

FORD AND WEINSTONE AT CONEY ISLAND STADIUM TONIGHT; ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM ARRANGED



W. W. WEINSTONE

TONIGHT at Coney Island Stadium, workers of Greater New York, Negro and white, will demonstrate for Unemployment and Social Insurance, against Hoover's wage-cutting policy, for immediate relief to the starving unemployed, for equal rights for the Negroes, against capitalist terror and the suppression of the political rights of workers, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

They will hear James W. Ford, Communist candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the first negro ever nominated to this office, and William W. Weinstone, candidate for the U. S. Senate from New York State and editor of the Daily Worker, open the city-wide election campaign of the Communist Party.

COLORFUL PROGRAM

The Workers Music League, and the League of Workers' Theatres, and all mass organizations have collaborated to prepare a colorful program for the rally, under the direction of the United Front Election Campaign Committee. Choruses of all workers' organizations in the city will combine into a mass chorus of several hundred voices, singing revolutionary songs. The Workers International Relief and Red Front Bands will provide revolutionary music.

Mass performances of "Scottsboro" and "Vote Red," will be given by workers' theatre organizations, organized and directed for this rally by the League of Workers' Theatres. Participating will be members of the Red Players, the Proletkult, German and English groups, Workers Vaudeville Players, and the Young Pioneers. The Red Dancers will also present several numbers.

MASS CHORUS, BAND

The mass chorus and bands will open the rally at 8 p. m., to be followed by the speakers, Ford and Weinstone.

All posts of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League will attend the rally, marching to their seats in an organized fashion.

All other organizations have been called upon by the United Front Committee to bring their banners to the Stadium Rally, and each to march in a body to their sections.

To reach the Coney Island Stadium, which is at Surf Avenue and West 6th Street, take a B. M. T. subway (Brighton Beach Line) to West

8th Street, Coney Island. The Stadium is two blocks away from this station.

Admission to the Stadium will be 25 cents. Five cents will be allowed from this price on presentation of one of the throwaways announcing the rally, which have been distributed throughout the city this week. Tickets sold by the Workers Music League to its affair, originally planned for tonight at Ulmer Park, will be honored at the Stadium Rally. The Ulmer Park picnic was cancelled because of the conflicting date.

All drivers of cars, trucks, motorcycles and bicycles to be used for the Coney Island Stadium Rally, must report with their vehicles on East 15th Street, in front of Workers' Center, to the Election Campaign Committee, at 4 p. m. this afternoon.

All choruses taking part in the Red Ratification Rally will hold a general rehearsal at 6 p. m. tonight, in Coney Island Stadium. All members are asked to show up promptly for final preparations to open the rally.



JAMES W. FORD

- ### VOTE COMMUNIST FOR
1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
 2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
 3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

- ### VOTE COMMUNIST FOR
4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
 5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
 6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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COX GANG IN PITTSBURGH BEATEN BACK

Workers Defeat "Blue Shirt" Attack on Meeting

FORD SPEAKS IN JERSEY

Big Foster Meetings in Western Cities

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—An attempt by Father Cox's "Blueshirts" to break up a Communist Party election rally held at Boggs and Buhl corner was frustrated by the 300 workers who attended the meeting.

Cox's fascist gang had previously broken up a number of meetings and beaten up Communist speakers in various parts of the city.

Work With Police

On the previous occasion when the meeting was broken up by them, their

Ford in New Jersey

Beginning Sunday, James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, speaks at a large number of meetings throughout New Jersey.

For detailed information about the tour in these cities, see page 5, column 3.

truck was parked a block from the police station. This time, however, it was parked almost before the station, thus proving to the Pittsburgh workers that under the guise of "relief for the jobless," Cox and his "Blue

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

U.S. OUTWITTED IN SHAM "ARMS CUT"

British Surpass In Hypocrisy

The British delegates at the Geneva "disarmament" conference outmaneuvered the American delegation yesterday with a last minute presentation of their counter proposals to the Hoover plan for "arms reduction." Both plans are shams and aimed to deceive the toiling masses into the belief that the imperialists are really to lessen the burden of armaments piled on the backs of the masses.

Want Naval Supremacy.

The British proposals outdo the Hoover plan in hypocrisy, calling for an even greater scrapping of capital ships, but at the same time directed toward disarming only their imperialist rivals while maintaining British naval supremacy. The proposals ask for the abolition or limitation of weapons, like the submarine, to which England is most vulnerable, and seek to limit the size of battleships to assure British competition with the United States in naval construction.

U. S. Wants to Disarm Rivals.

The American delegates voiced their opposition yesterday, denouncing the British plan as "just another means of sinking Hoover's proposals." Senator Swanson, spokesman of the American delegation declared the British plan to be an "old scheme" which Washington has rejected before. The Americans attempted to meet the proposals by shifting emphasis to the reduction of European armies.

CONTINUE PICKETING

Despite eight evictions last Wednesday and 10 more summons for evictions issued yesterday, picketing is going strong at 2504 Olinville avenue, Bronx, and will continue. An appeal has been made to the entire neighborhood to mobilize and show a workers' united front to the landlord bosses.

Recalls Homestead



(Film-Photo League)

Patrick Emmett Cuch, veteran steel worker, and Communist leader in the Pittsburgh district, Cuch was one of the speakers at the recent meeting commemorating the 46th anniversary of the heroic Homestead strike, and described the militant character of the struggle. (See page 4 of today's Daily Worker).

FIVE STAR SHOE WORKERS STRIKE; TIE UP SHOP

Miller Strikers Greet 37 Pickets Released on Bail

LONG ISLAND CITY.—The Five-Star shoe workers came down on strike Friday morning after weeks of organizing within the shop, weeks of negotiating with the boss and weeks of meeting with workers' strategy, the boss strategy of dividing the workers.

For No Discrimination
They came down on strike in defense of one of the five demands to which the boss had agreed, and which the boss was trying to violate by approaching workers individually. This is the demand of no discrimination in the division of work during this slack period.

Out of the 130 workers in the shop, only about 15 are in the shop. The crew has elected a strike committee of 12 and a relief, investigation, picketing and press committee.

The significance of this strike goes far beyond the interests of the Five-Star alone. The I. Miller shoe workers are in their tenth week of strike, and are far from terrorized by the injunction which has been issued against them. The Five-Star factory carries the I. Miller, and all picketing done on there comes within the area enjoined by the I. Miller injunction. In spite of this, both en-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

FLIERS GO TO MOSCOW

Found Safe After Crash Near Border

MOSCOW, July 8.—James Mattern and Bennett Griffin, safe and sound, are on their way to Moscow, but not in their airplane which was to have taken them around the world in their attempt to beat the round-the-world record set by Post and Gatty.

The airplane's steering gear jammed just when the fliers crossed the border into Soviet territory, near the Polish frontier. Mattern and Griffin received only slight bruises when they crashed at Borisov. They proceeded to Minsk, from where they are going by train to Moscow.

All through last night the Soviet air forces were combing all possible

WAR VETS DENIED RIGHT TO MARCH

Curtis and Garner Refuse Permit to Rank and File

OREGON GROUP REVOLTS

Mass Committee to Protest Today

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Glassford's police barred a march to the Capitol, today called by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The police stated that Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Garner had issued orders not to permit the parade.

Despite this attempt to break up the rank and file movement, two thousand veterans massed at the Capitol and applauded S. J. Stember when he denounced the attempt Congress to deny the vets the right to march and petition.

Committee to Congress

Stember announced that a committee of 15 worker veterans representing 12 states will proceed to Congress tomorrow to protest the action of Garner and Curtis and present demands for immediate payment of the bonus. The committee will also demand that the \$100,000 voted by Congress yesterday for railroad passes for the veterans shall be used for food and shall be charged to the bankers and capitalists and not against the veterans back wages.

Police tried to point out that the parade permit was not denied. The permit given the rank and file committee, however, stated specifically that the vets would not be allowed to march to the Capitol grounds, but only through the metropolitan area.

Vets' Business at Capitol

The vets said that their business was in Congress and at the Capitol and not in the Metropolitan area. They refused to march and went to the Capitol in small groups.

Meanwhile things were happening fast in the ranks of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces. Waters, who issued an order that the vets remain in camp today, was repudiated by his own group, the Oregon regiment of over 450 men. This group joined the rank and file movement and elected a committee to lead them.

Demands for rank and file leadership and support of the militant program of the W. E. S. L. were raised in all sections of the B. E. F. today.

WIN SEVEN STRIKES

Having successfully conducted seven strikes against wage-cuts, speed-up, and long hours, the Alteration Painters' Union is now launching a drive to organize every unorganized alteration painter in the city of New York.

The first step in the campaign will be a mass meeting next Wednesday, July 13, at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. All painters welcome.

Pace Calls Vets to Action



George Pace, leader of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, addressing veterans in Camp Anacostia. Waters, self-imposed High Commander of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, threatened Pace with violence if he attempted to speak in the camp. Pace, however, was greeted with cheers when he called for the ousting of Waters and the military police. The rank and file at this meeting voted unanimously to support the rank and file programs of militant struggle for the bonus.

12,000 WIN VICTORY IN MINN. HUNGER MARCH AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Workers in City Council, Chambers Boo Down Socialists, Farmer-Laborites

Force Aldermen to Vote Against City Forced Labor Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8.—Over 12,000 workers in a huge city hunger march won a tremendous victory over the city council here today. The marchers forced the council to pass a motion to abolish forced labor and remove from the City Hall the so-called volunteer labor committee representing the Citizen's Alliance and also the Farmer-Laborites' fake Civic Rights organization.

Three lines of marchers poured into Bridge Square where the central line of march formed with banners and floats caricaturing Mayor Anderson's starvation policy. Thousands of workers lined the streets and cheered.

At the court house over 12,000 workers jammed the streets blocking all traffic. Police mobilized to halt the demonstration were swept aside, and a delegation of 12 elected to present the demands to the city council marched into the council chamber.

The committee, led by Morris Karson and Ed. Makl, conducted a fight on the council floor to the cheers of hundreds of workers who packed the halls. Workers in the galleries booed down the Farmer-Labor and Socialist Alderman who stilled and evaded the demands.

Twelve Thousand Cheer.

The cheers of the twelve thousand workers outside forced the council members to pass hurriedly the motion against forced labor by a vote of 14 to 8. The demand for the immediate appropriation of five million dollars for relief was referred to a committee.

The crowd outside received the news of the victory with thunderous cheering and applause.

