

A Poor Day Like This One Means Danger to the Daily Worker! Received Yesterday . . . \$ 295.32 Total to Date . . . 11,144.25

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MUSSOLINI PROTESTS LITVINOFF SPEECH

Minneapolis Pickets Mass Again After Cops Kill 2, Wound 50

TWO OTHERS MAY DIE; OLSON WEIGHS CALLING OUT NATIONAL GUARD

Police Rain Bullets on 5,000 Pickets, Shoot All at Sight for 3 Hours—Iron Plant Strikers and Sympathizers Reply with Bricks
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 12.—Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson today dispatched Adjutant General Eiland A. Walsh, commander of the Minnesota National Guard, to Minneapolis.
Meanwhile, the Governor conferred with his secretary, Vince Day, preparing for possible martial law.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 12.—Strike leaders called for another mass picket line for tonight after a volley of police bullet fire, loosed at 5,000 pickets last night and early today, left two persons lying dead before the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, with two more in a dying condition and fifty others wounded.

Following an attack the previous evening by the police of the Farmer-Labor administration, the workers had massed at the plant again last night. They were protesting the presence of strikebreakers and imported guards inside the plant—a violation, incidentally, of a city ordinance prohibiting housing and sleeping in industrial establishments.

Gas, Then Bullets
The pickets were in a cheerful mood, parading around the plant, singing songs and shouting slogans. Suddenly, without warning, police discharged a barrage of gas with the help of seven armored cars, six squad cars and 100 police.

As the pickets maintained their ranks, the police let loose a volley of bullets. A fight took place lasting two hours. When it ended, Melvin Bjorklund, a passerby, and Eugene Casper, a picket, were dead. Fred Hogar and Oliver Glass were dying and 50 were wounded, including women and five policemen.

Olson 'Too Busy'
Alderman Hudson, on the scene of the battle, demanded that Farmer-Labor Mayor Latimer withdraw the police and remove scabs and guards from the plant, where a strike has been in progress for eight weeks.

Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson was "too busy" yesterday afternoon to see a strike committee headed by President Bergstrom of the union and strike leader Harry Mayville.

The Communist Party is demanding that Mayor Latimer withdraw the police, arrest the murderers and remove Police Chief Forestad. It is also calling for the expulsion of Latimer from the Farmer-Labor Party.

6 in Critical Condition
The fighting began before midnight, raged intermittently, and it was 3:30 a.m. (5:30 a.m. E.D.T.) before the last striker retreated from the neighborhood of the plant.
Thirty injured were taken to hospitals, where emergency staffs labored through the night. Six, including three women, were in critical condition.

Los Angeles Unions Back 'Daily' Drive
If Mr. William Green will look to Los Angeles today he'll find another cause for weeping, in the long list of causes for weeping that he's had in his efforts to expel Communists from the A. F. of L. unions.

Represented on the conference managing the \$60,000 drive of the Daily Worker in Los Angeles are delegates chosen by the workers in two American Federation of Labor locals, painters and carpenters.

Announcing this yesterday, Los Angeles swung into its "concentrated drive" to raise funds for the Daily Worker, by sending \$100 as its first contribution!

The presence of the delegates from the A. F. of L. is another testament to the fact that A. F. of L. workers all over the country are recognizing that Communists are the best, most fearless fighters for the interests of American workers—that no one is trying more sincerely to build up and unify the A. F. of L. than the Communist workers.

Sixteen organizations, in all, are already represented on the Los Angeles drive body.

It has raised the slogan of \$50,000 for the Daily Worker and for a "Daily Western Worker." Its quota for the Daily Worker is \$750. It is raising the same amount for the Western Worker.

COAL BOSSES SEEK ACTION BY ROOSEVELT

Wage Negotiations Are Blocked as Miners Press Demands
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's intervention in the coal situation loomed as a possibility today as a complete tie-up of the industry appeared almost certain with the near-stalemate in wage negotiations between the operators and officials of the United Mine Workers.

Desperate efforts of the operators and certain U. M. W. leaders to stall off the demand of the miners for strike have been successful in the past months. The recently passed Guffey Bill was held out as the savior of the coal diggers. With adoption of the bill and no consequent improvement in their conditions, however, the miners are again insisting on a general pit strike as the only method for improving their conditions.

Operators and mine union members, waiting in the corridors at the Wage Scale Committee went into session for the seventh day, turned their discussion toward probable action by President Roosevelt or the Labor Department.

Such action would be to secure extension of the present contract as United Mine Worker members flatly state that they will not continue at work after the contract expires Sept. 16.

The wage conference is holding its fifth series of meetings this year.

Shp Radio Strike Holds Eleven Ships

Radio operators walked off 11 ships yesterday in New York harbor in response to the call of the American Radio Telegraphists Association which announced its intention of striking every steamship company that has not established contractual relations with the union.

The strike got off to a fast start with the announcement that the Radiophone Corporation, subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, has signed an agreement with the telegraphists' union. The corporation does the hiring for less than 75 per cent of the wireless posts in the merchant marine and has agreed to nominate union men for these posts. Union officials regard this as a decisive victory and a great aid in their effort to make the shipowners come to terms in respect to wages and working conditions.

Appeal for Support
The American Steamship Owners' Association has refused thus far to concede the demands of the union, although some of its members, notably the International Mercantile Marine, have agreements with the union.

Appeals for support to the strike have been issued by the radio men to seamen and longshoremen. Picketing is being conducted at the far flung ports of the harbor ranging from Jersey City to Brooklyn. Strikers are carrying placards, reading, "Is life so cheap that you will risk your life with scab wireless operators?"

Efforts of the strikers to keep

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Who Killed Vets in Florida? Asks Hemingway
Novelist Finds Bloated Bodies of Men Left to Die on Keys

By ERNEST HEMINGWAY
(Special to Daily Worker and New Masses)
Key West, Fla. I have had my reputation where they are supposed; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive, and they are for the town's end, to be during life.

Yes, and now we drove those three.

Rubber Unions Ask Democracy of Green

40 Out of 56 Delegates to Convention to Set Up International Seek to Avoid Example of Autocracy Shown at Auto Parley

By Sandor Voros
(Special to the Daily Worker)
AKRON, O., Sept. 12.—When William Green arrived here this morning to open the convention to set up an international rubber workers union, he was greeted with a petition signed by forty out of approximately fifty-six delegates demanding the right to elect their own officials under full democratic proceedings.

Green answered that he would make a survey first before deciding what action he would take. The vote of the progressives forces within the rubber unions followed Green's arbitrary appointment of the officers for the International auto workers union recently set up in Detroit.

The petition was presented by Thomas P. Burns, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., as the first step in an anticipated fight of progressives for leadership of the union.

The convention itself was opened at 10 a. m. at the Hotel Portage with addresses by Frank Patino, president of the Summit County, Central Labor Union, Mayor Myers, and others.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Reverend McLelland of Willoughby, Ohio, scene of the recent bitter rubber strike, who, in an address, stated that "the laboring classes having nothing to hope for from the present system. Labor faces the gravest danger in its history—the danger of Fascism. Fascism is labor's deadliest enemy. It is a movement to preserve private ownership of the means of production at any cost. Fascism aims to break up all workers organizations."

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W.G. Thompson Gov. Allen Now Dies in Boston 'Owns' State

Long Legislation Gives to Him Almost Unlimited Powers
BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Huey P. Long, dictator of Louisiana, was buried late yesterday afternoon on the lawn of the state capitol.

Up to the time when the body was lowered into the grave, a steady stream of people filed past the coffin as it lay in the memorial hall of the capitol. Among them were thousands of state and municipal office holders, all of whom received their jobs from the all-powerful Long political organization.

The word had passed quietly through the army of public servants that attendance at the funeral was expected. There were few signs of grief on the part of the thousands marching past the bier.

The piles of flowers and wreaths around the bier were interesting studies. Few were from private citizens. Many were tied by blue and pink ribbons on which the names of donors were embossed in gold.

Some of the inscriptions read: "In Loving Tribute—State Auditor's Office"; "Roses in Peace—Friends of the French War Veterans"; "Members of the Criminal Identification Bureau"; "Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans."

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who gave up his pulpit to become a leader in Long's "share-the-wealth" movement.

By Earl B. Steele
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 12 (U.P.)—Oscar Kelly Allen, 54, Governor, who handled the executive branch of Senator Huey P. Long's dictatorial government, found himself today with almost unlimited potential powers.

He controls absolutely the elec-

ILLINOIS A.F.L. PROGRESSIVE PLANS PUSHED

Labor Party Poll, Union Wages on WPA, Among Points Stressed
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—Despite studied evasion by leading officials of the Illinois State Federation of Labor of all vital questions facing the trade unions, widespread unrest among the rank and file from local all over the State is indicated by resolutions now being introduced at the Fifty-third State convention now being held in Belleville.

Among resolutions already in the hands of the resolutions committee are those demanding a referendum on a Labor Party, the 30-hour week, the union scale on W. P. A. work, against fascism, for the industrial form of unions, and others.

More than 600 delegates are present, making it the largest State convention held in more than twenty years. The opening session's routine was marked by a sudden speech from the mining delegate of Johnson City local who urged that the convention demand an immediate contract from the Lewis negotiations to include the 30-hour week, the six-day work, and a higher pay scale. V. A. Olander, State Secretary, shifted the motion into the resolutions committee.

The floor was later opened to discussion and action on the resolutions as convention is prepared to adjourn Friday or Saturday.

Thus far most of the time has been spent preparing for the final two days action. There is considerable discussion among the delegates on the unauthorized statement by R. Soderstrom, State President, to the press on the W. P. A., praising Roosevelt and urging "reliance on the President as a friend of labor."

Labor Party Move Blocked

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 12.—The motion for a Labor Party was railroad to defeat by officials of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in the closing session of the convention here last night. Louis Marciano, president of the State Federation, violated parliamentary procedure and refused to conduct a roll call vote. On a rising vote, which was not even counted, the motion of the resolutions committee against the Labor Party was declared carried. At least forty per cent of the delegates voted against the Resolutions Committee's report.

The Resolutions committee proposed that because of the opposition of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, the state convention has no right to endorse the Labor Party. The fight against this motion and for a Labor Party was led by O. Henry Grois, delegate from the Essex County Central Trades and Labor Council. Grois is chairman of the Essex County Labor Party.

Building Trades Back Out
Although the New Jersey state Building Trades Councils and eighteen city building trades councils had instructed their delegates to vote for a Labor Party, the leading building trades delegates violated the instruction and helped defeat the Labor Party resolution.

After the Resolution Committee

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Everyone Knew Danger, Says Writer, Asking Why They Died
moveable inside. There are north-east storm warnings flying, and at five o'clock the wind is blowing heavily and steadily from the north-east and they have hoisted the big red flag with a black square in the middle one over the other that mean a hurricane. The wind is rising hourly and the barometer is falling. All the people of the town are nailing up their houses.

You go down to the boat and wrap the lines with canvas where they will chafe when the surge starts, and believe that she has a good chance to ride it out if it comes from any direction but the north-west where the opening of the sub-basin is; provided no other boat smashes into you and sinks you. There is a boom boat seized by the Coast Guard tied next to you and you notice her stern lines are only

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CITES LEAGUE TALK WARNING OF WAR PERIL IN ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT

Small Nations Back England at League—Italy Increases Garrison on Malta
(By United Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Premier Benito Mussolini has sent a message of protest to Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, complaining against Litvinoff's speech before the League of Nations Council on Sept. 5, it was learned from Italian sources today.

On that date, Litvinoff charged Italy invited "this Council to declare its disinterestedness in this conflict (with Ethiopia) and its indifference to it and to pass it by sanctioning the freedom of action which is demanded by its government."

Then referring to Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's chief delegate, Litvinoff continued, "While basing his proposal on non-observance and violation of its international obligations by the other party to the conflict, he invites members of the Council to repudiate in their turn their international obligations and to disregard the Covenant on which in no little degree depends the whole edifice of international peace and the security of nations."

25 Will Face 'People's' Court

Anti-Nazis Warn
Utilizing every possible bit of bellyhoo raised at their Nuremberg Congress, Nazi leaders are initiating a new campaign of "trials" of anti-fascist leaders as a preliminary to the mid-October trial of Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, a cable received from the World Committee to Aid the Victims of Hitler Fascism by the Anti-Nazi Federation yesterday informed.

Twenty-five prominent anti-fascists of every political creed will be brought to trial within the next few days in Berlin. The trial will be highly publicized in the Nazi press.

Defeat for this new purge move was urged by Miss June Croll, secretary of the Anti-Nazi Federation of New York, in a statement issued by her from the Federation office at 188 West 23rd Street yesterday.

"Every anti-fascist is urged to write individual letters and secure organization resolutions to be sent to the People's Court in Berlin demanding the freedom of the 25 anti-fascists who face death, and of Ernst Thaelmann, Communist leader, who is definitely reported facing the death sentence in mid-October," Miss Croll said in announcing that the Anti-Nazi Federation would immediately launch a campaign among its affiliates to rouse public protest for the 25.

