- 8:30—WABC—Hollywood News—Sketch, with Dick Powell
- 8:30—WABC—Lectures in Great Britain; Radio; Paige Orchestra; Marion Davis and Pat O'Brien in Scenes from Page Miss Glory
- 8:45—WABC—Hollywood Brown, Commentator
- 8:45—WEAF—Madrigals Orch.
- 8:45—WABC—Dance Music
- 8:45—WABC—Robison Buckaroo
- 8:45—WABC—Sibastian Singers; Mulligan—Sketch
- 8:45—WABC—Variety Musicale
- 8:45—WABC—Johnny Karyl Band
- 8:45—WABC—Lone Ranger
- 8:45—WABC—All Peppers' Organ
- 8:45—WABC—Variety Musicale
- 8:45—WABC—Prospects for the Future—Robert R. Wicka, Dean, Princeton University; Prof. Carlton J. F. Hayne, Historian

The Fight Against Fascism and War Is a Fight for Life

YOUNG PEOPLE OF AMERICA: RAISE YOUR VOICES ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY, SEPT. 7, IN A UNITED DEMAND FOR PEACE, FREEDOM, PROGRESS!

ONE year after the outbreak of the last World War, in 1915, the voice of Youth was heard above the roar of cannon on the battle-fields of Europe.

A conference of revolutionary Socialist youth, young workers and students, was held in Bern, Switzerland, to rally the young people of all countries to take up the fight against the imperialist slaughter. *International Youth Day was proclaimed as a worldwide day of international solidarity against war and the war-makers.*

Today, twenty years after the founding of International Youth Day, the young generation of all nations is faced with the imminent danger of a new world conflict.

Hundreds of thousands of young men are being

driven to death and destruction by the fascist rulers of Italy. Once again the scenes of 1914-1918 are about to be repeated. The troopships sail amidst the blare of martial music and patriotic speeches, bearing the youth to the horrors of the front.

The Nazi war-machine in Germany is training millions of young men in the prime of their lives for the "honor and glory" of the trenches. In all countries the capitalist war-mongers, especially the fascists, are training the youth from the schools to the barracks to serve as cannon-fodder in the wars of plunder and conquest which are being prepared.

The Roosevelt government is not lagging behind in making every effort to ensnare the youth in the capitalist war machinery. More millions of dollars have been given to militarize the student youth through the

Reserve Officers Training Corps. *The War Department has already control of nearly one million unemployed boys in the Civilian Conservation Corps.*

The extensive military maneuvers now being carried through by the Army have given the cue to the capitalist press to take up the cry: "The Army is not prepared! The Army is too small, too weak!"

Directly and indirectly the Roosevelt government is mobilizing the young people in its preparations for war!

The Young Communist League has issued an appeal to all toiling and student youth to rally in great demonstrations on Sept. 7, International Youth Day, against War and Fascism. The events of the past months—the growth of the progressive united front

youth movement in the United States, the tremendous student's strike of last April, the great youth rallies on May 20—indicate that this call will find wide support among the young generation of America.

The Communist Party of New York has decided to mobilize both the youth and adult masses in a demonstration in Union Square on International Youth Day.

Young workers, students, farmers, middle-class youth: The fight against war and fascism is a fight for your lives, for your right to peace and freedom!

All out on International Youth Day against war and fascism!

Raise higher the banner of international brotherhood of the young people of all countries!

Forward under the banner of Peace, Freedom and Progress!

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1935

The Clerks' Strike Spreads

THE splendid strike of the shipping clerks in the dress and cloak shops in the New York garment center is assuming larger proportions both in the number of workers involved as well as in its militancy.

Sensing the danger to their interests the manufacturers are exerting their influence in an effort to break the solid ranks of the strikers by raising the red scare and attempting to provoke internal strife among the various sections in the industry.

Unity among the shipping clerks regardless of race, color and political belief and full cooperation of all organized labor in the garment center is of paramount importance for the success of the strike in obtaining union conditions for the clerks as well as the workers in other trades.

The shipping clerks cannot be content with promises of cooperation. It is vital that pressure be brought to bear upon David Dubinsky and Saul Metz to instruct all drivers to stop doing the work of the striking clerks. Managers and executive boards of the various local unions in the garment center should call their members to strike every shop where scab clerks are employed.

