

DECLINE IN RECEIPTS AGAIN ENDANGERS 'DAILY'

THE Daily Worker is NOT out of danger. Enough was contributed Saturday, Sunday and Monday to enable us to buy the paper necessary to get out a four-page paper yesterday. But yesterday's receipts dropped to \$929.30. This is a danger signal. The Daily Worker

cannot continue to live on spurts for a few days; this very week we have pressing payments to make which may again force us back to two pages or prevent the Daily from appearing altogether—unless every worker is on the job every day, doing his bit to raise the \$1,200 minimum that is needed.

Many workers want to know what all the shouting is about in view of the fact that the Daily Worker has doubled its circulation in the past year. Shouldn't that mean that our income is twice as big as a year ago? By no means! Nearly the whole of the increase consists of bundle orders which are

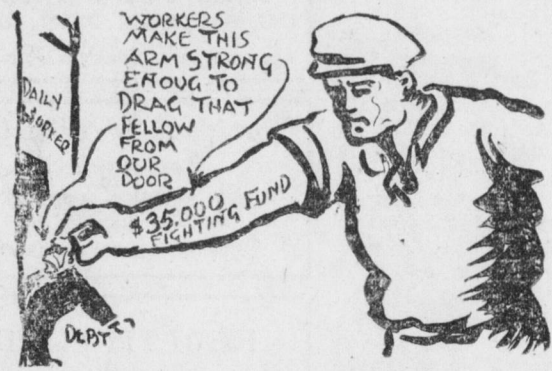
sold at cost price, about one cent a copy. The Daily can become self-sustaining only if it gets 25,000 paid subscriptions. At present our subscriptions are only about 8,000.

This is the situation in a nutshell. That's why we are compelled to appeal to you, old readers and new, em-

ployed and unemployed, you the American workers who are fighting day in and day out against hunger, wage-cuts, speed-up, deportations, imperialist war to save and secure the battering ram of these struggles, your fighting Daily.

Comrades, you have already shown your devotion

to your fighting paper; you must show it again and again until the \$35,000 is raised! No slackening now! Every day is a critical day for the Daily Worker. Collect in shops and factories, among friends, in organizations, and hurry every cent to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City!



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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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MINE STRIKE SPREADS TO OHIO; JOBLESS MINERS MARCH

Mr. Pickens Takes the Handkerchief

ONE of the most important matters in the world today, for the masses of Negro people, for the whole mass of the working class—is to save the lives and liberty of the nine innocent Negro "Scottsboro" boys, eight of whom are condemned to die on the electric chair in Alabama.

Everyone who has looked into the case even to the slightest degree, knows that the boys are innocent. Their condemnation to death, although innocent, was not an "irregular" proceeding, but was the regular course of "justice" as it is practiced month after month and year after year in the white capitalist class courts, especially in the southern states. Scarcely a week passes but what innocent Negroes are railroaded to death sentences or to long prison terms for such "crimes" as disputing the price of an electric battery or the price of a bale of cotton, for the "crime" of demanding payment of their wages, or even for asking a white woman for a drink of water. Therefore there is nothing out of the ordinary procedure of the southern courts that nine innocent Negro boys, the youngest 13 years of age and two of 14, are railroaded to death sentences on false charges of "rape."

The only thing "irregular" about the Scottsboro case is that the smooth process of sending them to their death has been interfered with by a wide stirring up of mass protest which has already secured for them a chance for their lives, the first chance that they have had.

These boys would, without the slightest question of doubt, have gone straight to their death in the electric chair if there had not been a tremendous popular movement started by the Communist Party, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

But the boys will still go to their deaths if the popular mass protest can be stopped. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed about this case from the first day. But the NAACP leaders kept the matter quiet, suppressed all news of the event and looked upon it merely as a "rape" case. The NAACP leaders, after a thunder of protest against their treachery, claimed that they had taken action in the beginning through a lawyer, Stephen R. Roddy, member of the Ku Klux Klan, who by connivance with the court and prosecutors, appeared on the records of the cases as defense attorney but in fact collaborated in true Ku Klux Klan fashion in the railroadings of the boys to their death sentence, publicly refusing even so much as to ask the jury for an acquittal when his turn came to address the jury.

MR. WILLIAM PICKENS, Field Secretary of the NAACP, at first rebelled against the hideous policy of his own organization, and came out boldly to announce his adherence to the united front to save the boys. But the reactionary wealthy white people who now control the NAACP policies called Mr. Pickens to order, pushed him in line with threats to discharge him from his position. And now Mr. Pickens has crawled and whined before his masters and begged for forgiveness. To atone for his "sin" of trying for a few short hours to be a man, Pickens was made to go to the South to become the chief instrument of the NAACP in its campaign against the defense of the Scottsboro boys. Pickens appeared in a church at Chattanooga where he made one of the most contemptible and cowardly betrayals of the nine Negro boys and of the Negro people that can be found on the records which reek with treason since the time when a Negro house-servant betrayed the great Negro revolutionist, Denmark Vesey, to the slave owners and to death.

Pickens knows that the nine Scottsboro boys are innocent. But in his Chattanooga speech Pickens groveled before the white master and in whining "admissions" did all that he could to deliver the nine innocent Negro boys to the hangman of Alabama. The text of Pickens' speech as it appears in the Chattanooga Times of June 8, says that "there is some doubt" as to the guilt or innocence of the nine Negro boys. There is "serious doubt as to whether sentence should stand under the trial that was held." There is "almost no doubt" that a "fair and impartial trial" could not have been had under the conditions surrounding the trial in Scottsboro, says Mr. Pickens. And the groveling Mr. Pickens then does not even advocate the release of the boys! He does not assert their innocence. He does not even dare to ask unequivocally for a retrial of the cases, but speaks only for a retrial "or a proper review of the procedure and the evidence." (This shows the earnings of the policy of the Ku Klux Klan lawyer, Roddy, of not even seeking the liberation of the boys, but only a "review" by that agency of the southern ruling class, the pardoning and commuting power, and the leaving of these innocent boys at least to life terms in the Alabama prisons.)

Then Pickens, with the new bandana handkerchief on his head, proceeds to his real mission in the South, for which he was sent by his masters in New York. The mission is, even at the sacrifice of the lives or liberty of the nine boys, to get the NAACP into the good graces of the southern ruling class—to win for the NAACP the tolerance and cooperation of the police and the Ku Klux Klan on the ground that the NAACP is a "good" organization of "white man's Negroes," which can be very useful to the white ruling class as a means for fighting against the awakening spirit of protest of the Negro masses.

Pickens in his speech attacked the Communist Party for conducting "sensational propaganda" in defense of the Scottsboro boys "among the more ignorant of the colored population." "Consistent with this evil purpose," said Pickens, in defending the court that framed up and railroaded the innocent Negro boys, "the Communists have threatened every authority in Alabama from the governor down; they have threatened violence, offered to 'free' the prisoners by force," etc.

Pickens then shows that his mission in the South is to sacrifice the lives or liberty of the nine Negro boys, if needs be, in order to stop any movement of protest among the Negro people. He said that "the logical end of their (the Communist's) present activities would be to create a new and huge 'race problem' in the South."

In other words, Dean William Pickens delivers himself for a price to the southern ruling class as just one more little agent of "white supremacy" licking the boots of what he calls "influential and just minded whites" and delivering the half starved black masses into even worse slavery.

This betrayal by Mr. Pickens should surprise no one—even though Pickens has appeared at times as somewhat less of a "white man's Negro" than his associates. For even in the beginning, when he came out wholeheartedly endorsing the united front call of the International

Series Answering Capitalist Lies on the Soviets Begins Today

Bedacht Shows How the Masses in 1917 Revolted in Russia and Ended Bloody Regime of the Feudal Czarist Rulers

In recent months anti-Soviet propaganda has reached a point of hysteria. Anti-Soviet documents emerge from the laboratories of capitalist forgers faster than ever. The Riga and Helsingfors lie factories are working over-time. Even Mr. Sisson has been heard from again. He has dug up his own thoroughly discredited "documents" of old and served them anew as credible evidence against the Soviet Union. Anti-Soviet articles receive prize awards; and so-called newspapers base their circulation drives on anti-Soviet campaigns.

The workers cannot always penetrate this maze of lies. They do not always find an answer to the many anti-Soviet assertions thrown at them.

In meeting this campaign it is impossible to supply an answer to every "single" lie. However, these lies are not merely lies—they are CAPITALIST lies, they are ANTI-SOVIET lies. Therefore, a clear analysis of capitalism as defended by the crusaders against the Soviet Union, and an analysis of socialism as now under construction in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics can supply a fairly accurate and reliable gauge for the detection of anti-Soviet lies.

