

Roosevelt for Personal Gain and for the Profiteers

RAISES COTTON PRICES. ROOSEVELT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE IN BREAD PRICES AND THE SKYROCKETTING COST OF LIVING

Workers! Fight for More Wages, Relief, to Meet

HIGHER PRICES! ORGANIZE IN FACTORY, NEIGHBORHOOD, UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS FOR HIGHER WAGES, RELIEF AND FOR LOWER PRICES!

ORLEANS BAKERS FIGHT RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD

Local 34 Protests; Says Wages Are Cut

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Action against the rising bread prices is developing in this city, beginning with the protest by Bakers Union No. 35 against boosting bread cost to the workers while the bakers get their wages cut.

This protest was immediately responded to by the International Association of Projectionists and Sound Engineers of America, who through its secretary, Maurice Clark, sent a letter of support to the bakers, proposing a conference of all workers' organizations to fight against the bread price rise.

The letter of the projectionists' organization said:

"The morning papers carried statements concerning the rise in prices of bread but not in wages of the bakers making the bread. Your protests against the increase in price of bread is a concrete fact that the New Deal will not advance the standards of living of the worker-bakers but will increase the profits of the master-bakers and incidentally of the speculators who rig the market raising flour prices, which the consuming masses are called upon to pay.

Your call to protest, addressed to the consumers and housewives, should be further extended to include every local union in this city and state and an organization set up for the purpose of circulating petitions and enrolling both the organized and unorganized masses in every ward and precinct by the formation of block committees to resist this new robbery and drive made upon the impoverished unemployed and the wage slaves who have undergone every description of robbery from community-chest pilage to political lottery shake-down; the workers denied relief of any description and who have not the money to buy bread at 3c a loaf will be just twice removed from bread at 6c.

"We are endorsing your protest and we suggest that a conference of workers be arranged to issue a manifesto to the workers of this city and all local unions to resist the increase in the price of bread or any products.

CITY HAS MILLIONS BUT STOPS RELIEF

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Governor Lehman at Boltons Landing, an Island in Lake George. The Mayor's secretary on the instructions of O'Brien, evaded all questions of the Committee, even making the statement that the Board of Estimate would not meet today. This ruse is made with the intention of keeping large delegations of workers away from the Board of Estimate meeting which will take place this morning at City Hall.

The Committee left a letter personally addressed to the Mayor which states in part: "We condemn the present method of handling relief as one of trifling with the lives of millions of men, women and children." Carl Winter, chairman of the committee, stated that he will appear before the Board of Estimate with the demands that there be no relief cuts. Everyone immediately is provided with relief, and we will show how the money can be raised by taxing all large incomes, stopping payment of all interest and other measures of a similar nature."

The Unemployed Councils, the Communist Party and numerous working class organizations threw their whole force into actively mobilizing the largest number of workers to defeat the insidious program of the Tammany officials and Wall St. bankers to totally starve the unemployed.

During the week-end, numerous meetings were held all over the city on street corners, on the blocks, and in houses. The Downtown Council, Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn, Brownsville, in every part of the city, are holding these meetings.

Everyone of these meetings elected committees that will present the cases to the Board of Estimate today.

The Downtown Unemployed Council alone presented over 300 complaints of stopping of relief to the Home Relief Bureau yesterday. Last night, groups of workers were sent out by the Unemployed Council to hold open air meetings to rally the workers to elect their committees to fight the stopping of relief.

The Board of Estimate meets today. New York workers must in no uncertain terms make the city officials understand that this attack will not go through. The unemployed workers demand that no relief shall be stopped, no Home Relief Bureau shall be closed, no cuts shall take place for workers on Work Relief jobs.

Delegates of furniture workers' conference assembled at the EASTERN STATE CONFERENCE on July 8-9 at 818 Broadway, New York, representing 4,000 workers, sent a vigorous protest against the stopping of relief to unemployed in New York City to Mayor O'Brien.

"We demand that the Board of Estimate immediately appropriate funds for the needs of unemployed. We hold you responsible for the health and maintenance of over 1,000,000 starving, unemployed workers." Read part of the demand signed by M. Fisher, National Chairman, and Joe Kiss, National Secretary.