The State Department was asked to take steps immediately to stop the organization of Nazi Storm Troops in this country in a telegram sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday by June Croll, secretary of the Anti-Nazi Federation of New York.

The telegram, protesting the remarks of Walter Kappe, editor of the official organ of the Friends of New Germany, at a mass meeting Tuesday, follows:

"The Anti-Nazi Federation of New York requests that your department immediately take steps to stop the organization of Storm Troops in America, as reported by Walter Kappe, editor, official organ of the Friends of New Germany, at a mass meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 10, in Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street.

"Kappe stated 'what the Storm Troopers were in Germany, the Friends of New Germany intend to be in America.' Kappe threatened the personal safety of the Governor of Pennsylvania, stating, 'he will be dealt with when the day of reckoning comes.'

"We propose immediate action be taken to prevent organization of forces loyal to the Nazi government who threaten safety and liberty of American citizens and officials."

Plebiscite in Greece To Vote on Restoration
ATHENS, Sept. 12.—Monarchist forces in Greece under General George Kondylis rejoiced today at the government announcement that a national plebiscite will be held on Nov. 27 to pave the way for the restoration of the monarchy.

The plebiscite became a certainty when Premier Tsaldaris came out in its support two days ago.

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Retail Clerks Head Supports Ousted Aide

Denise Backs Nemser, Leader Who Used Racket Methods

R. D. Denise, Eastern representative of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, A. F. of L., is taking steps which would bring the Ladies Apparel Clerks Union back into the power of the Roman Nemser group of former officials, now under indictment for coercion.

These facts were revealed at a meeting which took place Tuesday night in Irving Plaza Hall.

The former union is now split up into two groups: one the former local 107, suspended when the officials were exposed as racketeers, and the other a group of former members who were organized into a new local by Robert Brown, appointed by Denise to clean up the unions.

Issued Chapter

Brown organized a group and applied to Denise for a charter in the A. F. of L. more than a month ago. At that time Denise accepted \$55 for the charter and told the new group they had the right to use the number 1125.

Shortly after this it was revealed through statements of the Nemser group that negotiations had been going on between them and Denise. When this was protested to Denise by the new Local 1125, he promised not to meet with the suspended group unless a committee representing Local 1125 was present.

Following this Denise began trying to get rid of Brown. First he offered him a job in Philadelphia and promised to guarantee him four months' wages if he would take the job. When Brown refused this job, Denise is reported to have attempted to take away the credentials he had previously given Brown.

Backs Nemser Forces

Tuesday night both the members of the new local and a committee of the suspended local were present. At this meeting Denise took the floor and declared that the charter was being withheld from Local 1125 pending a merger of the two groups. He then seconded a demand put forward by the Nemser group that only members of the former union be on the negotiations committee.

This about-face on the part of Denise is understood by the members of the new local to be a withdrawal of support from those forces bent on cleaning up the union.

So great has the protest against this action been that it is reported William Green, president of the A. F. of L. has stated in a wire to one of the protesters that he will order an investigation of the actions of Denise.

Pickets Mass Again In Minneapolis

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local conditions. The women were Mrs. Stella Thompson, struck in the mouth by a tear gas bomb, and the Keystone Workers Union, Un-Olson, who were shot.

At least twenty others—some of them from the crowd of 1,500 that watched the fighting but did not participate—were less seriously injured, largely by stones and bricks hurled by strikers.

The dead were Melvin Bjorklund, 21, shot through the chest by a police revolver bullet, and Eugene Casper, 18, who received a charge from a police shotgun in the chest.

Cops Shoot at Sight

A pitched battle lasted for almost a half hour in the four streets surrounding the block-square plant where workers have been on strike for two months. But for hours after the first by strikers threw bricks and stones from rooftops and doorways and police fired at anyone they saw.

For three hours it was impossible to approach within two blocks of the plant in the open without attracting police fire.

Women and girls fought in the ranks of the strikers, undaunted by tear gas and gunfire. Children were among them in the beginning, but retired when the fighting started.

What the first ambulances arrived there were more injured than they could care for. More ambulances were summoned. Women and children suffered from the low-hanging gas and occasionally one dropped.

Ship Radio Strike Holds Eleven Ships

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Ships scheduled to sail yesterday tied up at the docks failed. Due to the fact that the shipowners were forewarned, scabs were held in readiness and manned the outgoing vessels. The S. S. Casimo of the Puerto Rico Line, the Haiti of the Columbian Line, the H. R. Mallory of the Clyde-Mallory Line and the Robert E. Lee of the Eastern Steamship Company sailed with only a slight delay.

Scabs are being furnished primarily by the Mackey Radio and Telegraph Company. Union officials stated that as ships come in their operators will be called off and the reserve of scabs is greatly limited.

List Wage Demands

Ships still tied up are the Scanlon, Moore-MacCormick Line; Black Osprey, Black Diamond Line; Cascade, American Frigate Line; Colonial Line; City of Birmingham of the Savannah Line; Peter of the United Fruit.

The strikers are demanding the wage scale now prevailing on the Pacific Coast: \$185, \$135 and \$120 on Class A ships; \$150, \$135 and \$120 on Class B ships; and \$110 on Class C ships. These are passenger vessels, classified according to tonnage. The minimum being asked on freighters is \$115.

... and They Also Served!



Some of their buddies were killed on the fields of France as they fought for Wall Street's profits. Two were killed in Washington when Hoover broke up their bonus march with guns and gas. And several hundred of them were killed when a hurricane struck the shack village on the dangerous Florida Keys, where Roosevelt had sent them. This ghastly scene shows their bodies being cremated atop oil-soaked timbers.

Who Killed Vets? Asks Hemingway

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months, in the matter of casualties recorded during the building of the Florida East Coast Railway to Key West, when nearly a thousand men were killed by hurricanes. Can be classed as such a position. And ignorance has never been accepted as an excuse for murder or for manslaughter.

Why were nearly a thousand war veterans—many of them husky, hard-working and simply out of luck, but many of them close to the border of pathological cases, to live in frame shacks on the Florida Keys in hurricane months?

Why Not Evacuated?

Why were the men not evacuated on Sunday, or, at least, Monday morning, when it was known there was a possibility of a hurricane striking the keys and evacuation was their only possible protection?

Who advised against sending the train from Miami to evacuate the veterans until 4 o'clock on Monday so that they would be blown off the tracks before it ever reached the lower camps?

These are questions that someone else will have to answer, and answer satisfactorily, unless the clearing of Anicostia Flats is going to seem an act of kindness compared to the clearing of Upper and Lower Matecumbe.

When we reached Lower Matecumbe there were bodies floating in the bay. The brush was all brown as though autumn had come to these islands where there is no autumn but only a more dangerous summer, but that was because the leaves had all been blown away. There was two feet of sand over the highest part of the island where the sea had carried it and all the heavy bridge-building machines were on their sides.

Men Go With Embankment

The island looked like a abandoned bed of a river where the sea had swept it. The railroad embankment was gone and the men who had covered behind it and finally when the water came, clung to the rails, were all gone with it. You could find them face down and face up in the mangroves. The biggest bunch of the dead were in the tangled, always green but now brown, mangroves behind the tank cars and the water towers. They hung on there, in shelter, until the wind and the rising water carried them away. They didn't all let go at once but only when they could hold on no longer. Then further on you found them high in the trees where the water had swept them. You found them everywhere and in the sun all of them were beginning to be too big for their blue jeans and jackets that they could never fill when they were on the bum and hungry.

I'd know a lot of them at Jose Grunt's place and around the town when they would come in for pay drunk and some of them were smart; some had been on the bum since the Arbonne almost a year before last Christmas; some had wives and some couldn't remember; some were good guys and others put their pay checks in the Postal Savings and then came over to cadge in on the drinks when better men were drunk; some liked to fight and others liked to walk around the town; and they were all what you get after a war. But who sent them there to die?

Better Off?

They're better off, I can hear whoever sent them say, explaining to himself. What good were they? You can't account for accidents or acts of God. They were well-fed, well-housed, well-treated and, let us suppose, now they are well dead.

But I would like to make whoever sent them there carry just one out through the mangroves, or turn one over that lay in the sun along the fill or tie five together so they won't float out or smell that smell you thought you'd never smell again, with luck. But now you know there isn't any luck when rich bastards make a war. The lack of luck goes on until all who take part in it are gone.

So now you hold your nose, and you, you that put in the literary columns that you were staying in Miami to see a hurricane because you needed it in your next novel?

And now you were afraid you would not see one, you can go on reading the paper, and you'll get all you need for your next novel; but I would like to lead you by the seat of your well-worn-by-writing-to-the-literary-columns pants up to that bunch of mangroves where there is a woman, bloated big as a balloon and upside down and there's another face down in the brush next to her and explain to you they are two damned nice girls who ran a sandwich place and filling station and that where they are is their hard luck. And you could make a note of it for your next novel and how is your next novel coming, brother writer, comrade—?

L.L.D. Urges Aid To Struggle Waged In Terre Haute

Answering the call made by Max Schafer, vice president of the Terre Haute Central Labor Union, and secretary of the Terre Haute Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, the International Labor Defense announced today that it has called on all its districts and branches to render every possible assistance to the heroic struggle of the Terre Haute workers against fascist terror.

"Such assistance must take the form of bringing the issues of Terre Haute into every trade union, and into every organization of the working class and its friends," Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the I. L. D., said. "Secure the passage of resolutions against the fascist International Labor Defense, addressed to Major E. E. Weimar, Military Commandant, Terre Haute, and to Governor Paul V. McNutt, Indianapolis, Indiana."

"These resolutions should specifically call for the restoration of the constitutional rights of the people of Terre Haute, ending of martial law, the freedom of Powers Haggood, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and all others arrested in the fight against Terre Haute martial law."

"We call on the supporters of the I. L. D. to contribute funds to help the fight of the Terre Haute workers. These should be sent to the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill."

Morgan to Cash in On Van Sweringen Rail, Coal Empire

A new episode in the titanic struggle of giant monopolies to devour weaker organizations will soon be seen in New York when the great Van Sweringen holdings—composed of railroads, real estate and industrial enterprises—will be sold at auction by J. P. Morgan and Company.

The Denver and Rio Grande, the Missouri Pacific, the Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Texas and Pacific and International, Great Northern.

Under the auctioneer's hammer will pass control of hundreds of interlocking companies welded together in four huge holding companies—the Van Ness Company, Allegheny Corporation, the Van Sweringen Corporation and the Van Sweringen Company—by Oris P. and M. J. Van Sweringen who started a modest real estate business in the suburbs of Cleveland little over 20 years ago.

Labor Party Move Blocked

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report was carried, a delegate introduced a motion instructing the delegates to the coming national convention of the A. F. of L. to bring the proposed Labor Party to the national convention and to the national convention for a Labor Party at the convention. President Marciano did not even allow a vote on this motion and declared that the question would be taken by the state executive board.

After the executive delegates stated that the struggle for a Labor Party in New Jersey is just beginning and that a conference will be called shortly of unions favoring the Labor Party.

No Vote on Many Issues

Most of the important resolutions were not brought to a vote but were referred to the Executive Board. Resolutions killed in this manner included those for organization of the unorganized workers, particularly in basic industries, favoring industrial unions, for the Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2327).

A resolution was carried favoring boycott of the Olympic games in Germany, boycott of German goods and breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, as a protest against Nazi terror.

A motion was carried demanding the prevailing union wage on work relief projects. More than sixty individual delegates, as well as the convention as a whole, wired Roosevelt demanding opening of housing projects in New Jersey which have been held up.

In the elections, Charles Vigorito, militant leader of the Peterson drive, received 71 votes as a candidate for the Executive Board and another militant worker, A. Bruce of Newark carpenters Local 306 received 85 votes.

Relief Workers Strike Allentown Park Project; C.L.U. Supports Tie-Up

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALLEN TOWN, Pa., Sept. 12.—Four hundred workers on the \$150,000 Jordan Park relief project walked out on strike today demanding \$30 a week pay for workless days and the 20-hour week.

The strike, which has the full support of the Central Labor Union, is led by a united front of the Keystone Workers Union, Unemployed League and the Citizens Welfare League. Pickets are patrolling the project.

Moses-W.P.A. Battle Rages

Commissioner of Parks Robert Toss Epithets as Men Hunger

Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses and General Hugh S. Johnson, W. P. A. administrator for New York City, continued to spar yesterday in their unprincipled political fight. Meanwhile, more than a thousand needy workmen—who were hired by the General, called bums and fired by the Commissioner and promised jobs again by the General—continued to suffer with the pangs of hunger growing more acute.

The men under dispute have been put to work," said General Johnson, referring to the thousand men that Mr. Moses termed "bums" and refused to hire.

"That's the bunk," Moses shouted. "It isn't so."

Analls Johnson, Commissioner, at a press conference yesterday afternoon, disagreed with practically everything that the New Deal General said earlier in the day.

"Johnson agreed to supply 478 former relief workers," said General Johnson. "My understanding was that the foremen would arrive first and the men afterward. These people did not arrive."