The following articles are designed to supply such a gauge. They are trying to give a comprehensive presentation of the fundamentals of capitalism and of socialism. They are answering the most important questions which arise before every worker who meets the anti-Soviet propaganda of capitalism. By way of example they are also analyzing and refuting some of the most outrageous lies against the Soviet Union.

While every one of the articles of this series is an entity in itself, yet it is necessary to consider all of the articles together as one whole. This whole

analyzes the current anti-Soviet hysterics and discloses them as the propaganda phase of the present holy capitalist war preparations against the Soviet Union.

By MAX BEDACHT.

I. The Original Sin

IN 1917 a revolution took place in Russia. Up till then the Russian masses lived in unbearable misery. The whole country was just one big prison. The Czar was the chief gaoler. From his hands dripped the blood of countless Russians, shot, hung, banished and starved by his orders. His will was law. An army of brutal policemen all over the country enforced this law. A lash of the knout was the answer to every groan of any of the millions of victims of this government. Out of the groans of those millions, out of the sweat and the blood of its victims, Russian Czarism, with its landowners and capitalists, coined fabulous wealth. The wealth was dissipated by the degenerate grand dukes, nobles and millionaires in a life of uselessness, idleness and debauchery.

Yet, Czarism, brutal and bloody autocracy though it was, was a recognized equal in the assembly of the capitalist governments of the world. Though the hand of the czar reeked with the blood of the Russian people, yet the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Pickens in Attack on Fight To Save Scottsboro Boys Defends Lynch System

BULLETIN.

CHATTANOOGA, June 9.—The bosses, whose system throws girls on the street to prostitute themselves for a living, are rallying to the defense of the "characters" of the two white prostitutes who were coerced by the state into testifying against the Scottsboro boys, after they had at first declared that the boys had not molested them.

At the hearing in Scottsboro, Ala., on June 5 on the motions of the International Labor Defense for new trials for the boys, the state charged in counter-affidavits that the L. L. D. attorney, George W. Chamble, had paid witnesses "75 cents and their dinners" for affidavits testifying as to the character of the two girls. The state submitted affidavits sworn to by three officers of a Huntsville factory giving the two girls "splendid characters."

The state also made an effort to prove that the noise in Scottsboro following the first verdict was not caused by the mob celebrating the verdict with cheers and a brass band but was "caused by a demonstration of new automobiles just from the factory."

CHATTANOOGA, June 9.—With the Southern Negro masses thoroughly aroused over the hideous lynch verdict of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Starving Miners in Desperate Struggle; Strike Spread By Militant Picketing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—Six thousand more miners struck Monday morning, thousands joined the National Miners Union. There were many mass marches, and at three points bloody clashes took place when coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs and state troopers, part of the latter drunk, attacked with tear gas, clubs, by charging on horseback and threatening with machine guns. Two miners were shot and then arrested. Twenty thousand miners are fighting starvation in western Pennsylvania and the strike has spread into West Ohio, where Monday morning 300 men in Hannah Coal Co. mines

No. 1 and No. 2 walked out at Pineyfork. Among the mines struck Monday morning is Wildwood mine of the Dutler Consolidated Coal Co., where 300 men in the most mechanized mine in the world has been getting out, 5,000 tons of coal a day—and they came out on strike. Other mines which struck Monday morning are: Westland Mine of Pittsburgh Coal Co., 1,400 men out. Ellsworth Mine of the Ellsworth Collieries Co., a subsidiary of the Estleheim Steel Co., 1,200 men out. The mine is near Bentleyville. Crescent mine of the Pittsburgh

SOCIALISTS FOR BRUENING REGIME

Convention OK's Anti-Worker Policies

(Cable by Inprecor.)

BERLIN, June 6.—The National Congress of the Socialist Party of Germany closed yesterday after unconditionally condemning the policy of toleration of the Bruening government, condemning the left wingers who voted against the building of the armored cruiser, and supporting the emergency finance decree of the Bruening government.

Daily tumults from socialists in the public gallery protesting against the reactionary policy of the party leaders.

The hopes of the socialist workers that the Leipzig Congress would bring a change in policy has been blasted. Many are joining the Communist Party.

UNEMPLOYED MINERS MASS AT COUNTY SEAT TO DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELIEF

TO WELCOME FSU DELEGATES NOW RETURNING

Mass Meeting at Central Opera House on Friday, June 19

NEW YORK.—The returning F. S. U. delegation from the Soviet Union is due to arrive the week of June 19. Preparations are now under way by the Friends of the Soviet Union to give them a welcome and at the same time to utilize this meeting to reach the workers of New York with the call for the Anti-War Conference of the Communist Party, which is to be held on June 25 to mobilize for the August 1 demonstration.

The Friends of the Soviet Union will welcome the delegates at Central Opera House on Friday, June 19, at 8 p.m. The speakers include Frank Palmer, of the Typographical Union, who was also a member of the first trade union delegation to Soviet Russia in 1927; Juliet Poyntz, recently returned from the U.S.S.R.; Robert Dunn and others. This meeting will answer effectively the ravings of the yellow press and the reports of the returning delegates will set forth the latest achievements of the Five Year Plan.

Grafter Commits Suicide as Graft Investigation Nears

NEW YORK.—The proposed investigation into the graft record of Tammany Hall officials in Queens has resulted in the suicide yesterday of the assistant engineer in the Engineering Department of Queens, John D. C. Mackey, whose work was mainly in the sewer construction department, notorious for its record of racketeering.

Thirty Queen's officials are to have their bank accounts investigated, at least the portion that is open for inspection. What is hidden away under false names and in dummy accounts never comes to light. The storm center of this so-called shake-down to be conducted by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., is the Borough President of Queens, George U. Harvey, and the Commissioner of Public Works, John J. Halleran.

45 Jailed for Picketing Are Faced With Riot Charges; Organize Labor Defense; Third Degree Secretary

200 Delegates From Striking Mines Meet Wednesday in Pittsburgh to Plan Further Spreading of the Mine Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9.—More Ohio mines went on strike today. At the Hanna Coal Co. at Dillonvale, 400 men went on strike. At the Bainbridge mine of another company, 60 men joined the strike. More Pennsylvania mines struck today. At the Warden mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. 500 men walked out. At the Tremont Coal Co. mines at Fayette City 80 men joined the strike. Seventy-five miners of the Creighton Fuel Co. at Creighton struck.

The strike is still spreading in Ohio where the National Miners Union is sending more organizers.

Jobless Miners March. Masses of miners who were unemployed before the strike are marching on Washington, the county seat. Next week the same sort of march will take place in Fayette County where the Frick mines closed last week laying off 5,000 more.

About 45 strikers were arrested in Monday's action charged mostly with disorderly conduct, rioting, etc. The International Labor Defense is active. It got the release of Getto, one of the organizers for the National Miners Union, on bail.

Pittsburgh police Sunday seized the International Labor Defense car on the north side. They are still holding it.

Stern, International Labor Defense secretary, who went looking for the car was arrested and third-degree all night by questioning, and finally released in the morning.

A full district strike committee meeting with over 200 present from

Revolutionary Writers Greet Cultural Conference June 14

A stirring cable of greetings to the conference that will launch a federation of all proletarian cultural groups in the New York District has been received from the International Union of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, with headquarters in Moscow, U. S. S. R.

The conference will be held Sunday, June 14th, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, starting at 10:30 a. m. It has been called by the American section of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, the John Reed Club, 102 West 14th St.

The cable declares: "The International Union of Revolutionary Writers and Artists welcomes the launching of the federation of workers' cultural organizations. We hope the federation will pursue the correct line in its fight against imperialism, against class, national and racial oppression, in the struggle for culture which is national in form, but proletarian in substance."

"The crisis in American bourgeois culture is the expression of the general crisis of American capitalism. We trust that the revolutionary creative forces united in the federation will grow and consolidate and create a culture incomparably superior to the contemporary culture of bourgeois America. We hope the federation will bear in mind that the only condition for a truly national culture is the hegemony of the revolutionary proletariat. Before the federation stands the task of creating a proletarian culture in the womb of the capitalist system. The launching of the federation is the most significant event in the history of American revolutionary culture. Wage your struggle without wavering. Long live the pioneer of American revolutionary culture! Long live revolutionary culture! Long live the culture of the future, destined to replace the culture of the decaying bourgeoisie!"

All proletarian cultural groups in New York and vicinity, working in all the cultural forms including sports, nature study, anti-religious work, Esperanto, etc., are urged to send two delegates each to the conference.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

LABOR UNITY MUST REFLECT THE STRUGGLES OF NEW YORK WORKERS

By WM. KUPERMAN.
(Labor Unity Agent, New York)
The drive for a New York Edition of Labor Unity and a contest for a Labor Unity delegation to the Soviet Union on November 7th in Moscow, where the celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will take place, has begun two months ago. The Trade Union Council in launching this drive, has worked out a detailed program with all its affiliated organizations; as to subs and bundle orders. Two months have passed and we must admit that New York has done very little in this drive.