Boss Terror Illustrated; Rochester Workers Feel Police Clubs in Fight for Relief



Police of Rochester, N. Y., brutally attacking Rochester workers who struck against a pay cut on city and county relief jobs. A copy of the DAILY WORKER is sticking out of the pocket of the worker being clubbed.

JOHNSTON MACHINE STEAM-ROLLERS ALL OPPOSITION MEASURES AT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION

Vote Stealing Scheme Bared; Defeat Plan of Progressive for Rank and File Board

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—Despite exposure of its wage-cut betrayal, convention vote-stealing and the shadiest kind of financial manipulations, the Johnston machine still retains precarious control of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers convention, as it enters its sixth week. The little clique of job-hunters which has been managing Carl Rudolph's campaign for Grand Chief has decided on a last-minute change of tactics. It has forced Rudolph to withdraw from the race and is putting forward I. O. Enders as a "dark horse."

Rudolph's sham record of opposition to the Grand Chief machine, of which he was for so long a loyal member, was thoroughly exposed at the convention and his unpopularity was increasing day by day. So his machine finally decided he was not the right man to pull the wool over the eyes of the rebellious rank and file. Enders, whom they have now succeeded in foisting onto the opposition movement, is a general chairman on the Pennsylvania railroad and known as a "company man." His record of opposition to the Grand Chief machine is practically nil, but he has not been subjected to so many attacks and exposures as Rudolph and is more popular personality.

Vote-Stealing Bared
Grand Chief Johnston's vote-stealing tricks were exposed in the course of a fight by the opposition to reduce the number of Assistant Grand Chiefs from nine to seven. Johnston feigned this reduction of Grand Officers bitterly and finally announced that it was defeated by a standing vote of 153 for, 166 against. This would have meant a total of 319 delegates, whereas there are only 315 at the convention, and the vote was immediately challenged. It was then discovered that Johnston had been counting convention guides and door-

A.F.L. BAKERS SEND DELEGATES TO DEFEND TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

NEW YORK.—Two A. F. of L. Bakers' locals have just elected delegates to the Conference in Defense of the Trade Unions which will be held this Saturday, July 15, at Webster Hall. Credentials coming in from various A. F. of L. unions such as the Iron Workers, Painters, Garment workers, Amalgamated Food Workers and others indicate that the conference will be based on a wide representation.

In responding to the conference the unions are realizing the seriousness of the situation confronting the workers with the enforcement of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act. The workers are already tasting the fruits of the Slavery Law if the attacks on the Fur workers' section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, on the attempts to company unionize the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, and to break the militant strike of the workers, and in the setting up of a starvation textile code which will attack the wage standards of the whole working class.

These instances showing the workers how false are the promises contained in the act are arousing many unions to unite in action against the Slavery Act. The role of the A. F. of L. officials in imposing the Slavery Law on the workers in order to break down the militant unions and to enforce starvation conditions on the workers is being revealed daily.

The July 15 conference must rally the workers from every organization, shop and factory to unite to defeat the Slavery Act. Credentials should be sent to the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Trade Unions, Room 837, 80 East 11th Street.

keepers (appointed to these jobs by the Grand Office) who had been coming in at close votes and standing among the delegates to be counted as administration supporters. When these Johnston employes were ordered out and the vote re-taken, it showed a vote of 161 for reducing the number of Grand Officers, to 147 against.

More Financial Tricks.
How Johnston and the Grand Office gang schemed to hide information about the Brotherhood's financial affairs from the membership, was revealed in one of the documents in the secret report of the Bank Committee to the convention, which recently was printed in the "Daily Worker." It is a letter from O. Stirling Smith, president of the Standard Trust Bank to Vice-President E. Puckhafer of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, dated May 19, 1930. It told tally of Johnston's scheme to hide a \$50,000 debt from the members.

Defeat Rank-File Board
Much support has been shown for the progressive program advocated by the Brotherhood's Unity movement to clip the parasitic powers of the Grand Office and provide for some measure of rank and file control. But the machine has been strong enough, with the help of sabotage by some of the bureaucrats in the opposition ranks, to prevent the enactment of such measures.

