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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER
FAIR AND WARMER

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Cold-Blooded Silence

OUT in Utah and New Mexico 10,000 exploited miners and their families are now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the state troops and armed thugs of the coal barons. Another Ludlow massacre is horribly near.

But the capitalist press maintains a cold-blooded silence. Only the faintest trickle of news has appeared in their pages. And these have been cynical lies against the starving workers.

The "liberal" press, the self-righteous papers of the Scripps-Howard chain are also part of the conspiracy of silence.

The paper of the Communist Party, the "Daily Worker" alone blazes forth the magnificent story of the struggle against the wage-cutting oppression of the NRA codes.

There is the greatest meaning in this contrast. It shows that the vast machinery of the press, capitalist owned and capitalist controlled, is determined to conceal the resistance of the workers against the NRA codes. The newspapers of the capitalist class are just as evil, just as dangerous to the workers as the exploiters who control them.

The papers that are silent on Utah and New Mexico are accomplices in the murder of the strike pickets. For it is their deadly silence that protects the murderous capitalist police.

For this, every capitalist paper in the country deserves the contempt and hatred of the working class.

Workers! Strike at your class enemies by driving their poisonous papers from your midst. Break your ties with them!

A Charter of Slavery

FROM the day that Roosevelt used the NRA to drive the 70,000 striking coal miners back into the pits, the real purpose of the NRA became clear.

This was followed up quickly with the formation of the national arbitration board to prevent strikes. The national arbitration board began to breed city and state arbitration boards. In New York the NRA moved quickly into action against strikers by the arrest of the six shoe pickets. The next day the courts came into action against the 2,000 A. F. of L. bakers, using the NRA to forbid all picketing.

All of these attacks crystallize the program of the NRA in its efforts to beat down workers' organization, the rights of the workers to strike and picket for higher wages.

The struggle against the NRA now becomes the fight of all workers to preserve their rights. The whole capitalist state, the government of the ruling class, stands behind the NRA.

The NRA is no longer confined to radio speeches by Roosevelt, or the promises of a "new charter of labor," by Green, or the great "blessings" promised by the Socialists.

It has become the instrument of the capitalists to smash every struggle of the workers. It is the policeman's club, the courts, the prevention of the right to strike and picket.

EVERY move the NRA makes strengthens it as an instrument against the workers' rights.

The NRA has guaranteed the open shop, and has built up the suppressive forces to enforce it. It has smashed down the workers' living standards through the codes, and is setting up the apparatus to prevent the workers from striking against the code conditions imposed.

The fight for wages and improved conditions becomes also a political struggle to maintain the workers' rights; a fight of the whole working class to beat back the beginnings of a fascist drive aiming to outlaw strikes and every other class fight of the workers against the bosses' offensive.

To meet this attack, a united front of the workers, especially through their trade unions, is necessary now. Only by this means can the workers preserve the right of organizing in trade unions, and using these in strikes for the improvement of their conditions, and from preventing the bosses unloading greater burdens on them.

The Cleveland Conference for United Action laid down a plan of struggle. This plan must be spread and become the means of welding a powerful united front.

Lash the Hungry

IT was part of the insolent tyranny of feudal England that every laborer found on the highways not in the service of a "master," was haled to the whipping post.

This arrogant ruling class brutality stalks again in the cool corridors of the government's courts.

Public flogging for youthful criminals under 21, convicted of robbery, was recommended by the prosperous gentlemen of this official body. In its official report, the Grand Jury stated that it was "astounded to learn that for a number of years youth has been predominating in the perpetration of such crimes as burglary and robbery."

The well-fed citizens of the jury need not have been astounded. It has been common knowledge for some time, repeated time and time again by expert criminologists, that the increase in robberies can be traced directly to the increase in joblessness, to the starvation and suffering of the propertyless masses.

The capitalist state condemns the young sons of workers to the hell of joblessness. Because of the crisis throughout the capitalist world, hundreds of thousands of young men will never see the inside of a factory, will never know the discipline of useful labor.

And the only answer the rulers have for them is the lash—sure symptom of the increasing brutalization of every governmental agency in the face of the sufferings of the working masses.

In the Soviet Union, the land of the Proletarian Dictatorship, they do things differently. A miracle of heroism and engineering—the completion of the White Sea Canal—has just been accomplished by young criminals under the wise and sympathetic supervision of the Soviet workers. It is useful labor that cures crime.

It is not the youthful criminal who should be flogged. It is the brutal exploiters who condemn them to a life of hardship and hunger who really need it.

A Composite Picture

IN the last few days several news items have appeared scattered throughout New York City newspapers. Separately, they don't mean so much. Taken together they give a clear composite picture—a picture of a capitalist city government protecting the rich, and grinding the workers as usual.

Using the NRA as a pretext, the courts have postponed the meager 6 per cent cut in light rates. The big utility monopolies are protected. Their huge surpluses are safe. The workers must still pay highway robbery rates.

The Director of Relief, Taylor, announces that the city now considers only one-fifth as many of the relief applications as in April. Hunger and suffering increase. The number of jobsless in a typical downtown working class district has doubled in the last few months, a social agency reports.

The city has reduced all its day laborers to a five-day week—a 15 per cent wage cut.

A Tammany favorite has just received a juicy franchise for street buses. The city has handed over \$10,000,000 to the Rockefeller Wall Street bankers as interest tribute on the huge bank loans.

Mayor O'Brien is sharpening the axe of another Sales Tax, the most oppressive tax known, that falls with crushing weight on the poorest sections of the population.

Such is the picture. In the coming elections, the Communist Party alone is trying to change the picture. It is the only party that can do it effectively.

WHALEN SPURS POLICE ACTION TO BREAK STRIKES

A. F. of L. HOSIERY HEADS IN NRA SELL-OUT DEAL

Chinese Red Army Makes New Gains

South Wing Advances, North Holds Ground

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—The Southern wing of the Chinese Soviet Army in Fukien province has made a further advance toward Amoy, the main seaport of Fukien province, according to reports received here.

The northern wing, moving toward the port of Foochow, was reported to have halted between Yenping and Foochow.

The strategic aim of the Red Armies is not to seize either town, but to consolidate itself in the hinterland of both, gaining control of the rich agricultural areas for which the seaports are outlets. They have the active support of the peasants of Fukien province.

The Japanese government is taking the pretext of the advance west of Amoy to send warships to that town. Japanese gunboats are now at Foochow, and American and British gunboats are expected there today.

Nazi Gang Leaders Gather in Congress

NUREMBERG, Sept. 1.—The whole leadership, high and low, of German Nazism is gathered here for a monster congress to which all come by command and none by invitation, at an immense expense raised by forced levies on all workers and small business firms, supplemented by the forced labor of thousands of workers.

The 180,000 district leaders of the Nazi Party, the petty head of the Nazi thug bands in all districts, are here to receive their orders, along with 100,000 Storm Troopers brought here to parade, with 60,000 boys, and 10,000 members of the Nazi special police.

In the first of a series of speeches in which Hitler will lay down Nazi law to his followers, he paid unwilling tribute to the only force which is actively fighting Fascism, the Communist Party, declaring that there have been "whole weeks during which we escaped Communist 'chaos' by a hair's breadth."

He characterized the Jews as a "ferment of decomposition in the life of nations."

Negro Shot When Detroit Cops Fire on Demonstration

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—One Negro was shot here today when police fired into a demonstration of workers against the proprietor of a shoe shop who, the demonstrators charged, had falsely accused a Negro woman of stealing several pairs of shoes.

Aroused by the charge of the store-owner, who ejected the woman, the workers angrily gathered before the store. Soon after their arrival, over 75 policemen were rushed to the district, and the mounted division of the police force was called to the spot from headquarters.

When the police began to attack the assemblage, the workers resisted. One policeman was reported suffering from a fractured skull.

The name of the wounded Negro worker was not made known.

Bulgarians Condemn Five Reds to Death

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 1.—For Communist agitation in the Bulgarian army, five persons were condemned to death, and nine given long terms in prison here yesterday.

Frees Laundry Racketeers for Service Under NRA

NEW YORK.—Three laundry owners, indicted in the Brooklyn laundry racket, were found guilty yesterday by Judge Alonzo McLaughlin of conspiracy "involving arson, pillage, larceny and robbery." Then the judge suspended sentence and set the three men who pleaded guilty to this charge free.

The judge said he freed these men because such men can give "enthusiasm and loyal support to the U.S.A. as it applies to the laundry industry."

"The splendid service" such men can give under the laundry code now being gotten up "should not be minimized," said the Tammany judge.

Kaiser Wilhelm Blesses NRA

NEW YORK.—The Blue Eagle screams and from across the ocean, the Prussian Eagle answers.

The former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, in a message brought here yesterday from Europe, urged all German workers in America to give their loyalty and support to the NRA program of President Roosevelt.

The message was brought by Dr. Rufus B. Kleinschmid, President of the University of Southern California, who returned from a visit to the Prussian militarist-monarch.

The other day Roosevelt complimented the "heroic efforts" of German Fascism. Mussolini praises Roosevelt. The Kaiser likes the NRA. They recognize kinship.

N.Y. CITY DIPS INTO WAGES TO PAY BANKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—With complete devotion to the sacredness of the banks' loans, the City administration today dipped into the payrolls of the lowest paid city employees in order to pay the Wall Street bankers' interest payments.

The amount turned over to the banks was \$8,340,000.

The banks getting the money are the Chase National, controlled by the Rockefeller family, the Guaranty Trust, controlled by the J. P. Morgans, and the house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

The City procured the money for the bankers by getting an advance payment from the State from the fund set aside for the salaries of school teachers. Acting Comptroller Frank J. Prial revealed late this afternoon.

Predicts Crisis
Asked whether this will mean a crisis in the payrolls for the city's employees on Sept. 15, Prial answered: "Maybe it will be earlier than that."

Banks Demand New Taxes.
The city has promised the bankers that it will raise \$30,000,000 of new revenue before Dec. 11, when another \$200,000,000 payment for the banks falls due. For this purpose, the city applied for, and was granted, the blanket authority to increase the already existing State Sales Tax, a tax which falls heaviest on the poor.

The bankers have become increasingly sharp in their demands that the capitalist Tammany City administration fulfill its promise.

Thus far, the "economy" commission, headed by the rich Tammany lawyer, Samuel Untermyer, has hinted at cuts in the salaries of the lower paid brackets of civil service employees, without mentioning any of the enormous graft and corruption that is everywhere admitted to exist among the upper Tammany officials.

All Forced Labor Boys to Be Sent Home Before Oct. 15

WASHINGTON.—The War Department announced today that all forced labor camp boys will be discharged before October 15. This applies to all members of the Civilian Conservation camps except those to be transferred to the East from the Ninth Corps Area.

According to the statement the boys will be given an opportunity and re-enlist for another six months period. The second enrollment will be limited to 300,000.

Soviet School Holidays End in Fete

Big Festivals on Last Day of Summer Holidays

By N. BUCHWALD
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 1 (by cable).—Yesterday was the last general school holiday here, and the children ruled the streets, gardens and parks of Moscow. Hundreds of thousands of proletarian children flooded the vast territories of the parks, enjoyed hundreds of mass plays organized for them, took drives in special children's trains, buses, steamers, etc.

Today the school year begins in the U.S.S.R., and every school year is marked by these children's festivals.

The newspapers publish interesting data showing the tremendous growth of school work in the U.S.S.R. In the Moscow region, two million children attended schools

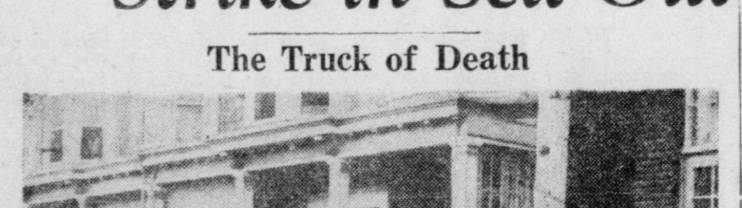
this year against one million in 1928, the beginning of the Five Year Plan. The number of teachers in the elementary schools increased from 32 to 65 thousand.

Nine hundred and twenty-two new school buildings, including naterpieces in school technique, were built in the course of the Five Year Plan. In the Moscow region, 3,000 houses belonging to the kulaks were handed over to the schools in this region.

This year, 25,600,000 attended elementary schools, secondary schools and universities of the U.S.S.R. Universal education has been introduced throughout the country, including the remotest points. All children in the towns are obliged to attend seven-year, and in some parts ten-year secondary schools. While prior to the Revolution, 7,000,000 children attended elementary schools with poor programs, now over 20 million are studying in the schools, which have a much more extensive program.

Call Off Hosiery Strike in Sell-Out

The Truck of Death



Two strikers were killed and ten wounded in the shooting which followed the overturning of this truck which was carrying scabs to the Gambia Silk Hosiery Mill in Philadelphia.

At a stormy meeting, the largest ever held here, in which 3,500 members of Local 1 of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers participated, a vote was taken to accept the proposal of Rieve that the issue of a wage increase be submitted to the NRA for arbitration. The vote was taken by a show of hands and was about 5 to 3 for acceptance.

"Tremendous sentiment for strike was shown and it took the most demagogic pleading and frenzied eloquence of the union officials, in which they told of being trailed by detectives and declared that they would be framed and martyred to the strike, to dissuade the workers from strike. A golden opportunity has been lost by this action to unionize the whole industry in this city since the chairman of 21 open shops had previously declared readiness of the workers to strike, and a strike would have tied up the whole industry."

Workers Stirred by Murder
Meanwhile indignation against the murder of the two strikers at the Gambia mill yesterday was growing among all sections of the workers. Strike sentiment was increased by George Clementson, 19, a strikebreaker, and held him without bail on charges of shooting the two pickets. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 p.m. from McPherson Square. The Communist Party appeals to all workers to participate in funeral and honor the memory of these martyred workers.

The strike was to be waged for the inclusion of 20 per cent wage increase in the agreement with the bosses which expired last night. Recent wage cuts as a result of shortening hours under the NRA have drastically reduced the living standards of the hosiery workers and the

Accept Arbitration Plan for Reading Hosiery Workers
A. F. of L. Hosiery Officials Agree to Send Workers Back to Shops; Leave Final Decision to NRA Board

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—The big general strike of 12,000 union hosiery workers which was called for today to take effect throughout the country was called off at the last minute by Emil Rieve, president of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers who accepted a sell-out decision of the National Labor Advisory Board. Although orders went out

calling off the strike, hosiery mills in Philadelphia and in Paterson were idle and the hosiery workers, leaving the mills by hundreds, were determined to continue their strike.