Hundreds joined the Unemployed Council. Meetings are now being held in various neighborhoods to follow up the victory and build block committees for further struggle.

July 20th Deadline on Anti-War Issue of Daily! Rush Orders!

July 20th is the deadline for ordering bundles of the million copy Anti-war issue of August 1st. All orders, accompanied by cash must be in the hands of the circulation department by that date.

The bundles will sell at \$7.00 per thousand. This low rate is within reach of every party unit, mass organization, workers' club, individual contact in the country and thousands of orders are expected in the national office within the next week or so.

Rush your orders to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C.

58 IN MELROSE PARK CASE WIN

Fail to Frame Machine Gun Victims

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—The 59 workers arrested following the machine-gun attack upon them and hundreds of others in Melrose Park were today dismissed in court.

Five of the defendants are still held for deportation, however.

The attempt to frame up the workers was made difficult for the prosecution by the obviously prepared "testimony" of two of the principal witnesses.

The Civil Liberties Union is conducting suits for damages on behalf of a number of the massacre victims.

The attack followed a series of unemployment demonstrations in and around Chicago.

Officials in Pitts. Kidnap Two Kids of Leighton Worker

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—S. E. Leighton, a militant worker of Pittsburgh, dragged himself home from one work one day last week to prepare supper for his two motherless children. Supper prepared, Leighton waited for the children to come home. He waited in vain, however, for investigation revealed that the children, Eugene, 10, named after Eugene V. Debs, and Juanita, 7, had been kidnapped from school and spirited away by city officials.

Over a week has passed now and the authorities refuse to tell Leighton where the children have been taken to. Leighton works only one or two days a week.

The Unemployed Council is circulating petitions on the South Side which demands the return of the children.

TO TRY JAPANESE ARMY MUTINEERS AS PRESS HOWLS WAR ON U.S.S.R.

Japan Press Declares War On U. S. S. R. "Inevitable" and the "Sooner the Better"; Must Attack Before End of Five-Year Plan

U. S. Workers Prepare Huge August First Demonstrations; Fight Shipment of Arms! One Million Copies August 1st Daily

The Japanese newspaper "Nizzi-Nizzi" reports that the secret military inquiry into the mutiny in the Takazaki Regiment last March has been concluded. Fourteen soldiers are now to be tried as the ringleaders of the revolt. Ten of them will be court-martialed and the other four dealt with by the civil court in Maebasi.

The mutineers are reported to have beaten up their officers and a number of policemen. Five hundred soldiers who took part in the mutiny have since been distributed throughout other regiments.

NANKING IN NEW SELLOUT OF CHINA

Seeking Tokio Bribe on Manchuria

Tottering under the hammer blows of the victorious Chinese Red Armies and the rising revolt in the cities, the Nanking traitor government moved yesterday to complete its sell-out of China to the Japanese imperialists under the pretext of seeking "direct negotiations" with Japan over Manchuria.

Nanking Seeks Bribe
The new Nanking move follows the seizure by the Japanese of the Chinese customs revenues collected in Manchuria. This economic move by the Japanese was a staggering blow to the already bankrupt Nanking government.

The Nanking traitors are now trying to secure a bribe from the Japanese in the form of part of the seized revenues. In exchange it is ready to recognize Japan's illegal "rights" in Manchuria.

The program for the "direct negotiations" with the Japanese invaders of Manchuria and Shanghai have been drawn up by the traitorous "left" leader, Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, and Chiang Kai-shek.

The bourgeois newspaper "Shanghai Times" publishes an article on the situation in the Soviet Union which is forced to admit the tremendous improvement in the conditions of the emancipated masses under the rule of the Soviets of workers, peasants and soldiers.

It declares that the Soviet Government represents a highly organized power with its own State apparatus, post and stamps. It admits that while the peasants in Kuomintang China are menaced by floods because of the neglect of the dykes, in the Soviet district authorities are zealously working on dyke repairs and other flood control measures. To push this work, the Soviet Government has released from military duty a high military official. Three thousand workers are engaged in canal repairs and in repairing and restoring the irrigation system.

August 1st is the 18th anniversary of the start of the last imperialist world war. The Daily Worker will circulate a million copies of its special anti-war issue for August 1st.

Prepare August 1st in U. S.
The heroism of these Japanese soldiers in supporting the anti-imperialist cause is serving as an inspiration to the workers of the U. S. in the preparation of the August First demonstrations against imperialist war and for other militant anti-war actions, such as the stopping of the production and shipment of munitions against the Chinese People and the Soviet Union.

War between Japan and Soviet

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

PERU WORKERS IN NEW REVOLT

Seizure of Trujillo Reported

Several workers were killed and others wounded in a revolutionary outbreak in Trujillo, Puerto Chicama and Pailan, a dispatch from Lima, Peru, states today.

The dispatch quotes an official statement saying that Communists and Apristas inspired the outbreak. According to this statement, Communists unfurling red flags, seized a portion of Trujillo after a fight with army soldiers. Apristas are said to have attacked and killed two civil guardsmen in Puerto Chicama.

The outbreak follows upon the heels of the recent naval mutiny, leaders of which were executed immediately after the sinister verdict condemning them was issued by a military tribunal.

Peru is hard hit by the economic crisis and as a result of the terrible conditions forced upon them the workers and peasants are ready to fight.

The leaders of the Aprista party are supporters of British imperialism. They advocate the internationalization of the Panama Canal, a measure clearly directed against American imperialism, whose native instrument is Sanchez Cerro, the present bloody dictator of Peru. The Communist Party on the other hand struggles against both British and U. S. imperialism and their native capitalist puppets.

Relief Bureaus Hide Behind Four-Page Questionnaires

Forced to open for registration under the pressure of the workers, led by the Unemployed Councils, the Home Relief Bureaus are now resorting to other tricks to deny relief.

Four page questionnaires are given to the workers to be filled out at home, with about 75 questions. When the workers return, the smallest mistake is used as an excuse to send them home again.

According to reliable information received by the Unemployed Council, the Home Relief Bureaus are instructed to deceive, delay and hold back the giving of food and relief, and when the applicants will have been "cut off" for four weeks to strike them off the list, under the excuse that if they lived four weeks they don't need relief.

The City Unemployed Council held a special conference of all its organizers last Wednesday night to mobilize the workers to smash these fake "relief" questionnaires and demand immediate cash relief. The local councils are calling for the establishment of special committees of the workers inside the Home Relief Bureau stations. The councils demand \$1 a day for single workers, \$10 a week for a family of 2, and \$3 additional for each child.

PAPEN TO PAY WAR TRIBUTES

Germany Defeat at Lausanne

An agreement is reported reached between France and Germany, whereby the German Junker Chancellor von Papen completely surrenders to the French imperialist demand for continued payments of the war tributes or reparations.

Under the agreement, von Papen contracts to sweat out of the impoverished German masses the sum of three billion gold marks (about \$750,000,000). Bonds for that amount are to be issued as soon as Germany's credit permits. The bond issue will be withheld for at least three years in the hope that the capitalism will be able to extricate itself from the economic crisis by then. Von Papen is reported to have left the conference without comment, to quiet down his capitulation.

FRESH 'AIR' FOR JOBLESS

Trip to Parks and Gold Rush Proposed

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Two brilliant suggestions today emerged from the nation's capital for "taking care" of the 15,000,000 unemployed workers in the U. S.

One blossomed in the usually arid brain of Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and the other came from Randolph Walker, a high-salaried motion picture executive now in Washington.

Wilbur's program calls for the unemployed "forgetting their troubles and using their enforced leisure for a trip in the national parks." The Hollywood man on the other hand, suggests that the jobless should

FIVE STAR SHOE WORKERS STRIKE; TIE UP SHOP

Miller Strikers Greet 37 Pickets Released on Bail

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ances to the Five-Star are constantly being picketed. This picketing by the Five-Star right under the noses of the I. Miller bosses, greatly strengthens the enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the Miller strikers.

During the first weeks of the I. Miller strike the Five-Star boss, fearful of trying an open general wage-cut, approached one department on the question of reduction. These workers, inspired with confidence in the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union because of their militant leadership of the I. Miller workers, went to the union with their problem and organized a department committee.

Some time later he tried a 13 to 15 per cent reduction on all but the organized department, but the workers demanded at the meeting that the organized department be present also.

This gave the rest of the shop confidence, and all the other departments joined the union and formed a general shop committee with the following demands; which the boss accepted:

1. Recognition of the shop committee elected by the departments.
2. No discrimination in division of work.
3. No hiring or firing without the committee.
4. Prices to be regulated through the committee.
5. All grievances to be settled through the committee.

It is the second provision which the boss is violating and it against this that the workers are striking.

The general shop chairman, who acted as chairman of the strike meeting today, gave the keynote as follows:

"Only by sticking together, by refusing to listen to private stores from scabs and boss agents, will we win. We have been like trapped rabbits in the shop and now we will act like men."

Strikers of the I. Miller shop will march to the factory today to demand back \$50 security they were forced to pay when they signed the "yellow dog contract." The strikers will assemble at the strike headquarters, 1223 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.

The strikers packed the strike hall yesterday to welcome the 37 workers who were released on bail. The trial of the workers will take place Monday morning at the Long Island City. They are charged with disorderly conduct.

At the Andrew Geller the Fascist Federation is working unmistakably for a sell-out of the strike. The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union warns all Geller strikers as well as all shoe workers to defeat this band of fakery. All shoe workers are called upon to prepare for an injunction demonstration at the I. Miller and Andrew Geller factories. Watch the press.

HARLAN MINER FREED BY JURY

Others Get Life Thru I. W. W. Policy

HARLAN, Ky., July 3.—Chester Poore, a coal miner, was today found not guilty, after a number of other workers had previously been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, as a result of murder frame-ups following a clash with coal company thugs in Everts, Ky., last May.

The conviction of the miners was a result of the legalistic policy of the General Defense Committee which has continually kept the vital issues of strike and struggle out of the case, limiting themselves to dickering with coal company politicians.

Williams B. Jones, William Hightower, 75-year-old miner, and E. Phillips, a Negro worker, have all been sentenced to serve life terms and the case of F. B. Bratcher resulted in a hung jury.

Dies-Scottsboro Meet In Boston Today; Wage Drive for Prisoners

BOSTON, July 8.—The Charles St. Mall will be the scene tomorrow, Saturday, of a demonstration against the Dies-Fish deportation and exclusion bill, as well as to demand freedom for Edith Berkman. The meeting, which will begin at 2 o'clock, will at the same time demand the release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Irving Keith, Young Communist League organizer now in Deer Island, and other class war prisoners.