The proposal for a Board of Directors, made up of five rank and file working engineers with power to supervise and remove for cause the Grand Officers, was debated for two days before it was finally defeated by a narrow recorded vote of 493 to 407 (delegates casting votes for all Divisions they represent). The Grand Officers got up one after the other and fought it bitterly, frankly recognizing that the basis of the move was the "general lack of confidence among the membership." As First Asst. Grand Chief Bissett expressed it. This lack of confidence in the corrupt officialdom of the Brotherhood has reached such a point that whole sections of the membership are threatening to drop out unless there is a thorough housecleaning at the present convention.

The rank and file move for Initiative, referendum and recall, as a curb on the Grand Office, has been blocked by a motion to table, following a declaration from the chair that the resolution was out of order, as that part of the constitution had already been acted upon.

Fear that the rank and file, at home will revolt against the continued policies of secrecy, is seen in the repeated efforts to rescind the convention's action in omitting delegates' names and Division numbers from the minutes.

Rank and file opposition candidates are making themselves felt more in many of the votes and are learning to see through the tricks of the Johnston machine and its "loyal opposition," the job-hunting bureaucrats who are trying to mislead the progressives. This is shown by the fact that the last vote of confidence in Johnston was only put over by a comparatively narrow majority, unlike the first one which the opposition delegates were tricked by their leaders into making unanimous.

The second vote followed the exposure in the press of Johnston's sell-out in connection with the 10 per cent cut, and every effort was made

to confuse the delegates, as many of the opposition leaders were themselves involved in the sell-out. It was made to appear that the motion was directed against the press for exposing a convention secret, and the Banking Committee and Press Committee were both included in the resolution. But in spite of all this, a large section of the delegates refused to be stampeded this time into expressing confidence in the man who conspired with the companies and Wall St. to cut their wages.

Silver, Holloware Joint Conference to Be Held Sunday
NEW YORK.—Workers in the silver and holloware trade in New York and vicinity are called to a joint conference to be held this coming Sunday, July 16, at 10 a. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York.

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR MARINE UNION CONVENTION SATURDAY NIGHT
Negro and White Representatives Coming From Many American Shipping Ports
NEW YORK.—Delegates are arriving from outlying ports for the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which begins Sunday, July 16, and runs three days into next week. The convention opens with a banquet on Saturday night of this week, at Manhattan Lyceum, to which all organizations are urged to send representatives, to greet the delegates. Earl Browder, Jack Stachel, M. Olgin, and Ben Grogan are on the list of speakers to greet the convention in the names of their respective organizations.

ROOSEVELT OK'S TEXTILE SLAVE CODE TO PREVENT STRIKES FOR MORE PAY

Ban Nat'l Textile Union Meets Under Slave Law

Fear Union Activity Against New Textile Code; Ruling Ordered "Until Act In Effect"

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 10.—The National Textile Workers Union has been prohibited from holding any open air meetings here by a recent ruling of the local Park Board. The decision will remain in effect until the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act goes into effect, Barny Papkan, secretary of the Board told the Union organizer when a permit was applied for.

Back of this action, are the combined forces of the textile bosses, the U. T. W. officials and the local police who are in fear that the National Textile Workers Union will mobilize to defeat the new starvation textile code just signed by President Roosevelt and will lead the workers to strike for the demands contained in its own code which was recently presented to the recovery administration.

Until the recent strike of 2800 weavers in 5 plants which was the result of the activities of the N. T. W., no doubt was entertained by the Union in obtaining permits for open air meetings. On Friday the N. T. W. led more than 200 weavers on strike against the Soule mill for less looms and more wages. The growing strength of the N. T. W. is feared by the bosses and the U. T. W. officials. Outdoor meetings have been a big factor in mobilizing the workers for struggle, and denial of this right shows clearly the intention of the bosses to muzzle the expression of the textile workers and cripple the activities of the militant left wing union.

The National Textile Workers' Union intends to fight the ban on their meetings and calls on all workers' organizations to send resolutions to the New Bedford Park Board, City Hall, New Bedford, Mass., protesting this action.

PRAISES A. F. OF L. HEADS FOR AID IN PUTTING IT OVER

Only Opposition Came from Nat'l Textile Workers Union

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Roosevelt last night approved the cotton textile slavery code providing for a "minimum" wage of \$12 for Southern and \$15 for Northern workers in the industry, and a "maximum" of 40 hours a week so that the arrangement can go into effect July 17.