"The emphasis is going to be on work as long as I'm around," he said. "No public official will be allowed to stay long in office unless he can produce results with the work."

Lions Get in Lick

While the battle was raging in Manhattan an anti-Moses blast was hurled from the Bronx. James J. Lyons, president of the Borough of the Borough of the Bronx, stated that he had inspected the projects and had found the men working hard and "really accomplishing something."

Howard Farmer, president of the Project Workers Union, which is growing rapidly on the big projects throughout the city, assailed both Mr. Moses and General Johnson, stating that both the Commissioner and the General were responsible for slowness of the projects in getting into motion and the delay of pay checks.

"Our union is mobilizing the workers to fight against the evil conditions on the jobs," said Farmer, and added that the union would press immediately for the establishment of a project to repair the clothes of needy workers such as announced on Wednesday by General Johnson.

This question is expected to be taken up at a meeting of the Floyd Bennett Field local of the union tonight at Central Hall, 196 State Street, Brooklyn.

U.T.W. Chiefs Meet On Woolen Strike In Massachusetts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—Representatives of the United Textile Workers of America will meet here tonight to set the date for a state-wide strike of 16,000 woolen and worsted workers, as a protest against refusal of manufacturers to recognize their collective bargaining rights. It was announced by Horace Riviere, U. T. W. vice-president, today.

Riviere said the meeting of the trade council was called to protect the rights of the workers "as provided by the Wagner-Connelly Law." He said that manufacturers had ignored the law, and refused to meet with the chosen representatives of the workers.

Riviere said that United States Senator Jesse Metcalf, president of the Wanauket Company, was a "shining example" of those who had ignored the Wagner Law. "No one should know better than Senator Metcalf the provisions of the Wagner-Connelly Law," Riviere said. "Yet his company has refused to meet the chosen representatives of the workers and has refused the workers any consideration."

Rubber Unions Ask Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

trade unions and crush the workers into slavery."

McClelland predicted the greatest tragedy of our age if the leaders of the A. F. of L. are unable to read the signs of the times. He pleaded for a strong united front of all labor against Fascism.

McClelland's address was the only one to receive prolonged applause and a rising vote of thanks.

Labor Party Issue Coming

At the afternoon session, Green is to present the charter and convention committees are to be set up.

The question of a Labor Party will come before the convention in a resolution presented by the Mohawk local and possibly by others. Other resolutions being introduced include demand for trade union democracy, and condemnation of war and racism, particularly the invasion of Ethiopia.

Delegates expect a bitter fight over the right to elect their own officials, adoption of a democratic constitution and industrial unionism, embracing all workers in the industry.

A strong possibility exists for a compromise, with Green permitting the convention to elect its officials while he appoints an advisor. The pension, in effect, agrees to such a move. In that event, Coleman Claherty, Green's representative in the rubber industry is mentioned as a possibility for advisor.

Claherty, in convention yesterday, stated that the Daily Worker correspondent would be barred from the executive sessions of the convention, because the Daily Worker has criticized him and other A. F. of L. officials.

Mooney Plea Sent To Street Railway Union Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—The national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employees has received a letter from Tom Mooney requesting funds for his appeal. Mooney stated that his appeal has the best chances of success now and requested that all locals be asked to aid the defense.

Among the principal framers of Tom Mooney was the Market Street, Railway of San Francisco, whose platform men Mooney was organizing. The letter was referred to the Resolutions Committee and their recommendations will come before the convention later.

A request for full support to the Omaha street car strike is expected to come before the convention. There has been little mention of the numerous street car strikes in the reports.

Mussolini Protests Litvinoff Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

trary to the provisions of the Covenant."

Repeats Concession Offer

Graeff then repeated the essence of Hoare's formulation yesterday at the League Assembly which, in effect, guaranteed economic concessions in Ethiopia to Mussolini but disavowed any direct or indirect invasion and complete political control. Recognizing that certain imperialist nations desired to expand for sources of raw materials, Graeff declared:

"But if the question is raised whether needs for expansion can be justified in a resort to force to obtain what a nation lacks, the reply must be a categorical: No! Even in these situations it is never permissible to employ force or violence to seize the national patrimony of others."

Same Position Expected by Spain

Both Graeff and van Zeeland had the full support of Richard I. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, who flatly stated that Italy's troop movements on the borders of Ethiopia had made the situation extremely grave. It is known that four other nations, Spain, Norway, Denmark and Finland, will also take the same position.

One of the most important developments in the whole situation today was the open reliance of Mussolini upon France as an ally against Great Britain. Premier Laval, of France and Sir Samuel Hoare and Anthony Eden for England held long consultations today on the whole situation. Laval is expected to deliver a speech tomorrow definitely stating his country's position.

State Department Terminates Trade Pact With Reich

(By United Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The State Department has informed Germany that on and after Oct. 15 the Reich will no longer be accorded the tariff concessions granted to other nations under reciprocal trade treaties negotiated by the United States on a most favored nation basis.

The action, it was said, was brought about by two distinct developments:

1—Germany's persistent and flagrant discrimination against American products and against American holders of German bonds and securities.

2—Germany's insistence that the most favored nation clause in the German-American commercial treaty be abrogated.

Germany served notice on the United States last Oct. 14 that she was terminating the most favored nation clause on one year's written notice as provided under the treaty. Subsequently a new commercial treaty was negotiated with the most favored nation clause omitted.

As a result, Germany is no longer entitled to the general tariff reductions provided under the reciprocal trade treaties. Such treaties are now in effect with Belgium, Sweden, and Haiti. A few of the Italian treaties that were imported from Germany but there are approximately 100 commodities affected by the Belgian and Swedish treaties which compete directly with German products.

Rumanian Peasants Led by Fascists, March on Capital

(By Associated Press)

BUCHAREST, Sept. 12.—Two strong reactionary groups in Rumania appear to be on the point of clashing for power as the National Peasant Party, led by Premier Petru Poni, taking advantage of the tremendous discontent of the peasantry has begun a march on the capital in an effort to oust Premier George Tataru's National Socialist government.

The Maniu faction is stressing its anti-Semitic program by demanding the removal of Mrs. Magda Lupescu, mistress of King Carol, from the Rumanian scene. Maniu has frequently declared himself in favor of "purely Christian defense" against Jewish influences at the palace, meaning Mrs. Lupescu.

The Rumanian fascists have always been extremely anti-Semitic on the model of the German fascists with whom they have close ties.

Gallup Workers Meet as Frame-up Trial Date Nears

(By Associated Press)

GALLUP, N. M., Sept. 12.—Defending vigilante and police forces in this city 75 workers attended a meeting here last Sunday in defiance of the fourteen Gallup defendants, ten of whom are threatened with death in a mass murder frame-up. The meeting was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

With the trial of the defendants set for Sept. 30 of District Judge James E. McChes of Roosevelt, N. M., local police and vigilantes are trying to intimidate defense witnesses, threatening to bar and fetter them if they remain in Gallup. Workers attempting to organize against widespread unemployment and hunger are similarly threatened.

Trial of the Gallup defendants will be held in Astar, a small vigilante-infested New Mexico village of about 800 persons. Judge McChes refused defense petition for a change of venue from Santa Fe County to Santa Fe County.

New Marxist Books Soon To Be Issued

Works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin Are on New List

MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—Numerous contributions to Marxism-Leninism, a history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and works of fiction by Soviet, English and American writers will shortly be published in English by the Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers here.

Among the classics of Marxism-Leninism to be published are "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question," by Joseph Stalin, "Poverty of Philosophy" and two volumes of selected works, by Karl Marx, and the complete publication of the 12 volumes of Lenin's selected works. The two volumes of Marx's selected writings, devoted mainly to philosophical studies, will also include the most important works of Frederick Engels on the subject.

A short history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be issued, written by a group of Soviet professors and edited by V. K. Kromin. Other volumes will be "Marxism and the National and Colonial Question" and a collection of all the main reports and speeches at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International.

The Cooperative Publishing Society will also publish B. Yassenski's novel "Man Changes His Skin" and 19 plays by Shakespeare edited by the famous Soviet literary critic, S. Dinamov, and illustrated, with photographs of the Soviet production of these plays.

Guild Leader San Francisco Labor Nominee

Mason Runs for Mayor on Ticket Named by Broad Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Redfern Mason, president of the San Francisco Newspaper Guild...

The Labor Ticket movement has received great impetus from the signature Labor Day parade in which 7,500 organized workers took part.

Mason's candidacy, along with the rest of the labor slate, is to be ratified at a conference at the Civic Auditorium on Sept. 22.

The candidates nominated by the conference included Herbert Mills, of the Sailors Union of the Pacific...

Among the organizations participating in the Labor Conference for the coming municipal election...

Confidence Wide Representative A crowd to five Mason outright for his Guild activities...

Gowan Will Address Philadelphia Writers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Sept. 12.—Emmet Gowan, author of "Southern Mother" will be the guest speaker at the Authors' Problems Conference...

The conference was called by the newly-formed Philadelphia Writers' Union...

WHAT'S ON Springfield, Mass.

United Workers Round of Springfield. Refreshments, sports and prominent speakers...

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker and 16th Anniversary of the Communist Party...

Cleveland, Ohio. Dance, Sept. 14, 8 P. M. at South Blvd. Hall, 307 N. Clair Ave.

Chicago, Ill. 16th Anniversary C.P. will be celebrated Sunday, Sept. 15...

New York. Musician's Union presents the Chicago Reporter Group...

Westark, N. J. A unique Party. Bands, drinks, fun. 8 P. M. at the Westark, Sept. 14...

MUSSOLINI SENDS PLANE TO CHIANG

The dictators of the world well know they have to hang together. That's the reason, undoubtedly, that Benito Mussolini of Italy sent his giant bombing plane to his fellow in arms...

Rally Planned By Anti-Nazis In Pittsburgh

Representative Dunn and Senator Davis Back Conference

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 12.—Electing an executive committee of fifteen from fifteen represented organizations...

Urges Olympic Boycott An explanation of the significance of preventing the International Olympic Games from being held in Germany in 1936...

Among the organizations participating in the Labor Conference for the coming municipal election...

Gowan Will Address Philadelphia Writers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Sept. 12.—Emmet Gowan, author of "Southern Mother" will be the guest speaker at the Authors' Problems Conference...

Teachers' Rank and File Group Flays Attempt to Split Union

The Rank and File group in the New York local of the Teachers Federation (A. F. of L.) has issued a statement condemning the splitting tactics of Dr. Linnville and Dr. Lefkowitz...

"The Left Wing Group denounces Lefkowitz's red scare tactics which has aided Hearst, declares that Lefkowitz's splitting attempts have blocked the fight against salary cuts and impeded the move to unionize all teachers."

"The Cleveland Convention of the American Federation of Teachers took a progressive stand when it rejected the demands of Dr. Lefkowitz and William Green..."

"Lefkowitz's Red-Baiting" "Red-baiting by Dr. Lefkowitz has played directly into the hands of the Hearsts, the Ives and other professional reactionaries throughout the country."

"The convention adopted splendid resolutions against war and fascism, for academic freedom, against Hearst, etc. To speak of the present Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers as a combination of 'radicals and reactionary office seekers' is to distort the truth."

"Effects of Splitting Tactics" "The teaching world is astounded at the spectacle of union officers attacking their national federation and their own Local 5 of the Teachers Union."

"RANK AND FILE GROUP IN THE TEACHERS UNION."

Anti-Soviet Note of U. S. Protested By Meta Berger

Meta Berger, widow of Victor Berger and head of a recent delegation which made a tour through the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union...

Shamokin Pickets Close Meat Shops In Fight on Prices

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 12.—The strike against the high cost of meat, led by the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living...

Cigar Makers Stoppage Wins Wage Rate Rise

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Rejecting attempts to force them to run five instead of four machines...

Districts, sections, units, send regular reports (at least once a week) to the Daily Worker on their activities in the \$60,000 drive!

Western Union Bars Protest Wire to Court

But Says It Will Accept Messages Addressed to Individual Judges

Another attempt to deprive the American people of their constitutional right of protest and petition was reported yesterday by the Committee to Support Southern Textile Organizations.

A telegram directed by the Committee to the Supreme Court of North Carolina demanding the freedom of the six textile workers in the Burlington Dynamite Frame-up case was refused by the Western Union.

The Committee was informed that "It is against the law to send such a message by wire to any court in the United States. However, it is permissible to send it to an individual judge, and the Western Union will be glad to be of service."

Down with imperialist war which profits the Miserable-Failed Labor of Women at Home

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—A delegation of ten, representing 75 locals of the Unemployment Councils with a membership of approximately 7,000 in Allegheny...

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—With imported thugs beating up and threatening known militants, local International Seamen's Union officials this week began their drive to put into effect Bill Green's expulsion order in hasty preparation to rid the union of militants...

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I. S. U. Throws Militants Out In Philadelphia

Thugs and Gunmen Are Brought in to Carry Out Expulsion Drive

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—With imported thugs beating up and threatening known militants, local International Seamen's Union officials this week began their drive to put into effect Bill Green's expulsion order in hasty preparation to rid the union of militants...