House-to-house collections on behalf of the Berkman-Scottsboro campaign will be conducted in various parts of Boston and neighboring cities on Sunday. Earlier in the day, at 10:30 a United Front Conference will be held at the I. W. O. Hall, Water and Harrison St., Worcester, Mass.

STADIUM VOLUNTEERS, NOTICE
All volunteers for the Coney Island Stadium meeting must be at the Stadium no later than 5 o'clock today. Comrades assigned by their units to serve on committees should report to their section organizers.

AFL HEAD BARS MOTHER MOONEY FROM RADIO

Ed Nockels Stops Mooney-Scottsboro Broadcast in Chi.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, was barred yesterday from speaking over the WCFL Chicago Federation of Labor broadcasting station by Secretary Edward Nockels. Richard B. Moore, who is now touring with Mother Mooney on a nation-wide Mooney-Scottsboro tour, was also barred.

When Frank Spector, field representative of the International Labor Defense pointed out to Nockels that the rank and file earnestly supports the Mooney-Scottsboro campaign of the I.L.D. Nockels, who has been posing as a friend of Mooney, however, refused to allow the broadcast.

Attacks Communists
Nockels further stated that he was at present planning to launch a fight against Wm. Z. Foster and the Communist Party for attacking the A. F. of L. leadership.

"The Socialists are all right," said Nockels, "but I will never allow Communists to speak over the WCFL."

Finally when F. Spector forced him to allow the Mooney-Scottsboro meeting to be announced over the Federation hook-up Nockels scratched out all mention of Scottsboro and Negro.

Support from Rank and File

Nockels thus stands exposed as the bitter enemy of Mooney and the Negro workers. Throughout the country rank and file members of the A. F. of L. responded by the thousands to the Mooney-Scottsboro meetings, forcing central bodies to endorse and aid the campaign.

Mother Mooney and Moore made a number of radio talks during their tour.

Mrs. Mooney and Moore will speak in Grand Rapids, Mich., July 10; Kalamazoo, July 11; Cincinnati, July 13; Columbus, July 15 and Cleveland, July 15.

HOUSE ADOPTS HUNGER BILL

"Relief" Bill for Aid of Bankers

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Breaking down party alignments, 167 Democratic and 35 Republican representatives adopted the Conference Report on the much debated Wagner-Garner "relief" bill. It is stated however that the Senate will reject the conference report.

The "relief" bill as reported by the Conference in which Senators and Representatives participated does not contain a single provision for relief to the starving and unemployed workers.

Debating How to Better Aid Bankers
The only controversial provision of the bill is that authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance \$1,500,000,000 to State and Municipal governments as well as to private bodies and individuals for the purpose of financing profit-yielding projects.

Help for Bankers.
Garner's fight against Hoover's policy is not intended to open the vaults of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to "all those who need aid," the starving and unemployed workers for example. This is shown by the answer of a Democrat in the house to Representative Goldborough. This Democrat said: "I have no criticism of individual bankers, but the banking morale is so low that they are all trying to keep liquid. Credit is going down at the rate of \$100,000,000 a week, which means that unless there is a change the remainder of the bankers may fail. An extension of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would have a profound influence in causing bankers to extend their credit."

To Salvage State Government.
The Conference modified two of its stipulations along Hoover's hunger suggestions, namely the first and third. The first stipulation as it stands now authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan up to \$300,000,000 upon certificates of need by Governors, to State Governments for the ostensible purpose of financing "relief" work.

Indeed these funds are to salvage the bankrupt state governments while pretending to finance "relief" work. The loans will be made at the discretion of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

With Garner's and Wagner's compromising approval, the third provision of the "relief" bill was changed into a self-repealing clause. This calls for \$322,224,000 to finance public works.

Of this nominal amount only certifies that the amount is not \$136,000,000 will be spent for future public works. The rest will not be spent if the United States Treasurer' available and cannot be obtained on reasonable terms."

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100 Jailed in Terre Haute Police Terror Drive on Jobless

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 8.—Mass arrests continued here today following the storming of a food store by over 400 starving jobless workers. Over 100 workers were jailed by the police in the last 24 hours. The workers are being held on a grand larceny charge by prosecutor Witlock member of a bootleg gang, who is responsible for sending three workers to the penal farm for fighting evictions.

What's On—

SATURDAY
Council No. 8 of the United Council of Working Class Women will have an outing to Claremont Park at 4 p.m.

The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post No. 1, will have a house warming at their new headquarters, 131 W. 21st St., at 4 p.m.

The Vote Foster Club of Carnegie Shop will have a beach party. Directions: Take Brighton Beach train and get off at Ocean Parkway. A committee will be there to direct to the lockers.

The W. I. R. Children's Camp will open today. All children will leave at 8:30 a. m. for the W. I. R. headquarters, 16 West 21st Street.

Registration for Summer Term of Workers School open. For information at 35 East 12th Street.

The Workers Music League picnic merged with Red Election Rally. All tickets sold will be accepted at Stadium.

SUNDAY
Walter Wilson, author of "Forced Labor in the U. S.," will speak on "American Historical Literature as Propaganda" at the regular weekly forum meeting of the John Reed Club, 63 West 14th St., at 9 o'clock.

Santo Mirabile will speak at the Italian P. S. U. picnic at Old Shaffer's Park, 339 Paterson Plankroad, North Bergen, N. J. Directions: Take 23rd Street Ferry or Hudson tubes to Hoboken, from there take Passaic trolley car and get off at Old Shaffer's Park.

Open forum at the International Branch of the F. S. U., 227 Lenox Avenue at 2:30 p. m. Paul Miller will speak on "Religion in the Soviet Union."

Councils 9, 11, 22, 25 and 27 of the United Council of Working Class Women outing to Pelham Bay Park.

Bronx Carpenters' Group outing, Van Cortlandt Park. Trucks will leave from the following points: 149th Street, east of 3rd Avenue at 10:30 a. m.; 168th Street, east of 3rd Avenue, at 11:30 a. m.; Tremont Avenue, east of 3rd Avenue, at 11:30 a. m.

Unemployed Council Meets Today
A meeting of the City Council of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York will take place July 9 at 1 p. m. sharp at 5 E. 19th St.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

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New York City
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Dissolving Our Business

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for the benefit of
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301 West 29th Street, New York City
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Speaker: C. SISKIND
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All Children leave at 9:30 a.m. sharp from W.I.R.
Headquarters—16 West 21st Street
REGISTRATION NOW OPEN
Actives of Trade Unions, Unemployed Councils,
can send their children at reduced rates or free
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WATCH THE ADS!

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Red Star Press ("The Road")
Chester Cafeteria
Manhattan Wiping Cloth Co.
John's Restaurant
Harry Stolper Optical Co.
Camps Unity, Kinderland, Nitgedaiget
Lerman Bros. (Stationery)
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
Brossman's Vegetarian Restaurant
Kale Cafeteria
Dr. Kessler
Czechoslovak Workers House
Avanis Farm
Union Square Mimeo Supply
Camp Wocolona
Russian Art Shop
Dr. Schwartz
Cohen's (Opticians)
Dental Dept., I.W.O.
Health Center Cafeteria
Jade Mt. Chop Sui
Wm. Bell, Optometrist
Parkway Cafeteria
Butchers Union, Local 174
Linel Cafeteria
Workers Coop Colony
Sally's Lunch
Santal Midy
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80 FIFTH AVENUE
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All Work Done Under Personal Care
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Sponsors: Communist Party, Dist. 2
Sunday, July 24, 1932
PLEASANT BAY PARK
Unionport, N. Y.

Health Center Cafeteria
WORKERS CENTER
30 EAST 13th STREET
Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria
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BEST FOOD REASONABLE PRICES

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"SWEAT BOX" TORTURE FOR EX-SOLDIER IN FLORIDA PRISON

Milwaukee Socialists Hail Forced Labor Plan; Workers Plan to Fight

Workers' Furniture Thrown Into Streets at Night by Socialist Sheriff

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The socialists in Milwaukee, and especially the Milwaukee Leader, a daily socialist paper, are jubilant over the passage of the resolution on "forced labor" which was introduced by the socialist supervisors Metcalfe and Tucker in the Milwaukee County board meeting June 29, 1932. All the unemployed on the relief list will be forced to work for the county.

According to this resolution, the county is supposed to pay 50 cents per hour for 8 hours work, or \$4 per day. But \$3 will be deducted for relief and only \$1 per day will be paid in cash. In place of the \$3 deducted, the county will give relief to the amount of 4 cents per day, or a total of \$1.04 for 8 hours work, or 13 cents per hour. This is the worst kind of forced labor in socialist Milwaukee. Even out of this \$1.04 per day the workers will be robbed by half or more, and as a result the jobless will be forced to work for a couple of dollars per week.

Worst Kind of Slavery

The worst kind of slavery is instituted in Milwaukee county for the starving and hungry workers. There is mass starvation in Milwaukee. The Negro and foreign-born workers are discriminated against more than ever before at the relief stations. The single unemployed are not getting anything. They are starving, wearing rags, with no place to sleep but the park benches and the "Hoover-villes."

Lesing Homes

Not only starvation, but the workers are losing their homes at the rate of 1,200 per month through foreclosures and sheriff sales.

Because the Unemployed Council committees put up stiff fights against evictions, the socialist Sheriff Benson either evicts workers at midnight or waits till the workers leave the house, then he gets his deputies and other henchmen to take the workers' furniture away. The socialists do this because they know that the Unemployed Council will be there with hundreds of workers and will see that the workers will not be evicted.

The above proves once more the role played by the socialist party in the class struggle, and that is always defending the capitalists and their government, and against the workers, helping the bosses to shift the burden of the present crisis onto the shoulders of the starving unemployed and part-time workers.

The unemployed councils are mobilizing the thousands of jobless workers in Milwaukee to expose this shameful betrayal of the working class by the socialist misleaders.

Only a few days ago two new unemployed neighborhood committees were organized in the Negro district and, on going to the relief stations to fight for the starving workers, they militantly resist the reduction of relief, demanding more and better quality of relief, as well as fighting back against the forced labor just inaugurated in Milwaukee, with the leading role played by the Socialist Party, the third party of the bosses.

JOBLESS PARADE IN ROCKFORD, ILL.