Among those invited to take part are John Dewey, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Alfred Bingham, Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, and many others.

The conference will especially take up the arrest of leaders of the NMU in Utah and New Mexico, and the jailing of hundreds of pickets, making plans for a nation-wide protest to demand the preservation of the workers' rights.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 1.—Efforts being made in the Utah and New Mexico coal fields to recruit scabs in order to open the mines are being fought on a wide front. With troops digging in around the New Mexico coal fields, and gunmen patrolling the roads and mines in Utah, the miners are still picketing, refusing to be driven back to work until they win their demands and recognition of the National Miners Union.

Unemployed Councils in Salt Lake City, Utah, and in Denver, Colorado, are picketing all agencies to prevent strikebreakers from being recruited.

Unemployed workers, supporting the strike, sent truckloads of food they gathered to the Utah and New Mexico strike areas.

Farmers and farmers' organizations are helping the strikers by collecting food for strike relief.

Food is being shipped to Helper, Utah, the storm center of the strike. Already the struggle in Utah and

NAZIS DRIVE U. S. WRITER OUT
BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The Nazi government has announced that it refuses to take responsibility for the safety of Edgar Ansel Mower, newspaper correspondent and author of "Germany Puts the Clock Back." Mower is leaving for Tokio.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

STRIKE WAVE HERE, FEARED BY WHALEN

NRA to Force Police Action vs. Strikers

NEW YORK.—Ex-police chief Grover Whalen, troubled by the increasing number of strikes which are being called despite the tremendous ballyhoo of "recovery" issuing from his offices at NRA headquarters, now plans more drastic action against the workers who resist the attacks under the NRA.

In a statement to the press yesterday, Whalen indicated that the NRA would urge more vigorous action on the part of the police to break strikes and that they would turn over any evidences of strikes threatening the NRA program to the police. Grievances of workers and threats of strikes are pouring into the office of the NRA to such an extent that it is impossible for the administration to handle the complaints.

Whalen's action was forecast in his trial arrest of the 6 shoe pickets at the Elco shop which was directed at breaking the shoe strike and the decision of Judge Strong against the 2,000 striking bakery workers preventing picketing.

Whalen declared today that the NRA would not directly take steps to test the workers' right to picket NRA shops leaving the case of so-called illegal picketing to the police. At the same time he indicated that the mediation machinery of the NRA will be put into action with greater energy. A mediation board has been established to prevent and put a brake on any contemplated strike and to smash those which are already in process.

Carolinians Place "Holiday" On All Tobacco Shipments

RALEIGH, N.C., Sept. 1.—Both North and South Carolina today declared a "tobacco marketing holiday," as a protest against the ruinously low prices prevailing for tobacco leaf, it was announced today.

The actions were made public by the governors of the two states who said that although they have no power to enforce the decision, they would use persuasion to guarantee the holiday.

Meetings of aroused farmers all over the two states, however, were of a different complexion.

Code Child Labor Ban Contains Big Loophole Clause

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Supposedly to ban child labor, employers signed codes today promising not to employ workers below sixteen years of age.

In hundreds of cases this supposed ban on child labor, does not apply to children "outside of school hours." It is obvious that in this saving clause is the loophole through which the employers can escape the ban.

The codes do not apply to children on farms, such as cotton and berry farms, where hundreds of thousands of children ranging in age from 5 to 10 year are regularly employed at pittance wages.

Contracts Signed for 37 New U. S. Warships

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson today signed the contracts awarded some time ago for the construction of 37 warships, with \$238,000,000 from the Public Works Fund and special congressional appropriations.

"It behooves this is the beginning of a new era of peace," he said. "The president thinks that work should be given through naval construction."

Among the firms getting the contracts are Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., \$15,615,000; Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., \$5,540,000; New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., \$14,090,000.

Immense Growth Recorded in Schools and Attendance

Prior to the Revolution, 400,000 attended secondary schools, whereas now this number has increased to 4,000,000. The number of students at universities and technicals has now reached about 500,000 against about 130,000 prior to the Revolution.

The high-school fees of the Russian schools prior to the Revolution made them hardly accessible to the proletarians and poor peasantry. Now tuition is not only free, but the state supplies students with food scholarships amounting to hundreds of millions of rubles.

Compared with last year, the number of pupils has increased over three million. About three thousand new, big, well-organized schools have been built.

SOARING LIVING COST WIPES OUT MEAGRE WAGE RISE, ECONOMIC REPORT REVEALS

Spread Between Wages and Prices Growing Wider; Hourly Rates Stay at Low Levels of the Crisis, Experts Disclose

NEW YORK, September 1.—The real purchasing power of the workers is steadily falling behind the advance in the cost of living, the latest economic study of the National Industrial Conference Board revealed today.

Whereas the cost of living index has been advancing at a sharp rate from the middle of June, so that it now shows an increase of almost five units since July, the index of real wages has shown no advance.

The slight increase of nominal weekly earnings, has therefore, been completely wiped out by the advance in living costs, the report shows.

Another significant disclosure made by the report is that the slight increase in jobs has taken place without any increase in the basic rates of pay.

It is now becoming clearer that the practical result of the Roosevelt price-raising program is to conceal a real decline in buying power behind a slight advance in wages paid to a few thousand workers, the living standards of the whole working class suffering a further degradation.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

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DELEGATE and MASS MEETING TO START THE DRIVE TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, at 7:30 Irving Plaza, 15th St. & Irving Pl. C. Hathaway and C. Krumbein will speak

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CAMP UNITY Will remain open during the whole month of SEPTEMBER For the benefit of the COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK DISTRICT Workers are requested to spend their vacation in Unity during September

TEL: FORDHAM 7-4011 BRONX WORKERS! PATRONIZE COLUMBUS Steam Laundry Service, Inc. 2157 PROSPECT AVENUE BRONX, N. Y. A Laundry Workers Industrial Union Shop

FINE CLOTHING FOR WORKERS SALTZMAN BROS. MEN'S SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER 181 STANTON STREET (NEAR CLINTON STREET) NEW YORK

Youth Day Rallies Young Workers to Fight War Danger Meetings in Red Hook, Harlem and Bronx Draw Thousands

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—On Thursday, August 31, hundreds of young workers, Negro and white, marched through the streets of Harlem under the leadership of the Young Communist League demonstrating against war and preparing for International Youth Day.

After the march, a meeting was held at Fifth Avenue and 110th St., where speakers told of growing war preparations and the program of the Y. C. L. for struggle against war.

The gathering unanimously endorsed the pledge to support the Paris Youth Congress Against War, September 22nd. The Harlem young workers were urged to rally for all of the preparations in order to send the New York delegates to Paris.

Many young workers applied to join the Young Communist League after the meeting.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 1.—Severin Carlson, Swedish worker, was freed of the threat of deportation yesterday through the efforts of the International Labor Defense.

Carlson was arrested July 11 on the word of John H. Breen, a local bootlegger and stool-pigeon, who himself has been arrested 25 times in the last ten years.

The local branch of the I.L.D. points out that this victory on the Carlson case does not mean that the deportation campaign will stop.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15TH FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. Weissman

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn PHONE: DICKENS 2-2612 Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

AFL Official Blocks Navy Yard Meeting NEW YORK.—After collecting funds from workers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the calling of a mass meeting to protest a 17 per cent wage cut ordered by President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Swanson, Thomas Mahoney, A. F. of L. leader of the metal trades council in the yards, is refusing to call the meeting.

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James White, Framed Furniture Worker, to Be Tried Today NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The trial of Jerry White, furniture worker, who was framed for concealing dangerous weapons has been postponed until Saturday morning at 2:30 in the Magistrates Court at 22d Ave. and 2nd St., despite protests of the International Labor Defense attorney representing him.



Bankers to Tammany: "Go on, use it; you promised to, you know."

L. Miller Workers Join Shoe Strike

NEW YORK.—Workers of the L. Miller Shoe factory, a key shop in the Shoe of Trade, have joined the big general shoe strike led by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union.

The meeting it was pointed out that one way the youth all over the world could put up an effective fight against bosses' wars would be to give all their support to the Paris Congress Against War and Fascism which is to be held this September 22.

A. F. of L. Hosiery Heads in Sell-Out

Philadelphia hosiery workers were fooled once before by the deceptive promises of Rieve at the time of the last wage cut of 35 to 40 per cent. They were told that the cut would be restored later. It was never restored. In fact another wage cut was imposed for the benefit of the hosiery manufacturers.

Shoe Repair Workers Win Demands in Strike

NEW YORK.—The first victory of the Shoe Repair Department of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union was registered Thursday when the strike at the Roberts Chain was won yesterday.

Horton Appoints Lynch Attorneys for Thomas Brown

DECATUR, Ala.—Two local attorneys have been appointed by Judge James E. Horton, the same who conducted the lynch-trial of Raymond Patterson here last April.

Two Chosen Conducted Scottsboro Trials Last April

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City Events Jerome to Speak.

V. J. Jerome will speak at Camp Unity this Sunday morning instead of H. Wicks, as originally announced.

ILLD Boat Ride. The New York District of the International Labor Defense invites all workers to a boat ride up the Hudson tomorrow (Sunday).

"Pioneer" Benefit. The Red Cavalry Troop, I. W. O. 2-J, will serve dinner all day Monday, Sept. 4, at the Brighton Beach Workers Club, 401 E. 3rd St., Brighton Beach, for the benefit of the New Pioneer. All friends are asked to patronize them.

Youth Day Rally. NEW YORK.—An International Youth Day rally will be held at the Brooklyn Finnish Hall, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, September 6 at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Burroughs Hits Tammany's New Wage Slash Denounces Cut in Wages and Relief to Pay Bankers

NEW YORK.—William J. Burroughs, Communist Party candidate for Comptroller, denounced the decision of the Tammany administration yesterday to use funds from the city payrolls to satisfy the payment of \$8,746,000 due yesterday to the bankers.

Though the newspapers made a great mystery of the source from which the city officials would get the money, Mrs. Burroughs, who is a former teacher ousted from the school system by Tammany because of her activities in behalf of the workers, pointed out they admitted that the city payrolls and relief funds were the only available sources.

WHEELS began falling from the steamroller. Managers whose fighters were handed raw decisions by Commission referees squawked and cast about for bouts in independent clubs.

City employees who have already had two wage-cuts, she continued, "are now faced with the possibility of deferred pay checks. It is almost a certainty that while the salaries of the city officials will remain intact, those hardest hit will be the school teachers, New York City is taking the first step to follow the lead of Chicago and Cleveland, in stopping teachers' salaries."

The workers decided to go in a body to local 76 in order to join with them in one huge mass picketing demonstration.

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'The Situation,' Boxing Commissioner Brown Said, 'Is Lousy'

More filth is leaking out of the boxing racket's every pore. It seems a discordant note has been introduced into the New York Boxing Commission in the person of Bill Brown, a rugged individualist with a penchant for headlines.

Years of the crisis dwindled the gate receipts to a point where they scarcely cover the tremendous trust machineries overhead.

WHEELS began falling from the steamroller. Managers whose fighters were handed raw decisions by Commission referees squawked and cast about for bouts in independent clubs.

City employees who have already had two wage-cuts, she continued, "are now faced with the possibility of deferred pay checks. It is almost a certainty that while the salaries of the city officials will remain intact, those hardest hit will be the school teachers, New York City is taking the first step to follow the lead of Chicago and Cleveland, in stopping teachers' salaries."

The workers decided to go in a body to local 76 in order to join with them in one huge mass picketing demonstration.

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UNEMPLOYED COMRADES (young men) need to do work for organization. Will be paid. Call Saturday, Sunday and Monday mornings, 1455 Boston Rd.

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 92 L. 197th St., WORKERS' CENTER

Table with columns for Club, W. L. P. C., and W. L. P. C. scores for American and National Leagues.

Table with columns for Club, W. L. P. C., and W. L. P. C. scores for International League.

Table with columns for Club, W. L. P. C., and W. L. P. C. scores for American League.

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Table with columns for Club, W. L. P. C., and W. L. P. C. scores for International League.

for Brownsville Workers! Hoffman's RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

FOR BROWNVILLE PROLETARIANS SOKAL CAFETERIA 1689 PITKIN AVENUE

Brooklyn Workers Patronize HOWARD STEAM LAUNDRY SERVICE 476-8-80 Howard Ave., Bklyn, N.Y. President 2-3600

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria 1538 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALL Comrades Meet at the NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 92 L. 197th St., WORKERS' CENTER

Elco Shoe Pickets "Do Their Part" To Win Their Strike

Blue Eagle Screeches in Empty Plant Where Whalen Had Six Pickets Arrested

By SENDER GARLIN.

NEW YORK.—Despite the screeching Blue Eagle prominently displayed in the huge windows of the Elco Shoe Company, 73 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, and the arrest by Grover Whalen, New York NRA chief, of 6 of the pickets, strikers continue their unceasing march before the four-story building.

A Lone Cop

As the pickets walk in pairs before the factory, a lone cop leans against the building, first resting on one flat foot, then on the other.

Inside the plant all is silent.

Two blocks away in the Brooklyn Palace at 130 Rockaway Ave., the rank and file strike committee is meeting.

The "Daily" reporter's credentials from the union headquarters having been formally read aloud, the strike committee adjourns and invites him to question the workers about the strike in the Elco shop.

Eighteen are on the strike committee—elected by the rank and file when the strike broke out, and each morning at 11 o'clock they meet to discuss the next steps in the fight.

"I've been in the trade for 35 years, as a cutter," a gray-haired shoe worker volunteers.

"I'm a Democrat and a Spanish-American war veteran. I worked for 20 years in Lynn, Mass., and have been through some big strikes there—once in 1904, under the Knights of Labor, and later in 1916."

"Just before the war, this man earned \$70 for a 44-hour week."

"Now," he says, "I make \$8, \$5, and sometimes nothing."

Two sock-knitters, two girls in the packing room and a couple of relatives of the bosses constitute the entire crew in the Elco plant, the strikers declare.

"The piece-work system prevails in the Elco factory as in the scores of other shoe plants now dead shut by the scores of strikes throughout Greater New York."

"Although the Elco workers make an expensive brand of young girls' shoes, our wages are among the lowest," one of the strikers declared.

The Elco shoe sells for \$6.50 and \$7.50, but the wage rate is the same and often lower than that prevailing in factories manufacturing a \$90 shoe.

"The piece-work system prevails in the Elco factory as in the scores of other shoe plants now dead shut by the scores of strikes throughout Greater New York."