On Monday the I. S. U. hall was packed with ugly looking thugs whom none of the 400 seamen in port had even seen before. They railed through approval of wholesale expulsions of seamen in various locals for "distributing Communist literature."

Jake Traher, seaman, demanded that the cases be discussed, and added that the hall janitor, working for \$3 a week was scabbing on union members...

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Jobless Pick Delegates For Capital Meeting

Pittsburgh Councils, Miners' Locals Elect Their Representatives to File Demands with Hopkins—Philadelphia Speeds Plan for Sept. 28 Rally

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—A delegation of ten, representing 75 locals of the Unemployment Councils with a membership of approximately 7,000 in Allegheny...

When the relief board conference had ended, all the workers stormed up to the Mayor's office to demand an explanation of his recent advice to the City Council to "send all those on welfare to Mayview (city poorhouse)."

Unions Represented PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—A delegation representing several local unions will go to Washington to participate in the national conference and present demands for continuation of relief and union wages on all projects to Harry Hopkins and President Roosevelt over the week-end.

The Unemployment Councils, which have taken the initiative in calling this conference, appeals to all trade unions, workers' organizations, churches, lodges, clubs, etc., who have not yet been reached or who have not yet elected delegates...

From Library section of the coal fields, five delegates representing Unemployment Councils and U. M. W. A. locals, will go to Washington. Monday the Unemployment Councils, the Independent Unemployed Citizens League and the Independent Citizens League, sent delegations to the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board to present common demands drawn up in joint conference.

Committees from each organization were received separately by the board but each presented the following demands: 1) Shoes and clothing for school children...

2) Complete medical attention and hospitalization for all relief clients to be furnished by the board. 3) Milk for school children. 4) Stoves and bedding outfits against the approach of cold weather. 5) The board and unemployed organizations to conduct open hearings to refute charges of relief check' drunkenness by city officials and Mayor McNair.

Between 800 and 900 workers jammed the relief offices while the conferences were in progress, applauding the demands of spokesmen.

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Dunckel Bill Repeal Pushed In Kalamazoo

Is Part of State Drive for Referendum—City Conference Called

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 11.—The local committee of the Conference for the Protection of Civil Rights will hold a meeting here next Tuesday evening at 1010 S. Rose Street, to rally support for the state-wide campaign for repeal of the new Dunckel-Baldwin gas law and the older criminal syndicalist law, passed during the World War.

The conference has called upon all its member organizations and all opponents of fascist gas law to obtain signatures to a petition for a referendum vote on the law by the people of Michigan. Sixty thousand signatures are required under Michigan law.

Leaflets issued by the conference call the tremendous partial victory of the united front fight of trade unions, farmer, church, political and liberal groups in forcing a great modification in the bill actually passed over the original Dunckel-Baldwin Bill sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, the auto magnate, Hearst and the banker leaders of the American Legion.

The conference has its state headquarters at 12,885 Regent Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Rev. John H. Bollens is chairman.

Goldfrank to Speak At Chicago Meeting On the Soviet Union

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—Herbert Goldfrank, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will speak on the "Forces Behind the Campaign Against the Soviet Union" at a mass meeting in the Capitol Building, 8 o'clock tonight.

The meeting was called by the Friends of the Soviet Union to expose the attempts to disrupt the friendly relations between the American people and the Soviets.

20-50% DISCOUNT ON ALL BOOKS

Bookstore advertisement featuring various titles such as 'MOSCOW YANKEE', 'THE GOETHA PROGRAM', 'THE NATURE OF CAPITALIST CRISIS', and 'LENINISM'. Each book is displayed with its cover and price.

Begins Friday, Sept. 13th, Ends Saturday, Sept. 28th

- AMERICA FACES THE BARRICADES—Spivak \$1.95
ANTI-DUHRING—Frederick Engels \$1.52
A HISTORY OF FEUDALISM \$1.00
ARMED INTERVENTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Coates \$2.25
COMING STRUGGLE FOR POWER—Strachy \$1.05
CAPITAL—Vol. I, II or III—Marx \$1.95
DAWN OVER SAMARKAND—Kunitz \$1.49
FASCISM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION—Dutt \$3.95
LITERATURE AND DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM Strachy \$ 6.65
I CHANGE WORLDS—Anna L. Strong \$2.40
I LOVE—Avidenko \$ 8.50

- MANY OTHER SPECIALS
1. LETTERS TO KUGELMAN—Marx \$ 6.90
2. LENINISM AND EMPIRIC CRITICISM—Lenin \$1.95
3. THE NATURE OF CAPITALIST CRISIS—Strachy \$2.35
4. THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION—Stalin \$ 9.90
5. ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY—Engels \$ 4.40
6. POVERTY OF PHILOSOPHY—Marx \$1.00
7. PARTNERS IN PLUNDER—Shallerer \$1.95
8. THE SHADOW BEFORE—Bollin \$1.95
9. TOWARD SOVIET AMERICA—Foster \$ 5.50
10. TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD—Breed \$ 3.90
11. POLITICAL ECONOMY—Lentiler \$1.95
12. SUMMARY OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN \$1.00
13. OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (3 vols.) each \$1.00

Workers Book Shops advertisement listing various bookshops across different cities like New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Seattle, and Tacoma, with addresses and contact information.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

To those who would like to make it appear that all dictatorships are the same—who attack alike proletarian dictatorship and fascist dictatorship, let them stop awhile and think about the Nazi's latest affront of human rights and culture. Bernhard Rust, Commissioner for Culture (7) and Education (7) stated today that Jewish school children, from 6 to 14, must be out of German schools by Spring, 1936. "Special public schools, restricted to Jews, will be opened, however," says the dispatch. This is another step in the drive to make the Jews despised outcasts, upon whom to lay the blame for existing conditions, to divert the eyes of the German people from Nazi attacks on their living and cultural standards.

AFTER considering this latest contribution of the Nazis, let those who speak against the proletarian dictatorship, read about education in the Soviet Union. The culture and education of the Soviet Union includes no doctrine of superiority of one people above another. On the other hand, one of its tasks has been to break down all prejudice between the varied nationalities of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union prints more books now than publishers of the Christ days ever dreamed the people would read. The Soviet Union has pushed its cultural frontier into every nook and corner of its land. It sends teachers, doctors, nurses into far-off barely inhabited regions. The watchword of the Soviet Union is to raise the cultural level of all its people. There is no group too small for consideration in the Soviet scheme. The Soviet Union has almost entirely abolished illiteracy. There are classes for all. Adults are urged to study and read. The proletarian dictatorship is a dictatorship of the masses of the people. It is a dictatorship that takes every precaution necessary so that no one will interfere with the right of the Soviet masses to develop themselves to the highest possible degree.

AND in Nazi Germany, the great books of scientists and scholars were burned in a public demonstration. Scholars, scientists were driven out of the land. The Nazis called the people, not to give to society the best that was in them—but called them to bestiality, to prejudice. Science, history was warped and twisted to conform to "Aryanism." The Nazi leaders are pulling the German people back to the Dark Ages.

THE fascist dictatorship is a dictatorship of those whose benefit it is to keep the working-class brutalized in ignorance, antagonistic to every progressive idea or action. The proletarian dictatorship, being a dictatorship to safeguard and promote the highest possible life and culture of the masses of people, is democracy in the true sense of the word. On the one hand suppression—backwardness—on the other hand every opportunity for development. The German people have a tradition of heroic struggle for freedom and progress. It will be victorious. The dark days of Nazidom will one day be recalled only by the exhibition of such hideous relics as this decree debasing the Jews, in some German museum for students of pre-revolutionary history.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2398 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14. Size 12 takes 2 1/2 yards 64 inch fabric and 3/4 yard 36 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in color or black and white for each name 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 363 West 17th Street, New York City.

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

I.R.T. Company Union Offers Comic Relief in 'Red Scare'

By an I.R.T. Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A real sensation was created two weeks ago when a stoolpigeon was uncovered in the Transport Workers Union. The newspapers of New York blasted the story on their pages. Some of them carried the spy's picture. Editorials were written on the infamous Peter A. Engheben, informer and frame-up tool of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

From the daily press of New York the dramatic tale carried over to the out-of-town papers and the weeklies in the city. Even the Irish World, conservative to the extreme, offered its condemnation of Engheben and the institution which he symbolized and represented. There was unanimous praise for the Transport Workers Union for its role in unmasking these people and bringing to full daylight their deeds and the conditions which were known to exist but remained obscure in their secret service haunts.

One can imagine the effect on the I. R. T. employees and their union. It was an outstanding victory. It was a dramatic proof of previous contentions made by the union. The entire roll set-up of the transit trust and of all big business and industry was revealed to more light. As some workers expressed it, it was the union's capital in the fight between finance and labor in the transit field.

Comic Relief

As in any drama in life, there is always the comic relief. The comedy supplied in transit circles, however, is not an ordinary fun to be found in all human activities. It is of a special kind and comes almost exclusively from the "Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees," the company union on the I. R. T., and at its expense.

This "brotherhood" has been in existence for nineteen years. With various degrees of success it has maintained domination over the workers. It supplied scabs when the company needed them; it prepared the workers to submit "voluntarily" to wage reductions; it softened firings, suspensions and whatever else the wish of the masters at Wall Street happened to be. In short, it was and is a "pure," unadulterated, and simple company union. It behaved as such, was regarded as such and naturally was hated by the I.R.T. workers—for what it was worth.

Volumes could be written, and some day will be, on the "life and works" of this fustiest of company dominated outfits and its chief actors. But some of their recent doings cannot wait for the biographer and the historian. For everything that the "brotherhood" or any part of it does or says is becoming each day more provokingly funny.

Their latest "master stroke" is the circular to the employees, very appropriately mimeographed on yellow paper. The grammar, workmanship and contents are a real reflection of the characters who issue it. It must not be forgotten that among its leading lights are P. J. Connolly, notorious scab, Louis Sorricelle, the gangster, Floodgate, the "brave member of the Black Guard" who went over to Ireland to butcher the workers and peasants, the rum hound Mithael Hines, and a host of their hangers-on morons and boot-lickers. It is indeed a classic "institution."

This circular in question, is entitled "WARNING." It purports to prove that the Transport Workers Union is a Moscow plot to under-

The Ruling Claws by Redfield



"Take a peek at the factory on your way to the golf course, Himer—maybe some of the men are leaving."

It's Wonderful—Inspiration Is!

The little epic above is but one of the masterpieces that Redfield is going to turn out now that he is inspired by the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. There's absolutely no doubt about it—the best work Redfield has ever done is going to be done during the drive. So here's your chance! The highest contributor every day in Redfield's name gets an original "Ruling Claws!" How much are you sending in today?

Workers Pay for Boss Incompetence In the Postal Telegraph Company

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The Postal Telegraph is not suffering from the depression but from incompetent, untrained and extravagant management, which was recruited from foreign monopolistic fields such as the Telephone Company, U. S. Army and Navy and because of this executives were totally unqualified to successfully lead a competitive business, especially since their competitor, the Western Union was very much better established.

However, this lack of telegraph training did not hinder them from loading the Postal Telegraph with expensive executives having in the vicinity of a dozen or more Vice-Presidents, several General Managers, Superintendents, Group Managers and innumerable non-producers who get large incomes—very much larger than the actual producers and workers in the field. In addition, they imposed a bonded indebtedness of approximately forty-five million dollars on a business that does perhaps 23 per cent of the country's telegraph business.

The wages paid the Postal Telegraph operators are the most miserable paid to skilled labor. The company gives no consideration for ability and length of service. We see in our operating room the most competent mux operators moving the heavy files on the main circuits, for which they receive the minimum wage of \$65.21 a month, whereas junior and student operators, with little or no actual operating experience get the same rating.

Grumbling, discontent will get us nowhere. Unorganized and timid protests are totally ineffective. Individuals, if organized into a strong and closely integrated body, can defend the workers and force the company to terms. We suffer in comparison with less intensively trained, but better organized workers in other industries. We must conquer our defeatism and act.

Only by organizing into a union of our own choosing can we better our working conditions. Such a union now exists—the only union that has dared to be aggressive in behalf of the telegraph workers. It is our union, build it; it is yours. Join the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.

Districts, sections, units, send regular reports (at least once a week) to the Daily Worker of your activities in the \$60,000 drive! The Daily Worker will publish them.

Vermin and Filth Rampant In New York Post Office

By a Post Office Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I read with great interest the account of the petty and crooked politics rampant in the post office by the post office worker in your paper of last Friday, Sept. 6. What he wrote was true. I showed it to several workers in my station and they all liked it. Yet, to an outsider a post office job is a sinecure. A glance at the conditions under which a post office employee works will convince anyone that it is far from being such.

The unsanitary conditions in the New York Post Office are notorious and constitute a menace to health. Vermin and a host of their noxious insects flourish. The locker rooms are congested and dust one inch thick decorates the walls and lockers. The lockers are as old as Uncle Sam and are rusty. The ventilation and lighting system is very poor. The toilets are such filthy, stinking places that one is compelled to walk out immediately, unable to bear the pungent odor. The toilets are infested with crabs and many a worker is afflicted with this terrible parasite.