1,200 March; 4,500 at Meeting

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 25 (by mail).—About 1,200 were in a parade and 4,500 in the court house meeting which was held here yesterday to demand unemployment relief. Seeing the size of the crowd, Mr. Lyons, the secretary of the relief committee, was forced to come out to speak. He said that there weren't sufficient funds to give the workers any more relief. This was met with catcalls and boos. He would make no promises, although this morning some of the workers got a little more relief than usual.

The Unemployed Council of Rockford is sending a letter to Mr. Lyons, the Emerson Commission, and the Governor, stating that the food given here is of the poorest quality and not fit for human consumption. We will call demonstration after demonstration until we get what we want.

Elis Carlson, a worker, was arrested Tuesday after we had put back the furniture following an eviction. He is being held for deportation. His hearing is set for next Wednesday.

FRIESTLY BARRIERS

New York City.

Dear comrades: I am certainly enthused by the heroic example of the Newfoundland fellow workers. They set us a fine example.

I want workers to remember that two ministers "turned the tide" of this powerful demonstration at the critical moment. They turned it for the bosses. They were Protestant, but we have the same kind in co-sacks, like Rev. Cox.

—Irish Worker.

MINERS GET LESS THAN NOTHING FOR NINE HOURS WORK

Owe Gatliff Company Money After Buying Carbide

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GATLIFF, Ky., July 8.—Those of us that are working worked four hours a week until last week, when the mine began to run three days a week. The company cut our wages, for day labor 2 percent and for coal loaders 23 percent, and told us it would give more work. That was so all right!

But we could not draw any scrip at the office for groceries after we bought powder paper fuse and carbide. Carbide is used in lamps for light to work by, so one miner was refused scrip because he owed the company and was told that had earned only 40 cents after nine hours' work. Another miner could not get scrip to buy carbide for his lamp after nine hours work, and had to lay off the next day. Five cents worth of carbide will run a lamp nine hours.

At Cumberland Bend near Gatliff the coal is only 24 inches high, and must be blasted out. They pay 80 cents a ton. The coal would not pay the blasting expense, so the miners quit. Because the company store had closed out of stock, the company would not credit on groceries.

The operator called the men together and asked them why they were not working, so they told him they could live longer without food not working than they could live working without food. So the boss told the miners he could not pay more, but he had figured out a way for the miners. So the workers listened to the boss explain that if the miners could get the coal out some way without blasting it, a ton would be 60 cents for groceries minus carbide. But the coal is as hard as flint.

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

MINE LOCKOUT FOLLOWS CUT GIRARD MINERS GET 95 CENT SLASH

GIRARD, Kan.

Dear Comrades: The miners here were preparing for a strike. They have been getting \$1.01 a ton, and on July 1 got cut to 76 cents. The company heard about it and shut down. The U. M. W. A. made a contract for the same wages for five years and the company broke it.

People here have nothing to put in their mouths and the company will open up in five or six months at the 76-cent scale.

The mine always has wage-cuts for us but never cuts the cost of mining explosives. With the new scale, people will be hungry even if they work. They will make just enough for explosives and union check-off.

Comradely,
A Miner.

New Plan to Hamstring The Chicago Teachers

By a Teacher

CHICAGO, Ill.—An unprecedented campaign is under way in Chicago to slow up or prevent the radicalization of the 18,000 unpaid teachers and other school employees. The rich tax strikers, who have a stranglehold on all public services know the power of united action and are determined at all costs to prevent any open show of strength on the part of the school workers. In this they are ably supported by the officials of seven A. F. of L. teacher unions, and by self-appointed "leaders" of the Delegate Assemblies which sprang up during the year.

The advice of the "leaders" has at all times played directly into the hands of the bankers and the City Hall. Last October they said to bewildered teachers, "Accept scrip if you really need it badly—but not otherwise." Today they say, "Join your regular Teachers Club—they have served us well—Enter politics; but be non-partisan;—See your ward chairman tomorrow—Pay your school representative that ten-cent piece today, and then you belong, Big Girl, you belong!"

All Chicago officialdom is raising a great hue and cry for "new leaders," but rapidly growing numbers of teachers understand that the whole system has broken down, and that a mere change of leadership means nothing.

Until the teachers and other school workers unite in a strong Education Workers League, joining hands with the parents of the starving children in their classrooms, and with all exploited workers, they may expect only demagogic phrases and a steady worsening of their conditions. The signs of the times are plain, and hysterical attempts to amuse the teachers and keep them from thinking cannot long succeed.

CALIFORNIA

By ED HUNT

(Worker Correspondent)

Seven o'clock in the morning. A miserable drizzle of rain pours down from a cloudy dismal sky. Underneath the unpainted, leaking, wooden awnings along the river front masses of miserable victims of this rotten insane capitalist system muddle with their soaked blanket rolls. Back from the river they congregate for blocks in every plate of shelter from the elements. Driven out of their holes and the clumps of bushes along the river bank by the steady soaking downpour they gather like cattle in a storm. Driven out of useful production, they now are driven down here where they will not spoil the scenery for the so-called better class. No spirit, no hope. Living lower than animals. This is Sacramento.

There's Plenty of Food From the river to sixth street, from the railroad yards and mills to K street they gather. A mass of human waste thrown on the scrap heap. They have built up the wealthiest country in the world by their labor. Warehouses are flooded with the product of their toil. The elevators and granaries are filled with the grain they have produced. Everywhere you hear the cry go up of overproduction. There's food, clothes, many houses. And so our great minds, our capitalist economic experts, our professors of sociology tell us we must do without food, clothes and shelter. And the newspapers, magazines, radio, movies and churches greedily grasp the Judas silver and echo the cry. And the masters prepare another blood bath for the workers as the only solution under capitalism of the problem. This is our boasted civilization and intelligence.

We walk along slowly, watching the miserable hungry groups gazing into the windows of the dingy little coffee houses. They stare in at the long counter and the lucky fellows who have mooched a dime for scuffings. They cringe before us, humbly begging for a nickel or a dime.

We hear a Mutter We hear a mutter here and there. A sullen murmur of revolt from one whose brain has not been completely deadened by the flood of propaganda poured out by the "intellectual" prostitutes of the schools and press. Grave diggers for capitalism are being produced. A ray of hope begins to appear.

Across the Sea They look across the sea at the Fatherland of the Workers, the Un-

"What the Hell's the Difference Who They Nominate?"

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—I live but a few blocks from the Chicago stadium where the convention is being held, and as I write the democratic politicians are putting on their show to confuse the workers.

Two incidents in connection with this convention have come to my attention. One is that of a fellow who was presented with a ticket to the convention by a member of the Tennessee delegation, with the understanding that he cheer long and loud when Roosevelt's name was put forth as a candidate. He informed me that the galleries were packed with similar "enthusiasts."

The other incident was a conversation I overheard. Lines of taxis wait outside the stadium for the sections to let out, the drivers gathering in groups while they wait. Pas-

sing one such group. I heard a driver say, "What the hell's the difference who they nominate—they won't do anything for us—I'm going to vote Communist." There was a chorus of assenting "You bet!" from the rest of the group.

—A Worker

HOW THE SOVIET TAKES CARE OF ITS CHILDREN

Nurseries and Special Schools Guard Health of Little Ones

Dear Comrades: I am a housewife, but before long I shall go to work in a factory. I am attending a course at the AMO Automobile Works, and am learning to work a milling machine. Nearly all the students at this course are women, and only two or three are men. My husband works for the Building Trust and my daughter is still at school.

In the house where I live, we have formed a kindergarten for children too young to go to school. This kindergarten is open from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. In the morning the children come and are given a breakfast consisting of coffee with milk, bread and butter or cheese, and eggs. At 12 o'clock they get a more solid meal, and before leaving in the evening they have a good dinner of three courses.

Forest Schools In the U. S. S. R. we have forest schools for children with poor health. In 1929 my daughter had weak lungs and the dispensary sent her to one of these schools, where she stayed for three months. I visited her once a month. On one occasion there was a meeting of all the parents to discuss various questions concerning the children and their education.

Children Gain Weight

The food was very good. When my daughter told me what the children had for dinner, I was astonished. I had never eaten such food. The children were at all times under the observation of doctors. My girl is now kept under observation by the dispensary staff, and once in two months she is examined by the doctor. She is gaining weight at the rate of 2½ pounds a month.

In the school was a boy whose mother told me he had been to Germany to a health resort, but had not got on so well as at the forest school. The children of workers have first preference in getting places in the school.

With comradely greetings,
Antonina Yakovleva.

A Letter Back Home from a Bonus Marcher

Washington, D. C.

Dear G.—I hope you are well with your family. As you can see in the papers, the Senate has refused the bonus. This is no surprise to us, since we know whom we deal with. This is nothing else but a tribute to the things we were fighting for during the last imperialist world war. From now on many workers who sincerely believed that they really fought for "liberty and democracy" will find out that this was nothing else but bunk.

Last night we had a large demonstration before the Capital. There were around 20,000 of us who were awaiting the decision of the executive committee of Wall Street, the Senate. I'm sure that there might be

still more of us there, but they lifted the bridge on the river, and by this act they cut us from the rest of the group.

When we received the news around 9 o'clock about the decision, our "honor" commander, Mr. Waters, "an honest-to-god American patriot," told us that we should not be discouraged now, but should be patriotic the same as we were in the front trenches, when we fought for the glorious "democracy" that time. And he told us that in order to show our gratitude we should sing "My Country, etc." So some bunch did sing the hymn of capitalism, but the rest of us sang the International, a worker's hymn. Then we went to our barracks.

Our program is to stay here until we win. Reinforcements come to us daily from every part of the country. Many of us are from Detroit. We had a big struggle on our way here with the police and government power. Sometimes we were compelled to push our way by force. When we came here we had in mind to thank all those that helped us in one way or the other, especially the working people, who helped us materially on our way, and even here in Washington.

They tried various means to split the rank and file bonus marchers, for the sole purpose of defeating us here. They know too well that if we are going to be split we won't win the battle. They tried to chase us out of town, but they did not

succeed. We captured a 14-story building and we occupied it. Of course, there is no light in it.

They tried many times to send us home, especially the bunch from Detroit. They said they would pay our way home and give us three good hot meals on the road, and why should we stay here hungry and cold. But they did not succeed in this and they will not succeed. The bonus marchers stand like steel.

I can tell you this much, that right now here are more spies and undercover dicks than there were during the world war in the U. S. army. I tell you frankly that this case alone opened to many of us a new vision, a new outlook on our "beloved" democracy.

One thing I would like to know, how the people at home look toward us, do they approve our fight or not? We will fight until we win.

Comradely yours,
M. W.