Around 400,000 cotton mill workers are affected by the slave code, many of them, through the lower hours and the minimum wage rate will receive an immediate cut in wages. In some mills, after the code has been in effect a short while, according to the admission of some of the bosses at the Washington hearings, many workers will be laid off.

The leading textile bosses expressed their great satisfaction with the code which opens the way for pressing down wages, crushing struggles for higher wages and better conditions.

Now that the code is approved by the President, the bosses will use it to attempt to prevent strikes. The low wages having been fixed and the government sanction being given to them, the bosses will get the direct support of the government, the courts and police to keep workers in the mills under the starvation condition.

Commenting on Roosevelt's approval, General Johnson, administrator of the industrial "recovery" act especially thanked the leading strike-breakers in the American Federation of Labor. He said that this code could not be put over were it not "for the close personal support and advice of the great labor leaders, William Green, John Frey, John L. Lewis, Joseph Franklin, Sidney Hillman, Edward McGrady, Father Ross and Rose Schneiderman."

While the hearings were going on, W. E. G. Batty, president of the New Bedford Council of the A. F. of L. on June 30, rushed back to New Bedford to break the strike of the workers in the Potomosa, Butler, Hathaway and Gonsold mills. "There is a strong resentment over the present wage situation," Batty said at that time.

Thomas McMahon, of the United Textile Workers Union, it was disclosed at the hearings, held secret meetings with the administrators and the bosses to fix the \$12 and \$13 scale. The code will continue for four months at the end of which time the bosses can come in and ask for revision. About 77 per cent of the textile industry will be covered by the code. Special exceptions, providing for longer hours and wages even lower than the \$12-\$13 level, were allowed for the tire fabric and medical supply mills.

In heartily approving of the code, Roosevelt said it should serve as an inspiration to all other industries, and should speed up the presentation and passage of other codes.

General Johnson said it was "an education of what team work in government can do."

Roosevelt made much ado about the proposal to eliminate child labor, forgetting to mention that Sloan of the Cotton Textile Association said that this had been "practically eliminated" because during the crisis adult workers had been hired at wages formerly paid to children. Those children who will be dismissed will be sent out to starve, no provision being made for feeding them.

In order to stress the harmony of the labor leaders and the exploiters in the textile mills, Roosevelt said: "There was not one word of accusation, and most unthinkable of all, it arrived at a solution which has the unanimous approval of all those concerning leaders on all three sides of the issue."

This entirely overlooks the fact that on June 30, John Croll of the National Textile Workers Union at the hearings exposed the slave nature of the bill, the starvation wages and the speed-up that would go on under it, protesting at the collaboration of the bosses and the A. F. of L. leaders and presenting a set of demands completely opposed to the code and in the interest of the workers.

Among the demands presented by Croll, drawn up by the National Textile Workers Union were the following:

"That the industry and the government assume the responsibility for fixed minimum weekly and year wage for every worker in the industry. Every worker be given 40 week of employment, no less than 30 hour per week, and a maximum of 40 hour per week, and wages at a minimum of 60 cents an hour.

"Wages should be adjusted to meet rising prices.

"That the code shall provide for democratically elected shop committees, controlled by the workers it all mills, recognized by the employers. The right of the workers to belong to any union of their own choice, the right of the workers to strike, no night work for women in any part of the country."

At the very time of the hearing a whole series of strikes were going on in the textile mills against the starvation wages giving the lie to Roosevelt's declaration that there "was not one word of accusation."

STARVATION DIET TO BREAK STRIKE

COLUMBUS, O.—An "adequate diet" for those who go back to work and a "restricted diet" for strikers has been decided on by county officials against jobless workers striking on township jobs. The strike started against a wage paid on township jobs of 18 cents to a maximum of 30 cents an hour. The men demand 40 cents.

	"Adequate" diet	"Restricted" diet
Milk	20 lbs.	10 lbs.
Butter	15 lbs.	10 lbs.
Leafy and green vegetables	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Other vegetables	1 lb.	1/2 lb.
Bread	10 loaves	4 loaves
Butter	1 1/2 lbs.	1 lb.
Sugar	2 lbs.	1 lb.
Eggs	1 1/2 doz.	1 doz.
Cheese	1/2 lb.	1/4 lb.
Lean meat, fish	4 lbs.	2 lbs.

Unemployed fur workers will meet at the Union headquarters, 181 W. 29th St., at 10 a.m. today.