Flat feet is a frequent ailment among workers and it is due to standing many hours while boxing up letters. Round shoulders, curvature of the spine and many other malformations are accountable for the negligence of the department and the failure to install appropriate seats.

As if the conditions described above were not sufficient to cause discomfort and hardship among the

post office workers, the addition of bosses who constantly hound the men and speed them up makes their life more miserable.

When a worker dares to protest against these conditions he is given a five-day letter threatening him with dismissal. The charges are "bringing the department into disrepute." Such an incident occurred not long ago.

The various organizations have not made any effort in the past to bring these matters before the department and have the conditions remedied. The officials are merely interested in the collection of dues. The only way we can make these organizations take action is by taking active part in them and forcing our grievances on the floor.

NOTE

Every Friday the Daily Worker publishes letters from workers in the transportation and communication industries; railroad, marine, taxi, transit, traction, trucking, telegraph, telephone, post office, etc. The Daily Worker urges workers in these industries to write of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday.

Organizations Must Hasten Collections for 'Daily' Drive

From the Jewish Workers Clubs of New York has come the biggest organizational contribution on today's list.

The Lithuanian Workers group of Waterbury, Conn., is also represented.

It is noteworthy, however, that there is only one International Workers Order contribution on the whole list. (This is from Branch 14, of New York.)

Particularly in New York, but in practically every district, the I.W.O. is lagging badly in the drive.

The Cleveland District has made a special appeal to the I.W.O. to send delegates with a contribution of \$5 per branch to the mass meeting that is being held in Cleveland tonight at the Workers School, 1522 Prospect Ave.

Every workers' organization in the country should make all possible haste in raising money and sending it to the Daily Worker!

Received Sept. 11, 1935	\$ 581.11
Previously Received	10,265.33
Total to Date:	\$10,846.43
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)	1.00
Arne Graf, Worcester, Mass.	
Total to Date:	\$582.11
DISTRICT 2 (New York)	2.00
Sec. 4 Y.C.L.	0.18
Sec. 18	0.85
Sec. 14	0.75
Sec. 4 Unit 429	0.80
A. Friend	1.00
K. 20 (from a Shop)	0.50
Frank Lerner	0.90
Frank Workers Clubs City Comm.	11.25
Camp Michayev	2.00
Sec. 9 Unit Affair	20.00
Sec. 9	1.37
Sec. 9	0.25
M. Rosenberg	158.00
H. Altman, Shop Group	1.45
I.W.O. Br. 11	2.30
Sec. 4	37.25
John McCormack, N.Y.C.	1.00
Whistler's Camp, Springs Valley	2.50
Goldens Bridge Colony, Sec. 12	15.00

How the Working Class Pays for the Imperialist War Preparations

By H. BERT

In November, 1934, three serious explosions which resulted in many victims amongst the workers took place in the Siemens-Elmo works in Berlin, which are engaged in filling incendiary bombs.

On December 4, 1934, an explosion took place in the munitions works Pette in Magdeburg and eight working women were killed.

On April 30, 1935, four workers were killed by an explosion in the arsenal at Bourges in France.

On June 13, 1935, the horrible catastrophe in Reimsdorf (Germany) caused the deaths of 800 workers and injured over 1,000 others.

On June 21, 1935, a worker was killed in an accident at the Krupp works in Essen (Germany).

On July 5, 1935, six workers of the Siemens factory in Berlin were killed in an airplane crash. They had been compelled to serve as passengers on a new type of war plane during an experimental flight.

On July 24, 1935, two workers were killed in an explosion at the power factory in Obilivnoe (Yugoslavia) and eleven workers were injured.

On July 27, 1935, a terrible explosion took place in the munitions factory in Talsio (Italy). According to the official report sixty workers were killed and over a hundred injured. The real figures of the killed and injured are believed to be considerably greater.

"Accidents" and Disease

Explosions and other accidents are taking place more and more frequently in the munitions factories of the capitalist countries. The above list contains only those tragedies which were officially admitted. The real number of accidents and their victims is much higher.

Added to the actual accidents must be the tremendously increased number of cases of occupational disease, etc., owing to increased armament activities. The hands, faces and lungs of the workers are subjected to the deleterious effects of poisonous chemicals of all sorts, acids and gases. According to official fascist statistics the number of

workers reporting sick in the Krupp works in Essen increased by 72 per cent in 1934. This increase is nothing but a symptom of the deleterious effects of munitions works on the health of the workers engaged in all war industry factories. It is also an open secret that in many capitalist countries factory workers are compelled to offer themselves as experimental guinea-pigs to test the results of new murder-weapons, including the testing of gas-masks in sealed chambers filled with lethal gases, trial flights with new type planes in order to test the weight-carrying capacities of the motors, etc.

Sacrifices to Capitalism

The war being prepared and organized by the war-mongers and fascists of all capitalist countries, and in particular by the German and Italian fascists, will cost millions and millions of dead and wounded unless the international proletariat can prevent it by mass action. Already the number of victims sacrificed on the altar of capitalist profits by the armament manufacturers is increasing daily. Cynically and frankly they demand that the workers should be prepared to sacrifice their lives in the factories just as readily as on the field of battle. For instance, the fascist "Deutsche Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" writes on July 13, 1935:

"In time of war the death of a soldier on the field is the death of a hero, and in time of peace the death of the worker in the factory must be the highest sacrifice a human being can make."

Thus the slaughter of their workers is proclaimed by fascism as the natural right of the capitalist employers. No safety measures need prevent the "heroic" death of the workers in the factories.

This atmosphere in the munition factories, the dangerousness of the materials involved, the feverish driving methods in vogue (intense rationalization, piece-work, overtime, etc.) in order to keep ahead of the armament prepara-

tions of other countries, led to the previous series of catastrophes and they will lead to newer and still greater tragedies. It will be remembered that during the world war when all munition factories were working at top pressure, such catastrophes were still more frequent and still more terrible. Terrible though the explosions in Reimsdorf and Taino were, they will be nothing compared with the monstrous calamities which must occur when the armament race is intensified still further and when war actually breaks out demanding the straining of all energies in the production of munitions.

Improved Destruction

It is clear even to the laymen that in the coming war the capitalist states will introduce new and still more fearful weapons of destruction. It is equally clear that as they have never been effectively tried out their destructive capacities are as yet only inaccurately known and that even during their manufacture and testing in the work-shops, etc., catastrophes must occur. In addition, when once war breaks out the greater number of the skilled workers now engaged in the factories will be called up to fight at the front and their places will be taken by new, inexperienced and untrained workers, very often the wives of the men at the front. These women workers, compelled to go into the factories in order to live and feed their children will be slaughtered like flies in the factories and the same murderous weapons which will be killing their menfolk at the front.

The brown-shirted arm-chair heroes of fascism demand therefore not only the "heroic" death of the workers in the factories, but also that of the workers' wives. Another point which must not be forgotten is that those catastrophes which might be prevented by safety regulations, etc., are caused even more terribly by the sabotage acts, organized by all the belligerent powers within the territory of their

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

So many comrades have been coming in person to the offices of Health and Hygiene and the Medical Advisory Board, that the Board is forced to ask its friends for a greater amount of co-operation in that respect. In the future, all inquiries from the Board will have to be made by mail. There are no doctors on duty at the offices, nor is anyone there authorized to refer an inquirer for medical advice personally to a doctor.

Infantile Paralysis

J. H. of Tyngsboro, Mass., writes:— "Will you please advise me how infantile paralysis is spread. The disease is raging in Lowell, three miles from where I live. Is it possible that the disease will reach us? There are seventeen cases at present in Lowell, with three new cases reported yesterday. Will you please inform us how to prevent this disease from reaching young girls and boys?"

INFANTILE PARALYSIS is most probably spread like the ordinary cold, that is, by minute droplets of the secretions from the nose and mouth, transferred directly from one person to another in close proximity, that means, cough, talk, etc.

During the past epidemics it was found that quite a few cases occurred in places that are less thickly populated than the large cities. Of course, most cases occur where there are more people living close to one another. One must remember that even if someone has been in fairly close contact with a person that means the person will contract the disease. There is no reason to be unduly alarmed if there are a few cases in a neighboring community. The only method at our disposal for preventing the spread of paralysis is to keep away from as many people as possible. That is what is done to a certain extent when the schools are kept closed.

There is no injection as yet that is known to definitely protect a person from getting the disease. Even the newest vaccine being used in New York City is still an experiment.

WE ARE also asked whether blocks of camphor hung around the neck will prevent infantile paralysis.

These blocks of camphor are of no use in protecting against infantile paralysis when hung on the neck. This notion belongs to an era in medical practice hundreds of years ago when demons of disease were thought to be frightened off by the bad smells of camphor or garlic.

Removing Corns

M. S. of Woodridge, N. Y., writes:— "I would like to know how to rid myself of a corn."

CORNS are produced by irritation and pressure upon the skin of the toes by the shoes. The common variety is a hard thickened, calloused layer of skin producing pain and discomfort. A less common variety is the soft corn which is a thickening of the skin between the toes due to irritation and moisture. In most of these cases the metatarsal arch is flattened and often covered with thick calluses. As a result of the flattened arch, the toes are flexed or drawn in so that they are on a higher plane and thus impinge against the shoe. Tight, ill-fitted, short shoes are the most common cause of corns.

The treatment in these conditions depends on the size and number of corns present. When there are only one or two small corns present, apply the following medicine at night before going to sleep.

Salicyle acid—11.0.
Ficoid Cammabis—10.0.
Flexible Collodion o. s. ad—100.0.

In the morning protect the corn by means of small felt pads. Flexing and extending the toes so as to stretch the tendons should be practiced regularly. Orthopedic shoes with metatarsal arches inserted should be worn. If, after trying the above procedure, the corn still persists, surgical excision may be tried, or they can readily be cured by x-ray treatment.

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DAILY WORKER

30 EAST 13th ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WHAT worries all the rich racketeers of America these days is their taxes! Somebody has to pay for the depression; you can't keep twenty million unemployed alive without some sacrifice; and the fat boys don't see why they should be the ones to do it.

By their howls and wails, as expressed through their grass-rooted Republican conventions, their fake appeals for "Jeffersonian" democracy, their attacks on Roosevelt as a "Communist" with Moscow whiskers, you would really think they were a persecuted and pitiful group of outcasts.

These millionaires are down to their last yacht, and really make one's heart bleed for them. Most bourgeois American newspapers, magazines and book reviewers never give a damn about the fogging and age-long famine and degradation that the Russian peasant had to endure under the Czar. But how their social conscience and Christian piety is inflamed by sad stories of the suffering of the ex-Dukes and Duchesses of Russia. Any white guard emigre, caught red-handed in a foul sabotage plot by the Russian workers, and sent to jail, where he belongs, can write a book about his sufferings, and every Harry Hansen and Herschell Brickell will write rabid denunciations of his "oppressors."

The workers and farmers of America or Russia never win such passionate sympathy from them. In the same way, all those people who never have felt, in their class-hardened hearts, the slightest remorse over the horrible bread-line that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, become as indignant as Patrick Henry over the taxes on big fortunes.

Arise, ye millionaires of America! You have nothing to lose but your chains! Down with democracy and the people! They are about to destroy you! Are we men or mice? And what will become of widows and orphans if wealth is operated on, and relieved of some of its excess fat?

The millionaires are funny. They feel so righteous about their cause that they even think they can win the sympathy of the masses on the bread-line. They are going to organize the next Presidential campaign around this tax issue. It is funny, and it is also dangerous. This way fascism lies.

Literary Valet to the Rich

THE Saturday Evening Post, with a reputed circulation of three million, is one of the chief popular organs of the fascist-minded capitalists in this country. A man named Garett Garret is its main "economic expert." I have seen a portrait of this gentleman; he is bald, unsmiling, grim, abstracted, a Great Thinker with the mien of a Herbert Spencer, even though his stuff is printed next to the fiction of Hollywood gag writers and sob-stuff bluff.

Recently, the Great Man has turned his eagle gaze on this subject of taxation, and as you might expect, he is magnificently indignant over the plight of the millionaires.

He admits that fewer than two million Americans pay any income tax; which surely, ought to know that the great mass of Americans are earning below a living wage. But he doesn't draw this conclusion; Mr. Garret grows indignant only over the injustice done the small class whose literary valet he is.

"Shall a mere 3,000 persons in this country pay nearly half of the total income tax of America, while the great majority of people, the idlers, spendthrifts and unambitious, pay nothing?" he asks. "Is this democracy?"

Nobody can concoct a logical or truthful defense of capitalism any more, that the most undeveloped mind will not see through. Mr. Garret can't do it. But he tries. He falls back on the stalest of all gags: the great fortunes are the result of thrift and ambition, while poverty is the result of the shiftlessness of the general population.

And then he goes on to solemnly offer us the feeblest and stalest gag of all: if the wealth were re-divided, in a few years the rich and ambitious would have it all back again, and the poor would be poor again, the dumbbells!