Tampa Workers Write of Vicious Treatment in a Filthy Jail

Did Not See Sunshine in Seven Months; War Vet, Communist, Held Beyond Sentence

The following letter was received from one of the Tampa prisoners. This letter was received in answer to a letter written by one of the Youth Branches of the I. L. D. in Los Angeles. The letter follows:

We received your letter. It made us happy because we see that you comrades organized to help us class war prisoners, who fall into the bosses' jails for our militancy in the fight against starvation, wage cuts, unemployment, Jim-Crowism and imperialist war.

We have been here in jail several months. In all this time they have not taken us to the sunshine. Our bones ache us. Send a resolution to the county jailer, demanding from him to let us stay at least ten minutes every day. The sunshine does not cost them anything!



Listen to what happened the other day: Here, in the cell block, the coffee man didn't want to give me coffee. He stated that he already gave it to me, which was not true. One of our comrades, an old man of 50 years of age, demanded it from him, telling him that every day he does the same with some other prisoners.

As answer, he was terribly insulted by the coffee man, who is a preacher besides. He also threatened to throw the hot coffee over him.

A few minutes later, our comrade was put in the "sweat box" with orders to give him only bread and water. This comrade is an ex-soldier who was poisoned in the last war. He looks like 70 years of age. He was arrested for being a Communist, and sentenced to six months.

He completed his time June 2nd, and they refuse to let him out. He is very sick with erysipelas and is refused medical attention.

Suffer from Cold In winter we suffered from the cold weather, and in this time you do not have any idea what we sweat. The name of the old comrade is Albert W. MacBride.

Hundreds of young and old workers are arrested every day on charges of vagrancy.

Mass Starvation You do not have any idea about the mass starvation in which the workers here in the south are living. The papers do not publish anything about this. The American Legion and other patriotic organizations say that the publishing of such cases of hunger in the papers is an anti-patriotic attitude.

Our comrades on the outside do all they can to help us out, in spite of the terror the bosses, the police and the American Legion have established. The yellow and reformist leaders are sending anonymous letters to our comrades, telling them that they will be lynched if they don't get out of Tampa. Yesterday they published a letter in one of the local papers, as if it was signed by us prisoners, discrediting our comrades and antagonizing the defense committee with us prisoners. The letter says that we prisoners "believe" that our comrades are stealing the money they collect for our defense, which is not true. We immediately denied such a statement and, on the contrary, we asked the workers for their support and solidarity more than ever. It just shows you how the American Federation of Labor leaders and the enemies of the working class try to divide the revolutionary movement in the most low methods.

How to Help Comrades, we appreciate your help. But here is other help you can give us which is doubly valuable. If you organize more workers into your branch, if you organize yourselves into the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, you comrades will help us one million times better. Only these organizations and the International Labor Defense can help the class war prisoners and fight for their release, because they are mass organizations composed by the starving working class, Negro and white, native and foreign born. Do this, comrades, and you not only will fight for our freedom, but for Tom Mooney and the eight Scottsboro Negro boys, and you will fight against the system that sends workers to jail; you will fight for yourselves and you will defend in this form the Soviet Union, the workers' and farmers' fatherland.

Stop Salvation Army Move at Hecker's Against Unemployed

New York City.

Dear Comrades: The Salvation Army threw out over a thousand unemployed workers in the Hecker loaded warehouse in order to make room for their "cadets," youths whom they are training to carry the doughnuts in the next war.

The workers protested to Hecker, and he stopped the Army from completing their plans. This is what they do with anything they get, if they want it for their own use.

The food is garbage. The men who work around the place get three meals a day and the others get two.

—A Worker.

The Gate for Workers; Europe Trip for Boss

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The following item appeared recently in "Women's Wear," the bosses' trade paper: "Albert Blum, head of the United Piece Dye Works, arrived in Paris on his annual visit and is expected to leave presently for his country home near Deauville, where he usually spends the summer."

Albert Blum is the millionaire owner of two textile (converting, finishing, printing, dyeing) mills in New Jersey. One, Hawthorne by name, recently shut down, throwing 2,000 people into the streets. The other mill in Lodi, N. J., with half the number of workers, is working on a part time basis, that is, four days a week. Also those Lodi mill workers who have not yet been fired have had their miserable wages cut 10 per cent, with another reduction very likely. So much for the mills.

This company maintains a Lodi branch which houses the offices of the "big shots," also offices of salesmen, art dept.; secretary, etc. One whole floor is given over to the comforts of this boss and his friends. It is completely and luxuriously furnished with a kitchen (containing everything from a frigidaire to a corkscrew) showers, directors' rooms, modernistic rest rooms (but not for workers) and lastly a kitchen maid and butler.

Needless to say every worker in the New Jersey and New York branch has received a ten per cent cut and is compelled to take a few weeks' vacation. Some of the workers in the mills and N. Y. offices have slaved for the boss for 20 years and yet were thrown-out together with the other workers.

U.S. Military Men Inspecting Mills

Officers Go Thru Jones-Laughlin Plant in Preparation for War Production

Also Inspect Westinghouse Electric; Metal Conducts Drive Among Workers

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A group of School, Washington, D. C., inspected officers from the Army Industrial the huge mills of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation here last week and were well placed with the results of their investigation. With a few changes in certain machinery, the J. & L. Corporation can turn out hundreds of tons of shells and plate which they manufactured for the Allied governments during the last imperialist war.

The J. & L. Corporation, noted for its brutal attacks on the steel workers, is preparing another wage-cut. The MWIL mill branch is fighting against this coming out and mobilizing the workers against it.

Prepare for War
EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—While the MWIL was holding a noon-day shop gate meeting at the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company here, the Army group of war-preparations investigators toured the mills. The MWIL speakers attacked the group and exposed the meaning of this imperialist delegation, pointing out that the present wage-cutting starvation policy of the Westinghouse company against the workers is being carried through as a means of attempting to demoralize the workers and prepare them for the coming war. The workers of this plant are openly joining the MWIL and for the first time contributing to the collections without fear of their jobs.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Five hundred steel workers from the Bethlehem and Larian steel mills jammed the meeting here last Thursday night to hear the speakers of the Metal Workers Industrial League on the coming National Convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Aug. 13, 14, and 15. Many joined the MWIL and a delegation was elected at the meeting to go to the Johnstown City Council and demand relief for the unemployed and part-time workers.

The delegation will be a means of exposing the demagogy of Mayor McCloskey, who has been carrying on a fake fight with the Johnstown City Council and posing as the miniature "Father Cox" and champion of the workers of this city. The delegation will demand that McCloskey takes the demands of the workers and fights for every single demand listed.

The mills in this steel city are practically closed down with only a few hundred workers still employed. The MWIL is organized and taking the initiative in developing the broad-united-front unemployed Council movement, starting with the steel workers who are now jobless.

Hold Organization Meet
WEIRTON, W. Va.—Workers from seven different departments of the Weirton Steel Corporation walked five miles out of town to attend an organization meeting of the MWIL here recently. The company town of Weirton, W. Va., is one of the most notorious thug ruled towns in the whole country, and was one of the two cities that attacked the National Hunger March to Washington last December 7th.

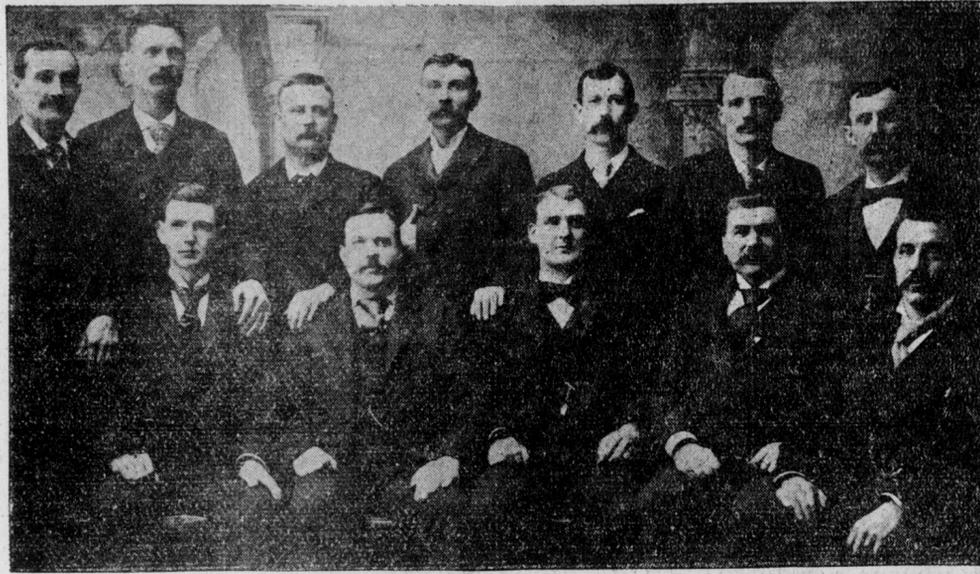
Weirton has no mayor, only a police chief that takes his orders from the steel company. The workers here are joining the MWIL and are carrying on good work in spite of the terror. Mill branch meetings are for the time being held secretly and plans are now going ahead to stage an open fight for the right of

Opposition Conference.
NILES, Ohio.—The militant workers in the A. A. here and throughout the valley are arranging an opposition conference of A. A. members who will meet on July 25th, to organize a series of opposition groups within the A. A. to fight against the Tighe clique and to take control of the local themselves. About 50 delegates, many of them "key-men" have promised to participate in the Conference. The leaders of the movement have stated that they will take steps to endorse the approaching convention of the MWIL which will officially form the new union, when it convenes in Pittsburgh on August 1, 14, 15. Opposition delegates will be elected from the opposition conference.

Bosses Fear "Trouble"
WARREN, Ohio.—The business agent of the Warren local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who was recently sent into the mills here, was told to leave the mill by company officials, who stated that his presence would cause trouble, as the men are rapidly swinging over to the "radical union," meaning the MWIL, and his efforts to "revive the A. A. might cause trouble because the workers do not want the fake union. The business agent left.

"Contradictions Among the Imperialists and Conflicts on the Pacific Coast," a brilliant analytical article by N. Terentyev in the special anti-war issue of "The Communist," July number.

Militant Members of Executive Committee of Famous Homestead Strike of 1892



One of the few photographs available on the personalities involved in the militant Homestead (Pa.) steel strike of 1892, whose 40th anniversary is now being commemorated. Left to right (standing): John Durkin, Robert Morrow, George Hatfield, Tom Williamson, Richard Hartwell, Edward Richards and William Rose. Sitting: William McConegley, secretary of committee; David Lynch, Tom Crawford, chairman; William Gaches and Harry Bayne.