"What's more, they explained, they are expected to pay \$1 more than the rate paid by Saks, Lord and Taylor, Altman's and the other ritzy firms on the Elco buyer list."

Telling at a feverish speed, the workers in the Elco department have earned \$13-\$22, but their departments earned far less—some getting as low as \$4-\$5.

"The bosses have practically out the life out of the cutters," one worker said, commenting on the successive wage slashes during the past three years.

"Every time a new style, we get a new cut. And in most cases the operation is just as difficult as that for the previous style."

The method of hiring at the Elco plant suggested a combination of the police "fire-hoop" and the third degree. A striker described it with bitterness:

"First you sit for hours in the office until a couple of foremen take it into their heads to come and look you over. They look at you as if they were trying to identify you for a crime. Then if you look O.K. to them

they call you into an inner office where you're asked if you're married, have you children, where born, anybody working in the family, etc.

"They're pretty keen on the answer to the last question, because they figure if there's somebody else working in your family you won't be so discontented with the wages they hand you."

A particularly hateful practice was described by a young Italian girl—a member of the Strike Committee. "We're expected to come in every morning at 8 o'clock, and sometimes we hang around until 11-12 o'clock when we're told there's no work."

"When we're 'lucky' we get a knitter or a maker, and at the end of the week earn a dollar or two."

Important to bear in mind is the fact that the average shoe worker's "season" seldom amounts to more than 10-11 weeks during the entire year.

During the rest of the time his boss is, of course, totally unconcerned as to whether or not the worker and his family starves to death.

"When? He's trying to give us a dirty deal."

This from an Italian worker—a member of the Strike Committee of 18, who proudly told the Daily Worker reporter that he was a registered Democrat and a member of the Italian-American Democratic Club of the 19th Assembly District.

Byrd Goes North. Although it is a little late for flying north, things are getting so hot for Commander Byrd since he double-crossed the veterans through the National Economy League, he has decided to take a new trip to the Polar regions.

Relief Won Through Struggle. Post 191, N. Y., has won 32 out of 33 relief cases, so Pete Cacchione tells me, and Pete ought to know. He takes them right smack up to the Relief Bureau.

Organize and you will get your demands. Join rank and file groups in your communities. Elect a committee. Force the City and State and Federal Governments to come across with help for the disabled and hungry veterans.

More news later, but let's hear from you, this is your column and we are at your service. Help us to keep the veterans informed.

Address communications to the Fighting Vet. car Del. Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

We must start this week with praise for the response of the news scouts. It certainly has been great hearing from vets far and near.

A Patriot Changes His Mind. John Kryszak was born in St. Paul, Minn., in 1888, in 1917 he was a railroad man, a hundred percent with a home and happy family.

Before leaving his home in St. Paul, Minn., he decided his house to his parents and younger brothers and sisters.

Today he is facing eviction and foreclosure on his home in Staten Island. The Liberty Bond is gone, the Red Cross is too busy to do its part.

How to fight. Believe me I'm going to fight my eviction with the help of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and the Unemployed Council, of which I am a member.

John participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and knows what fighting is. And the workers of Staten Island appreciate and trust an honest fighter.

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After Two Strikers Were Murdered



Scores of city-paid thugs thronged the streets around the Gambia Silk Hosiery Mill in Philadelphia after two strikers had been killed when scabs attempted to break the picket line.

Steel Workers Set Demands Deadline in Republic Plant

Call for 40-Hour Week, 60 Cents an Hour Minimum

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Republic Steel Co. choppers gave the company bosses until yesterday at 4:30 to reply to their demands for a 40-hour week, 60 cents an hour, lunch on company time, payment for lost time, no Sunday work, and recognition of shop committees.

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NEWS BRIEFS

Pursues the Secret of Life

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—A new scientific discovery here was announced yesterday by Dr. Oscar Schotte of Yale University.

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Matthew Woll Moves to Smash Strike of A.F.L. Bakery Men

Worked With Whalen to Obtain Anti-Picket Injunction

NEW YORK.—Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president member of the N.R.A. arbitration board, together with Mrs. Ethel Moorehouse Herrick, wife of a capitalist, are trying to get the 2,000 bakery workers against whom a no-picket injunction has been issued, to return to work.

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6,500 PATERSON WORKERS TIE UP INDUSTRY IN BIGGEST SILK STRIKE SINCE 1913

National Textile Union Calls Dye Workers to Join Strike; Take Strike Vote Today; Strike Spreads to Other Cities

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—On the second day of the silk strike, 6,500 workers are out and a nearly complete tie-up of the industry is reported.

The walk-out is the biggest since the famous strike of 1913 led by Bill Haywood of the I.W.W.

As the strike gains strength more shops are said to be preparing to join the struggle in other sections of the country.

Tomorrow at 10 a. m. the workers of the Weidmann Dye Shop will meet at 612 River St. and the United Piece Dye Workers at 40 Third Avenue in Passaic to discuss strike preparations.

The Associated Union's secretary pretended to oppose arbitration but actually invited it by offering to sit in at meetings with the N.R.A.

It is anticipated that the workers in the whole dye industry here will join the big general strike.

700 workers are said to be out in Scranton in addition to the mills in Stroudsburg and Shamokin.

At the same time leaders of the Associated Silk Workers are definitely moving the direction of arbitration under the National Labor Board.

In a statement today, Schweitzer, the Associated Union's secretary pretended to oppose arbitration but actually invited it by offering to sit in at meetings with the N.R.A.

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STEEL, METAL WORKERS WANT A STRONGER A-GA INST NRA THRU STEEL STRIKES

Schwab, New Dealer, Is Dirty Dealer in War Profits Swindle

Whooped It Up for War Armaments, and Then Sold Defective Steel to Hike Profits

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S recent visit to the White House to confer with President Roosevelt on the NRA re-emphasizes the anti-labor significance of the "New Deal."

Who is "New Dealer", Charles M. Schwab? He is the foremost breast-beating super-patriot, the most sentimental profiteer and war-monger, one of the most representative of the exploiters who literally earn money out of men's blood in both war and peace. His blood-stained history in the steel mills and coal mines is well known. But let us glance at his less-heralded and more important qualifications for participating in the "New Deal"—qualifications based on his intimate connection with the government mechanism since 1894, when he confessed to a Congressional committee that he, as General Superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Company, had given orders to conceal defects in armor plate later sold to the Navy.

Of course the bourgeois press neglected this sort of information last year, when it indulged in oily congratulations on the occasion of Schwab's seventieth birthday. It did describe the scene in the office of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, where an official portrait of Schwab, in the folds of the Stars and Stripes, under the dates 1862-1932. It did reprint congratulatory telegrams sent by such leading members of the ruling class as Herbert Hoover and General John J. Pershing. But there was not a word in the voluminous glowing accounts of Schwab's "career" about his spade work for Bethlehem in 1918, while officially the dollar-a-year Director-General of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation which supervised the granting of huge government shipbuilding contracts—a service which resulted in profits of untold millions to Bethlehem and other steel companies. Nor any reference to his company's employment of the notorious William B. Shearer for the purpose of treating the General's Conference of 1927. Nor to Schwab's founding, with J. P. Morgan of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and other industrial and financial leaders, of the Ingotists Navy League, one of the steel interests' most effective propaganda organs.

General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the U. S. Army under Hoover and Roosevelt, and military commander of the force which burned, gassed and shot down unarmed worker-veterans in Washington on "Bloody Thursday." Schwab, as Schwab, said, in a statement before the recent War Policies Commission: "I think it pertinent also to say here that the voluntary assistance we constantly receive from . . . patriotic industrialists, is of the utmost value and fully appreciated by the Government. We are studying ways and means through which this assistance may be more efficiently organized—and so facilitate crystallization of information and opinion, and promote mutual understanding of these important subjects."

A buried House of Representatives Report, No. 1468, Fifty-third Congress, second session, entitled "Violation of Arms Plate Contracts," illuminates Schwab's first venture into patriotism. This report followed investigation by the House Committee on Naval Affairs into charges of fraud against the Carnegie Steel Company, then Carnegie's Steel Company. Schwab, then general superintendent of Carnegie, admitted to the committee that he gave orders that "blow-holes" in armor plate

Spoke on Ship Code



Geo. Powers, Chairman of Shipyards Delegation that presented workers' own code.

500 Strike in McKees Rocks Plant Against Lay-off of Union Men

By a Worker Correspondent

McKees Rocks, Pa.—Over 500 workers went out on strike in Pressed Steel Car Co. (McKees Rocks Plant) demanding reinstatement of the workers that were discharged on account of joining the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, increase of pay to 1929 wage scale, and recognition of the S.M.W.I.U. Strike called Monday evening by the strikers appealing to the Unemployed Council to help on the picket line. Tuesday morning at 4 a.m., nearly 3,000 workers were on the picket line where only 500 workers are employed. The bosses, realizing the united front of the employed and unemployed workers, granted all demands, recognizing the shop committee elected by the rank and file. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is gaining new members and is leading the struggles of the workers in the steel mills in the Pittsburgh District.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Under the Smoke in Gary and South Chicago Mills

By MORRIS BACKALL

I visited the steel cities in the Chicago area. The vicinity of the Wisconsin and Illinois steel mills in South Chicago, the Strand of the steel workers, is populated by Mexican, Negro, Serbian, Croatian, Polish, Italian and workers of other nationalities. The sky is covered with smoke. No sun rays penetrate the vicinity. Heavy clouds of smoke hang over the streets and the air is full of gas. Small children with pale faces play in the yards which are full of garbage and rusted iron.

In Gary, Ind., the houses of the workers are nearly the same as in South Chicago. They look a little better but the inside is a pitiable sight. No furniture, dirt, were not painted for 10 or 12 years.

The increase in employment among the steel workers. According to the claims of the steel magnates, the Illinois Steel Mill, which is a U. S. Steel Corporation in South Chicago, employs now 7,000 people. The Wisconsin Steel Mill of South Chicago, which is the International Harvester Company, employs 2,500 people. The Illinois Steel Mill of Gary, Ind., which occupies four miles on Lake Michigan in Gary, employs now 12,000 workers.

Conditions of Work. The steel workers in the Chicago area work under the most terrific conditions. They work half naked. The sparks of fire strike their bare flesh. The smoke chokes them. Many of them can hardly stand up. At the blast furnaces, they become consumptive very soon. The Bessemer workers, blowers, molders, welders, makers of steel are all under danger of being blinded, of being physically destroyed by the fire.

On Friday, July 21, a Negro worker, Leslie Johnson, was killed in the 180 inch plate mill. He was employed as a hooker, and one of the big plates rolled on top of him and crushed him. The plate was being made for Hoover Dam. This worker was working with a gang of four who were already in the wash house, ready to quit. Johnson was hooked up his last plate, ready to quit himself, when the roller led the plate down and crushed him.

In speaking to a Serbian worker in Gary, Ind., he told me the following: "I was four years out of a job. I was anxious to get work, and was hired by the Sheet and Tin Mill as a mechanic in the Welders' Department. But I had to leave the job in

Heads Fighting Union



Pat Cosh, Chairman, Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Earn 60 Cents for 8 Hours on Piece Work in Otis Steel Shops

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O.—Some months ago, the Otis Steel Corporation began to hire workers to work. Many workers already believed that prosperity is back. But it turned out entirely different. Cleveland A. F. of L. leaders appeared and organized a local. And what happened? The workers work 8 hours a day on piece work and some of them can make only 60 cents a day. When the workers declared that they cannot work for so little pay, the foreman told them that there was no material and you sat idle and did nothing. And when enough material was on hand, you will be able to earn \$6 a day. Some workers believed it, but others already began a struggle against such a system. There is no doubt that in the near future a local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union will be organized in the Otis Steel Co., which will lead a struggle against the terrible exploitation in these steel factories. A good example for the Cleveland workers was the Excel Spring Co., where the metal workers were out on strike for three days and the result was that the workers won raises in pay and the union was recognized.

Steel Code Circus Stunts Not Fooling Men; Strikes Grow

First Series of Steel Strikes Since 1919 Show Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union Is Leading Workers to Victories

WORKERS who remember the old one night stand circus with its accompanying side show will recall that the slogan of the Barker was: "All over, done and finished, one hour before the big show commences." It will also be recalled that as the crowd hesitated before buying tickets, a most enthralling clamor would be heard from within the side of the show tent. The crowd would surge up and overwhelm the ticket seller by the effort of each individual to be the first inside the tent where the uproar promised erotic diversion.

The strange outcries and weird music ceased as the advance guard of day filters through the canvas door. Inside there was the silence of the graveyard. The shillabars and the freaks became earnest merchants trying quietly to dispose of "lifelike photos" at a dime price.

The similarity between the NRA code of the steel industry (all other basic industries, for that matter), between its actual content and the methods by which it has been put into life, the old sideshow bar-hoo and what you got for your money, is so obvious, once it is considered soberly, that little further explanation is needed.

It is becoming clearer that the main objective of all the codes for big decisive industries (steel, oil, coal, automobile, etc.), is to strengthen the organization of the employer, and to confuse, divide and disorganize the workers in these industries. The steel code furnishes a glaring example of what this means. The Communist Party and the leadership of the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League have stated that the NRA program consists basically of the legalization of the hunger standard of wages set by the "share-the-work" plan sponsored by Walter Teagle, head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and endorsed by President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

ROOSEVELT'S ALTRUISM. For daring to question the altruism of the Roosevelt administration on this point, Communists have been denounced roundly in the press and held up to public scorn by the socialist and liberal camp followers of the Roosevelt regime. Facts, however, are stubborn things. One quotation from the text of the steel codes serves our purpose excellently:

"Since the beginning of the present depression and the consequent reduction in the total number of hours of work available in the industry, its members have made every effort to distribute, and with a remarkable degree of success have distributed the number of hours of work available in the plants so as to give employment to the maximum number of employees. It is the intention of the industry to continue that policy insofar as practicable . . . and that work in the industry shall, insofar as practicable, be distributed so as to provide employment for the employees normally attached to the industry."

EVEN a highly literate person, one with a working knowledge of legal verbiage, is compelled to read this passage two or three times before he can grasp the real meaning of this joint product of Donald Ribbarg, attorney for the Railway Brotherhoods; General Johnson, the A. F. of L. leadership and the Roosevelt collection of pompous professors misnamed "the brain trust."

It is an outstanding example of the use of words to conceal thoughts. After the second or third reading it dawns upon you that this record of hours of work per day totaling less than 40 hours a week is the result of the change; that the steel bosses have always had the sole right to determine the hours of work per day for "their employes."