Mr. Garret refuses to believe all the immense literature, such as Harvey O'Connor's book on Andy Mellon, or Matthew Josephson's book, "The Robber Barons," or Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes." These show how the wealth of America passed into a few hands—via the road, not of thrift and honest work, but swindling, political bribery, murder, exploitation, conniving. Wealth in America is something that goes not to workers, but to racketeers. Only a Mr. Garret can assure us he believes the contrary.

Wall Street Agent

SO THE rich are being soaked, are they? In the New Republic recently appeared an article, however, by Robert Jackson, counsel to the Internal Revenue Bureau. It is a study of the taxes from another angle, and its simple title is "The Rich Get Richer."

Mr. Jackson shows that the concentration of wealth is going on even under the depression. In 1925, the number of persons filing tax returns decreased from 1922 by almost four per cent. The total amount of income reported fell by 5 1/2 per cent.

Yet mark this: in spite of unemployment, bank failures, loss of exports, bankruptcies, and all the rest of the economic calamities that stayed out the rest of the nation, the number of persons who reported net taxable incomes of a million dollars or over more than doubled.

There were twenty persons who confessed to having more than a million dollar income in 1932; and in 1933 there were fifty such persons.

Remember, that these rich parasites have whole staffs of expensive shyster-lawyers to teach them how to beat this tax. Otto Kahn, J. P. Morgan and others admitted to a congressional committee two years ago that they had paid NO personal income tax for about five years.

If fifty confessed to a million dollar income, we can assume that there were hundreds more who managed to fake their reports.

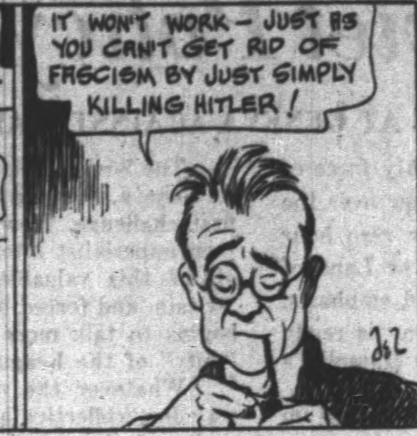
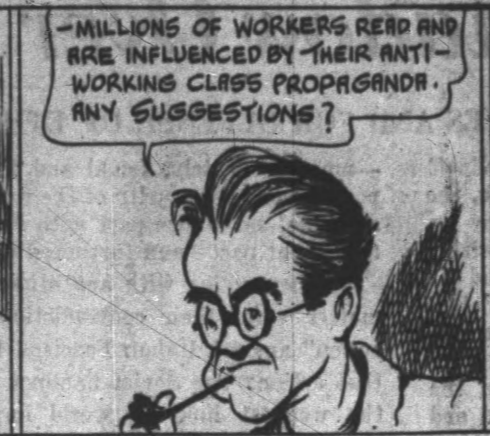
The rich are getting richer. And they are forming a militant group to fight taxes on their swollen wealth; They want what they call equality; that they should not be taxed any more than the man in the breadline. They hate Roosevelt, who is trying to save their damn wealth by making a few concessions. Capitalism in America is divided into two camps; and if you knew a little history, Mr. Garret, you would know that Roosevelt is not the agent of Moscow, but of Wall Street.

He is trying to save your masters from the effects of their own greed and stupidity, just as the liberal Millukov tried to save the Czar from the indignation of the people by concessions. But it can't be done; not while the great misers have any power left, and such thinkers as Mr. Garett Garret.

LITTLE LEFTY

The Ways and Means Committee!

by del



Creator of 'Kulak' Role in 'Peasants' Tells Experiences

By A. PETROV

(The writer of this article is the actor who gives such a remarkable performance in the role of Gerasim, the kulak, in PEASANTS, the splendid Soviet film now at the Cameo.)

I WAS faced with a difficult task—to exhibit the image of a kulak living before 1929-1934 who could succeed in having himself accepted as one of the best members of a great kolkhoz.

This clever, cunning enemy, behind the mask of a model shock-worker, plays upon the desire of some kolkhoz farmers to have their



A. Petrov, who plays the role of Gerasim, the kulak, in the Soviet film, "Peasants."

own private property and tries to destroy the kolkhoz from within.

The creation of this living figure, who is not at all theatrical or conventional, seemed to me an interesting task.

My work was made more difficult by my complete lack of experience in the cinema, as "Peasants" is the first motion picture in which I have appeared.

At first I thought I would work just as in a stage play, with the motion picture camera taking the place of the audience. But the "performance" began at the very outset, without the customary period of stage rehearsal.

This unusual situation immediately transformed the camera and the microphone into my "worst enemies," who looked on and listened while I was in the midst of creating my role and while I was still confused and ashamed because of the imperfection, as I thought it, of my work.

THERE followed six months of intense creative effort. The director, Friedrich Ermler, and his collective helped me to master the role for me new form of acting.

I ceased to be afraid of the apparatus, and from that moment on the "kulak, Gerasim Flitonich, became for me a figure outside of myself, with a characteristic appearance and expression.

We finished the picture, and when I looked at it on the screen, I, as a spectator, began to hate myself in this reincarnation, and I believe that millions of Soviet spectators join me in that sentiment.

There, on the screen, lives the enemy, in the flesh, raging fiercely against the success of Socialism.

It is not very pleasant to see oneself in such a role, but I am content, for the more I am hated, the more successfully have I shown the face of the enemy and consequently the more effectively have I, as a Soviet actor, aided the party and the vigilance of the workers and the kolkhoz farmers in their fight against these last kulak remnants that may still be in existence.

Why Connecticut Progressives Are Advocating a Labor Party

Thumbnail Sketches of Some Union Leaders at Convention

By JOSEPHINE DANZEL

THIRTY-SEVEN votes may not seem like much, but when they're polled by a Progressive running against a man who hasn't even had an opponent for years, it means something. It means that in the Connecticut State Federation of Labor a Progressive bloc is growing up, determined to smash the machine rule, and ready to support a Labor Party. Thirty-seven votes is what J. J. Fitzgerald polled when he ran against John Egan for the secretaryship of the Federation. Even greater success came for the Progressives when Moffat, candidate for the Presidency actually polled 96 votes as against 136 for the machine candidate. Now the Federation has put through a resolution calling for a referendum on the question of a Labor Party, the ballots to be sent out no later than November first.

Who are these Progressives—old timers in the labor movement and young workers only recently union members, tired of seeing the Connecticut Labor movement strangled by machine rule, fighting to build a Labor Party?

J. J. Fitzgerald. He is a fighter. Seven years ago his wife went blind from a brain tumor. He was told she wouldn't live. There were six small children. For years Fitzgerald came home after work and baked bread, mended clothes, made pants and dresses for the children. In the mornings before he went to work he had to do housework too, washing and cleaning.

All this time he worked at his trade of machinist. He has been in the Machinists Union since 1915. He and Egan, against whom Fitzgerald ran last week, were in the same union together in the old days. In the 1920 machinists' strike in Waterbury, Fitzgerald was the oldest union machinist. He was instrumental at the time in detecting a shortage of union funds. Now he is President of the Waterbury Central Labor Union.

Small, dark, knotty, of Irish extraction, Fitzgerald was born and has lived all his life in Connecticut. He's a Democrat, and he's behind the Labor Party. He helped start it in Waterbury before the State Labor Party was formed. He believes that a Labor Party will be a big step forward in labor organization.

George R. Moffat. A Yankee housepainter of Scotch extraction. He ran against Shea for the presidency of the Connecticut Federation, as a Progressive candidate. He has been in the Painters Union in Stamford, Connecticut, for over thirty years, been Business Agent for about eight years, and Secretary of the Stamford Building Trades Council for nearly five years. Now he has been working at his trade, in spite of the fact that he is a Business Agent, in order to lessen the financial burden on his union.

7:15—WEAF—Uncle Ezra—WOB—Young Orchestra—WJZ—Tony and Gus—WABC—May Day—Songs—7:30—WEAF—To Be Announced—WOB—Marilyn Duke, Songs—WJZ—Lum and Abner—7:45—WEAF—Front Downey, Tenor—WOB—Monte Page Drama—WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—WABC—Boake Carter, Commentaries—8:00—WEAF—Bourdon Orch.—WOB—Lons Ranger—Sketch—WJZ—Tress Rich—Dramatic—WABC—Dance Orch.—Virginia Verrill, Soprano; Christopher Morley, Narrator—8:15—WJZ—Lucille Manners, Soprano—8:30—WOB—Ed. Brown, Violin



Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, delegate to the convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor gave no assistance to the program of the progressive forces, and in his speech failed to say so much as a word about a Labor Party, which was the main issue at the Convention.

For 25 years Moffat has been a member of the Socialist Party. He is ready to support a Labor Party if the majority of the progressives in the state want it. It might put things over, like the Lundeen Bill, which Moffat thinks is a splendid piece of advanced legislation.

Paul Tambone. An older old timer. Unlike Moffat, whose ancestors came to this country in 1832, Tambone landed 31 years ago from Italy. He has been a barber in Danbury, and in the Barbers International of America ever since. Now he is president of the State Barbers Association, and first vice-president of the Danbury Central Labor Union. He is short, wears glasses, and speaks with fire.

He wants a Labor Party, and will give it his full support and services, provided the labor movement wants it. Tambone was Secretary of the Resolutions Committee in the June thirtieth Conference for a Labor Party in Hartford. Now he's on the referendum committee, in charge of conducting the referendum to determine Labor Party sentiment in Connecticut. He used to be a Republican, and he is bitterly opposed to the fascists.

Millie Callendo. Millie Callendo was there, a needle trades worker from New Haven, in the Journeymen Tailors of America, two years, and now his financial secretary. Young, pretty, dark, and determined, she was her Union delegate to the Continuation Conference for a Labor Party held recently in New London. She used to be a Democrat.

Solomon Alperowitz. Solomon Alperowitz came to this country from England thirty three years ago. He has been in the same union for 20 years, the American Association of Street and Electric Rail-

Labor Party Sentiment Strong Despite Present Affiliations

way Employees of America, its president for six years, and is now secretary of the Connecticut Joint Board of the Union. The New Haven local, of which he is president, has one of the finest agreements for the transfer of touring employees to bus jobs in the country, and Alperowitz expects it will be used in the Detroit Conference of the Union as a model. He's in favor of a Labor Party because it could get the sort of working class legislation that the old capitalist parties, Republican and Democrat, would never concede. He has no party affiliations, though he used to be a Socialist.

Alexander Dreissens. Small, active, his face thin and scarred, smoking a cigar. Alexander Dreissens was another old-timer at the convention. He has been a Socialist since he was fifteen years old. For thirty-five years he has been in the Cigar Makers Union in New Haven, which is a 100 per cent union town. He is president of Local 39, and an active member of the New Haven Trades Council. He came over from Antwerp, Belgium, when he was four, and has lived in New Haven ever since.

He is behind a Labor Party, because it is a break from the two old parties, and because it will be able to get some working class legislation put through. Also, it will get some of the politicians out of the labor movement.

G. E. Leonard. Young, slight, blond G. E. Leonard's ancestors came over on the Mayflower. He used to be a Republican, and he's been in the Mayflower Union for a year, though he's been a machinist for nearly a dozen. Now he's Secretary of the Connecticut State Committee for a Labor Party, a Delegate to the Central Labor Union in Hartford, and a member of eleven committees. He's behind the Labor Party a hundred per cent.

Ovilia Roberts. Ovilia Roberts, of French Canadian descent, short, stocky, dark, was another Progressive. He's running in Norwich on a Labor Party ticket, an officer of the Connecticut Textile Conference, vice-president of Local 1972 of the U.T.W., and a delegate to the state Labor Party Conference. He's been in the Trade Union movement for nearly thirty years ever since he was fifteen years old. He was active in the textile strike in 1934. After it was over, when 300 workers were discriminated against in Taftville, he grew disillusioned with his old party, the Democratic, and turned to the Labor Party. He thinks it would break political racketeering, clean up the graft in state politics.

These are only a few of the outstanding Progressives at the Conference, but they form a cross section of the sort of trade unionists through with the old parties, experienced and trusted in the labor movement, who are ready to back a Connecticut Labor Party.

TUNING IN

Station WHEW—8:30-8:45 P. M.—Poets of Today—Stuart Davis, prominent American painter, will speak in defense of artists and writers on relief, now being disbanded in the Hearst press. Mike Pell, author of "S. S. Utah," will read his poem, "China."