Only 57 subscriptions came in for the two months and these were gotten by individuals. Our unions, Leagues, Unemployed Councils and Fraternal Organizations did not as yet take up the drive in an organized way. Did not elect special committees for this campaign, and did not increase their bundle orders. In a time when wage cuts, speed-up, strikes and unemployment are increasing day by day, there is a wonderful way to build Labor Unity, the official organ of the T.U.U.C., if our comrades would proceed in the proper manner. Let us take one example of our present struggles in New York. There is a fancy leather goods strike on for the last two weeks of about two or three thousand workers involved.

While it is true that our Left Wing comrades are taking active part in this strike and are exposing the betrayers at all meetings called pointing out what measures to take to turn this "strike" into a real fight for conditions for the workers of the trade. But have our comrades used the Labor Unity to bring forth the real fighting policy? The answer is NO! And it is high time that our comrades make the change immediately.

Labor Unity should carry the latest news and proposals in this strike to be distributed in halls and markets. The same situation above mentioned prevails in the A.C.W. lock-out as well as many other struggles that cannot be enumerated in this article.

The Shoe, Food and Needle Workers are conducting strike activities daily and the Labor Unity does not play the role it should as the official organ.

The T.U.U.C. has assigned quotas in bundle orders for each affiliated organization to be reached by October 1, the day when this campaign will close. There is only one thing left to do, and that is, to get down to work! Elect committees to be responsible for the campaign. Give the membership subscription, blanks; check up each meeting as to how many subscribers have come in. The Committee should bring in the money and subscriptions to the local

What's On—

THURSDAY
Steve Katovis Branch L.L.D.
Open-air meeting at University Pl. and 14th St. at 8 p.m.
Movie and Concert
At the Finnish Workers' Club, 764 49th St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to Daily Worker. Showing of "Storm Over Asia" and recital of Fredell's Mandolin Orchestra. Audiences Communist Party, Unit 1, Section 7. Admission 35 cents.
Executive Committee Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League
Meets at 8 p.m. at 79 E. Tenth St. All members are urged to bring their fellow workers.

Houseworkers' Brotherhood of Greater New York
Affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. All members are urged to bring their fellow workers.

Open Air Meet for Scottsboro Defense
Will be held at 8:30 p.m. at 196th St. and Madison Ave.

Scottsboro Defense Meets in B'klyn
Open-air meeting at 43rd St. and 12th Ave. at 7 p.m. Mass meeting at 1375 43rd St. at 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Prominent speakers. Audiences Scottsboro United Front Committee of Boro Park.

Bookbinders' Group of T.U.U.C.
Meets at 7:30 p.m. at 16 W. 21st St.

FRIDAY
Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch 1
Meets regularly at 8 p.m. at 79 E. Tenth St.
Harlem Prog. Youth Club
Lecture at 8 p.m. at 1422 Madison Ave. Admission free.

Affair for Defense of Scottsboro Boys in Jamaica
At Finnish Hall, 109-26 Union Hall St. Two Soviet film and picture of May 1 in New York will be shown. Concert follows screen showings. Admission only 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Alfred W. Branch L.L.D.
All comrades call at 8 p.m. at 524 Vermont St. for boxes.
Banquet
For E. Gonzalez Soto, winner of the "Vida Obrera" subscription contest, returning from the Soviet Union, at Esthonian Workers' Club, 2346 Third Ave. at 8 p.m. Plenty of food, music, dancing till late.

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DOAK ARRESTS AN FSU SYMPATHIZER

Seattle Unionist Is Charged With "Sedition"

SEATTLE, Wash.—The "red" baiting labor hating Secretary of Labor Doak arrested the local secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union yesterday on the excuse that Leon Glazer held seditious views. The reason for Doak's raid and jailing of Glazer has nothing to do with his opinions. The criminal syndicalist law of Washington is brought into action against Glazer because of the activity of the Friends of the Soviet Union in penetrating the A. F. of L. unions. Glazer, as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Seattle from the Painters' Union, succeeded in getting the workers to send John Lawrence, a boilermaker, as a delegate to the Soviet Union.

Glazer has been carrying on a campaign in the unions through the Friends of the Soviet Union, arranging for meetings so the rank and file workers can hear Lawrence report what he saw in the Soviet Union. Doak and the gangster officials of the A. F. of L. are scared over the possibilities of winning the workers' support for the Land Where the Workers Rule, hence the jail sentence yesterday. The effect of this can only be quite the opposite to what the reactionaries desire, the workers will not be intimidated but will respond enthusiastically to the report of the delegate whom they elected to send to the Soviet Union and whom they expect to report when he returns on June 19.

Reject Sell-Out of Pocket Book Strike

Rank and File Comm. Urges Real Strike

NEW YORK.—To try to put over a sell-out of the strike of the Pocketbookmakers Union, the officials of the union have called a mass meeting today at 3 p.m., at Cooper Union. The pocketbook makers have been on strike since May 28. As soon as this strike was called the misleaders of this union kept on maneuvering to demoralize the workers and to sell out the strike. The "settlement" which the officials arrived at includes the following: 1) Ten to fifteen per cent wage cut; 2) Standards of production; 3) Reorganization to go to arbitration.

A rank and file committee of the workers has been formed to prevent the misleaders from selling-out the strike. This rank and file committee calls upon all union members to come to this mass meeting and reject this "settlement" arrived at in agreement with the bosses. The Rank and File Strike Committee urges the workers to continue the strike under mass leadership, based upon Shop Strike Committees elected by the workers to conduct a militant strike.

STENOGRAPHIC HELP WANTED IN "DAILY"
The Circulation Department of the Daily Worker will appreciate the services of two or three stenographers who can come in for a couple of hours today and tomorrow. We have some important work to be gotten out in connection with the Campaign for Funds and need volunteer help badly. Please take the elevator to the 8th floor.

GO ON YOUR VACATION TO ONE OF OUR Proletarian Camps

Information for all four camps can be obtained at 32 Union Square, Room No. 505. — Telephone STUYVESANT 9-6332.

CAMP UNITY, WINGDALE, N. Y.
Autos leave every day 11 a. m., Fridays at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Saturday, 9 a. m., and 4 p. m. for the camp. These cars bring you directly to the camp.

CAMP WOCOLONA
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A return ticket to Camp Wocolona is only \$2.60. Take the Erie Railroad.

CAMP KINDERLAND
Prepare for the outing to Camp Kinderland of all schools and branches of the I. W. O.
The 20th of June (week-end) — \$2.50 per Day
All registrations must be in the office a week in advance—Children 7 years of age and over will be accepted.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N. Y.
Boats leave for the camp every day from 42nd Street Ferry
Good entertainment—DANCES at the Camp
For information about any of these four camps Call Stuyvesant 9-6332

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CONCERT AND DANCE SATURDAY, JUNE 13, at 8 P. M.

IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE Workers Co-operative Colony 2700 BRONX PARK EAST
For the Benefit of the "Daily Worker" and "Novy Mir." Tickets 35c.

WIR Camp Committee Meets Tonight: Make Ready Camp Opening

NEW YORK.—With the opening of the WIR Children's Camp in Wingdale, New York, a bare three weeks away, the Camp Campaign Committee of the WIR will meet tonight, at 131 W. 28th St., 8 p.m., to discuss various camp problems.
At the WIR camp workers pay according to their wages, from five to eight dollars a week, and the children of unemployed are taken without charge to their parents, by having fraternal organizations pay for them.
With the vast army of the unemployed steadily growing, the WIR is straining every effort to double the capacity of its camp and accommodate all the children who ask to come.
At this camp all children will be taught solidarity with the children of striking miners in Pennsylvania, with children of Negro workers of the South, as well as with the children of workers of the world.

JAIL 2 NEEDLE STRIKE PICKETS

Membership Meeting Called for Thursday

NEW YORK.—Four needle trades workers of the Needle Trades Industrial Union were arrested yesterday on the picket line of the D. & I. shop at 236 W. 26th St. Maud White, Regina Brath, the youth organizer of the union; Sadie Grossman and Mary Folkes were held in jail all today and finally released for trial today.
The union is conducting two strikes in the same building. All workers are urged to respond to the call for picketing on Thursday morning at the Berg & Aronoff millinery shop which is also on strike.
A dressmaker membership meeting is called by the union immediately after work this Thursday at the Memorial Auditorium, 344 W. 38th St. All members of the Union are urged to attend to discuss the report of the activities of the dress trade and the plans to be proposed for the coming season. Every effort should be made to call this to the attention of workers in the company union and open shops particularly.
The preparations for the Knit Goods Workers Conference on June 14 at Irving Plaza are being speeded up. All white goods workers are expected to attend a meeting for this purpose this Thursday right after work at the office of the union.