Delegations of the clerks and other unions in the garment district should demand that Mayor LaGuardia withdraw his police from the center and put a stop to the unprecedented brutality of police and thugs.

Above all shipping clerks should stick together and not be provoked by attempted divisions between Socialists and Communists. All former differences should be cast aside in battle against the common enemy, the bosses.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League greet the splendid struggle of the shipping clerks and call on the Socialist Party and the Young Peoples Socialist League to establish an unbreakable united front of all workers in leading the strike to victory.

Gangsterism

A LARGE number of outsiders, armed with newly written union books, black-jacks, brass knuckles and guns, were imported to run the Marine Firemen's, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union meeting last Tuesday night. This gangsterism shows the desperate efforts of the officials of the union to maintain control in spite of the fact that the union membership is dead set against their class cooperation policies and the rotten conditions those policies have kept on the ships of the American merchant marine.

This desperation is shown even more thoroughly in the maniacal attack on all militant workers, issued in printed leaflets by the officials of the International Seamen's Union during the last few days.

The officials' mad attack on the Communists in which they espouse the cause of fascism and praise Hitler for stopping the rise of the working class in Germany, is only a smoke screen to hide the fact that they have refused every effort of the East Coast seamen to declare their solidarity with the West Coast or win decent conditions for themselves.

The West Coast agreements come to an end on Sept. 30. The shipowners threaten in many ways to refuse to deal with the marine workers unions any more, and to smash those unions. Especially they want to destroy the inter-union solidarity of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific. The shipowners fear that, in case they attack the West Coast unions, the East Coast seamen and longshoremen will support their West Coast brothers. The Carlson-Grange-Brown attack on Communism and militant unionism is an effort to confuse and delude the East Coast seamen, and prevent this act of solidarity in case of a strike.

In spite of this official treachery, Communists say that the shipowners are the seamen's first enemy, and these officials are merely pawns in the shipowners' game. We must war against these officials and their policy of surrender, but we must not let that campaign take our minds off the main issue: solidarity to defend the West Coast unions and your own wages and working conditions. Prepare now to defend your interests in October.

Such a light-minded attitude toward one of the sharpest and most provocative notes that the United States has sent since the war certainly cannot further the cause of peace for which Norman Thomas, in his last sentence, expresses concern.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Work of Concentration Unit Review of Shortcomings Suggestions for Improvement

OUR unit, composed of 24 comrades, has had the task of establishing a nucleus in a communications shop for the past nine months. To date, we have not accomplished this not-too difficult job, although we have made some substantial gains. The reasons for this are:

1—The section bureau has not checked or substantially helped our progress. A trade union department was established in the Section only a few weeks ago. Because of this, for months this unit and most of the other shop units have had no systematic advice and check-up.

2—Although this unit is a large one, on paper, and although the attendance is consistently good at unit meetings, the unit activity involves only a few comrades. This is because of the fact that the older Party members are overwhelmed with work outside of the unit—mass organizations, etc. Time and time again they have been warned, advised and pleaded with to give more time to the work of the unit. The plea has gone unheeded and neither the unit nor the unit bureau, which itself contains the worst offenders in this respect, has taken any steps to overcome this weakness.

3—The criminal neglect on the part of the unit to get up the necessary machinery to achieve a shop nucleus. Thus there has not been the consistent issuance of a shop paper. There have not been weekly shop gate meetings. And most unforgivable is the fact that there has not been a consistent visiting of shop contacts. Further, there is no lunch hour sale of Daily Workers or shop literature.

WHAT have been the achievements of this unit? Twice a week 150 old Daily Workers are distributed which are gobbled up by the incoming workers in the morning. Shop meetings at the noon-hour are held by as few as two comrades, who have to handle a crowd of about a hundred workers, i.e., speak, sell literature and take care of questions and disturbing elements that may wander around. Even these two or three comrades have not gotten together regularly for these meetings, having held but five during the whole spring and summer. Naturally two comrades cannot adequately handle such a meeting, sell Daily Workers and enter into conversation with the willing listeners who stand or sit about the shop during the lunch hour.