WJZ—Nichols Orchestra; Ruth Etting, Songs; WABC—Stevens Orchestra; 8:00—WOB—Loyan Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Violetta Soriano, Soprano; WOB—Tommy McLaughlin, Songs; WJZ—Opera—The Love

10:30—WEAF—Dramatic Sketch—WOB—Variety Musicale—WJZ—To Be Announced—WABC—Humber Orch.—10:30—WEAF—Al Pearce's Gang—WOB—Variety Musicale—WJZ—Meat'n'House—Sketch; Music—WABC—March of Time—Drama—10:45—WABC—Jerry Cooper, Baritone—11:00—WEAF—Talk—George R. Holmes, Chief, Washington Bureau, WABC—Walt Whitman, Musicale—WJZ—Cynthia Lamour, Soprano—WABC—Hoff Orchestra—11:15—WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ—WJZ—Negro Male Quartet—11:30—WEAF—Lala Orchestra

On a Recent Book Review in the N. Y. Times

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a letter sent to the editor of the New York Times by Hy Kravitz of the Labor Research Association, a copy of which has been sent to both John Chamberlain, "Times" book reviewer, and the Daily Worker. A review by Kravitz of "Freedom of the Press" will appear on the feature page in an early issue.

Editor, New York Times, New York City.

I have just concluded reading George Selig's "Freedom of the Press" and also John Chamberlain's review of this book in today's "Times." It seems to me that Mr. Chamberlain is less than honest in his review, for all his apparent frankness.

1. Your reviewer asks: "Is it wrong for an electric light company to buy a newspaper and advocate private ownership of utility

ties? Perhaps. But then it would seem equally wrong for a trade union to subsidize a publication to advocate public ownership." This is hardly a fair parallel, for the trade union paper frankly proclaims that it is an organ published in the interests of labor. However, the newspaper that claims to be the "voice of the people" representing the "people's welfare" but accepts public utility proposals run as editorials and news, as is the case with many newspapers, according to the voluminous reports of the Federal Trade Commission (quoted by Mr. Selig), frankly is deceiving its readers.

Nor is Chamberlain honest in contrasting the fact that "the public utilities spent thousands to get their propagandistic versions over in the newspapers" with the counter-propaganda of The Nation and The New Republic, which liberal magazines have a combined circulation of considerably less than 100,000 as against daily newspaper

circulation of millions! Moreover, the press' almost daily barrage is much more effective than the occasional counter-exposures of the liberal weeklies.

2. According to your reviewer, "Will Irwin and Upton Sinclair have had publishers to print their 'exposés' of the press, which, allegedly, proves that there exists freedom of the press. In the case of Sinclair's 'Brass Check,' at least, this is untrue. He was forced to publish it himself; paid advertisements of the book were refused (as in the New York Times); and the book was generally boycotted by the influential papers. Nor does Mr. Chamberlain answer Sinclair's charge (repeated by Selig) that the New York Times gave liberal space to Professor James Melvin Lee's 'refutation' of Sinclair's book (which it had previously ignored), but did not publish Sinclair's reply.

3. Nor is it freedom of the press, as Chamberlain asserts, when the Daily Worker, Common Sense and

other liberal and radical papers are allowed to answer Hearst's red scares. Hearst papers happen to have a daily circulation of over four million. But the others?

4. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain is in general and often violent disagreement with the "Times' Rome correspondent (Arnaldo Cortesi) and with some of the "Times' editorials on labor," and that his column "has been freely permitted to express contrary opinion," is cited as an example of freedom of the press.

Your reviewer may occasionally disagree with the "Times" policy in general, but I challenge him to produce an instance where he has specifically criticized contents of the "Times" in his column. Mr. Selig proves that the "Times" Mr. Cortesi has been nothing more nor less than an apologist for Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy in his year of reporting Rome in that paper. Cortesi has been permitted to build up his side of the case for many years

and the cumulative effect of his dispatches on readers of the "Times" can scarcely offset occasional hard words against Italy (but not Cortesi's dispatches) by individual "Times" writers in its columns.

5. Mr. Selig charges and proves that the press in the United States is, on the whole, not free as it asserts. And Mr. Chamberlain's answer—very weak as best—as that "the best guarantee of a free press would be to foster the multiplication of frankly partisan journals of opinion." This suggestion of a future course of action is an admission that the charges against the press of today and yesterday are true, and an admission that only journals of opinion, and not the press, can be free.

No. Mr. Chamberlain has not even begun to answer Selig's documented charges against the press in general, and his chapter on the Times, in particular. Sincerely yours, HY KRAVITZ.

Questions and Answers

England and Ethiopia

Question: What is back of England's opposition to Mussolini's imperialist schemes in Ethiopia? C. N.

Answer: It should be remembered that in 1906, England, France and Italy signed a robbers' agreement which divided up Ethiopia into three spheres of influence under the domination of the respective imperialist powers. These parts of Ethiopia were to be grabbed whenever the opportunity presented itself.

As long as the British imperialists thought that Mussolini was only after his share of the booty, they supported his war schemes. But when Italian fascism announced that it would not be satisfied with anything less than the whole of Ethiopia, the English government became alarmed and began to oppose Mussolini's designs.

The British imperialists saw that once Mussolini was entrenched in Ethiopia, he would dominate their important Egyptian holdings as well as their sea route to their Asiatic possessions. This changed the picture. The English government could not afford to let this challenge to their creaking empire go unchallenged. If Mussolini were to succeed, his next step might be to gobble up the British colonies in Africa.

There are other reasons for England's present hostility to Mussolini. There is a strong bond of sympathy between all the colonial peoples of Africa, and in fact throughout the entire world, with the determined effort of the Ethiopian people to maintain their independence in the face of the imperialist invasion of Mussolini. The British government is afraid that the invasion of Ethiopia may result in colonial uprisings in Africa which would endanger the whole present setup. And then the failure of Mussolini in Ethiopia would no doubt set off a revolutionary explosion in Italy itself, which would shake all of capitalistic Europe.

The reactionary British government for purely selfish reasons is thus opposing the predatory aims of Mussolini. It is trying to buy him off by offering minor concessions at the expense of Ethiopia. In this way it hopes to stave off the European war, and line up Mussolini in the anti-Soviet front which English imperialism has been busy forging, especially in the past two years.

Short Wave Radio

Reader Comment

A short wave listener in New York City writes: "RV55 comes in, as you stated, very poor if at all, but RNE at 25 metres radiates very clear with good loud speaker volume and considerable fading but with absolutely no static at all. In August this station was on the air every day, as early as 11:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. E. S. T. A feature of these programs from RNE is the striking of the midnight bell from some tower in Moscow, followed by the 'Internationale,' sung and played by the band. This 'midnight' bit, is heard here at 5:00 p. m. E. S. T.

'My receiver is a 'Comet Pro.' The antenna is a single solid copper wire 175 feet long; this answers for wave lengths between 15 and 30 metres. For waves from 31 to 92 metres I find that a 75 foot antenna is ideal. I have also found that a .0005 variable condenser in series with the antenna lead-in improves the pick up."

S. H. of Brooklyn wants advice on radio as a career. His letter has been answered by mail but since this is a very common request, I want to say now that the radio industry, in common with industry as a whole, is in a pretty sorry state. Half of the radio workers are employed only part time and the other half are totally unemployed. Every one in this line, from the man who solders two wires together, to the engineer in charge of highly technical experimental work, is paid ridiculously inadequate wages. The radio unions are still too weak to enforce their demands for decent wages; but if you want to take up radio as a life work and help in the fight for better conditions, we will be glad to help in any way possible.

L. C. K. writes a fine long letter with several suggestions for this column. . . . Instructions on how to build an antenna that can be tuned to the Soviet stations. . . . How to build a short wave converter that would insure fair reception of these stations. . . . If you think such a device is practicable, (P. S. I don't) . . . Instructions on how to build short wave sets, both earphone and loud-speaker sets that will bring in the Soviet programs, with and without band spread. . . . An unbiased discussion of the merit of the new all metal tubes, and last . . . Get a radio supply house to supply antenna kits, radio parts, kits and sets that come up to your specifications. This material to be offered through this column at a discount to your readers or a royalty to the Daily Worker, either in cash or in advertising (an old capitalist custom) perhaps both. . . .

I think that this is a swell idea and if enough of the readers of this column really want more technical material, I see no reason why we can't have it.

A Man Who Counts!

We found Del walking up and down the corridor today muttering strange figures. We say strange, because they were big ones. "It's the Business Office influence," Del said, with a calculating look. "They tell me that now that I am giving an original Little Lefty drawing strip every day to the contributor who sends in the highest sum in Lefty's name to the \$90,000 drive, hundreds of dollars are going to be rolling in soon . . . Who can doubt it? An original Little Lefty drawing is one of the most valuable pieces of revolutionary art! Today ought to be a big day for Del. Send in your contributions, comrades!"

International Literature No. 5

Featuring: ERNEST HEMINGWAY: A TRAGEDY OF CRAFTSMANSHIP; by J. Kashken; MEI LAN-FANG AND THE CHINESE THEATRE; by Serge Eisenstein; LENIN ON ART; by A. V. Lunacharski, etc. Monthly, 25 cents. Distributed by INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Force of Soviet Policy Casts Shadow Over Mussolini's War Plans

LITVINOFF'S SPEECH AT GENEVA AGAINST ITALY'S AGGRESSIVE MOVES AND FOR DEFENSE OF ETHIOPIA THROWS FASCIST DICTATOR INTO A RAGE

MUSSOLINI is in a furious rage. The mighty force of the Soviet peace policy has cast its shadow over the Fascist war plans against Ethiopia. As the zero hour draws nearer, the decisive effectiveness of the Land of Socialism asserts itself with more power and emphasis. On the borders of Ethiopia, the Fascist Army is ready for the attack. Italy has been dragged into Mussolini's war machine.

And yet when the Italian troops are being moved up to the "front," signs of more vigorous action for sanctions, for a last shred of hope for peace action, begin to show themselves at Geneva.

The Soviet Union, by the speech of Maxim Litvinoff at Geneva, sounded the first note, the first warning, the first challenge. Now British imperialism, goaded by its own imperialist interests, its fear of Mussolini's seizing all of this valuable booty in the hunting ground of Britain, and forced by growing pressure of British labor, begins to talk more vigorously of "sanctions" and the "duty" of the League of Nations.

Whatever the motives, Britain's actions open the way for "collective action for peace"—oh, slandered and maligned phrase when first uttered by the Soviet Union.

The chief obstacle to sanctions, but one which gives Mussolini the jitters for fear of its constancy, is France

—more accurately, Laval and his clique ruling France now. When the security of the world and peace demanded a mutual assistance pact with France, the Soviet Union made that pact—and furthered the cause of peace.

When action with any other imperialist powers, no matter what their contradictions, demands "collective action" against Italian Fascism, the Soviet Union takes that action. The Soviet hammer blows strike always at the weakest links of world imperialism and for the strongest bulwarks of peace.

Can we wonder then that Mussolini emits a loud and ranting howl? Mussolini can hear in the move for

sanctions for collective action, not the voice of Sir Samuel Hoare, but primarily the force of 170,000,000 people in the Land of Socialism inspiring the toiling and colonial masses throughout the world.

So let Mussolini pick Litvinoff's speech out for singular protest. Let the Fascist dogs—whether Mussolini or Nazi—bark and tear at the powerful defender of peace, the U.S.S.R.

The truth is becoming more obvious to confound the enemies of the workers' fatherland and to inspire all those honestly fighting for peace. Forward to unity of action to preserve peace and for the defense of Ethiopia!

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Minneapolis

TWO workers lie dead today in Minneapolis—two more are dying—after a sudden police attack upon the picket line at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works.

This news will arouse people throughout the country—especially since it is widely known that not only is Minnesota headed by a Farmer-Labor governor, but that Minneapolis itself has a Farmer-Labor administration.

When Mayor Latimer was elected several months ago, it was mainly because the workers believed that a Farmer-Labor administration would put an end to the bloody reign of the old Police Chief Johannes.

The rank and file of the Farmer-Labor Party will certainly not countenance such betrayals by the men it trusted. Meanwhile the Minneapolis strikers must receive the support of organized labor everywhere.

End police terror in Minneapolis!

The Radio Operators' Strike

SEAGOING wireless operators who have a long established reputation for courage and adherence to orders yesterday lived up to this reputation by their excellent response to the strike call of the American Radio Telegraphists Association.

That they are well on their way to victory was shown by the agreement reached with the Radiomarine Corporation which supplies approximately 75 per cent of the wireless personnel on the Atlantic Coast.

Victory for the operators will be a long step towards gaining better conditions for the workers in other marine crafts, particularly for the seamen whose agreement expires in January. Not a ship manned with scab operators must leave the docks! Seamen and longshoremen, support the struggle of the wireless operators!

At the same time it is necessary that the unions of seamen and longshoremen strike a blow on their own behalf. Now is the time to strike those lines which refuse to deal with union labor. Now is the time to tie up the notoriously labor-hating United Fruit Company!

For Real Insurance

WILLIAM GREEN and his followers are using various means of cloaking their refusal to accede to the demands of the A. F. of L. membership that a campaign for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827) be carried out. One method is to fool the workers into the belief that such laws as the Byrnes-Killgrew law in New York State are "unemployment insurance" laws.

Dr. A. Lefkowitz, a lieutenant of of

Gov. Allen Now 'Owns' State

(Continued from Page 1)

don machinery and the armed force of an empire that Long carved out of a sovereign state before he was assassinated.

He presides over virtually all State boards that administer bond, tax and budget affairs.