What stands out in these struggles, many of them the first militant movement of steel and metal since 1919? It is that practically without exception these battles against the code—because these are what these struggles essentially are—have been organized and led by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, which sent a delegation to Washington to protest the official steel code and present its own amendments—that thousands of steel and metal workers have fought and are fighting today.

The strike struggles—every one so far resulting in advances for workers far beyond the provisions of the code—led by the S.M.W.I.U., are decisions expressed in the most determined and dramatic form of the militant and unorganized, of the organized and unorganized, of the militant and unorganized, of the militant and unorganized.

The A. F. of L. is being permitted and aided to broaden its base so that it can more effectively cloak the struggle, developing on a wide scale. In the American class struggle this has always presaged, quite contrary to the plans of the ruling class, great mass struggles and militant class battles.

The S.M.W.I.U. is on the eve of big and decisive struggles in the steel industry. In this situation the winning of the workers newly organized (and false pretenses) is a strategic necessity. We must not surrender one single steel worker to the official A. F. of L. leadership.

The utmost boldness and resolution is necessary, based on the undoubted advance of militancy and consciousness of great masses of workers, in challenging the A. F. of L. officialdom as the "brain trust" of the NRA slave pact in the ranks of the steel workers—B.D.

Petty Larceny in the Steel Mills

Cheap Swindles of Big Steel Trusts to Squeeze More Dollars from Workers' Slim Pay

There is an opinion widely prevalent, existing to some extent even among Communists, that because of the highly organized nature of big industry—U. S. Steel and its subsidiaries, for example—the robbery of workers is confined to exploitation in production in these mammoth enterprises; that exploitation is so highly organized that the big capitalists do not descend to the use of cheating, chicanery and fraud of which Marx spoke.

In other words, robbery of workers in such giant enterprises consists only in the tyranny of the production process, the seizing of the surplus value, in the speedup, stretching out of hours, etc. Robbery is supposed to be in the grand scale—a sort of pure exploitation, wholly impersonal. The other side of this conception is belief that the smaller capitalists, driven by merciless competition, are more contemptible in their treatment of workers than are the bigger concerns. The big companies are brutal but brutal in a big way. This is the idea.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Let us take just two or three instances occurring in the Lackawanna plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, now in Buffalo.

Cheap Swindles. This is the kind of cheap swindle, which is what the Bethlehem U. S. Steel subsidiary headed by that renowned optimist and philanthropist, Charles M. Schwab, pension system is, would, if put over by a confidence man, land him in jail for many long years.

The yearly pension of each worker with 25 years' "service" is figured on the basis of 2 per cent interest on an amount equal to the total of his earnings in the last ten years of his employment. For example, if a steel worker has been paid at the rate of \$1,000 per year (a high average) for his last ten years of toil, his pension will be 2 per cent yearly on \$10,000—\$200. Paid monthly, he is supposed to get the fabulous sum of \$16.66 every thirty days.

But there has been and still is a crisis during which many thousands of steel workers, now in the last 10 years of their "service," have averaged no more than one year's actual work in four years. (Wages have also been cut directly. This lowers the ten year income average, but here we will deal only with the question of unemployment.) His relation to the pension system.)

For these thousands of steel workers (figuring on the \$1,000 per year average for the sake of convenience) unemployment and part time work have cut their ten years to seven. That is instead of being able to estimate their pension on the basis of 2 per cent per year on \$10,000, they must figure it as 2 per cent on only \$7,000—\$140 yearly on retirement instead of \$200. They will get \$11.66 per month instead of \$16.66, through no fault of their own.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Send in your suggestions and criticisms! Let us know what the workers in your shop think about the "Daily."

Roosters in the Steel Mills

played the game of "heads I win, tails, you lose." There is nothing of the grand manner about this fraud. It is as cheap and contemptible as stealing the pennies from a blind beggar's cup. Still another instance: This time we deal with the Republic Steel Company. It is no pulling in front industry since it maintains seven large steel and tin plants in various sections of the country. In front of its Donner plant are long ranks of one-car garages. They are made of lumber, bought in car load lots and built by low-paid labor. It could not have cost the Republic more than \$35 to erect these filthy structures. The long distances which they have to travel to and from work, together with the eight and one-third cent street car fare and the poor quality of service, make it not only convenient but practically necessary, as well as cheaper, for steel workers to have their own cars. Without a car from an hour and a half to three hours in travelling is added to the workday in the mill. The Republic Steel, not wishing to make money out of the difficulties of its employes, rents these garages for the petty sum of \$1 per month—thrifily checked off the wages. But a little thought will reveal that \$1 per month is \$12 per year and that \$12 per year is slightly more than \$2 per cent per year on an investment of \$35.

Republic Steel owners, of course, must pay taxes on the land on which these garages are built, and interest on the money invested in it, out of this 35 per cent return. This is to be derived, but it is part of the burden of their employes, unless they also check off for this from the wages of the workers who rent garages. I have not inquired. Perhaps they do. If they don't it is because the efficiency experts haven't thought of it yet.

The important thing about these special forms of robbery is that they create large reservoirs of resentment among various groups of workers and add to the general dissatisfaction and desire to organize and fight against these wage cuts, bad working conditions and so on. The burning grievances arising from these forms of corporation blacklegging even to be precedence at times in the minds of workers over resentment against wage cuts and afford a basis of approach for organization of immediate struggle.

It is not even partially true that the big capitalist industries are satisfied with intransigent robbery at the point of production, made ever fiercer by continual speed-up and "breaking-the-back" of the worker by displacing machinery. They use that great end power to put over every miserable form of robbery that their experts can invent and, much as Kirkpatrick said, "the cross and the cannon precede the cash register" in the colonial countries, these loving expeditions organized against workers in heavy industry are carried on under the guise of philanthropy and according to the Frick doctrine which says that enslaving workers by debts to company stores and back rent for company houses is only "for the sake of preserving the worker's self-respect."

First Time in History Forging Co. Men Hold Open Union Meet

By BILL CLARK, Indiana Organizer, S.M.W.I.U.

For the first time in the history of the Standard Forgings Co. of Indiana Harbor, about 100 attended a mass meeting and discussed their conditions on August 26. The majority left the meeting as members of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. The overwhelming sentiment of the workers was for struggle against their miserable conditions—for immediate strike if the company does not concede to their demands. At this meeting plans were laid for further organization of the remaining 500 workers of this company.

Because of the fact that this company was the weakest link of the steel bosses and because the conditions were best for the development of struggle, concentration on this plant was decided upon. Wages have been reduced by 75 per cent and more since 1929. Standard has the highest paid labor in the metal trades, who used to earn as high as \$20 per day, are now only able to make \$4 daily and less. Heaters, helpers, inspectors and other workers have suffered corresponding cuts. These conditions, combined with the fact that the S.M.W.I.U. had its largest number of members in this plant—made this company the central point of concentration.

The Union has led minor struggles in this plant for the past two years and succeeded in winning small gains for the workers through successful agitation. While over 30 workers were victimized during this period of their membership or support of the S.M.W.I.U., the workers showed their backing and respect for the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

"Reasonable," Said Miss Perkins About This Code, But Morgan-NRA Official Rejected It

CHANGES IN STEEL INDUSTRY CODE PROPOSED BY STEEL AND METAL WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION, July 31, 1933.

1. A 40 minimum national weekly wage for common labor, for a 6-hour day. Sunday work, at hourly and overtime rate. Time and a half for all overtime. Minimum weekly earnings for common labor to be \$12.00. Maximum hours per day for common labor to be 40 hours. Maximum hours per day for common labor to be 40 hours. Maximum hours per day for common labor to be 40 hours.
2. A guarantee of 40 weeks work per year; all workers getting less than 40 weeks work to receive unemployment insurance at the rate of full wages—the cost to be paid equally by the company and the Federal Government.
3. Unemployment insurance for all workers permanently laid off as the expense of the employer and the Federal Government, no part of the cost to be deducted from the workers' wages.
4. The UNRESTRICTED RIGHT TO ORGANIZE OR JOIN ANY UNION WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE COMPANY OR THE GOVERNMENT. COMPLETE RECOGNITION OF ELECTED WORKERS' UNIONS. NO STRIKE CURFEWS. No lockouts. No re-hiring of workers after they have been laid off. No discrimination against workers who are active in the union.
5. No discrimination against the rights of Negro workers to hold any job. No discrimination against Negroes in hiring. Equal pay for equal work.
6. Abolition of all speed-up methods. The pace of production on the job to be decided by the workers affected. Installation of full crews on all jobs, and of small periods similar to 1929 working conditions. Strict observance of the company of all safety laws. Safety appliances on dangerous jobs to be destroyed by the workers' elected committees. An adequate number of first-aid stations, room, and washing and drinking facilities to be provided at suitable places in every plant.
7. Old-age pensions equal to two-thirds of regular wages for all workers over 60 or who have worked for 25 years in the industry, full cost to be by the company and the Federal Government.
8. No hiring of workers under the age of 18, all new working at that age or less to be taken off the job, given schooling and retrained at the expense of the Government. At least 10-minute rest periods per turn for all workers. No overtime work for women. No overtime work for women.
9. Abolition of compulsory insurance and group insurance, and institution of a comprehensive system of social insurance to be controlled by the workers and the Federal Government. Abolition of all "welfare" and "charity" schemes. No company housing. No company stores. No company canteens.
10. No signatory of the code to employ in future any police, guards, guards, guards or other employees who are publicly commissioned to preserve law and order. No signatory of the code to employ in future any police, guards, guards, guards or other employees who are publicly commissioned to preserve law and order. No signatory of the code to employ in future any police, guards, guards, guards or other employees who are publicly commissioned to preserve law and order.
11. The companies to discontinue all employee stock purchase plans and return employees' savings with interest at 5%. No new plans to be instituted.
12. ALL EMPLOYERS OF EMPLOYEES TO BE COMPANIES OR THEIR SUBSIDIARIES OR ACCOUNT FROM THE COMPANY OR THE GOVERNMENT. COMPLETE RECOGNITION OF ELECTED WORKERS' UNIONS. NO STRIKE CURFEWS. No lockouts. No re-hiring of workers after they have been laid off. No discrimination against workers who are active in the union.
13. The signatories agree to abolish their spy systems where such exist and no hire of spy agencies or undercover men or to patronize private detective agencies while this code shall remain in force.
14. ALL WORKERS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE, PICKET AND PICKET WITHOUT COMPANY OR GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE, FOR AN EVER HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING.

Norman Thomas Sugar-Coats NRA Codes With Talk of "Socialism"

Capitalist State Is No Longer a Tool of the Capitalists, He Says

By MILTON HOWARD.

NORMAN THOMAS and the entire leadership of the Socialist Second International think so. Speaking the other day in Paris before the Congress of the Second International, Vanderveerde, Socialist leader, proclaimed joyfully that he could clearly discern in the Roosevelt NRA codes and program distinct "anti-capitalist tendencies."

And the English Socialist, Brailsford, thinks he sees in Roosevelt's program "Socialism without Socialism."

"But it is our own Norman Thomas who has given the most open expression to this 'Socialist' interpretation of Roosevelt's program."

Writing in the August 19 issue of the New Leader, he said: "The Roosevelt program has achieved certain things. It has re-established a banking system when it was on the verge of ruin. It has given hope and some more substantial advantages to farmers and workers. These things do not constitute Socialism, but State capitalism, although a kind of State capitalism unquestionably influenced by Socialist influence and agitation."

"It gives the workers a chance to go forward in an orderly fashion. . . . The great hope of the New Deal is that it may make it a little easier . . . to advance toward a truly Socialist society."

Such is the picture of the Roosevelt program which the Socialist leaders paint for the workers. It is a false picture. It is a picture which fits in beautifully with the ruling class purposes of the Roosevelt government. With such an interpretation of the New Deal, the Socialist leaders do nothing but hand the workers over to their exploiters, bound hand and foot.

"HOPE and substantial advantages."

It says Norman Thomas. Let us see. The coal and auto codes, behind the thickets of their legal jargon, guarantee and legalize the open shop. The coal miners have already discovered that. In the fixed bayonets and machine guns of the Pennsylvania State troopers, the coal miners very recently learned how much of "Socialist influence" there is in the Roosevelt program.

Right at this moment in Utah, ten thousand miners are facing the police and armed forces of the State because they dared to join a union—the National Miners Union—not to the liking of the State officials. This latest attack on the workers proves, in a language no workers can misunderstand, that the supposed right to organize and join unions under the NRA codes is a trap and a fraud. And the entire military machine of the government is ready to crush any attempt of the workers to resist the exploitation of their capitalist masters.

When Grever Whalen, the former Treasury Police Chief and now NRA administrator of New York, blurted out the other day, that the NRA codes outlaw the right to picket, he only declared, in his crudeness, what an impartial judge has confirmed in a learned decision. Judge Stone of New York has already declared that picketing of a bakery shop which flies the NRA flag is "nuisance."

Let but the workers raise their heads against the exploitation of the employers, and with unparalleled swiftness the NRA is sending its "arbitrators" to break the strike. And behind the "arbitrators" stand the police and the troops with machine guns.

The NRA flag has now become the ensign which flies over factories proclaiming to the workers that "Now we are protected against strikes."

Coated with lying phrases about unions and the right to organize the NRA codes are a gigantic effort to abolish forever the right of the workers to strike.

And it is not without meaning, that the Roosevelt government has seen fit to clamp the codes down on the workers at this time. For, it is at this time, more than any other time during the last four years of crisis, that the State and the capitalist codes are grimly determined to restore the profits of the capitalists more grimly determined than ever to clamber out of the crisis upon the backs of the working class.

The capitalist, oppressing government attempts to crush strikes with machine guns. Norman Thomas pleads with the workers that "this is not the time to strike."

The net, practical result of both is the same—striking at a time when the capitalist class has a mortal fear of strikes.

"SUBSTANTIAL advantages," says Norman Thomas. A government-sanctioned starvation wage level of \$11-\$13 a week, legalized and fixed under the codes at a minimum, but actually as the maximum.

Substantial advantages—the legalization of the stagger plan through reduced working time for every worker. "Substantial advantages"—wage cuts for millions of workers through the slashing of the work week without any proportional increase in wages.

And speed-up such as even the hell factories of Ford have not known.

Such are the substantial benefits of Thomas' liberal state capitalism, unquestionably influenced by Socialist agitation.

And, on top of all this terrible exploitation in the shops, it is the peculiar trait of the Roosevelt government that it assists the capitalists in their exploitation, outside of the factories, by an enormous cheapening of the dollar, by a program of inflationary price rises. The net result being that the capitalist class as a whole increases its slice of the total



GROPORE

national income, by reducing the total wages of the working class through cheapened money.