AMUSEMENTS

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TRIAL OF EMPROS EDITOR ON TODAY

Workers Urged to Protest Frame-Up

NEW YORK.—Today (Wednesday) Greek fascist groups will try to railroad to jail two militant workers, Charles Solon, editor, and Harry Phillips, manager of Empros, Greek Communist weekly, who will come up for trial in Jefferson Market Court. The two workers are being charged with violating a state law concerning the spreading of false information about banks. They are being framed up because the Empros revealed the shady dealings of the officials of Pancreta, a reactionary Greek mutual aid society, who, on learning that the Bank of Athens Trust Co. was in financial difficulties, withdrew \$30,000 of the organization's funds, but did not say a word to the members, many of whom are depositors in the bank.
Solon and Phillips are being defended by Jacques Bultenkat, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense. The I. L. D. calls all workers to pack the courtroom and demonstrate against this frame-up.

MEET TONIGHT FOR BREADSTRIKE

Picketing Begins On Thursday Morning

NEW YORK.—The workers and the working women of the 180th St. neighborhood will gather tonight at 8 o'clock, 3075 Clinton Ave. to make the final preparation for the bread strike starting Thursday morning.
The spirit of the working women has been running high for the last few days against the bakers of the neighborhood, who are unwilling to yield to their demands—that is to sell the bread 5 cents a pound. The women are determined to fight till the finish and win their demands.
Active and militant picketing will start tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock and will continue day after day until the bakers are forced to lower the prices of all kinds of bread, without cutting the wages of the workers, or worsening their conditions in any other way.
The Women's Council, the Tenants League and the Communist Party call upon the workers to support the strike, help to picket and win the struggle.
GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOOVER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER, WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION!

ADD PUBLIC SPEAKING SUMMER COURSES AT THE WORKERS SCHOOL

NEW YORK.—In view of the fact that public speaking is of great importance for workers in the class struggle, the Workers' School has decided to add public speaking to its summer curriculum.
Registration for the class is now open. The class will be conducted by Comrade C. Brodsky every Monday evening from 7 to 8:30 for a period of eight weeks.
The class is scheduled to start on June 15. Workers are advised to register for the course immediately at the Workers' School office, 60 E. 13th St., New York City.

COLLECT FUNDS FOR DEFENSE SAT. Defend Scottsboro, Paterson Workers

NEW YORK.—An intensive drive to raise funds for the defense of the nine Scottsboro boys and the five Paterson textile workers whom the bosses are trying to railroad to the electric chair will be conducted by the New York District of the International Labor Defense this Saturday and Sunday, June 13 and 14. Volunteer collectors are wanted. They are asked to report at one of the following stations:
257 E. 10th St.; 353 Lenox Ave.; 347 E. 72d St.; 2700 Bronx Park East; 1400 Boston Rd.; 131 W. 28th St.; 34 E. 84th St.; 799 Broadway, room 410; 1666 Madison Ave.; 350 E. 81st St.; 64 W. 22d St.; 569 Prospect Ave. 785 Forest Ave., Queens; 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn; 135 15th St., Brooklyn; 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn; 524 Vermont St., Brooklyn; 1373 43d St., Brooklyn; 140 Neptune Ave., Coney Island; 232 Warburton Ave., Yonkers.

SCOTTSBORO, PATERSON 5 Cases Up

PATERSON, N. J.—All members and sympathizers of the International Labor Defense here are called to a general membership meeting on Thursday, June 11, at 8 p.m. at 205 Paterson St. A report on the Paterson and Scottsboro cases and a discussion will be held.
Plans for a United Front Scottsboro and Paterson Conference will be held.
All workers interested in aiding the fight for the release of the five Paterson silk workers framed up on murder charges, and of demanding the release of the nine Scottsboro boys are asked to attend this meeting.

WIR Camp Committee Meets Tonight: Make Ready Camp Opening

TRIAL OF EMPROS EDITOR ON TODAY

MEET TONIGHT FOR BREADSTRIKE

Picketing Begins On Thursday Morning

ADD PUBLIC SPEAKING SUMMER COURSES AT THE WORKERS SCHOOL

AMUSEMENTS

SEE SOVIET RUSSIA SMASHING ITS WAY TO SOCIALISTIC SUCCESS
AMKINO PRESENTS
The 5-YEAR PLAN
RUSSIA'S REMAKING—A Talking Film (In English)
"If you want to see a vivid film-talkie exhibition of what is going on in the Soviet Union, see the Five-Year Plan." — DAILY WORKER.
CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th St. & Broadway. Daily at 2:45. Even. at 8:45. Mats. 50c to \$1.00. Evs. 50c to \$1.50. Incl. Sunday

MADISON SQ. JOBLESS COUNCIL MAKE JOB SHARKS REFUND FEE

NEW YORK.—The Madison Square Unemployed Council forced the return of \$8 from the Griffen Employment Agency, 1127 Sixth Ave. for Otto Sweitzer, a baker.
Sweitzer was sent to a job which was not permanent.
Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, spoke to an indoor meeting of the council. A protest telegram was sent to the governor of Alabama, demanding the release of the nine boys. Three dollars and twenty-six cents was collected for the I. L. D.

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Bedacht Shows How Masses in 1917 Revolted In Russia and Ended Bloody Regime of Czar

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

government of the United States shook it in willing and welcome recognition.

In February, 1917, two and a half years had passed since the workers and peasants of Russia were being slaughtered on the battlefields of the World War. For the rulers of Russia Constantinople was the most important object of the war. The ruling powers of Russia—like those of all countries—hid their war aims under glittering phrases. But these phrases meant nothing to the Russian masses. They had exchanged the shop or the farm for the battlefield, only to find that instead of the policemen with the knout, now the noble officer with the rod belabored their backs. Besides they had to face death or maiming on the battle fields.

To aggravate all, Czarist corruption stole the best part of the appropriations for their food, for their boots and even for their guns; and from home they received word that their families were starved and lashed as ever—only more so.

The Masses Put An End to Czarism.

Unable and unwilling any longer to bear the burden of this bloody and corrupt regime, the Russian masses in February, 1917, shook czarism off their backs.

The Russian legislature had never dared to take power from the Czar. But it took power immediately from the revolution. A group of capitalist members of the Duma formed itself at once into a Provisional Government and usurped power.

For the masses this meant little change. The working conditions in the shops and factories remained as miserable as they ever were under the Czar. The army continued fighting for Constantinople, as it had been fighting under the Czar. The soldiers were still driven by the rods of the same brutal aristocratic officers as under the czar. Though the policemen now wore the red emblems of the new-born republic—still they were the same brutal Czarist policemen with the same knouts. Though the government was now called a republic yet the aristocratic land-barons of old still held their estates while the landless masses of peasantry still continued to starve as they had ever starved under the Czar. Only the long suppressed political life of the masses asserted itself as an achievement of the revolution. And this achievement of necessity had to become the lever of the further development of the revolution.

After the masses had made a revolution they had to find out that in their economic position everything remained as it was before; only the names had changed. The battle orders which caused them to die in the war were no longer signed by the Czarist minister of war, Sukhomlinoff, but by the republican minister, Kerensky. They died no longer for the Czar—but they continued dying, nevertheless. Czar or republican, the war aim of both spelt the same: CONSTANTINOPLE. The rule of the landowners had made way for the rule of the capitalists. But both brought hunger, exploitation and death to the masses for the benefit of the few capitalists and big landowners.

The People Turn to the Bolsheviks.

During the years of persecution and oppression, one political party was irrepressible in its activities. It carried on a systematic and persistent struggle against Czarism. It organized and led the workers in struggles for wages, for the right to organize and for an opportunity to live. This was the party of the Bolsheviks. In their activities the Bolsheviks won the confidence of the masses; they learned the science of revolution; they steered themselves in discipline. To the Bolsheviks, therefore, the Russian masses looked more and more for leadership.

During and for the purpose of the revolution the masses of Russian toilers had organized. The workers in the factories got together, discussed their problems and elected delegates to meet others similarly elected in shops and factories. Thus the councils of workers' delegates arose in the cities. In the villages the poor peasantry likewise met, discussing its problems and electing delegates which met with others similarly elected throughout the counties or states. Also the soldiers in the ranks met by regiments and

divisions, discussing their problems and electing delegates to meet with others similarly elected by other regiments and divisions. These delegations of workers, peasants and soldiers also met in national conventions and established national councils.

At first these workers' councils (Soviets) fell under the spell of the phrases of the menshevik agents of the Provisional Government. Only experience and the leadership of the Bolsheviks taught them the emptiness of these phrases. Under the initiative of the Bolsheviks the Soviets formulated their own revolutionary program.