Our bulletin have been issued very sporadically, and consequently letters, recommendations and more intimate information on shop problems have not been forthcoming from the workers. And lastly, those contacts that we have made, have not been visited, some not at all, and others not sufficiently. And so we have the situation of a shop of 800, willing and ready to be organized, and nobody there to do the job. The main reason is the complete failure on the part of the unit as a whole to understand the condition of the shop, together with the failure of the older and more experienced comrades to take part in this important unit work.

A suggestion has been made to split the unit and keep only those five or six unemployed comrades and those who are active in the shop. To these should be added a small number of selected comrades, plus those recruited from the shop. However, this alone will not solve the problem. Splitting of units or other reorganization cannot be substituted for activity. The prerequisite for successful accomplishment in this or any other unit is activity, and unless our comrades in the unit get busy, we will not solve our task of organizing this shop.

M. L. Organizer, Unit 16, Section 1, New York District.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please Send me more information
Name on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

"... Wilson gave me the same line, Buddy, that F.D.R. is handing you!"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

News' Is Forced to Change Anti-Negro Comic Strip

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed you will find a "Dick Tracy" comic strip, one from the Daily News and one from the Washington Post of the same date in which the character of the Negro in the former is changed to a white person. The Daily News in New York must have received tremendous protests, since it is now trying to cover up the character of the Negro woman by showing her more human. A week ago they showed her to be a vicious person, an insult to the whole Negro race. The strip in the Washington Post shows race hatred even in the language and personal appearance of the Negro, right here in the capital of the so-called land of the free. You can imagine what they do beyond the Mason-Dixon line. It keeps your blood boiling.

Keep up Del's exposure of the dirty, filthy Hearst rags and the Daily News.

This makes me work much harder to raise funds for the Daily Worker, to make the "Daily" a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class.

And Some Pessimist Tries To Spoil It All—

New York, N. Y.

While the leading article in the current (August 17) issue of the "Publishers' Weekly" has this to say about the collapse of the book business:

"The proletariat has suffered most in the crisis, but it was not as a class an important factor in our business even in the best of times. The upper classes have been hurt too, but neither were they the really significant elements in the book business. Moreover, the proletariat

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

was so close to the mere subsistence level that its drop in the crisis was not enormous, while the upper classes could afford to lose a great deal and yet maintain a practically unaltered standard of living. On the other hand, the middle classes of the cities, the white-collar groups, small business men, professionals, intellectual workers, etc.—who form the basis of our market, suffered disastrously in every conceivable way. Their standards of living were very sharply cut. A large portion of them merged with the proletariat; the rest were reduced to insecurity, fear and often a pretty grubby livelihood. ... The middle classes are doomed. ... A permanent expropriation has taken place."

The same publication's editorial columns express this wishful boloney:

"From both publishers and retailers we are inhaling the exhilarating atmosphere of genuine optimism with regard to Fall business. All may be mistaken, but we have confidence in prophesying a slow but gradual accelerating upturn for Fall, 1935."

Praises 'Health and Hygiene' for Broad Appeal

Clinton, Conn.

I should like to add this note of enthusiastic approval of the magazine published by the Medical Advisory Board, "Health and Hygiene." I have passed it around to various people I know, and it took very little time for me to discover that "Health and Hygiene" has a uni-

versal appeal. I am certain that if it is advertised in every labor periodical possible, and if it can be done in the bourgeois periodicals, then it can become an important instrument in the fight against war and fascism and in convincing the masses of toilers of the necessity for a workers' and farmers' government.

There is one thing, however, which you have so far omitted to discuss, and that is the question of "Health under Fascism." It seems to me that August 4 should have been the occasion of printing at least the beginning of a series of articles on this question.

Such articles could show the effect of fascism on both physical and mental health; could point out the effects of the cutting down of social insurance and wages, which is part and parcel of the fascist system; and could gather together all the material relating to the decline of medical science and practice in the Fascist countries.

Getting together all this material in a compact article, which thousands could read, would be dynamite against fascism.

STUDENT.