The Homestead Strike—Epic in U. S. Labor History

July 6th marked the 40th anniversary of the great battle of the Homestead strike, a milestone in the history of the American working class. It marks the close of a period of organized struggle on the part of the workers prior to the 20th century era of justification and rationalization.

Strike Begins
The strike began on June 29th, 1892 and on July 1 the mills were completely shut down. An advisory committee composed of five delegates from each of the eight lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was elected with Hugh O'Donnell as chairman. This body, organized the 3,800 men into an army and a navy. Signal systems were arranged with flags, roman candles, and a steam whistle placed over the electric light works which the advisory committee controlled. The navy was made up of the Steamer Edna and 50 small row boats. Guards were placed by the men on the water front, at the mill gates, and along the highways leading into the town.

On the second day a little smoke was seen issuing from one of the stacks in the mill. A written notice was sent to the mill to the effect that it caused considerable excitement among the men and unless it was stopped the advisory committee could not be responsible for what might happen. The company ordered the town sheriff to protect the mill property but when he arrived the union guards themselves asked to be sworn in as deputies. When he refused he was hustled out of town. When he returned on the following day with 12 deputies from Pittsburgh he was again forced to leave town.

Prelude to Fight
At this time the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was still controlled by rank and file workers instead of by reactionary labor fakers as at present. In the Homestead mill of the Carnegie Co. there were eight locals which had considerable power in determining the working conditions for the 3,800 steel workers.

In 1889 there had been a strike in which 125 deputy sheriffs were forced to leave town and there had been a sweeping victory for the workers. A tonnage scale had been established based on the price of 4x4 steel billets with the understanding that, if the price fell below \$25 a ton the price would not fall below this point. The scale was made until June 30, 1892 instead of until January 30, 1892 because the favorable season for renewing the scale during the time when it would be harder for the company to produce scabs and easier for the men to hold out. Every department in the mill had a workmen's committee which had to be consulted regarding promotions, replacement of men leaving the employ of the company, assigning the shifts, altering of machinery, the amount of scrap to be used in loading a furnace, and the definition of the labor of assistants. The power of organized labor affected Andrew Carnegie's thirst for profits so adversely that he recanted his previous statements in favor of unions and ordered a notice to be posted to the effect that since the majority of men were non-union, only non-union men would be employed in the future.

Frick's Ultimatum
Meanwhile steps were being taken towards a consolidation of the various Carnegie mills under the chairmanship of Henry Frick who had a notorious reputation because of his hard boiled and unprincipled treatment of workers in coal mines and coke ovens. With this merciless trusty in command, Carnegie set sail for Europe to dabble in philanthropy. Frick was determined that the union and all self-government among the workers should be crushed at no matter what cost. At the conferences for the new scale in Feb. 1892 Frick claimed that the mill was operating at a loss and

Steel Workers Celebrate 40th Anniversary As They Prepare for Present Struggles

proposed drastic reductions of piece rates in the 119 "plate mill, the 32" slabbing mill, and in the open hearth department. He demanded that the sliding scale go down to a minimum of \$22 instead of \$25 as formerly. He wanted the next scale contract to close in January, 1894. In view of Frick's claims that the company was operating at a loss it is interesting to note that he refused to give the government investigating committee following the strike, information on the labor costs. At this time the Carnegie Company was capitalized at \$25,000,000 and the profits in 1891 were \$4,300,000 or 17.2 per cent. The proposed cuts in tonnage rates were to have involved the lower paid more than the higher paid men. For example the shearmen's helpers were cut from \$93 to \$44 or 53 per cent while 32 rollers in the slabbing mill were cut from \$198 to \$167 or only 16 per cent. But the real issue was the right to organize. Frick gave the men an ultimatum to accept the terms by June 24 or sign up on an individual basis.

Warlike Preparations
Frick began preparations for an armed struggle. A heavy board fence topped with barbed wire and provided with loopholes was erected around the mills. As early as June 20 before the final break with the union Frick wrote to Robert Pinkerton for 300 armed thugs to be held in readiness for a battle. In the final conference on June 23 Frick made a minimum rate of \$23 instead of \$22 as the minimum rate below which the scale should not fall. The men held out for \$24 and there was a deadlock. Frick refused to compromise or give in so that he might crush the union. The men knew this was the main issue in the struggle. Were they to be ruled by the iron hand of wealthy interests or were they to have some say about their working and living conditions? The men were willing to die for their right to organize a union. The strike broke out and the Pinkertons were called in.

The Pinkertons Are Met
The 300 Pinkerton detectives had been assembled in Ashtabula, O., and were rushed by train to Allegheny, O., on the Ohio River. Here they were loaded into two barges fitted with sleeping and cooking arrangements and loaded with supplies, arms, and ammunition packed in goods boxes. It was intended that they should be smuggled into the mill early in the morning of July 7. Fortunately they were recognized while passing under one of the Pittsburgh bridges and the warning news was telegraphed to the Advisory Committee. As the locks three miles below Homestead they were held up for some time. As they approached Homestead every whistle in town gave lusty expression to the protest of the men. The Pinkertons had a most foul reputation as unprincipled thugs who used any and every possible means to break strikes. Thousands of workers were wounded along the bank of the Monongahela armed with every conceivable weapon. Some had even snatched fence staves on their way. When the Pinkertons saw the large numbers of men they immediately broke open the cases of rifles and ammunition. When they reached the landing the leader of the Pinkertons said he was sent out to guard the mill property by force if necessary. The striker said that before they would enter the town they would have to "trample over the dead bodies of 3,000 honest workmen." There were angry words and a fusillade of rifle and pistol shots were exchanged. Several men were killed and many wounded. After more firing on both sides the men retreated behind piles of steel and the Pinkerton men retired into their cabins.

The Battle on the River
The barges were made fast to the landing while the tow steamer, Little Bill took the dead and wounded away to the hospital. When the tow steamer tried to return it was fired upon by the men from the shore. They had obtained an old civil war cannon which was loaded with scrap iron and fired at the steamer. One or two on the boat were killed and it was forced to return to Pittsburgh. The offensive was then directed upon the barges. The fire engine was dragged down to the river front and several barrels of oil were pumped onto the river above the barges in an attempt to set fire to them but the wind was blowing from the wrong direction. The cannons could not be aimed low

though to reach the barges so sticks of dynamite were lighted and thrown onto the barges. When a hole was blown open the men would fire at the detectives who were revealed within. Constant rifle fire was exchanged between the workers and the Pinkertons which finally resulted in the death of three thugs and seven workers besides a large number of wounded.

Pinkertons Surrender
About 5 p. m. the terrified Pinkertons hoisted a white flag for surrender. The men suggested a truce but finally accepted their victory. The thugs were allowed to retain their clothing but everything else on the barge fell into the hands of the steel workers. After removing all arms and ammunition the barges were set on fire and burned. The Pinkertons were marched up town where they were imprisoned in the skating rink. On the way the townspeople gave them a little of the treatment which the Pinkertons had given strikers in many past struggles. They were kicked, spat upon and hissed.

Ten Days of Workers Control
The Advisory Committee was in complete control of the town from July 2 to July 12. They required all newspaper reporters to show a card issued by the union. Enemies of the workers were tried and forced to leave town unceremoniously. Excellent order prevailed among the men and no damage was done to the mill property except that incidental to the battle with the Pinkertons. Delegates were sent to Harrisburg to put the workers point of view before the governor. When he heard of the plight of the Carnegie interests he commanded 10 entire divisions of the National Guard, consisting of 8,000 men, to proceed to Homestead on July 12. The men at first thought they would be friendly but were sorely mistaken for the guards came to enforce the interests of the mill owners and not those of the men. Within three days 100 scabs were working in the mill and in two weeks nearly 1,000 men.

New Battles Loom
From all over the world came protests against the high-handed manner in which Carnegie and Frick attempted to deny the workers the right to organize. In Little Rock, Carnegie was burned in effigy. Nevertheless Frick had 8,000 trained soldiers to advance his interests and allow the scabs to enter the mills.

On July 31 a special church service was held for the scabs and strike-breakers at which Chaplain Adams of the 16th Regiment preached a sermon on Saul of Tarsus while the sunlight glinted on his epaulets.

From 1892 until 1929 there was not one major labor struggle in the steel industry although the Amalgamated Association was theoretically still in existence. Their policy of class collaboration and reformist leadership as well as the expulsion of the militants has resulted in the stagnation of the labor movement in the steel industry. Conditions of mass unemployment, wage cuts and speed up in the steel industry point towards the necessity of organizing a strong Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

The rallying cry, "Defense of the Soviet Union" is rallying thousands and millions of workers. Why? Because the Soviet Union is making every effort to maintain peace in the world. Read Litvinov's speech at Geneva: "The Soviet Union Stands for Peace" (one cent).

The workers of the world are rallying to the Scottsboro boys, and demanding "They Shall Not Die." The fight against terror is one of the basic demands of the Communist Party election program. Read and spread "They Shall Not Die," the story of Scottsboro in pictures, 2 cents.

Why should the workers vote Communist—read it in the Election Platform of the Communist Party, one cent.

Reject portrait of politician because... BOSTON, July 7.—A portrait of former Governor Frank G. Allen, to be hung in the state house, has been rejected by the Massachusetts Art Commission because the artist depicts the politician with his hands in his pockets. The artist has agreed to take the hands out of the pockets, but Allen objects.

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Prepare for Big Steel Struggles

Seven Recent Strikes Against Wage Cuts; An Indication of Developing Movement

50% Cut in Living Standard in Past 8 Months; Metal Workers Prepare for Convention

By J. M.
The steel and metal workers of this country did not let the last wage-cut go by unchallenged. To date, at least seven important strikes in steel and light metal establishments have taken place against the wage-cut. These strikes for the most part were of spontaneous nature, a sudden unprepared revolt against the starvation conditions in the mills and shops, but nevertheless, these strikes are the indication and advance guard of the mass strikes that are rapidly coming to a head, especially in steel.

The excellent advances now being made by the Metal Workers Industrial League in the Mahoning Valley territory, especially in the mills of the Republic Steel Corporation, where literally hundreds of new members are being recruited weekly, where the American high-skilled steel workers who were so difficult to approach less than a year ago are coming into the M.W.I.L. and are carrying forward the campaign for the new union with intense energy, indicate that the union is on the eve of mass struggles and mass growth.