However, the Provisional Government, like the government of the Czar, only represented the interests of the few—the interests of profit-making capitalists, as the former had represented the exploiting big landowners. The capitalists and land-owners wanted Constantinople; the masses wanted bread and land. The landowners and capitalists insisted on continuing the war; the masses demanded peace.

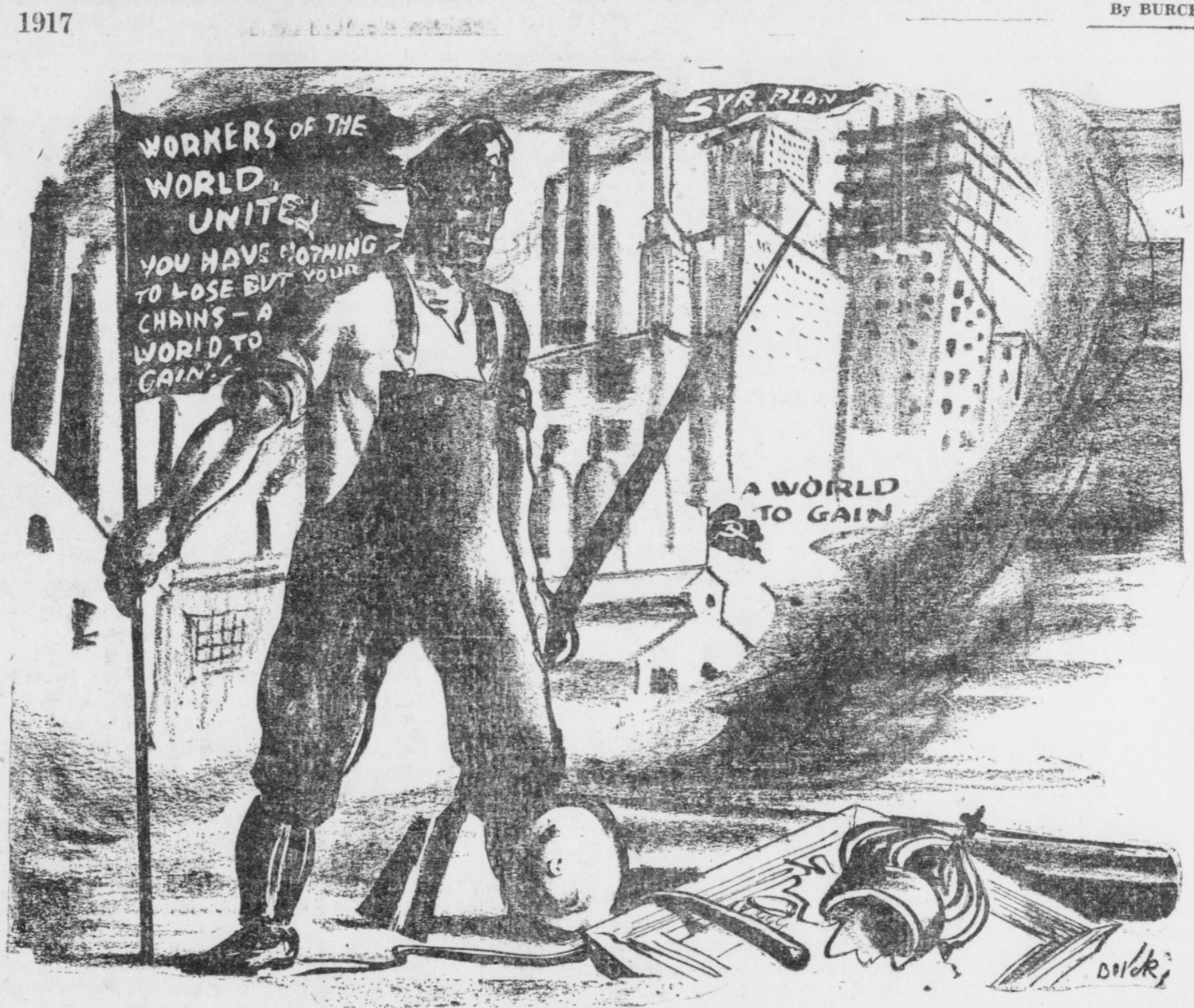
These differences were irreconcilable. A decisive conflict between the Provisional Government and the councils of workers, soldiers and peasants delegates was therefore unavoidable. The Bolsheviks proposed, as the only possible solution of this conflict, the taking over of government power by the Councils (Soviets). There was no other way out. The essence of the conflict was who should rule. Should the few capitalists and landowners rule through the Provisional Government, as they had ruled through the Czar, or should the masses rule through their Councils of Delegates, through the Soviets? Should the conquest of bread, land and peace for the masses, be the guiding principle of the government, or should it be the conquest of Constantinople for the capitalists.

The Soviets Seize Power.

By November, 1917, the mensheviks and social Revolutionaries had been thoroughly discredited in the Councils of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Delegates. The national convention, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, decided to take over power. With the help of the armed revolutionary masses they arrested and dissolved the Provisional Government. The whole Czarist government machinery, which the republic had taken over, lock, stock and barrel, with its policemen and its judges, with its jailers and its executioners, with its aristocrats and with its laws, were uprooted and completely replaced by the machinery and decisions of the workers, soldiers and peasants delegates, the Soviets. The capitalist republic of Russia had thus given way to the Soviet Republic. The big landowners and capitalists were replaced by the toiling masses as the ruling class.

This change horrified the capitalists and big landowners of Russia. Now they began to groan. The groans of a hundred and fifty million of exploited workers and peasants in Russia against the oppression, exploitation, starving, lashing and executions by the big landowners and capitalists never found an echo in the capitalist press, church and the politics of the world. But the groans of the few hundred thousand landowners and capitalist exploiters of Russia were immediately amplified a thousandfold. And why? Because the Soviet Revolution overturned the age-old "order" that the exploiters must rule. The masses were so long the governed for the profit of the capitalists and landowners that it was declared the evident antithesis of order to have these masses become the ruling class. Capitalist "civilization" cannot accept the principle that not property and property interests shall exploit and rule man, but that man and man's interests shall rule and exploit property. For the capitalists the exploitation and political oppression of the many for the profit of the few is order, is civilization. The rule of the many against the profit interests of the few is disorder, is anarchy, is—Bolshevism.

The second article in this series will appear in tomorrow's paper. In this article, "Down with the Soviets," Comrade Bedacht will tell the entire story of what the capitalists all over the world did and said after the Soviet Government was established. Be sure to order your copy of the Daily Worker immediately.



Pickens in Attack on Fight to Save Scottsboro Boys Defends Lynch System

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the Scottsboro, Alabama, boss court against nine innocent Negro children, the reformist Negro tools of the bosses are finding it increasingly difficult to betray the fight to save the lives of the nine boys.

William Pickens made that discovery Sunday night. Pickens, who first loudly praised the efforts of the International Labor Defense to save the boys, has under pressure of the imperialist contributors to the N. A. A. C. P., joined the rest of the N. A. A. C. P. leaders in attacking the Scottsboro defense Sunday night at a meeting in a church here he attacked the boys' parents, who have all along refused to have anything to do with the N. A. A. C. P., as ignorant and uneducated. He spoke of the Negro workers and farmers who have rallied to the defense of the boys as the "densely ignorant portion of the colored population." He attacked the I. L. D. and the Communists who are leading the fight to save the boys. After his speech, Negro workers present at the meeting seized the floor and thoroughly exposed him. Police called to evict these militants found that two Negro working-class leaders, Joe Burton and Gene Braxton, had completely won the audience of 100 persons. The reformists and their police allies found themselves helpless before the support of the audience.

DEFENDS KLAN LAWYER AND WHITE SUPREMACY.

In his speech, Pickens completely exposed the treacherous character of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership. He defended the Klan lawyer, Stephen R. Roddy, who helped to railroad the boys toward the electric chair in the original "trial." He unwittingly revealed the position of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership as concerned chiefly with maintaining the present race relationship in the South of white supremacy and frightful exploitation and degradation of the Negro masses.

"The logic of Communist activities would be the creation of a new and more serious race problem in the South."

He defended the honesty and motives of the Alabama bosses and their courts in reroading the nine innocent Negro boys to the electric chair. He said:

"The Communists have poisoned the minds of these humble, helpless Negro people concerning the honesty and motives of the state, courts and even of non-Communist Negro leaders. The Communists in sapping through the densely ignorant portion of the colored population are certainly most menacing to good race relations."

Sees Good Relations in Lynch Law and Slavery.

In the face of 45 known lynchings last year and the increasing legal and extra-legal terror against the Negro masses, millions of whom exist in actual slavery on the plantations of the big landowners, Pickens prated about "good race relations" and defended the authority of the white ruling class which pobs, exploits and degrades the Negro masses. He said: "Red agitators have threatened every authority in Alabama, and also the conservative counsel (here he referred to Roddy, the Klan attorney denounced by all nine of the boys as "a betrayer of our cause.")—Editor of the condemned men and have tried in every way to trick the uneducated relatives of the prisoners."