In the last four months, thanks to the Roosevelt program, food costs have leaped upward 18 per cent. At most, wages have increased 7 per cent, and only for a handful of workers at that.

This deadly spreading scissors between rising prices and lagging wages is one of the most characteristic results of the Roosevelt "liberal State capitalism." In fact, it lies at the very heart of Roosevelt's program.

And, incredible as it may seem, the "Socialist" Norman Thomas approves of this inflationary robbery. Has he not repeated time and time again that he favors "controlled inflation"—or controlled robbery?

"THE codes are a method of increasing the concentration of capital. Admittedly, they will tend to drive the small retailers out of business. Among the railroads, the Roosevelt program is effecting a tightening of the grip of Wall Street, through forced mergers."

Thomas praises Roosevelt for "saving the banks." This is a typical example of "socialist" sleight-of-hand. What really happened is that the state stepped in and with the aid of almost \$2,000,000,000 collected from the workers in taxes, saved the bankers from any serious losses. The state assumed the losses of the capitalists, with the workers' money!

And every capitalist finance expert knows that the Roosevelt program is leading to a gigantic concentration and strengthening of finance

monopoly capital. Why, the latest issue of the Klipfinger Letter, a confidential Washington news letter states: "The government will become part owner of many banks (under the Roosevelt program) many weak banks, and will use this ownership to ease the weaker banks into mergers within the next few years."

So it is clearly the purpose of the Roosevelt government to "interfere in business," not for the purpose of weakening the capitalist class, but to concentrate the power still further in its hands.

It is this process of the fusion of the most powerful section of Wall Street finance capital with the state for the sole purpose of increasing profits of the capitalists, that is described by the socialist leaders everywhere as "State capitalism . . . influenced by socialist agitation . . ."

It is pretty clear that Thomas is trying to get the workers to believe that the state is no longer the oppressor of the workers, but has become a "people's state" fighting for the workers against the capitalists.

But what is the true meaning of Roosevelt's program of active participation in the country's economy? It is essentially the historic continuation of the state function—to act as the "executive committee of the capitalist class" (Marx).

It is the continued profound deepening of the crisis that makes it imperative for the capitalists to introduce new tactics in its assault on the workers. In addition to the very "normal" methods of shifting the load of the crisis upon the

Sees in Intensified Exploitation of NRA, "Socialist Influence"

velt government about a "fundamental change . . . etc." at its face value. They spread and support this propaganda by developing their own "socialist" theories in order to make the capitalist-Roosevelt program palatable to the workers.

To put it bluntly, their fine-spun theory of "state capitalism" becomes an integral part of the capitalist publicity, necessary for the successful application of the capitalist way out of the crisis.

And finally from all these infamies, Thomas concludes with the crowning betrayal. He sees in all this the guarantee of the "orderly road to socialism."

In the increasing open Fascist violence of the State, in the mobilization of all the State forces to crush strikes, in the State intervention in economy for the averted public calamity, Thomas sees the "easy" path to Socialism. Can one find a more typical example of Social-Fascism—Socialist in word, but supporting Fascism in actuality?

THE Communist Party sees in Roosevelt's New Deal program, in the more active interference of the capitalist state in industry, something quite different. It sees what Lenin saw, whenever any reactionalist State comes to the assistance of industry:

"In America as well as in Germany the regulation of industry and economic life creates for the workers a military prison, and for the bankers and capitalists a paradise. The essence of this regulation is that it raises the breadbasket of the workers higher out of their reach and guarantees (secretly, and in a reactionary bureaucratic way) higher profits to the capitalists."

Which is the correct picture of the Roosevelt New Deal? The Communist picture or the picture painted by the Socialist leaders?

Is the New Deal leading to Socialism? The workers led by the Communist Party are giving the answer—it is in the smashing of the New Deal that the road to socialism lies. It is not "orderly road to Socialism" the peaceful submission to the heel of the exploiters, that the workers are taking. It is road of revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism, the road upon which the Communist Party leads the way, that the workers are taking.

Against the yoke of the Roosevelt brand of "socialism," the miners the textile workers, the shipyard workers, the workers and farmers everywhere are rising in bitter class resistance. A wave of strikes is sweeping the country, rising always higher.

To the sorrow of the ruling class, the cunning theories of the Socialist leaders. On the contrary, the workers are setting themselves against the growing fascist actions of the State.

The "Socialist" worship of the NRA codes, the socialist offer of class peace, leads to Fascism.

The Communist call to struggle against the codes is the fight against Fascism, against capitalist exploitation, against the reactionary conspiracy in this that they accept the hypocritical propaganda of the Roose-

and soul together." (Emphasis in original). If there ever was a swindle, here is one! In not a single instance under the NRA (with its average of \$12 minimum wage) have the workers received anywhere near enough to meet the rise in prices. The NRA holds wages down to a minimum starvation level, while Roosevelt with his inflation shocks up the price of food.

The whole program of Roosevelt connected with the NRA—wheat, cotton, hog tax—it designed to double the cost of living, insuring a drastic wage cut for the whole working class. Besides, Roosevelt by his stagger plan hopes to be able to fight off the demand for unemployment insurance, condemning the unemployed to mass starvation.

The socialist regard as a concession because it will give the worker just enough to keep body and soul together.

BASKIN wants to assure the workers that appearances are deceiving, and that they should not think that the Socialists have swallowed Roosevelt's program wholeheartedly. "We look upon everything with a critical eye," he says. He advises Roosevelt on how to make it possible for the Socialists to regard his program as a real step toward Socialism by taking government control of the railroads, telegraph industries and public utilities.

But nowhere, not in a sentence, a word, a hint, does he urge the workers to resist, to strike, to defend their right to picket, to struggle for higher wages. He tells them to expect gains from the NRA, and then rambles off into an orgy of cheap phrases.

THEN, to leave the Socialist a trap-door, he garnishes the whole mess with some phrases that might sound left to the un wary. He resorts to chest-thumping. Baskin, in the column of the New Leader, makes short shrift of capitalism.

"The capitalist system has collapsed"—nothing less, in America; but that is not enough so he adds— "not only in America but over the world, and instead of rebuilding the

Socialist Stand on NRA Disillusions Old S. P. Worker

"It seems to me that the Socialist Party stand on the NRA codes contrary to all their teachings, that the capitalist would never willingly give up any of their power or possessions. I have, therefore, been compelled by the logic of events to turn to the only class alternative, namely the Communist Party."

It is with these words that an old member of the Socialist Party writes to the Daily Worker. Like many another Socialist worker, the enthusiastic support which Norman Thomas is giving to the Roosevelt NRA slave codes, the sudden discovery of the Socialist leaders that in the Roosevelt government are many "socialist" characteristics, revealed to him the true nature of the Socialist leadership. The rest of his letter follows:

New York, N. Y. August 28, 1933

Dear Comrade: I have been a sincere and devoted follower of the Socialist Party since I first understood the necessity of having a working class political party. Through all these years it was with a great deal of relish and interest that I read the New York Call and New Leader.

While it is true that I was no party member, (circumstances making it impossible for me to become one), still, amongst my friends and acquaintances, I steadily preached the gospel of Socialism. In many humble ways I tried to bring forward my Socialist ideal of a cooperative commonwealth.

When the Socialist Party adopted the principle that the NRA gave labor a chance to become a powerful factor in the governing of the industrial life of the country I became suspicious. Furthermore, Norman Thomas' guarded praise of the NRA seemed to me diabolical. I felt that I should have voted for Roosevelt instead of him. Basically, it seemed to me that the Socialist Party stand on the NRA went contrary to all their teachings, viz., that the capitalists would never willingly give up any of their power or positions.

I therefore have been compelled by the logic of events to turn to the only working class alternative, namely, the Communist Party.

May I state emphatically that it was the cleanness of the Communist stand on the NRA, as expressed in the Daily Worker, that made me see the inefficacy of the S. P. Whereas the Daily Worker has singleness of purpose, the New Leader in contrast, is full of conflicting ideas as regards the "New Deal." Furthermore, the Daily Worker is full of news about the doings of labor, while the New Leader, it appears to me, is woefully lacking both in spirit and enterprise.

I present I feel like an immigrant. At the prospect of having to leave old ideas, (for one cannot break old ties and loyalties without feeling pain) but happy in the thought that the future will bring forward, through the Communist Party, that cooperative commonwealth that I have always dreamed of.

Yours, for the dictatorship of the Proletariat. —H. S.

HINDENBURG MAKES GOERING GENERAL

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—President Paul von Hindenburg, elected by Social Democratic votes, yesterday appointed Herman Goering, director of the German army, to the office of Chancellor. Only Bismarck and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg have received a similar honor in the past.

Socialists in Parliament to deceive the masses into the belief that capitalism is a democracy and not a dictatorship of the capitalist class. Socialists used parliament to bound the workers into the last world war on the side of the slaveholders.

Just a few weeks ago James O'Neal in the same New Leader told the workers that capitalism could be transformed into socialism through parliament.

Baskin winds up with a liberal dash of revolutionary phrases in order to emphasize his point, that the Socialist Party is not the left wing of the Blue Eagle, saying:

"You complete emancipation can only come through bitter struggle and the overthrow of the profit system."

Certainly Whalen, Matthew Woll, and the leading capitalists will not tremble at this vaudeville appeal. They know that the Socialist leaders in the trade unions are safely cooperating with Green, Lewis, Dubinsky, Hillman, under the NRA to throw in the towel even the smallest struggles of the workers for increased wages.

The New Leader is doing some fancy window dressing to cover up the fervid support that filled its pages from the day of NRA's birth.

The only thing that Mr. Baskin and the Socialists are trying to overthrow is the lesson of bootlicking service in the interest of capitalism that the workers may have learned from the Socialist Party's support to Roosevelt's New Deal.

World's Biggest Canal Opens Up Wealth of Soviet North

By ALLAN WALLENIUS.

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.—This summer, the construction of the canal, from the White Sea to Lake Onega was completed. It is 230 kilometers long and was built in 1 year and 9 months—a speed unsurpassed in history.

Through it pass ships, without reloading, from Leningrad to Archangelsk, or from any European port to the White Sea.

The long route around the Scandinavian peninsula, passing Tromso and North Cape has been eliminated. A route of 2,900 sea miles has been replaced by a sea route of only 675 sea miles.

Tremendous stretches of wasteland are now opened up for culture, unheard-of riches are now accessible, new prospects have been opened up, which will have far-reaching consequences, not only for the Soviet Union, but even for such countries as Finland and the other Baltic nations and for Scandinavia.

One more fact; this new route makes the northeast passage to Siberia, that the Swedish explorer and scientist, Nordenskiold was the first to navigate, more easily accessible, making the canal's importance felt along the whole coast of Siberia and far inland, yes, even as far as Vladivostok.

Karelia's endless primeval forests, and Siberia's even greater stretches of forests have been opened up. The canal is the new sea-route for exploration of these regions—but not only that, it is also important in that it has strengthened the defense possibilities of the Soviet Union, and that minerals will now be mined, new towns, factories, while cities will grow up in the tracks of this canal.

The battle field of socialism a great victory has been won.

It was one of the first days of July. Lake Onega seemed to be lovelier than ever in the early morning sunshine. The day was hot, hotter than in Moscow this season of the year. Going about my work in Petrograd I had met comrade Gylling, president of the Karelian Autonomous Republic. He asked me if I wanted to see the newly completed canal?

And so I became a guest of the Karelian government, and on board the S. S. "Karl Marx" together with members of the government I was present on the occasion of the canal's official opening.

When we steamed up Lake Onega, the sun shone over the wide lake, melting heaven and sea into one. We steamed northward; soon the coast was visible, and little by little we came to an archipelago.

We saw only a few villages. Sometimes hours passed, without passing a single habitation, or even a boat. Wildflowers and forests, as far as the eye could see. However, in two more months this lake will present another picture—steamers, timberfloats, barges, fisher boats will travel over this lovely route.

Wharfs will be built in Petrosavodk within a short time, towns will arise in the midst of the now deep forests along the coast of Lake Onega, summer and autumn 1934 will present a totally new picture than the summer of 1933.

Old and New

Our steamer with its great name is the canal's first regular traffic steamer, running between Povenets and Sorokla, the two end points on the trip from Lake Onega to the White Sea. The "Karl Marx" is an old boat with two engines, accommodations for 120 passengers and freight.

Now it was clothed in festive garlands; flags and transparents, slogans, etc., were produced as if by magic by an artist-deckhand, one of the crew. In the stern of the ship stood a colossal head of Stalin; carved in wood by an 18-year-old Karelian boy, held the dominating position, Stalin being the initiator of the canal's construction.

I said that S.S. "Karl Marx" is an old boat. One should add, newly rebuilt at an electric shipyard. Not only did the engines work excellently, its newness was also visible in the complete lack of rivets and bolts in its iron and metal construction. Every bit of metal was welded together by electric welding. It was not a speedy ship, but nevertheless for a canalboat its little better than 10 knots is sufficient. However, it contained almost the same spot, and this is a valuable feat, even in a gigantic canal.

The Sluices Open Up

We glided forward towards the gate of the first lock, or sluice, towards

opened up its two great swinging "doors." We steamed in and behind the "doors" were closed. We were imprisoned in a deep chamber, the walls of which reached over the mast-top of "Karl Marx." Suddenly the water began to bubble and surge to the next gate. As an unusual speed "Karl Marx" was lifted up until the water stood only a couple of hand-lengths from the edge of the quay. We had now taken the first step up the Povenets "staircase," from the top of which we had a wonderful view over the new port of Povenets.

A Lamp and a Telegraph Wire

At the second sluice we met with a little accident. The captain, before all the overwhelming festivities, the many greetings, the masses of construction workers crowding on the pier, music, songs, hurrahs—had forgotten to hoist down the mast. Across the canal are strung telephone wires and the mast got caught in these. It was bent like a bow, a couple of wires were torn off, but the topmast held.

The captain ordered the engines to back, but for a few minutes it continued to move forward. In a tug-of-war fashion there was a pulling and straining between the telegraph wires and the metal encasement of the lantern. The mast, bent like a bow, was victorious—but the top lantern was ripped from the mast and thrown a couple of hundred meters astern fell with a bang against the pier and sank. The mast was hoisted down. At once workers climbed up the telegraph poles and repairs were begun. We continued from chamber to chamber, from sluice to sluice, higher and higher up the "water-steps" of Povenets.