Labor Sports
WHO IS FARLEY?
A word about Farley, the head of the N. Y. State Athletic Commission. He has just been elected as head of the Democratic National Committee. Farley is also Roosevelt's campaign manager and is the boss of one of the largest building material supply companies in New York. There must be plenty of jack in the State Boxing Commission because, despite all his other "duties," he has no intention of giving up his Boxing Commission job. Says the N. Y. American (7-5-32):

"... Farley indicates that he is in no haste to hand back an appointment tendered to him eight years ago by Governor Smith..."

JULY 16TH AT ULMER PARK
For New York workers who want to compete in the eliminations for the International Workers' Athletic Meet, there's still time to rush your entry in. The meet comes off Saturday, July 16, at Ulmer Park, four of 25th Ave., Brooklyn. An open-air sport dance will wind up the evening. Medals and cups will be presented at the dance. Entries can be gotten at Room 229, 80 E. 11th St.

MORE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES
The captain of the English team here for the games is none other than Lord Burghley. This baby was an active lieutenant of Oswald Mosely, the English aristocrat who formed a fascist party. Burghley's specialty was to collect a group of young thugs and try to bust up workers' meetings in England. Is known as a vicious anti-Soviet, anti-labor parasite.

LOON LAKE MEET, DETROIT
For athletes going through Detroit to the International Workers' Athletic Meet in Chicago there will be a special invitation meet at the Finnish Workers' Camp, Loon Lake, Michigan. The meet will be held on July 23 at the camp and will be under the joint auspices of the Detroit Counter-Olympic Committee and the Finnish Workers' Federation. For entries write to C. Jay, 5969 14th St., Detroit, Mich.

TO MEMBERS OF A. F. OF L. UNIONS
The A. F. of L. members should get behind the campaign for a boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games and for the holding of the International Workers' Athletic Meet, July 28 and 30, in Chicago. Adopt resolutions in your local on this.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED!
One more we have to ask all workers who have cars and wish to take a group of athletes to the International Workers' Athletic Meet in Chicago to come to the nearest Labor Sports Union office and report. Gas and food taken care of. New York workers may come to Room 229, 80 E. 11th St.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPEAKERS
Party speakers have a serious responsibility towards the Party and the working class. When the Party speakers, after being assigned fall to meet their obligation and as a consequence, workers who are assembled are disappointed and they hold a just grudge against the Party. Certainly in the Election Campaign, where every Party member is required, those who have been assigned the important task of addressing meetings of workers must not fall in their assignment.

The district will be compelled to take action against any comrade who during the election campaign, does not meet his assignments. This is done out of an obligation to the workers who recognize in the Party a Party of discipline and demand of us that the Party speakers and agitators meet their requirements.

—District Secretariat, District 2 Communist Party of U. S. A.

REJECT PORTRAIT OF POLITICIAN BECAUSE...
BOSTON, July 7.—A portrait of former Governor Frank G. Allen, to be hung in the state house, has been rejected by the Massachusetts Art Commission because the artist depicts the politician with his hands in his pockets. The artist has agreed to take the hands out of the pockets, but Allen objects.

Why should the workers vote Communist—read it in the Election Platform of the Communist Party, one cent.

FARMERS TO HOLD MASS MARCH FOR JOBS IN PIKE TOWNSHIP, MINNESOTA

15,000 Poor Farmers Denied Relief In Duluth; Prepare Mass Struggle

United Farmers League Rouses Masses of Farmers Throughout State

VIRGINIA, Minn., July 8.—Following the rejection of the demands of the 1,500 farmers of St. Louis County who marched to Duluth June 21, the United Farmers League is actively preparing local struggles to continue the fight for immediate relief, and to put into action the resolution adopted for the Farmers' Hunger Marchers to call a tax strike and refuse to pay taxes.

Already the United Farmers League is getting ready to organize a farmers' march on the county road job in Pike township and demand work, and also the recognition of the Farmers' Grievance Committee. A mass meeting of 106 farmers from that locality was held, and all but 2 voted for the march. A committee has been elected to work out the demands and draw up a leaflet calling on all the farmers in that township to the march; the demands are to be presented to the county foreman. Resolutions have been sent to Commissioner Dan McKenzie in the 6th District containing the farmers' demands, which include the endorsement of unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.

During the first six months of 1932, the United Farmers League has taken in over 400 new members, and organized a large number of new locals and committees of action.

The United Farmers League in Beltrami and Clearwater County are also preparing for a Hunger March. Twenty-six UFL meetings have been arranged in that territory, where Comrades Baumann, Murland, and others will speak. On July 17, there will be a joint two-county picnic, where John Lindman, Communist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor,

will speak. On Tuesday, August 2, a farmers' and workers' hunger march will take place at Bemidji, to present demands for relief for the unemployed workers and poor farmers of Beltrami County.

Shall Edith Berkman Die A Prisoner?

The very life of the beloved leader of the textile workers—Edith Berkman—is in danger. She is now held by the U. S. immigration authorities as a prisoner in the Central New England Sanatorium, where she can not get much care for her tubercular condition as she should. Her physical condition is not getting better, but instead, even worse.

The chief physician of the Rutland Sanatorium examined her on July 5, and admitted she is "not doing as well as he hoped." In other words, this careful statement from the doctor means that the physical condition of Edith Berkman is not getting any better. Why?

Everyone knows that any person, who is suffering from tuberculosis, needs good care, physically and mentally. We also know that when a person is being held as a prisoner, she can not have such a mental relaxation as would be absolutely necessary for complete recuperation from tubercular condition.

Comrade Berkman's condition is much worse than a prisoner. She is continuously under the brutal deportation terror of the U.S. Immigration authorities. District Commissioner Anna C. M. Tillinghast as a right hand of the "deportation" secretary, Wm. N. Doak, is working undercover very fast, for trying to deport Edith Berkman to fascist Poland.

Struggle Necessary
We must bring the struggle for Comrade Berkman's release in the forefront of our activity. Especially in the New England district where Comrade Berkman is well known to large masses of workers and sympathizers, we must intensify our fight. Mass demonstrations must be organized in every city and town as soon as possible. These meetings must be closely connected with the struggle against the Dies-Fish deportation bill. Every honest worker, native and foreign born should feel deeply indignant against the discrimination and deportation of foreign-born workers.

The International Labor Defense have already taken steps to appeal the Berkman case into U. S. Supreme Court and also are demanding her release on bail, pending final and complete release. But we must not have such illusions that the legal proceedings alone will save Comrade Berkman for the working-class. The Supreme Court is the highest expression of class justice of the ruling class.

Fight Dies Bill
The fight for the release of Edith Berkman is the fight against the Dies-Fish deportation bill. It is a joint fight of native and foreign born, Negro and white workers, and all who are sympathetic to our struggles.

Organize mass demonstrations, send protest resolutions to Secretary of Labor, Doak, Vice-President Curtis, U. S. Senators of your state, and U. S. Supreme Court Judges, demanding immediate release of Edith Berkman, protest against her illegal detention for the last nine months, protest against the Dies deportation bill.
A broad mass activity is needed NOW. Do not delay even one day. DOWN WITH THE DEPORTATION POLICY OF THE DOAK-HOOVER GOVERNMENT.

Mexican Workers Defeat Attempt to Break Rail Strike

The Mexican Government has failed in its attempts to break the strike of the workers on the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico. General Abelardo Rodriguez, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who denounced the struggle of the workers against starvation wages as "unpatriotic" is trying to fool the men into returning to work and submitting to arbitration.
E. B. Sloan, manager of the American-controlled road, issued a cynical statement yesterday in answer to the workers' demands for better pay, in which he declared that the company "has nothing more to give away." He argued that the road was not likely to suffer much as freight, its revenue would be increased from the fast accumulating freight. He declared that the company would not consider any raise in wages.

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DEMONSTRATION AGAINST HUNGER



A painting by Jacob Burck, Daily Worker staff artist.

COX 'BLUE SHIRT' GANG REPULSED IN PITTSBURGH

Ford to Speak in N.J. Cities

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Shirts' are acting as an extra apparatus for the police.

Foster in Western Cities

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, speaks here this Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at the W. W. A. Hall, 1153 Heck St., Neptune, N. J. Monday, 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 156 Mercer St., Jersey City, N.J. Tuesday, 8 p.m. at Turn Hall, 725 High St., Elizabeth, N. J. Wednesday, 8 p.m., at Kantor's Auditorium, 259 Monroe, Passaic, N.J. Thursday, 8 p.m. at the Kreuger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., July 8.—Eagerly awaiting the arrival of James W. Ford, Negro worker and Communist Party vice-presidential candidate, crowds of workers and poor farmers, Negro and white, are making preparations to receive his message in seven different localities in New Jersey.
Ford will visit this state of huge trusts and war industries at a time when the city and state officials are perfecting a system of "slave-labor" to be introduced in all cities, thru-out the state by which unemployed workers are to be forced to work for the slop they get in the form of "relief." There is a growing army of unemployed reaching a million in the state, with hundreds of thousands living in hunger and destitution.

The newly formed District 14 of the Communist Party, in an effort to reach many tens of thousands of Negro and white workers to have them hear Ford, has issued thousands of leaflets, declaring that two ways are proposed out of the present crisis: the bosses' way, as represented by the three capitalist parties is the way of hunger, war and greater unemployment and wage cuts; the workers' way, as represented by the Communist Party and its candidates, is through struggle for unemployment relief and insurance, at the expense of the state and the employers and the wage cut-

ting policy of the bosses."
Ford's Jersey meetings follow:
Sunday, 7:30 p.m. at the W. W. A. Hall, 1153 Heck St., Neptune, N. J. Monday, 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 156 Mercer St., Jersey City, N.J. Tuesday, 8 p.m. at Turn Hall, 725 High St., Elizabeth, N. J. Wednesday, 8 p.m., at Kantor's Auditorium, 259 Monroe, Passaic, N.J. Thursday, 8 p.m. at the Kreuger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J.
On the following week:
Monday, July 18th, at 8 p.m. (place to be announced later), Atlantic City, N. J.
Tuesday, July 19th, at 8 p.m. (place to be announced later), Trenton, N.J.

Misleaders Suit Them
CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—Complete support for the program of the Socialist Party and its candidate, Norman Thomas, will be given by the "League for Independent Political Action," one of its leaders, Emanuel Davidov, announced today.
The outfit originally planned to form a "third party," but evidently became convinced that their aims could be merged with the already-existing third party of the bosses.