OWINGLY EXPOSES LIES OF FELLOW TRAITORS.

In Pickens' eyes, these nine chil-

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Section 4, Unit 4	1.50
Eastonian Workers Club	25.00
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DISTRICT 1	
C. Meia, Natick, Mass.	2.00
T. J. Bondville, Va.	2.25
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Section 1, Allston Unit	5.00
Section 2, Unit 2, Dudley	5.00
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Total District 2	850.00
I. G. M. N. Y. C.	300.00
G. Lerner, Office Staff IWO, NY	27.00
M. Bortnick,	5.00
Trade Union Unity Council, NY	25.00
Group of Federated and State Workers City Hall	5.00
Joseph Stenger, Brooklyn	10.00
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By J. Duggan, Great Neck, N. Y.	5.00
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J. Seckar	5.00
K. Kilnath	5.00
J. Lazzarides	5.00
J. Dugan	5.00
Total	81,269.68

Because of lack of space the contributions from the other districts will be published tomorrow.

Mr. Pickens Takes the Handkerchief

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Labor Defense for the Scottsboro defense, Pickens made the "little mistake" of suggesting that the defense should depend upon a supposed kindheartedness of the governor and ruling class of Alabama, even though he was at that time "also" for a mass movement. This "little mistake" caused us to criticize him at the time and to warn the Negro people and the working class of the danger of such a view. Now the struggle has risen to a higher stage, more and more thousands of active masses have been drawn into the struggle; and the sharper fight has brought a further differentiation. In the final test Mr. Pickens proves to be just another handkerchief-head.

But the struggle to save the nine innocent Negro boys of the Scottsboro case will be weaker for the desertion of Dean Pickens. For the result of the united front policy and for the defense of these boys has already been to bring new tens of thousands into the struggle. Already the struggle to save their lives and liberties has become a broader and deeper and more conscious act on the part of many thousands of Negroes and workers of all races. Pickens deserts, but already new forces for this high cause have been recruited. Even in the church where Pickens spoke his treason, the Negro workers jumped to their feet to denounce him.

PICKENS advances the theory of "be good," be white man's Negroes," and get favors from the slave owners. We have heard this before from Booker Washington, we have heard it again and in still coarser and more depraved form from Marcus Garvey when he too made his overtures to the Ku Klux Klan. And now from William Pickens.

BUT—clear the decks of such rubbish! Fight as never before to save the lives and liberty of the innocent Negro boys of Scottsboro! The desertion of Pickens is only an incident. We must expect such incidents as the struggle rises to a higher stage; and the masses engaged in such a fight should expect more such desertions as the fight goes on. The class to which Mr. Pickens belongs—petty-bourgeois, hangers on and worshippers of the capitalist system, even if sometimes wavering and disconcerted with their masters—cannot be trusted to lead a struggle of the masses against blood-sacrifices to their oppressors. But we must save the nine Scottsboro boys. It can be done. Organize!

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Starving Miners in Desperate Struggle; Strike Spread by Militant Picketing

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

they stumbled forward, and four times the mounted police charged into them clubbing and trampling children underfoot. The marchers would not be dispersed, and those who could see answered with a shower of stones, driving the police behind their barricade a truck drawn across the road. The crowd demolished the truck with stones, and the mine came out on strike.

The fight near Westmoreland was more deadly. The Cannonsburg marchers were stopped a long way from the mine, charged into, tear-gassed miners' bones were broken, miners' eyes were knocked out, and the march broken up, the state police riding after those who retreated and clubbing them down as they overtook them. Here one trooper was knocked out with a stone.

held, and half a dozen mass marches on mines not yet pulled out are being organized.

The workers of Pittsburgh are first of all being drawn into the strike relief. Saturday night a meeting was held on "The Hill," and a permanent sectional relief committee set up, with a one day committee to hold a tag day Sunday. Collectors went out in spite of torrential rains.

Two more such meetings are scheduled Wednesday and Thursday. The Wednesday meeting will be under the auspices of the Western Pennsylvania Striking Miners Relief Committee and the Trade Union Unity League at 30 South 11th St. at 8 p. m. The similar meeting Thursday is on the other side of town, at 895 James St., N. S.

Under the auspices of the Metal Workers Industrial League and the TUUL, William Z. Foster will speak Friday, at 8 p. m. in the Pythian Temple. This is a solidarity meeting for the strike.

A conference of steel workers to work out relief plans for the miners' strike was held in Pittsburgh, on Monday.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle.—MARX.

Full Report of Com. Litvinov's Speech in the European Commission

Delivered at the Session Held on May 18, 1931

FIRST of all I wish to express my thanks to the President of the Commission for the welcome he has extended to the new members. The fact that I am present here will undoubtedly please the geographers of the world, for my presence is a confirmation of the hypothesis which they have formulated concerning the connection of Russia with Europe, a hypothesis which is also confirmed by the decision of the European Conference-Commission.

The position which I take up here is a little out of the ordinary, if only as a result of the fact that the country which I represent is very far from experiencing a crisis. On the contrary, it is experiencing a development unexampled in its economic history.

The World Crisis and the Soviet Union.

This, however, does not mean that we are not interested in the world crisis, or that this crisis does not affect the interests of the Soviet Union. At the moment the Soviet Union maintains economic relations with the great majority of the European and non-European States, so that the economic disturbances in these countries cannot be a matter of indifference to us. The price fluctuations offer an example of how the crisis affects us. The carrying out of the great plan for the speedy industrialization of the Soviet Union demands, and will continue to demand from year to year, the import of industrial goods from other countries. In order to be able to pay for these imports my government must occupy itself with the export of raw materials practically to the exclusion of other exports. The drop in the price of raw materials during the last few years, plus the fact that the prices of finished goods have remained stable, has had damaging results for the economic life of the Soviet Union. Thus the connection between the world economic crisis and the interests of the Soviet Union can be easily appreciated.

Indirectly the interests of the Soviet Union are damaged in consequence of the various plans which have been forged against the Soviet Union, and in some cases actually put into action by certain States. These States are striving without much success to extricate themselves from the crisis at the expense of the Soviet Union, or to take advantage of the crisis.

And finally, and this is not an unimportant point, the relations set up between the Soviet Union and the other European States must inevitably have an effect on the development

of the economic crisis.

I think I have said enough to show you what interest we have in a study of the problems raised by the world economic crisis in the sessions of this Commission.

The Cause of the Crisis.

I do not know whether any of my colleagues in this Commission are in a position to offer us any effective cure for the abolition of the crisis through which the world is at present passing. For my part, I do not believe that there can be any such cure. In any case, please do not expect any such proposal from a representative of the Soviet Union.

The whole world knows that in our opinion the economic crises of over-production have their roots in the capitalist system itself; they are closely bound up with the capitalist system, and they are based on the conflict of interests which is peculiar to the capitalist system. In consequence they appear at more or less regular intervals.

No one now denies that the present crisis is the worst that the capitalist system has ever experienced. This time we are faced with an industrial crisis which is indissolubly connected, and not fortuitously, with an agricultural crisis. The mutual influences of these crises lead inevitably to an intensification and protraction of the crisis as a whole.

The intensity of the crisis is aggravated by the policy of those organizations which have a monopolist position and are aiming to maintain high prices on the home markets of their various countries. No one can deny that this policy considerably hinders the disposal of warehoused supplies and places almost insuperable hindrances in the way of the purchasers of such commodities, and thus protracts the economic crisis.

It is generally admitted that the intensity of the present crisis, particularly in the European economic system, is to a large extent caused by the special conditions which have resulted from the world war; that its causes lie in the disorganization of the world economic system during the war; that they were perpetuated in the system of treaties which followed on the conclusion of the war, in the indebtedness of the nations to each other as a result of the war, and in the system of military alliances, etc., which was continued after the war. In my opinion therefore, this Commission must pay particular attention to these

contributory causes which have intensified the crisis, and must see what can be done to exclude these factors in order to prevent any further intensification of the crisis, or at least, what can be done to ameliorate the unfortunate results of these factors.

The factors which I have mentioned must be sought for both in politics and economics. They are deeply rooted in the general policy pursued during the world war and after its conclusion. I will deal with these factors briefly.

In my opinion it is hardly necessary to pay any special attention to the close connection between the increase of the burden of taxation and the crisis itself, as this connection is self-evident. It is clear that the increase of taxation is chiefly due to the obstinate persistence of militarism and the consequent continual increase of armaments. Despite the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact and various other Pacts, on which pacifist circles set such great hopes, there is absolutely no sign that the growth of armaments is coming to a stop or even slowing down. The work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission offers little hope for an improvement in this connection.