Night Becomes Day

Our top lantern was ripped off. How should we get along during the night? I looked at my watch. It was already 10 o'clock in the evening. I thought it was about 6 or 7. The sun had not set, not in Moscow. The photographers worked until 12 midnight. The sun was away hardly two hours, and during this time we had both morning and evening glow in the sky. On our canal tour we did not know the difference between night and day, once we were left ast supper at 4 o'clock in the morning.

When we were finally lifted up into the fourth sluice, we saw a sight that none of us will soon forget. In comparison Switzerland pales, so does Crimea, the Caucasus, the most beautiful places I have seen. A sunny summer night—marvelous coloring over the magnificent stretches, that mile after mile extended in every direction.

Below us Lake Onega, with its archipelago, glittering like silver ribbons, as they fade away afar off to the horizon. To the West, Bear Hills, grandiose, forest clad hills, rolling upward, downward, far off in an end- less chain. In the east, hills, forests and the greatness and beauty and balance.

I thought we have already seen the loveliest, but little by little we approached the fifth sluice; greater mightier more majestic yet! In comparison the beauty of our Southland sank to smaller, tiner dimensions— the eye of a tourist cannot behold anything mightier than this Northland has to offer in untouched wilderness and power, sky and forest and sea, with opaque distances burning in silver and crimson and finally sinking deep into the violet of the distant forests.

Beautiful Construction

How finely constructed the canal was! It was made with such precision; the architecture of the cleanest, simplest lines on sluice gates and piers, in American style, but simpler. The wooden construction work of the sluice gates and the walls of the sluices resembled the work of mould- ers. The whole canal is built of stone, timber and cement. The sluices are mainly of wood. Not a single piece is imported, even the iron frames for the sluice gates are of Soviet make; being made at the Onega Iron Works of Petrosavodk.

(To be continued)

A Socialist Who Tries to Get Out of NRA Mire With Left Phrases

Talk of "Overthrow" But Don't Mean Capitalism

By HARRY GANNES.

DEEP in the mire of the Roosevelt NRA, the Socialist Party is now struggling to save its face before the working masses.

Mr. Baskin is to revive the workers' faith in the NRA, preaching them on the "good" to be expected from the Blue Eagle, while saving the Socialist Party a parachute leap from the Blue Eagle when its gory tailons become too obvious to all workers.

"We are not inclined to shout that the entire Roosevelt Act is a swindle designed to blind the eyes of the masses," writes Baskin. "That the gains of the workers in some industries are completely devoid of value."

It is ironical that William Green is forced to put up the bluff of fighting against the whole mess of codes passed because "wages are too low and hours too long," while the Soviet cries "bravo" for the gains made.

Cheating NRA

To leave himself a hole to crawl out of, Baskin does some tall squirming. He first of all defends the government against the bosses who are "cheating" on the NRA. He says they rush production to avoid higher wages. The NRA is good, it is a gain for the workers. But the bad bosses cheat the "impartial" government. "If that isn't putting one over the government, what is?" he asks with the satisfaction of one who has found the real culprit—not the capitalist dictatorship but the individual capitalist who won't play according to the beneficial rules Roosevelt has designed.

Wages and Prices

Still fearful that many workers will not understand, and insist on striking for higher wages after the Socialist assures them that the NRA has brought them advantages, Baskin proceeds to explain:

"As regards the workers, prices will soar higher and higher, and the increase in wages will in all probability be just enough to make a bare ad- justment of the new conditions. In other words, the capitalist class, no matter how 'liberal' it is, will give the worker just enough to keep body

and soul together." (Emphasis in original). If there ever was a swindle, here is one! In not a single instance under the NRA (with its average of \$12 minimum wage) have the workers received anywhere near enough to meet the rise in prices. The NRA holds wages down to a minimum starvation level, while Roosevelt with his inflation shocks up the price of food.

The whole program of Roosevelt connected with the NRA—wheat, cotton, hog tax—it designed to double the cost of living, insuring a drastic wage cut for the whole working class. Besides, Roosevelt by his stagger plan hopes to be able to fight off the demand for unemployment insurance, condemning the unemployed to mass starvation.

The socialist regard as a concession because it will give the worker just enough to keep body and soul together.

BASKIN wants to assure the workers that appearances are deceiving, and that they should not think that the Socialists have swallowed Roosevelt's program wholeheartedly. "We look upon everything with a critical eye," he says. He advises Roosevelt on how to make it possible for the Socialists to regard his program as a real step toward Socialism by taking government control of the railroads, telegraph industries and public utilities.

But nowhere, not in a sentence, a word, a hint, does he urge the workers to resist, to strike, to defend their right to picket, to struggle for higher wages. He tells them to expect gains from the NRA, and then rambles off into an orgy of cheap phrases.

THEN, to leave the Socialist a trap-door, he garnishes the whole mess with some phrases that might sound left to the un wary. He resorts to chest-thumping. Baskin, in the column of the New Leader, makes short shrift of capitalism.

"The capitalist system has collapsed"—nothing less, in America; but that is not enough so he adds— "not only in America but over the world, and instead of rebuilding the

Workers Should Insist on Good of NRA

THE profits of the British bondholders. The socialist-led Labor Party of England sent troops to shoot down the Indian masses fighting for bread and land.

Socialists in Parliament to deceive the masses into the belief that capitalism is a democracy and not a dictatorship of the capitalist class. Socialists used parliament to bound the workers into the last world war on the side of the slaveholders.

Just a few weeks ago James O'Neal in the same New Leader told the workers that capitalism could be transformed into socialism through parliament.

Baskin winds up with a liberal dash of revolutionary phrases in order to emphasize his point, that the Socialist Party is not the left wing of the Blue Eagle, saying:

"You complete emancipation can only come through bitter struggle and the overthrow of the profit system."

Certainly Whalen, Matthew Woll, and the leading capitalists will not tremble at this vaudeville appeal. They know that the Socialist leaders in the trade unions are safely cooperating with Green, Lewis, Dubinsky, Hillman, under the NRA to throw in the towel even the smallest struggles of the workers for increased wages.

The New Leader is doing some fancy window dressing to cover up the fervid support that filled its pages from the day of NRA's birth.

PHILADELPHIA

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of the COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, at Labor Institute
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PROGRAM

EARL BROWDER, secretary Main Speaker
JOHN REED CLUB Special Program
WORKERS' CHORUSES Workers Songs
WILLIAM CROPPER Proletarian Cartoonist
As a Worker You Should Be There. Admission 35 cents

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COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY PICNIC

AT BIRUTES GROVE, Archer and 79th St.
Sunday, September 3rd, 1933
GROVE OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 12 P.M.

GAMES — DANCING — EATS — REFRESHMENTS

DIRECTION: Take any Street Car to 63rd St. Then 63rd West to Argo, Ill. — From Argo Free truck transportation to the Picnic Grove.

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Pittsburgh Coal Blacklist Fought by Three Strikes

Miners at Montour No. 10 Learning That Broad Rank and File Strike Committee Is Only Effective Way to Conduct Struggle

BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT
LIBRARY, PA.—The Montour No. 10 Mine of the Pittsburgh Coal struck again Aug. 23. This is the third time they struck since they were sent back by the UMW officials and President Roosevelt's emissary McGrady.

The first strike was because the company would not recognize the checkweighmen the men elected and because the company claimed that the local Union officers and leaders were "paid off." The second strike was over the refusal of the company to put back to work all the men who worked in the mine before; now again it is a strike against the discharge of about 60 miners.

In all these discharge cases the company did not fire the men outright; they were told to stay home, that they were "laid off" as a penalty for being "drunk," "dirty coal," not having their working places posted properly, etc. In other words flimsy excuses, which the company intended to use to blacklist every local officer and member who worked in the mine before. The miners by striking forced the company to retreat.

In every instance when the miners struck, immediately there were mediators and conciliators from the State and Federal Department of Labor. They promised the men to have everything "fixed"; they took notes, heard hundreds of complaints, and finally settled one case. The men by striking forced the company to retreat.

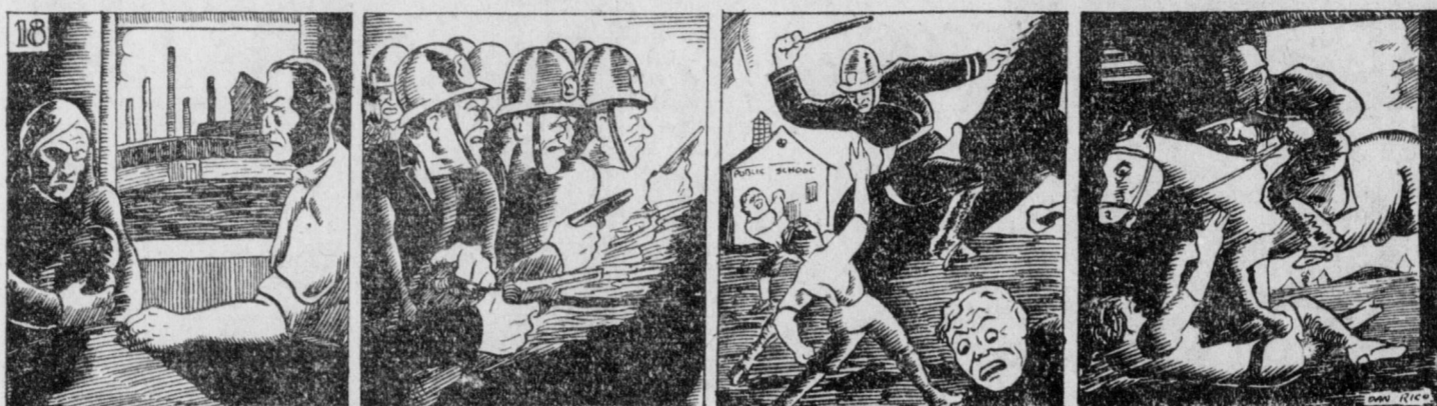
These mediators from Harrisburg and Washington were well seconded

by the UMW district officials. Wm. Patton—who happens to be one of the trio of slugs that framed up and beat-up delegates at the 1927 International Convention—has been coming here for District No. 5. In every instance his song is the same: "Go back and let us settle it."

In all these strikes at Montour 10, we are making one serious mistake; that is, we have not got a broad strike committee, that would be in charge of the strike. The original strike committee elected when we first struck was disbanded with the end of that strike. We should learn that every time we strike we should broaden the strike leadership by electing all of the best elements from among all the groups and nationalities to the strike committee and we should give our strike committee the right to negotiate and not some mediators who never saw the inside of a mine, or fakers and slugs like Patton. Secondly, since we know the miners in the other mines of the Pittsburgh Coal are as badly off as we are, our strike committee should visit these miners, report to them what we are doing, and also call them to strike against the bad conditions in their mines. —Y. M.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")



No. 1.—With little or no opportunity to meet for mutual encouragement. They were saved by their tremendous solidarity, bred of a deep faith in the justice of their cause. In the black cossack-riden towns, there were virtually thousands of strikers who never attend a meeting during the entire strike, seldom saw a strike bulletin.

No. 2. The Steel Trust turned loose Western Pennsylvania great masses of armed thugs. They consisted of every imaginable type of armed guard. There were private detectives, armed thugs, coal and iron police, State constabulary, company police, city police, etc. In the shameful competition in brutality, the State constabulary took **FIRST** place.

No. 3.—There were countless instances of brutality. One afternoon, the children were going to school. They loitered for the school bell. And then came the cossacks. Thinking to incite the workers to violence, they charged the children. But even at this moment, the workers did not flash their knives.

No. 4.—With on a mission of terrorism, the first thing the State troopers do is to get their horses on the sidewalks, the better to ride the pedestrians down. Unbelievable though it may seem, they actually ride into stores and inner rooms. Picture the horror to a foreign worker and his family, already badly frightened, at seeing a mounted policeman crashing into the kitchen.

Miners Describe Forces Gathering in Coal Fields for Renewed Struggle

Ore Miners Fast Losing Illusions in the New Code

(By a Miner Correspondent)
NASHUAUK, Mich.—The NRA has been creating illusions of prosperity among the workers in this town more than any other place on the range. The mines owned by companies, such as International Harvester Co., Butler Bros. Mining Co., and several smaller ones, have been running fairly well for a few weeks with the new code of higher wages and shorter hours.

Every plant and mine is using tremendous speed-up. The workers go to work at all hours of the day to work a certain number of hours, sometimes two or three and then again six or seven and in certain cases even eight hours. While you are not working you can spend your time running to the mine to find out if you are going on or not, and the winter losses are using tremendous speed-up. In this rush everybody felt that Hoover only mistook the length of time it takes prosperity to come back and that now we have it.

Still, there is an end to every dream. A couple of days ago, we received a rude awakening with the Hawkins mine firing 13 workers. This was followed by closing the Patrick washing plant of the Butler Bros., who were to have run their mines all winter. The night shift has been out now for three days already and half the shop crew are out. This fir-

PMA Officials Use Lewis Tactics Against Strikers

(By a Miner Correspondent)
HILLSBORO, Ill.—Our difficulties and fight against the coal operators is being made harder and harder since the Progressive Miners officials are starting to use the same J. L. Lewis methods in forcing us to get slaps from the bosses.

On the 14th of this month our local union P. M. A. here declared a strike against the Hillsgrove Coal Company, because of a local grievance. The company employs about 235 men at the mine. Recently the company installed a new cutting machine, which would have eliminated 28 men from the job.

We demand that the work be so divided that these brothers stay on the job. We know it is division of work is also not equal, and we wanted to make the division so that all of us would equal amount of pay and keep the men who were to be displaced by the new machinery. The company refused, and we declared a "wild-cat." What happened? Immediately the manager called our President Percy and comes down here and tells us that we should not embarrass the P. M. A. officials, who are trying hard to solve our problems in Washington. Percy makes a big spill about "cooperation with the company" and with his slick talk gets us to go back "pending negotiations." Up to now we have not heard a word. Things have been taken out of our hands by the officials.

The officials also tell us to be patient and wait on the N. R. A. I do not know much what it is all about, but we miners here expect a six-hour day without any reduction in our scale, and if the bosses don't give it to us there is going to be hell breaking loose down here.

Our local union also went on record condemning reactionary officials of the P. M. A. who are trying to stop militant left wing leaders of the P. M. A. from speaking at public meetings. —J. S.

Arkansas Miners Seek Leadership in Fight on NRA

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GREENWOOD, Ark.—Miners here have awakened. For years they have known that the leadership of the U. M. W. A. was rotten—John L. Lewis and the whole gang, including the local district officials, David Fowler and Elmer Mikel. But they have clung to the union loyally, thinking that by some magic twist the rank and file would again get control or at least have a say.