He may call out the National Guard at his pleasure, and no court may call him to account.

Until the 1936 elections, Governor Allen will fill every vacancy in public office by appointment, since one of Long's laws disfranchised everyone this year to arrange a change in the registration system.

Controls Felling, Police
 When the next elections come

Green, who is now trying to split the teachers' union, attacks the left wing elements among the teachers because they fought against this bill. He said in the New Leader last week that the progressive teachers wanted "to pit the union against organized labor by having it line up with the Communist Party and Manufacturers Association against the Byrnes-Killgrew Unemployment Insurance Bill."

Lefkowitz deliberately deceives his members when he hides the fact that THE BYRNES-KILLGREW LAW HAS AN ANTI-STRIKE LAW WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST STRIKERS. The Byrnes-Killgrew law denies unemployment insurance to all totally unemployed. This law has a maximum benefit of \$15 a week for only sixteen weeks a year at most. No one gets any benefit until March 1, 1938. No one gets any benefit unless he has worked during the preceding year.

The Byrnes-Killgrew law is not unemployment insurance.

Such labor leaders as Green, Lefkowitz and George Meany, in backing such anti-labor bills, are really trying to sabotage the movement for passage of real unemployment insurance.

At the national convention of the A. F. of L., which begins Oct. 7 in Atlantic City, vote for H. R. 2827, the only real unemployment insurance bill.

Demand that your delegates fight for the passage of this bill, which takes care of totally unemployed workers.

Hemingway

"WHO sent them down to the Florida Keys and left them there in hurricane months? Who is responsible for their deaths?"

Ernest Hemingway, famous and highly talented bourgeois author, asks these questions in an account of the Florida hurricane with its toll of veterans' lives.

Hemingway visited the Florida Keys immediately after the storm and wrote the vivid story which appears in today's Daily Worker and in this week's New Masses.

Hemingway has long been criticized by left-wing critics for the way in which he has successfully avoided, in his writings, the every-day realities that face the masses of people.

For this reason, especially, the Daily Worker greets this article by Hemingway, and hopes that the Florida hurricane may serve to sweep him definitely into the ranks of revolutionary writers.

The Drive

IN THE present financial drive of the Daily Worker, the New York branches of the International Workers Order have a quota of \$5,000.

The drive has been in progress for six weeks. But less than \$100 has been received from the I.W.O.

Repeated appeals from the Daily Worker have not brought the desired results.

Is it possible that the membership of the I.W.O. is not responsive to the Daily Worker appeals?

We ask every branch to take up the question at its meeting tonight. We do not believe that the I.W.O. wants to fail in supporting the Daily Worker.

We would like an answer to our question in the form of a whopping big contribution from the I.W.O. immediately!

around, the Governor will name every commissioner to serve at the polls and every watcher.

General L. F. Guerre, head of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification which operates the State police system, is an appointee of Governor Allen. The Governor may remove him at any time. He may also increase General Guerre's forces into an unlimited army.

Governor Allen, through General Guerre, also controls deputy sheriffs in all large cities.

He appoints the State Advisory Board that passes on all public works. No city, parish or state agency may use money or credit, float a bond issue or accept a grant, even from the Federal Government, for a public project without this board's consent. Long intended to use the board to keep federal funds out of the state.

Controls State Capital
 In addition to his other powers, the Governor presides over, but

does not necessarily control the state budget commission, through which Long politicized the school system, with power to oust any school teacher from his or her job.

East Baton Rouge Parish, home of the capital city, is in the Governor's power. He appoints half the 26 parish police jurors, who correspond to county commissioners in other states.

Chosen by Long for his loyalty as a successor to the Governor's chair, Allen showed little enthusiasm over his job and was content to let Long dominate it. He submitted without complaint to the newspapers' epithet "Puppet," and never discussed politics for publication, for fear of displeasing Long.

Districts, sections, units, send regular reports (at least once a week) to the Daily Worker of your activities in the \$60,000 drive! The Daily Worker will publish them.

Party Life
 BY CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Unit Bureau Doesn't Plan Poor Work Results
 Is This a Picture of Your Unit?

"DOES the bureau of your unit meet?" The answer to this question was given in the procedure of the unit meeting. The agenda was made up of seven points, with no definite proposals on any point, merely abstract discussion and strenuous endeavors to place the tasks on the shoulders of one or more comrades.

For example, the raising of finances for the District Training School. In the District we issued lists, but for this particular unit it was the sixth list, and they hadn't even started with the first. It was suggested that each comrade present has at least one person who is a sympathizer, with a few friends, so why not involve them in this work, holding the Party members responsible. The result was that all of the members "discovered" that there was one person whom they could involve in this phase of work.

"WE MUST build the Daily Worker route," said the unit organizer. All agreed, but the look on the faces of the comrades was plain—HOW? No, they don't have Red Sundays, because they can't agree on a Sunday when all the members can go out at once. Nor do they have open air meetings (two months of summer gone). Yes, we distribute free copies of the "Daily" WHEN? Oh, two or three months ago. It was then suggested that every Sunday two comrades should go out and take certain blocks, and give away papers, and that during the week the Daily Worker agent and one of the comrades visit these blocks for readers. Also, in that territory, the unit should start to hold open air meetings on a regular night.

"That the Daily Worker is an organizer and builder of the Party everyone will heartily agree. But how to utilize it effectively? This unit has 16 Daily Worker readers, but a real drive to get these workers into the Party was merely mentioned. We proposed that the unit carry out the following: talk to spur recruiting: Assign comrades and the Daily Worker agent to visit all of the readers that are non-Party, inviting them to an open-air meeting. Second, since there were seven at the meeting, each comrade to take one of the absent members (15 on record) as his particular assignment and bring him to the next meeting, that each member shall fulfill the slogan of the District (every member get a member).

LASTLY on the youth question, a young woman comrade was immediately proposed. The older Party comrades insisted that this comrade take it despite the fact that she correctly pointed out that certain things made it impossible. A slightly older comrade was then given the task, and the unit organizer was passing on to the next point, making no effort to find out just how this comrade was going to carry out this task. The District representative then made the suggestion that because in this unit territory at one time, there was a Y. C. L. of 75 members, it would be a good idea to contact some of them. Also that a number of Young Workers be distributed in the same houses as the Daily Worker and the Youth Congress pamphlets and Young Workers be distributed at a neighboring ball field which hundreds of youth frequent daily.

In dealing with all of these points the District Rep was able to involve the comrades in the discussion on methods of work, and as each point was dealt with, showed them how easy it could have been worked out in the Unit Bureau and brought to the unit in a concretized form with comrades already assigned. It is necessary also that a careful study be made of the assigned comrade and his activities, so that at least a certainty of the tasks being carried out is assured.

From Michigan Organizer, August Issue.

Letters From Our Readers

Trotskyite Press Provides Chorus for Bourgeois
 New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
 Last Fall, when Comrade Litvinoff successfully negotiated for the recognition of Soviet Russia, the Trotskyite press chorused: "Traitor! He has sold the Comintern for a trade agreement!" According to the way they read between the lines, Litvinoff had promised just this in his exchange of letters with F. D. R.

A few weeks ago, when Litvinoff agreed to the adjournment of the League of Nations Council pending the arbitration of the Ural "incident," came the old refrain: "Coward! Traitor! Seller-out!"

Just the other day, Secretary Hull, echoing Trotsky, asked the Soviet Union why she had not abolished the Comintern. He got the retort, "We never promised that, never!"

Today, as I picked up the New York Times, I see on page 1, "Litvinoff is outspoken. He challenges League to meet the test of its primary function of keeping peace." And on page 2, Litvinoff speaking: "The Ural incident has been happily settled. But nothing in the covenant entitles us to discriminate between members of the League... as to the color of their skins."

It seems as if the Trotskyites are trying to out-bourgeois the bourgeois.

W. P.

Times Is Tripped-Up in Move to Spread Anti-Soviet Lies
 New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
 "Soviet Supplies Help Italy's War Moves. Communist Sailors Man the Cargo Vessels" is the headline of a boxed article on the first page of the New York Times of this Sunday. The article states that the Soviet Union has been using Greek freighters to ship oil, wheat, coal and coal tar to Africa. The dispatch then pours forth a mess

Join the Communist Party
 35 East 12th Street, New York

Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS



by Burck

Summer Resort Gives Fine Performance of Odets' Play
 So. Fallsburgh, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
 I spent the Labor Day week-end at a country resort and was gladdened to experience the mighty influence that one of our youngest revolutionary writers, Clifford Odets, already wields on the American public. This place that I am writing about is the average conventional summer resort where people of the middle-class come to spend their holidays. The waiters, busboys and even one of the proprietors dared to perform the play, "Waiting for Lefty," which I am happy to say, received a very warm response from the great majority of the people present. I can also say with assurance that the very acting in the play was a great educational experience for the participants. It was performed with real serious gusto and temperament.

I write this letter to you in the hope that our friends and sympathizers will learn that whatever they may be there is an instrument which they can employ for the purpose of proletarian enlightenment, particularly when the means is a pleasurable one, such as the short play that we have at our disposal.

E. G.

American Radio Listeners Get What Capitalists Like
 New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
 We now know the true role of the radio. The Radio Corporation of America tells us this juicy bit of information in a booklet it is circulating: "On the Air." It is all as simple as this: "American listeners get what they like from the air." This follows: "The listener abroad, spending both his time and his money, has no direct control over broadcasting; the listener in the United States, through his time alone, has absolute control. American broadcasting is competitive. Rival networks, stations and advertisers, all strive for the attention of the listener. If a program does not please the audience, it soon disappears from the air. Thus, American listeners get what they like

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

"What has the U.S.S.R. relied on 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.)

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Nazi Foreign Agents "The Brown Net" 20,000 Stool Pigeons

HITLER has a whole network of secret agents throughout the world. Frequently a dramatic murder or a kidnapping will focus attention on this gang of cut-throats of the Gestapo (secret police), but only recently has a thorough expose of their extent and methods been made. We get the following details from "The Brown Net," a book just published by "Editions du Carrefour" in Paris.

There are 2450 Gestapo agents on the Nazi payroll working abroad. They have over 20,000 stool pigeons giving them information.

The guiding spirit of the Nazi foreign spy organization is Heinrich Himmler, who together with his deputy Heydrich direct the activities of the 2,450 agents. They are aided by a staff of 20 highly trained collaborators. On this staff, working under the instructions of Reichswahr officers from Nicola's bureau, are the best experts of the police for doctored news service, espionage and counter-espionage. This special staff organizes the details of the Nazi secret spy operations abroad.

THE leading staff has a very up-to-date equipment at its disposal. All news, local and foreign, is carefully sifted and collected. Nearly every item appearing in the world press is clipped, scanned for leads for the Nazi spies, distributed to the proper agents, and a copy filed for future reference.

Extensive card indices are at the disposal of this spy machine. On the cards are registered their own stool pigeons as well as those of foreign powers, political refugees and other individuals that Hitler may be interested in. An extensive collection of finger-prints accompanies the card index.

Besides there is a Nazi "Black Chamber," with its own codes and the codes of other powers and secret agents. The staff of the Nazi foreign spy agencies changes its own code monthly.

A number of secret broadcasting plants are also at their disposal.

THE foreign agents are grouped into special Divisions with headquarters in German border cities. Up to the present, the authors of "The Brown Net" have ascertained the existence of the following locations of the Divisions of the Nazi secret foreign agents: For France, Freiburg and Saarbrücken, formerly Zweibrücken; for Belgium and Holland, Aix la Chapelle. These three Divisions are subordinate to the Head of Inspection at Cologne. Four Divisions subordinate to the Dresden Division: For Austria, Passau, Rosenheim and Kempten, all three of which are subordinate to the Head of Inspection in Munich. For the East, Gielwitz, Breslau, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Danzig, Königsberg and Tilsit, all six being directed under the supervision of the Berlin office.

IN foreign countries the agents are not supposed to know one another. They are in touch with only one person, with whom they communicate, who, in turn, is directly connected with his head office.

In order to cover up the Gestapo, the foreign agents do not work out of this Nazi organization, but have a special headquarters at the Friedrichstrasse railway station in Berlin, disguised as an export firm.

AVERAGE pay for these agents is \$200 a month. It is stated that the most highly paid agent, who is in London working in a very strategic position near British government officials, receives \$2,000 a month. Besides salary, these agents get their traveling and other expenses paid.

There is, of course, the usual counter-espionage to prevent double-crossing. There are agents who watch agents. Yet, despite this fact, "The Brown Net" publishes information which would have come only from some of the most strategically placed Nazi foreign secret service agents.

Payment is carefully made. In Paris, for example, Attache Dinklage, who is the secret agent for the Nazis, receives his pay directly from the embassy under the guise of "news service." Who the American secret agent in Washington is has not been revealed, but he undoubtedly is paid by the embassy in the same way.

Special training schools for these rats have been organized now. Students are specially chosen for these ten institutes. They are given a severe training in foreign languages, detective tricks, social polish and the laws and customs of the country to which they are sent. They are pledged to murder and kidnaping of anti-Nazis.