The policy of the formation of new military blocks is changing the face of the world. Great armies prepared at a moment's notice to plunge into bloody conflicts, and the existence of these military blocks of course sharpen the armament competition. Every country is compelled to be on the watch not only against this or that other country, but against already existing groups of States, or groups in process of formation.

Apart from the political differences which exist between the capitalist States, it can be observed that the economic differences are sharpening. This is expressed in the growth of protectionism. This intensified economic struggle, of course, also affects unfavorably the post-war economic system of Europe. In this connection it is interesting to note that the national frontiers have been extended since the war by 20,000 kilometres, or almost 30 per cent.

Further, we must not conceal from ourselves the fact that another consequence of the war, namely the special burdens which have been placed on certain States either in the form of reparations or inter-allied debts, contributes

considerably to the intensification of the crisis. The result is that large sections of the population observe their purchasing power dwindling, and this results again in making it impossible to dispose of a part of the goods produced. Another factor is the unfavorable distribution of the gold reserves throughout the world. Gold reserves are lying unused in the safes of certain countries, whilst other countries are suffering from gold shortage.

Special attention must also be paid to the danger which results from the reduction of the purchasing power of great masses of the population both in town and country. These factors are in their turn closely connected with the unemployment problem, which is acute everywhere to an unexampled degree; they are closely connected with the systematic reduction of wages, with the increase of the working day for those still in employment, with the reduction of benefits under the various social insurance schemes, and with the simultaneous increase of the burden of taxation which weighs with particular severity on the shoulders of the working masses.

All these factors combine to create an atmosphere of political uncertainty not only in Europe, but in the whole world, to create a fear of some terrible catastrophe. This atmosphere affects the credit policy of the banks and prevents the utilization of capital for the purposes of constructive work, and this in its turn again intensifies the crisis. And in this situation the feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence which exists in Europe is being artificially aggravated by the various anti-Soviet campaigns which aim at proving the necessity of a military attack on the part of the capitalist States against the Soviet Union. The plans for this attack and the conditions under which it is to take place are the subject of open discussion in the press and at public meetings. The originators of these campaigns wish to exploit the world economic crisis for the furtherance of their aims. Those capitalist circles which are particularly interested in concealing the real causes of the crisis from the masses of the people, show great zeal in putting on a false scent those who are studying the causes of the crisis, and persuading them that the only cause of the present crisis is the existence of the Soviet Union.

(To Be Continued.)



Broken Loose Again

Donald Day, the Chicago Tribune's (and U. S. State Department's) anti-Soviet liar at Riga has broken loose again.

"Fifty Bread Rioters Reported Killed by Police in Moscow" runs the headline, and the story goes on to add the horrible details: "Machine guns spraying death into crowds in the streets," etc. These details are supposed to be told by "two American engineers" who "arrived at Riga from Moscow" on June 7.

Which reminds us of the same kind of yarns sent out last November 28 from a certain "British engineer just returned from Moscow." His name was, very aptly, Woodhead.

Woodhead gave all the awful details. He said that on Nov. 11 he had seen a battle in the middle of Moscow: "Soon after the firing had ceased I saw several hundred men laid out by the OGPU. It was commonly stated that over a thousand men perished in the affair."

"The next day, added this Woodhead liar, he was in a village near Moscow where he personally saw peasants massacred by the Red Army."

We forgot to say that in the Moscow "battle" it was the Red Army which was being massacred by the OGPU. Anyhow, in the village there were 400 or 500 killed—"Judging from the number of bodies I saw lying about."

"But the only 'lying about' done was by Woodhead, who was not in the Soviet Union at all after May 8 last year. So he, was 'lying about' the Soviet Union."

Folks who wonder why all these anti-Soviet lies burst forth in full bloom should realize that the more hunger marches and unemployed demonstrations there are in America, the more American capitalism feels it necessary to attract attention to imaginary "rebellions" in the Soviet Union.

Machine guns are being used against the workers, but in Pennsylvania in the mine strike. "Mounted police are charging the crowds." But in Youngstown, Ohio—not in Moscow.

Please keep this in your hat and come back at some of those "liberal" snobs who are always gabbing about the Communist papers "exaggerating."

They Just Want Tillie, That's All

A "Young Worker of Chi." writes us, exhibiting some inner anguish, because, although he likes to hear a certain "young working girl speaker," whom he identifies as "I believe her name is Tillie," strange things seem to happen to speakers of the so-called "Socialist Labor Party" and others when Tillie shows up on the horizon.

The people, or workers many of them, told the speaker of the S.L.P. to get off the box and pushed this girl forward, yelling for her to speak. Do you think that this is correct of the Young Communists to do this? Do you think that they should instruct this girl to stay away? Then, perhaps, unwitting, he goes ahead to answer himself:

"It is true that whenever she speaks, there is a big crowd that supports her because she speaks for the Communists."

So it doesn't look like any special action of a few Young Communists taken against the will of the majority of the workers, after all, in which case we might have some reason for correcting a wrong tendency. It seems that the majority of the workers just like Tillie, and they like Tillie because they like Communists, and don't like demagogues and counter-revolutionists who call themselves "socialists."

We, Red Sparks, was (or were) tried for "sedition" during the last war, and for weeks during the long trial, sat sitting before us a representative of the so-called "socialist Labor Party," the correspondent for their paper, and that scoundrel continually kept helping the prosecutor to send us workers to prison, furnishing documents and making suggestions. So the "Young Worker of Chi." has come to the wrong address for any sympathy for the S. L. P.

Further, if he is looking for some noble abstraction of "liberty" and "justice-to all," he fails to see the real need of making some sharp class distinction. We point out the hypocrisy of capitalist "liberty" because it only pretends to be "for all" and is, in practice, limited to capitalists and those who (like the S.L.P.) help the capitalists against the working class—hence against the Communists.

We believe in working class democracy, in letting the majority of the workers determine who shall speak and what they shall do, because this will aid our class struggle.

We have faith in the workers, not individual workers, but the class. Those of any minority whose wishes are against the decision of the majority, have no kick coming—yet, in the name of an empty "democracy" they would violate real democracy of their class.

They actually show they have no faith in their class, a lack of faith which comes from bourgeois teaching, like Hoover's "rugged individualism" bunk, a philosophy which died with handicraft production but hasn't been properly buried and so pollutes the air.

Thus, if the majority of the crowd of workers wanted to hear Tillie, it's just too bad about the S.L.P. being found out for what it is: a capitalist party in disguise.

All Mixed Oop

Just as we were getting excited about the tidal wave of Soviet goods that was flooding the Knickerbocker world as a result of the Five-Year Plan, along comes Trotsky and says that the Five-Year Plan is a "failure" and that there is no socialism in the Soviet Union.

It was sort of upsetting to hear the walls of anguish because the U. S. Army is using Soviet matches instead of the matches which are supposedly "American," but are really manufactured by the Swedish Match Monopoly.

But if the patriots worry over that, tell them to let the soldier boys look inside their U. S. Army shoes, where it says in plain English: "Made by Prison Labor."

By the way, the N. Y. State Federation of Labor, according to the "Trade Union News" of Philadelphia is "operating with" the N. Y. State prisons and contractors handling prison-made goods, "finding markets" for such goods, and so on. Tell that to the A. F. of L. rank and file who thinks that his officials are against prison-made goods on principle.

FROM EDITOR TO READER

How to Begin at the Bottom

IN our last message to you, the readers, we told you about the Daily Worker Clubs that are being formed in most if not all big towns. The Daily Worker reaches 1,800 towns! Every day, some 35,000 people read the Daily Worker, just as you are doing this minute!

In the big towns where there is an agent of the Daily, he or she is supposed to call you together for a mixed social and business affair, and organize a Daily Worker Club.

You don't have to attend, but you'll miss something if you don't get to these reunions of the Daily Worker Family. No tiresome formality about them (if they're run right—and it's your club to run as you see fit!), no dues, no terrying "discipline" beyond that which you decide upon to get through on time and ship-shape, no "constitution and by-laws" but your own common sense, no paid "officials" and only a secretary and a committee to keep track of things and arrange affairs you yourselves decide upon.

Wouldn't you like to mix up with the whole gang of Daily Worker readers in your town, to have some entertainment (maybe a ham sandwich, too), to discuss the Daily Worker—and even cuss it? Your secretary is supposed to write it all down, criticisms and suggestions, and send it in to the Daily Worker editors. Then we'll know what you like and don't like!

SEC. 5 OF DIST. 2 CHALLENGES THE CHICAGO DIST. IN DAILY WORKER DRIVE

THREE weeks of the Daily Worker Drive are over and our best agitator, propagandist and organizer still faces the danger of suspension for lack of funds. This is a serious warning to all the workers of this country, who must understand the importance of the Daily Worker.