First, R. A. Young, the biggest scab operator in this field, has been selected as head of the N. R. A. Young is the man who broke the union here in 1925-26, after an 18 month strike. At that time he was operating Mine No. 2 at Greenwood. He imported the biggest bunch of gunmen that this country ever saw and lined the tipple with machine guns. Today, at Mine 18, Jenny Lind, he has the most complete spy system I have ever seen.

Second, officials in Washington working on an anti-union line stated that the miners in the Southwest were satisfied with the present wage scale and were not asking for a raise in wages. This was not true, and the miners held a mass protest meeting at Midland, Ark., and drew up a statement branding the Washington report as a lie.

I do not believe that the miners in Arkansas and Oklahoma will stay with the U. M. W. A. much longer. They would have been out a long time ago if they had known any place to go, because they know that the U. M. W. A. is nothing but a party parlay.

The miners talk some of the Progressive Miners Union, but now, with the kicking out of the militants there, the Progressives have become just another racket like the U. M. W. A.

I have made a special study of the seven or eight new unions that have sprung up as revolts against the Lewis union. None of them has a chance except the National Miners Union. It is the only union that really fights for the miners rights, and it does that because it is a rank and file union.

I notice that miners of New Mexico and Utah have joined the National Miners Union. I, for one of the Arkansas-Oklahoma field, am ready also to link up with those of Kentucky and the East and give the Big Bucks a real fight for their money.

By a Worker Correspondent
UNIONTOWN, Pa.—I'm letting you know that I received the paper. About the United Mine Workers of America. I don't care as much for it as for the National Miners Union. There's nothing the matter with the UMW. It is only the leader's fault.

It is pretty bad, especially in the H. C. Frick Co. They want to put young men, 15-16 years old, in a mine. They think they are going to break the strike, and we are going to fight about that.

Many companies here don't pay. They work for eats, a little bit, and single men get \$1.60 a month and everybody in the family is about the same.

Please send five papers two times a week. We will let you know how they will be on work here. We have a local Uniontown of the N. M. U. I showed letters to many men in the local. They were all glad to see that letter and especially the extra paper.

—By O'Zim



Mealtimes

Plated arguments should not take place during meals. They are likely to cause indigestion.

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

This could be very lovely. Select a print that will show you at your best, and remember that the girl is the important part of the costume. In other words, don't let this gay print outshine the person who wears it. If you have small features choose a print with a smaller design. And don't be timid when shopping—hold a piece of the material up against yourself and look in the glass to see whether it is becoming.

Today's Menu

- BREAKFAST**
 Fresh Fruit
 Malted Cereal
 Milk—Coffee
- For the sake of variety many combinations of cereal may be mixed. Experiment by mixing two kinds of cereal that you have on hand before you stir them into the boiling salted water. Equal parts of oatmeal and farina may be mixed.
- LUNCH**
 Vegetable Soup
 Chocolate Bread Pudding
 Milk
- Grind or chop finely potatoes, carrots, celery, onion, cabbage, and any other vegetables on hand, and boil together in salted water.
- Chocolate Bread Pudding
 1 cup bread crumbled
 1 pint scalded milk
 1 square inch of chocolate shaved
 fine or two tablespoons of cocoa
 1 egg
 Pinch of salt.
- Soak the crumbs in the milk, add the other ingredients and bake in a moderate oven one half hour.
- DINNER**
 Proletarian Plate
 Peaches and Cream
 Cake
 Milk—Coffee
- Proletarian Plate may be prepared in fifteen minutes. It is made in three parts. Boil slices of cabbage in salted water. Make yellow corn meal mush; mix one half a cup of yellow corn meal with as much cold water as it will absorb, this prevents lumps and add this to two cups of boiling salted water. Boil and stir until it is the consistency of cake batter. Fry a strip of bacon for every person to be served. Put the boiled cabbage on a platter or the individual plates, pour half the hot bacon fat over it, cover with the yellow corn meal mush, pour over the remainder of the hot bacon fat, and lay the strips of bacon on top.
- If there is any cornmeal left over it may be cut into strips tomorrow and fried. Proletarian Plate may also be made with spinach or cauliflower. Instead of the bacon, olive oil or salad oil may be used.



Pattern 2594 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrate step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

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Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. (Patterns by mail only)

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

With this issue we begin a new department, "With Our Young Readers." Here will print outstanding news of the workingclass children of the United States, letters and poems, etc., from the children themselves.

Young Pioneers and all workingclass kids are invited to write for this section. Send your contributions to the Pioneer Editor, the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York.

A Story Contest

The New Pioneer, the only magazine for workers' and farmers' children, announces a story contest for all writers, old, young, experienced, inexperienced, etc.

The aims of this contest are to create an interest in the New Pioneer on the part of all revolutionary writers and to get a fund of stories from a large number of capable writers upon whom the magazine can draw in the future for contributions. We want the New Pioneer to have the best there is in the line of stories. We want everyone who has a good story to tell to write it down for the New Pioneer.

Prizes To Be Awarded

1. The contest begins immediately, and ends December 1, 1933.
2. Prizes: The first prize is "Leninism," by Joseph Stalin, two volumes; second prize, "To Make My Bread," a novel by Grace Lampkin; third prize, "On Guard for the Soviet Union," by Maxim Gorki.
3. The stories should deal with the life and struggles of the children of workers and farmers. The specific subjects should be timely: N. R. A., activities in the schools, etc.
4. Manuscripts may be submitted in any language, but those in foreign languages should be accompanied by a translation if possible.
5. All stories should be mailed to the Young Pioneer, P. O. Box 23, Station D, New York City.

A Letter From a Live Pioneer Troop

The Red Star troop of Brooklyn, New York, is doing quite a lot this month. We have a Science and History class on Monday. On Tuesday we have a signalling squad. On Wednesday we have a very interesting journal class. Also the Young Soviet's Squad meets. Thursday the Red Devils' Squad meets. Friday we have a kitchen orchestra and after that our troop meeting. On Saturday we have gym for two hours.

During gym we have a tumbling circle. For Sunday we prepare very interesting times. Through this plan from the week's activity we have succeeded in obtaining many new members. We hope that all the other troops are working hard to get new members and to help the New Pioneer.

Always ready,
LARRY HAUPONEN,
 Red Star Pioneer Troop.

September New Pioneer Is Out!

Before we forget, comrades, you ought to know that the September issue of the New Pioneer is out! It contains lots of new stories, the kind that you have enjoyed so many times in past issues of the magazines.

And all the steady, regular features are there, too: "Listening In," "Science and Nature for Johnny Rebel," "Dear Comrade Editor," etc. And there are poems and pictures galore, both by children and by the best workingclass artists in America today.

All Pioneer troops are urged to write for bigger bundles right now! And all parents who happen to read this section should dig in deep and pull out 50 cents for a year's sub to the New Pioneer for his (or her) child!

The Statue of Liberty

I fool the people,
 They think I'm a statue of liberty.
 I ain't—I'm a statue of hunger.
 The rich make money,
 But the poor not a thing.
 I am owned by the bosses of the U. S. A.
 Ha! Ha! Ha! Can I fool them!
 Yes, but not so many now!

MIRKO KOZULICH,
 Red Star Pioneer Troop,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

Poems by Children

HUMPTY-DUMPTY

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
 Humpty Dumpty had a great fall;
 Humpty Dumpty stuck up for the boss,
 And so, to the workers he was no great loss!

—Lillian Morgen, 13

OLD KING COLE

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
 And a merry old soul will he be,
 Until the workers up and fight
 And conquer the bourgeoisie.

—Ruth Lyon, 12.

And now we have to sign off for this week. We want every young reader of the "Daily" to write for this column, so that it will grow bigger and better every week.

Worker Tells How to Concentrate in Line With "Open Letter"

Proper Use of "Daily" and Shop Paper Helps Build Party Section in Detroit Auto Plant; Concrete Issues Presented

The following article is a good example, showing how the Open Letter is helping the members of the shop nuclei to realize the mistakes of the past in our concentration work and how to overcome them.

The point which this comrade brings forward—the wrong attitude of the leading comrades at the end of the strike is very illustrative: It shows the lack of persistence and following up. It shows that here and there we are still following the old practice of jumping to another place after the battle, leaving the comrades of the lower organizations without guidance.

The concrete example of the concentration activity of this section at this moment further shows how the units clearly orientated and guided by the section bureau are able to find the way how to approach the workers, convince them, draw the best elements into our ranks, establish shop nuclei, how to make the shop paper and increase its circulation.

This letter is an example to be followed by other comrades especially of the shop nuclei. We will be very glad to publish those that are a contribution to the improvement of our methods of mass work. In this manner, we will establish an exchange of experiences by individual Party members and units which will help in increasing our activities, to better develop the methods of work, to improve the inner life of the units and become a stimulus for the development of the initiative from below.—Edit.

HOW TO AND HOW NOT TO CONCENTRATE IN LINE WITH THE OPEN LETTER

By a Shop Worker

DETROIT, Mich.—Quite a bit has been said about the concentration in Sec. No. 2 which resulted in the last strike wave in the auto industry, so I think this should give a fairly good idea on how not to concentrate. The turn towards the shop which we made was the turn of a few comrades towards concentration. During the strikes that resulted from our activity, practically all of the members of this section were involved as individuals, with the result that before and during the strike as a political Party we were out of the picture.

Before the strike the distribution of leaflets by the street units, the sale of Michigan Worker and Daily Worker was conducted in their neighborhoods and not at the shops. With the result that the Red Scare was partly successfully put across by the employers (Briggs) because the workers did not know the role of the Party.

After the strikes I attended a Section Organizers Meeting. I attended one during the strike, and our section was assigned the task of consolidating the Union in all the plants which struck, to strengthen the Party units in those plants which already had one, and to build in those plants where we had none, which decision was correct.

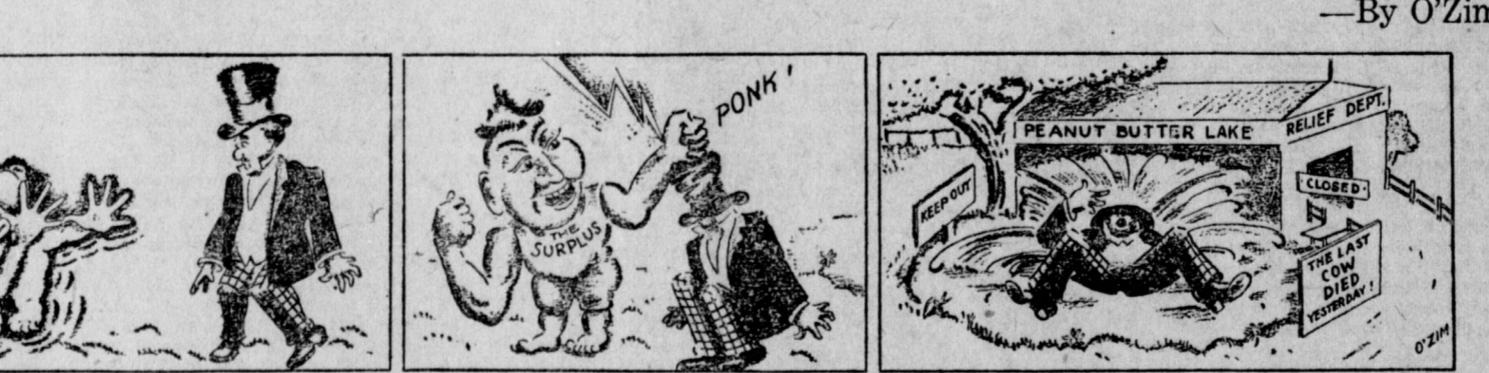
How was this carried out? During the strikes, the District leadership was in the Strike Area helping us every day, but after the strike they did not spend there much time. I took this up with one of the leading comrades and he said that they figured that I knew more about the situation than they, so they would be of little help. When I made the mistake, which I see now, was that instead of saying to myself "the leaders were doing wrong," I should have



The head is off, but there appears The strangest thing for eyes and ears, It lives, and moves, and grows much fatter, It scares the poor demented hatter.

It grows and swells and underneath Appears a brand new set of feet, Its whisker visibly expands Into a brawny pair of hands.

With new found voice as loud as thunder It cleaves the murky air asunder; "I was! I am! I shall remain! The child of labor's brawn and brain."



The latter, sore heretof of reason Opines that this is foulest treason: He faints, and with his heart aflutter, Falls backward into peanut-butter.

The brain-trust took especial care to notify the Perkinsmare, Of reasonable words reported— The surplus is to be—deported.

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

WHY IRON OFTEN FAILS IN AMERICA

In a previous article we traced the odyssey of one who is suffering, or thinks he is suffering from anemia. And the first reason why he or she often fails to get relief is that, in a number of cases, they are either not suffering from anemia at all or are afflicted with a disease which has to be cured first before the anemia can disappear. Let us explain:

It is not enough to be pale to be branded or to be diagnosed as anemic. There are many people who have a sallow complexion or who are pale and whose blood proves to contain 100 per cent hemoglobin (the red color in the blood corpuscles which is composed of a form of iron.) Some of the professional blood donors have a sallow complexion. On the other hand we know people who suffer from severe anemia whose face has a bright red color. This can be seen in young girls who suffer from tuberculosis (drunkards). In these cases, the alcohol or the T. B. poison causes enlargement of the small blood vessels in the face which become engorged with blood. Only superficial observers would conclude that a person has plenty of blood because his face has color. It would be like concluding that America is prosperous from the display in the Fifth Avenue shops.

The only way to diagnose anemia is by a blood test and by a blood count.

Once it is established that a patient suffers from the ordinary form of anemia known as hypochromic anemia, there remains to find out what the cause of it is. Anemia is what is not a disease (except Pernici-ous Anemia which is a pathological entity.) The ordinary or secondary anemia is merely a symptom, a sign, like a headache which might be due to a dozen different causes.

Here the fun begins. Poor blood or "Bad Blood" as anemia is commonly but wrongly called may be due to a number of reasons. It may follow the Grippe or Influenza or any other infectious disease, such as scarlet fever or a chronic disease such as chronic nephritis (kidney trouble). It may be due to the constant absorption of poisons from the outside, such as benzol, lead, antine or from poisons within the body known as auto-toxic poisons. Chronic constipation, abscesses in the teeth, tonsils or sinuses, inflammations, malaria and cancer may all cause anemia. Tapeworms, hookworms and (in children) ordinary worms will result in a diminution of the number and the color of the red blood corpuscles. Finally, large hemorrhages following accidents, excessive menstruation, injury to the bone marrow (one of the seats of blood production) or small hemorrhages, like in bleeding hem-orrhoids (piles) may produce anemia.