Sticks by News and Humor For a Better 'Daily'

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: I am a constant reader of the Daily Worker. I enjoy reading it, but I would like to suggest to you that you should print some more news and also humorous things, too. I am sure that I am not the only one who would suggest that. Of course you will tell me that the "Daily" is a workers' paper, it is, and you write only about strikers and all other troubles. But that is not enough. We want to hear all the news, as we do in the other papers. That's my story and I stick to it.

ST. G.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

China Red Army Advances Our Comrade Ho Lung Leads Against Hunger Decrees

A VERY small cable item by the Associated Press from China tells of a very large operation of the Red Army of China, in Hunan Province.

The latest report has it that the Red Army under the leadership of Comrade Ho Lung, legendary hero of a hundred victorious and brilliant drives of the Red forces, "pierced the government lines and began to advance toward the rich centers of Lichow and Changteh."

Now next to Changsha, capital of Hunan province, these two cities are the most important. To say that the Second Red Army Corps, led by the valiant Ho Lung, "pierced the government lines," is putting it mildly. Actually, to read this dispatch right, we are certain it announces that the Red Army smashed the defending forces to these cities, and there is little left now between the Red Army and Lichow and Changteh but space.

WE cannot look upon this startling campaign of the Second Red Army Corps as an isolated operation.

For some time, the combined Sixth Army Corps, under the leadership of Comrade Hsiao Keh, and the Second Red Army Corps, led by Ho Lung, were active at the extreme northeast corner of Hunan province, on the border of Szechwan. Their main lines moved up and down the province of Hunan into Szechwan and Kwichow, assisting the movements of the Red Army in the North of Szechwan and the main lines from Kiangsi crossing through Yunnan into the South of Szechwan.

The latest drive westwards in Hunan with its tremendous success, is undoubtedly part of a unified operation in Szechwan province where Chiang Kai-shek has his main anti-Soviet forces concentrated. The object is to force withdrawal of some of the Kuomintang troops concentrated around Hankow, Ichang, Chungking, Chengtu, and to force Chiang Kai-shek to realize that Szechwan is not another Kiangsi where a new iron ring of a million imperialist-armed Kuomintang forces can be hurled at the Red Army.

WERE it not for the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang we would undoubtedly by now be receiving reports of the simultaneous action of the combined Red Armies in Szechwan. That will come later, however.

Concerning the movements of the Red Army in China, certainly complicated because of the wider field of operations, and the change of perspective since the major movement away from the Central Soviet District in Kiangsi, we want to refer our readers to the latest issue of the Communist International magazine, No. 14.

In this number just issued there to be found the best survey of the movements of the Red Army since the historic march to Szechwan. In a vivid and simple manner all of the operations of the Chinese Red Armies are dealt with in an expert manner, clarifying many points heretofore obscure. There are two excellent maps that are priceless for an understanding of present military operation.

We recommend to all readers of the Daily Worker who wish a more detailed understanding of the present situation in Soviet China and the activities of the Red Army, the article "At the Front with the Chinese Red Army," by M. Fred, in No. 14 of the "Communist International." This magazine is now on sale at all workers' bookstores and is published by the Workers' Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

RESOLVING to intensify the mass united front campaign against the Laval hunger decrees, the latest session of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of France, decided on the following points: 1) To intensify the campaign for taxation of "large fortunes"; 2) To show the toilers, by means of the Belgium example, the consequences of devaluation of currency in impoverishing the masses; 3) To propose to the Socialist Party that it study immediately the Communist draft bill for taxing large fortunes; 4) To fight penalization of workers for struggling against the hunger decrees; 5) To continue the inquiry for the purpose of throwing full light on the provocations which caused the murder of workers in Toulon and Brast.

A number of important decisions were made to mobilize the broadest support behind Ethiopia, against the Laval aid to Italian Fascism, and in the struggle for peace.

U. S. S. R. and Struggle for Peace

"What has the U.S.S.R. done in this difficult and complex struggle for peace?"

"a) On its growing economic and political might.

"b) On the moral support of millions of the working class in every country who are vitally interested in the preservation of peace.

"c) On the common sense of those countries which for this or that motive are not interested in disturbing the peace, and which want to develop commercial relations with such a punctual client as the U.S.S.R.

"d) Finally—on our glorious army, which is ready to defend our country against attack from without."

(Stalin, Report to the XVII Congress of the C. P., S. U.)