The main reason for this situation is that the Party as a whole has not understood the immediate acuteness of the situation and has not acted accordingly.

Challenge Chicago.

The Section Committee of Section 5, District 2, (New York) of the Communist Party, realizing the situation, is making strenuous efforts not only to raise its quota of \$3,000, but more. The Section Committee is confident that the members of the Section do understand their tasks in connection with keeping the Daily Worker alive and bring the message of organization and struggle to the tens of thousands of workers.

This is the reason why we challenge District 8 (Chicago) and say that we will raise more financial support for our Daily during the drive than the whole of the Chicago District.

Raised \$1,250 in Two Weeks.

In the first two weeks of the campaign we raised \$1,250 (more than the whole Chicago District) and we hardly got down to business. We must say that some of the comrades did splendid work, but we also must say that some comrades,

Suppose you are one of the thousands who get the Daily but never see that chap called the Daily Worker Agent? Don't know anything about him. All right, why not start something yourself. Maybe in your shop there are workers who you can interest in reading some particular article in the Daily.

Get them around you at noon hour and read it to them, or get one of them who is a "good reader" to do it. See what they think of it; if the whole paper if possible. Try it again, and see if you won't find a number getting the habit! They'll be looking for it. Get them together sometime and write down what they like and don't like about the Daily. Send it to us. We'll answer them.

By that time, when you get our letter to read to them, they'll be pretty interested. They'll begin to recognize that the Daily Worker really respects the opinion of the workers; that it is their paper, the paper of the whole working class.

They will be willing to form a little group to boost the Daily Worker, to pick out a Worker Correspondent to write up what's going on in their shop. They'll be ready to chip in their dimes and dollars to help their Daily Worker when it needs it. They will be one of the many groups which, in the whole town, can be called in for a big social affair and set up a Daily Worker Club.

Try it!

those making comparatively good wages, are not doing their utmost to insure the publication of the Daily Worker.

Our units are in revolutionary competition with one another and from all indications, we will come out victorious in this competition for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City State

Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Party Life

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Organize Your Open-Air Meetings

THE following directives, issued by the Agitprop Department of District 8 to the section and unit Agitprop Directors, show that the comrade who drew them up had in mind certain phases of this work which need stressing. He stresses the need of quality rather than of quantity. He does not overlook the opportunity for developing speakers through participation in this work, and developing them in the proper way, by starting them off with the less responsible work first, and gradually working them in as speakers. He stresses the mass character of the duty of the comrades who are mobilized to support an open-air meeting, the getting of contacts, mingling with the workers—getting organizational results—smashing the conception that comrades come down merely to make the crowd look big. And above all he stresses the need for careful preparation. Here are the directives:

1. A Few Points on Open Air Meetings.

Select the best location and time for your open-air meeting and stick to it. The number of meetings to be determined by the speakers and committees available. Better less meetings, but better ones.

2. Register all your speakers and assign them to speak at least once a week at open-air meetings. Don't only select your first rates. These meetings can serve as school for speakers, provided you draw them in first as chairmen, and discuss with them their speeches, besides speakers' conferences on a section scale if possible. The speakers are assigned by the Section Agitprop Department.

3. It is a misconception that all you need is a chairman, speaker and one or two comrades to sell literature. The bigger the committee, the better. As many comrades as possible must be mobilized not to listen to what the speaker has to say, but to mingle with the workers, to make connections with them, to sell literature, etc. This must be stressed because the speaker cannot sell literature or get members for the Party. The success of the meetings to be gauged not by the attendance only, but primarily by organizational results.

4. Speeches at open-air meetings in general are terrible. The comrades get up there without any preparation, without knowing about the logical conditions, coming out with the same old generalities, and then we wonder why the workers are "not sufficiently radicalized." All speakers must be prepared. In case there are several at a meeting, the topics should be divided. We must give every week something new to the workers. Do not rely only on the speakers' outlines and conferences. Reading of the Daily Worker and even of the capitalist press gives ample material. Likewise find out about the conditions in the territory and link these up with the general points raised.

We have to popularize these open-air meetings, and it is a good idea not only to write about the open-air meeting in the various leaflets issued by the units, but to issue properly distributed special leaflets for this meeting.

Graft and Gangsters

By HARRY GANNES

Ford and General Motors in the Graft Scheme

Previous articles dealt with graft and gunmen in Chicago and New York. They traced the origin of gangsterism and boodle along with American capitalism—in the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, in the leading industries, in the capitalist government.

DETROIT is a clearing house for bootleggers who smuggle booze over the Canadian border.

It is a rich source of graft as well as from the vice dens. The big automobile plants, particularly Ford and General Motors, contribute their share of graft and receive good service from the government and gangsters of Detroit. Most of the Ford workers live in Detroit, but Ford has his factories located in suburbs near Detroit so he will not have to pay taxes to the city of Detroit. In these towns, such as Fordson, River Rouge, Dearborn, etc., Ford rules the town governments. He has an army of private police at his plants who on more than one occasion have murdered workers and were given the thanks of the Ford officials. Ford, though he avoids paying taxes to the city of Detroit, makes heavy contributions in other ways, as to the campaign funds of the city politicians, and in outright graft cleverly covered up.

From K.K.K. to Socialists

The growth of Detroit is similar to that of Chicago and the development of graft for a while outstripped that of Chicago. Yet in Detroit we have the interesting spectacle of a united front, reaching from Ford, through the American Legion, into gangland, and directly into the socialist party.

This process has an interesting history. In November, 1929, Mayor Charles Bowles was elected to office. Bowles was supported by the Ku Klux Klan, the real estate operators and the gangsters of Detroit. Ford contributed his share to the Bowles' election fund and got plenty of protection against the workers from Bowles.

Graft, crime and vice had always been a source of income for politicians long before Bowles came on the job. But Bowles made up his mind to organize it into a system so that the greatest share would flop right into his pockets. Instead of permitting the 15 police precincts to "clean up" vice—that is, to list the speakeries, bawdy houses, and collect the graft—he organized a central vice squad, under the direction of Police Commissioner Emmons, a Ford man, so that the main booty would come into the mayor's office.

Police Commissioner Emmons, who had a "respectable" front, objected when Bowles introduced James D. Witte, head of the slot machine gambling business in Detroit, to the chief of police so that they could do business on a better basis. Emmons finally resigned and an experienced gunman by the name of Wilcox was given the job. Mayor Bowles did all his grafting on a big scale. Frederic L. Smith, writing in the Outlook, in an article entitled "Detroit Apes Chicago" tells of some of Bowles' heavy

grafting. Bowles appointed John Gillespie as Commissioner of Public Works.

"Curiously Enough"

"Curiously enough," wrote Smith, "Mr. Gillespie's private interest coincided closely with the position to which Mayor Bowles had appointed him. Gillespie represented, for example, a certain bond company which accommodated the majority of contractors engaged in construction work for the Department of Public Works of which he was the head. Mr. Gillespie was likewise financially interested in the Detroit Reduction Company which held a \$400,000 contract from the city for the disposal of garbage and waste."

From this connection with Bowles, Gillespie raked in hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions—and Bowles got his share. Gambling, which was run on the quiet before, flourished openly. Right from Mayor Bowles' office you could see one of the largest gambling houses in the city. Murders became more frequent. Crooks from smaller towns flocked in to help Bowles along. In the struggle for the vice proceeds many shootings resulted. Within eleven days ten gang murders occurred. Chief Commissioner Wilcox thought it was a good thing. He knew the killings were ordered from the higher ups to insure the smooth flow of graft to the big officials and capitalists.

"So long as they confine their shootings to their own kind," he said, "there will be no police drive or any increase in the squad assigned to such cases." Of course, the police squad to terrorize militant workers and Communists was increased.

Sharper Graft Struggle

During Bowles' reign, the economic crisis came on with tremendous force. Tens of thousands of workers were thrown out of work in the automobile plants. Huge unemployment demonstrations took place. More than 100,000 took part in the March 6 unemployment action. The police beat up and attacked the unemployed.

In this period, the struggle for graft became sharper. Because of the disintegration of the Bowles regime, the big automobile capitalists engineered the end of the Bowles administration. They did not mind Bowles' grafting, but they required more efficient methods and greater attacks against the workers. On June 20, for the first time in the history of any large American city, a recall referendum was voted, which meant that new elections were to be held in which Bowles would be a candidate. Henry Ford, at first, was against Bowles' recall. He got good service from this grafter. He circulated a petition urging his workers to vote against the recall. When Bowles was finally recalled, however, Ford supported Mayor Murphy who succeeded the deposed Mayor.

In the election which followed, Raymond, an auto worker was the candidate for the Communist Party.

(To Be Continued.)