(The second part of this article will appear tomorrow)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pimples After Shaving.
 L. M.—Try a safety razor. You apply an antiseptic lotion to your face after shaving. When the pimples appear, squeeze the pus out gently and paint them with iodine, before you go to bed. If these suggestions fail, let us hear from you again.

What a World

By Michael Gold

A Report from the Dakotas Folks on the prairie is getting desperate Because the wheat is burned, Comrades, a fifth year And grasshoppers fly in big black clouds

The young wheat, the truck gardens all gnawed away So folks is despondent in the Dakotas— Young ones go a-lookin and come back

"Farmers, it is just as cruel in the Idaho—" And folks wish they'd never homesteaded this land

Where if bankers don't get you, the grasshoppers must. —Our light on the sod huts, the tarpaper shacks

Our Sags making in the dry Dakotas 1. Oscar Swanson, have seen it clear.

Lenin's word shining in a world of death And we build the United Farmers—

Comrades, the Red Poppy grows on the forsaken prairie Last February the Red Cross broke our hearts

It was 40 below in the iron month of hunger and ice The charity store locked up the food and underwear

I tell you it hurt to see the blue-lipped children And it warmed us, and we took what was ours—

—The Indians marched in bright blankets and war feathers That night lit a bonfire and leaped us a war dance

Suedes, Danes, Norse, we remembered the Sagas We sang of heroes, the Sioux drummed, and the Yanks

Shouted the John Brown song of the marching on Skool! skool! O wonderful night of Lenin!

Come again! again! bring hope to the lost Dakotas! Birth of a Hero

The lib-lab s and sobisier, pinks (have begun to build a myth around former Hugh Johnson's Kerensky rode a great white horse, but the General is more versatile, they say.

Capitalist Tom Stokes, a soaring Shelley who covers Washington for the Scripps papers, warbles the following: "He has the dash of a guerrilla chief, the tenacity of a brigand. He can threaten like a top sergeant and compromise, when necessary, like a politician. He is both lowbrow and highbrow. He is a scholar among scholars and rough and tumble in a fight. He can quote from the classics and Scriptures and swear like the proverbial trooper. He can sing the songs that soldiers sing and enjoy a symphony. He has a flair for the Napoleonic gesture—above all, he has that divine quality of being able to dramatize himself. The NRA is Johnson."

Well, well, for a moment we thought Mr. Stokes was describing a manly Y.M.C.A. parson's conception of the two-fisted Yankee Christ.

We know three things about Capitalist Hugh Johnson. First, he was the West Point officer who rigged up the infamous conspiracy law; second, he is the favorite Wall Street protégé of slick Barney Baruch; third, he used to write pulp love stories of army life for the pulp magazines. Basta!

Mules and Capitalists Mules have more sense than capitalists. Mules all through the South had to be beaten severely to get them to tread down the growing cotton. Capitalist Roosevelt paid real cash to have millions of pounds of cotton destroyed, but the mules just knew it was stupid.

And now in the middle west the Capitalist Brain Trust is paying bonuses to the farmers to slaughter 4 million pigs not yet full-grown and another 5 million still unborn. Also corn and wheat are being paid for—if destroyed. Well friends, ask any free-thinking mule if you can burn, waste and destroy your way back to prosperity.

Modesty That story of the well-known London actor who is so conciliated that he bows whenever he hears a clap of thunder certainly reminds one of all the timid capitalist Napoleons of the time—the Hitlers, Mussolinis and Udeksis.

Cuban Chief, ABC, Carry on Machado Program of Terror

Hundreds of Workers Still Rot in Cuban Jails ABC Prepares to "Exterminate Reds, Show Negroes Their Place"

HAVANA, Cuba.—Hundreds of political prisoners are still rotting in jail here in spite of the announcement of the new dictator, De Cespedes, that he would fulfill the promise made by Machado and release them all, the Defenso Obrera Internacional (I.L.D.) has announced, following a survey of the prisons and of the reign of terror now raging under the new Wall Street government throughout the island.

In Principe Castillo, the most notorious dungeon in Cuba, among many other working class prisoners, are Mario Labrada, Salvador Fernandez and Antonio Fernandez, arrested in Machado's regime by the Porra, and framed on petty criminal charges. Also held in this prison, which is still governed by Diaz Galup, Machado murderer directly responsible for the death of the Chinese Communist leader of the Cuban masses, J. Wong, are Manuel Sotolongo, Jose Antonio Cuesta, Bernardo Alfaro and Manuel Penalver, strike leaders. Jose Vilar is also in prison.

In Havana itself, where the ABC press has announced that as soon as they get through with certain particular porristas who are too notorious to be of use to them, they will turn their attention to exterminating the Communists, and "putting the Negroes in their place". Julian Rivero, a Negro worker and organizer of the building trades union was murdered by machine gun fire from a window.

Unarmed workers friendly to the National Confederation Obrera de Cuba (Red Trade Union) were arrested by machine gun fire when they went to a meeting of the Federation Obrera de Havana.

In central Matay, a striker was arrested by the Rural Guards, tortured to death in police headquarters, and decapitated.

All over the island, the ABC leaders are arresting, murdering, and torturing workers, with special attention to the Negro workers.

In Sancti Spiritu, ABC agents daily attack the striking workers, exactly as Machado's Porristas did.

In Marianao, Madruga, and Santiago de Cuba, hundreds of strikers have been beaten by the same agents. —In the sugar mill Mercedes, four workers were arrested for selling "Trabajador", central organ of the Communist Party of Cuba.

ILD Leader Who Went Back to Fight Nazis Faces Death in Jail

BERLIN.—Because of their work in organizing defense for victims of German fascism, in Germany itself, two functionaries of the German Red Aid (I. L. D.), now illegal in Germany are under arrest and in danger of being framed and executed or murdered in the Nazi barracks where they are held.

The two workers are Walter Dittbender, well-known for his years of work on behalf of political emigrants from countries of the white terror, and Hans Vogelsand, one-time organizer of the I. L. D. in Saxony, who returned to Germany after the Hitler counter-revolution, to devote himself to the work of helping the Brown Terror victims.

Dittbender was for years the head of the I. L. D. department of political emigrants in Germany, and in this capacity helped hundreds of deportees and political refugees from other countries, including the United States.

The German I. L. D. has sent out an appeal to workers of all countries to send protests, demanding their release to German embassies and consulates.

British Capital Backs Irish Fascists Against Masses

Discontent of Workers Brings Strikes and Farm Battles

By J. SHIELDS. DUBLIN.—Alarmed at the fast developing growth of struggle among the Irish masses, the big capitalists and ranchers of Ireland, with the backing and support of British imperialism, are striving with the development and organization of fascist activity.

The growing discontent of the Irish workers and poor farmers who are feeling the heavy brunt of the economic crisis, and the rapidly increasing mass disillusionment regarding the policy of the De Valera government, is causing the Irish leaders to sharpen their fight in support of their social and economic demands.

Evidence of this is to be seen in the increasing number of strike struggles which are taking place, and the sharpening character of the fight now going on in the Irish rural areas.

Outstanding in this connection have been the recent strikes of the railwaymen, teachers and seamen, and the pitched battles which are taking place between the small farmers and the police and the bailiffs in various counties in the Irish Free State.

Fascists Support British Imperialism It is because of this situation that the forces of reaction in Ireland are strengthening the development of fascist tendencies to the utmost. For some time past the Irish clergy have been waging a bitter campaign against the "menace of Communism."

Added to this we now see the growing reactionary activities of the recently-formed "National" Guard, the Blueshirt fascist organization. Made up in the main from mem-

THE SILK BOSSES DO THEIR PART!

—By Burck



Book Gives Proof of Nazi Guilt for Reichstag Fire

Gives Evidence Gathered by Einstein Committee—Philadelphia Lawyer Attempts to Aid Torgler Defense

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Brown Book of Hitler Terror, published by the World Committee for the Victims of German Fascism, headed by Professor Albert Einstein, is published here today.

It contains complete documentary evidence proving that Paul Joseph Goebbels and Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Nazi leaders, were responsible for the Reichstag fire, shows who actually carried it out, and proves the innocence of Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Tanef, and Blagoi Popoff, who will be tried September 21 on the framed-up charge of having set the fire.

In addition, the book contains the details of 250 murders committed by the Nazis, all of which were investigated and substantiated in all details by the committee, which says that they are merely examples of the many more murders which the Nazis have committed.

Levinson Attempts Defense PARIS, Sept. 1.—A further attempt to provide independent counsel for the Communist leaders who will be tried in Leipzig on September 21 on the framed-up charge of setting the Reichstag fire is being made here by David Levinson, a lawyer of Philadelphia.

Although he has been refused the right to act as counsel, as have all the other non-German lawyers from many countries who have attempted to act, he has wired in an attempt to persuade Teichert, Nazi lawyer assigned to the defense, to allow him to participate.

Levinson is general secretary of the Farmers National Defense Bureau, a department of the Farmers National Committee for Action, in

Washington, D. C., and has had a prominent part in defending farmers who resisted forced sales, or organized to buy up auctioned farm property for a few cents and give it back to the owner.

British Trade Union Leaders Denounce Anti-Fascist Front

Call for Fight on Reds in Name of Capitalist "Democracy"

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The general council of the British Trade Union Congress, which meets in Brighton next week, yesterday issued a declaration to the congress exactly following the line by which the German Social Democracy and reformist trade union leaders paralyzed their German working class followers and delivered them over to the German Fascists.

The trade union leaders who form one of the main supports of the British Labor Party declare that "The principle of dictatorship is the same whether of Fascists or Communists."

The British Labor Party proved itself a faithful servant of the capitalist dictatorship of Great Britain when in power, by breaking strikes, cutting wages and unemployment relief, and carrying out the bloody suppression of the masses of India at the command of the big capitalists of Great Britain.

"There is some confusion of thought," the council says, "which is reflected in demands for a united front with the Communists against the Fascists."

"The demand, in effect, is asking those who believe in democracy, unite with those who believe in dictatorship to combat dictatorship."

This deception about the possibility of democracy under capitalism is precisely the method by which the German social-fascists fooled the workers until the time came for Hitler to take power.

30,000 Blue Shirts Open Campaign of Terror Against Workers

arms and ammunition to render it a very formidable insurrectionary force and a source of extreme danger to the peace and stability of the country."

The Fianna Fail Government is not as its gesture of banning the Dublin Blueshirt parade would seem to indicate on the surface, showing any real opposition to the advance of fascism in Ireland, but on the contrary reveals itself as an agency engaged in holding back the masses from the struggle and facilitating the process of fascist development.

Republcan Dangerously Tolerant Attention must be drawn to the extremely dangerous and harmful viewpoint which has been expressed by the petty bourgeois leadership of the I. R. A., when they declared in a recent number of the "An Dubach" with reference to the Blue-

"This fascist organization proposes to regal power for the imperialists by force... There need be no alarm. The character of the leaders of this movement will ensure its failure."

Such an attitude will only be productive of the most terrible harm unless it is fought against uncompromisingly. The same also applies to the policy which the I. R. A. leadership is pursuing of expelling Communists who are members of the Republican organization. Any disruption or splitting of the ranks of the masses can only serve the purpose of playing into the hands of those who are pressing forward the attack against the Irish revolutionary movement.

YOUNG WORKERS OF U.S.S.R. CELEBRATE SUCCESSES OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

Facing Unparalleled Opportunities for Education and Work, Soviet Youth Takes Lead in Socialist Construction

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Cable), Sept. 1.—The young workers and farmers of the Soviet Union held their nineteenth International Youth Day meeting, celebrating their tremendous achievements. Unemployment is out of the question for the young Soviet workers.

Wide opportunities are open to every young worker both in industry and education. Every young worker acquires his qualification with the aid of and for the account of the State During the four years of the Five Year Plan alone, a half million young workers were absorbed into industry.

About 1,200,000 young workers attending factory apprentices schools and join in industry. The growth in the number of young workers is also tremendous: Over 600,000 are attending universities; there are about a million technicians, and about a half million workers' faculties.

Youth Plays Big Role. In the course of the first Five Year Plan, the number of work students increased over five times. The role of the young peasantry has achieved fame in the front Socialist construction, a tremendous number of young shock brigade workers were engaged in the most important developments of the U. S. R., including Magnitogorsk, Ur Machine Building, Cheliabinsk Tramway and other plants. The section of construction carried out by young workers are exemplary.

Attainments in labor protection are tremendous. The four and six-hour working day for young workers is strictly observed, in 1933 over a million enjoyed the sanatorium homes, rest and health colonies, etc. The role of the young peasantry in the countryside has been enormous. The youth have come to the front in the work on the Collective State Farms in socialist competition, shock brigade work, agriculture.

Village Youth in Lead. The village youth have been in the forefront of the struggle against kulaks, in the struggle for collective state farming, for betterment of the harvest, culture work on the countryside.

Scores of thousands of village club reading rooms, schools, have been organized at the initiative of the village youth. The active, culture working youth of the U.S.S.R. secure in their jobs, march in the front ranks of socialist construction.

of trial set for Sept. 19, 1933, 9:30 a.m., division 7. They will be defended by the I. L. D. attorney Wirin and Strong.

A delegation of relief workers recently entered the office of Jesse Superintendent of Charities, who tried to break the strike with police terror and demagogic appeals to workers. The politician had his hands parked on the desk in smug satisfaction with his policies of curtailing relief work and grocery orders.

He pompously declared work had the right of collective bargaining, but, if they tried to organize or strike, they would be discriminated against as agitators. In other words, Jensen wants the relief workers to submit to starvation without struggle and limit their right to collective bargaining to talk. His dictatorial attitude did not impress the delegation of relief workers who to Jensen their answer to his threat would be "bigger and better delegations, bigger demonstrations, an bigger strikes."

Relief Head Jensen Refuses Workers Right to Strike

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—All Los Angeles County relief workers in the Salvage Department of the Charities have been notified, following the recent one-day strike, that they will be given a full eight-hour day schedule of work if they desire it regardless of the 4- or 6-hour work orders.

Although, at this time, it is not known whether this policy will extend to other relief workers in different departments, it is regarded as a victory obtained by the strike and demonstration on Aug. 22, 1933.

Among the workers arrested for distributing leaflets calling on relief workers to strike, not to scab, are Agnes Blankenship, Martin White, Mrs. Romero, Thos. Decol, Olen Anderson, Mike Goberst, Elmer Wells, Joseph Toth, Harry Weber and Thos. Dematos. These workers have been released on \$50 bail each, date

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