Penn. Meet Sat., Sun.
READING, Pa., July 8.—More than 300 delegates, representing mining, textile, steel and other industries are expected at the Pennsylvania state nominating convention, to be held here Saturday and Sunday. Nearly 1,500 workers from every part of the state are expected to attend the convention as visitors.
James Maurer, candidate for vice-president on the socialist ticket, has been challenged to appear at the convention to defend the program and platform adopted by the S.P. at the Milwaukee convention.
Lucille Wright, sister of one of the Scottsboro boys, will be at the convention and appeal to the workers to aid in freeing the framed-up Negro boys.

After ratifying the six main planks adopted by the National Nominating Convention in Chicago, the Pennsylvania meet will formulate state and local demands, including a program demanding immediate relief at the expense of the bosses; abolition of forced labor; exemption of taxes on homes of the unemployed; abolition of liens and sheriff's sales on belongings of jobless workers.
Defy Boston Police
BOSTON, July 8.—Breaking thru

police barriers which have existed for years, the South Boston unit of the Communist Party has succeeded in holding an election rally in the stronghold of the Curley-Poley gang. Three hundred meetings attended the meeting, and attempts of the police to stop the rally on the pretense that the speakers had failed to get a permit flopped when the cops saw the evident sympathy of the workers. Fifty copies of the Communist platform were sold, and a number of workers expressed their eagerness to participate actively in the campaign.

Meet in Anthracite
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 8.—Workers of the anthracite district will nominate candidates for all legislative officers and ratify the state election program of the Communist Party when they meet at a nominating convention to be held at the Italian Runito Hall, 206 Oliver St., Luzerne, on Monday, July 18, at 7:30.

Finland Signs Pact of Non-Aggression With Soviet Union
HELSINKI, Finland, July 7.—Finland entered a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union when President Svinhufvud signed the treaty yesterday.
The pact was negotiated in April, but its formal signing was postponed until similar treaty with the Soviet Union would be concluded by other Baltic nations.
Despite Rumania's refusal to enter a non-aggression treaty with the Socialist Fatherland, Finland decided to conclude the pact in order to improve its economic relations with the USSR. It is stated that President Svinhufvud is negotiating a commercial treaty as a supplement to the non-aggression pact.

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TRY JAPAN ARMY MUTINEERS

Aug. 1st Preparations Grow In U. S.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Russia is inevitable," declares the newspaper "Bussio Simpo." It further states the sooner it begins the better for Japan: "It would be better not to leave the question of who is the stronger unanswered until after the completion of the Five Year Plan." Similar statements have been made by high Japanese officials.
Look for War Pretext.
"Bussio Simpo" says that it should not be difficult to find some pretext for starting war against the Soviet Union. It admits that Japan has supported the Russian white guardists, both morally and materially, and declares that in return their job would be to make the war a fact. In other words, provocation.
The Japanese newspaper "Asahi" yesterday published an anti-Soviet provocative article alleging the arrest by Soviet authorities on Puchichi Island of 400 Japanese fishermen employed at a Soviet crab-canning plant. Puchichi is off the west coast of Kamchatka, north-eastern Siberia. "Asahi" declared that the Japanese Government had ordered the patrol boat "Shinkoteu Maru" to "effect their release." Similar provocative lies have been published in the Japanese press following the opening of the fishing season. The Japanese militarists have also tried to utilize the annual negotiations over Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters as a pretext for war on the Soviet Union.

Japan Takes Over Harbin Cops.
Harbin dispatches report that the police force in northern Manchuria is being reorganized along Japanese lines. All important posts are being occupied by Japanese officials. Tsarist white guardists are being drawn into the police force in large numbers. The newspaper "Harbinskaya Vremis" predicts an increase of police activity against "dangerous ideas."

Raid Aug. 1st Preparatory Meet.
TOKIO, Japan (By Mail).—A meeting of Japanese students to consider the question of support for the August First anti-war demonstrations was raided by Tokio police. Everyone present was arrested. This is part of the savage drive of the Japanese ruling circles to break up all anti-imperialist and working-class organizations.
Forward to Anti-War Congress.
BERLIN (By Mail).—On June 30, the association of German authors (Schuetzverband Deutscher Schriftsteller) had a meeting against imperialism war. The subject discussed was "The Writer and War."
Among the speakers were the well-known Asian expert Otto Corbach, Dr. Erich Franzen, the novelist Arnold Zweig, and the journalist Peter Flamm.
K. A. Wittfogel also addressed the meeting and put forward the standpoint of the Communist writer towards war as compared with the intellectual wishy-washy attitude of the pacifists and semi-pacifists who content themselves with fine-sounding phrases but in fact do nothing against war. He received considerable applause.
The meeting also discussed the anti-war congress to be held at Geneva in August on the call of Romain Rolland and other world-famous writers.

"Towards Soviet America" by Wm. Z. Foster—\$1.25—an elaboration of the platform of the Communist Party in its election campaign.

OPEN HEARINGS TO SHOW GRAFT IN PITTSBURGH

Workers Grand Jury Will Hear Evidence On Graft and Starvation July 22

Plan Big Allegheny County Hunger March In Pittsburgh August 10

PITTSBURGH, July 8.—Against the city and county government which is squandering tens of thousands of dollars in graft, the Unemployed Councils are organizing the Allegheny County Hunger March in Pittsburgh on August 10th. Following the exposure of the graft ridden Mayor Kline administration in graft taken by the county commissioners. Clouding most of the dirty deals, the new county commission is forced to admit, that the county commissioners have used unemployed workers as forced laborers to repair their mansions and build new homes for themselves.

Farmers Defy Frenzied Mob in Ray, N. D.

"Mother" Bloor, veteran labor fighter, was 70 years old only July 8. She is at present state organizer of the United Farmers League of North Dakota.

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.
RAY, North Dakota (By Mail).—Things are certainly breaking loose here under the "expert tuition of the American Legion. Last night we battled with them for many hours here. Although everything was organized against us from getting a hall in town, we held a mass meeting at night which was attacked by an organized mob of hoodlums—yelling and screaming for three hours.

Hold Fight
Our forces stood pat, however, and the speakers kept on despite giant firecrackers being flung in our faces. One of the Legionnaires put about ten of these firecrackers under a large kettle, where they of course exploded. The kettle came down with a bang almost hitting a farmer's son.

Men, women and children came from far and near to attend the meeting. By striking me, the drunken leader of the mob, Frank Snyder, a "Justice of the Peace" thought he would provoke the comrades to a "free for all." I said to the comrades who rushed to protect me, "I'll take care of this bird," and I did!
The hoodlums also tried to attack the other comrades, later throwing firecrackers, rotten fruit and fresh eggs. (Eggs are so cheap—three cents a dozen!)

Hold Meeting, Defy Attackers
At the evening meeting where I spoke, the organizer of the United Farmers League of Williams County introduced a resolution calling upon all the nearby Township Committees of the League to boycott the town of Ray, refusing to patronize the stores, oil stations, farm machinery and hardware men, and the doctor. (The town doctor was one of the leaders in inciting the attack against us.) The resolution was unanimously adopted. After the meeting while the organized hoodlums were still screaming their insults, some of the women of the town came and apologized for the mob action, and said it was a "black spot on the map or North Dakota."

Will Continue Fight
We shall continue holding meetings in Ray until we have the farmers 100 per cent organized in the United Farmers League.

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Funds for the Battle!

THE appeal of the Central Committee for a \$100,000 Fighting Funds for the election campaign is a call for greater action and greater struggle. At no time has the misery of the American working class been greater than now, at no time has the offensive of the capitalists been more ferocious than at the present.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have come forward with clear-cut reactionary programs. Both programs are designed to pass still more of the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the workers, both programs are designed to drive the working class ever deeper into the capitalist hell of starvation, disease and imperialist war. Both the Republican and Democratic Parties, however, employ the basest forms of demagoguery in the formulation of their programs—force and deceit have ever been the twin weapons of the bourgeoisie.

The Socialist Party, whose special role it is to keep the working class chained to the wheels of the capitalist chariot, to keep the working class from moving towards the only Party that can lead them to freedom from the capitalist system, tries to hide the viciously anti-working-class nature behind a screen of "radical" phrases. The Socialist Party, which conducted a virtual pogrom against the Soviet Union at its recent convention, calling for the liberation of the counter-revolutionaries, nevertheless tries to palm itself off as the American counterpart of the Bolshevik Party in the Soviet Union. Those who are allied with the counter-revolutionaries of the Second International even attempt to convince the workers here that they stand for Socialism in the United States as the Bolsheviks do in the Soviet Union.

In the present campaign it will be necessary to wage a stern and relentless fight against the Hunger Program of Hoover, against the hypocritical "liberalism" of Roosevelt, against the reactionary demagoguery of the fascist Cox, against the "socialism" of Norman Thomas. All of these parties, in one form or another, face the economic crisis with fear and dread; all of them in their own way aim to keep the workers tied with steel bonds to the system of capitalism.

In this election campaign more than in any other will it be necessary to unmask the open and concealed enemies of the working class. At no time was there such a great need to gring the program and policies of struggle to the working class, to show the way out of the poisonous morass of capitalism, to show the workers who their friends are and who their enemies, to send the literature of the movement far and wide among the toilers of city and country.

The Communist election campaign will be successful only if it becomes a mass campaign. The election campaign must be a part of the bitter day to day struggle of the workers against their exploiters—it cannot be a talkfest. The election campaign is a great effort to mobilize the workers against their enemy in united ranks—class against class.

The collection of the \$100,000 Fighting Fund must be organized on the widest scale, must be made a political act. Major attention should be directed towards the organization of shop collections, with Party and non-Party workers both collecting. A sharp turn must be made from inner collections to mass collections. The financial drive must be based on mass support on the pennies of the workers. It will be necessary to reach not only hundreds of thousands of workers, but millions of workers, for ammunition for the battle.

The vigilance and self-sacrifice of the working class must be called on to realize the \$100,000 Fighting Fund. The workers will give to this fund, to equip the party and the Daily Worker to carry forward the fight for the immediate demands of the workers, for the overthrow of the decaying capitalist system and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

CAPITALIST CONTENT OF SOCIALIST CONVENTION

By I. AMTER

(Communist candidate for Governor now touring New York State)

THE state convention of the Socialist Party showed its real capitalist character. It was a convention of small businessmen, shyster lawyers, journalists, rabbis and preachers. Its candidates have nothing to do with the working class, except to work with the police in framing them up. William Karlin, the infamous injunction lawyer; Charles Solomon, who procured the injunction against the food workers as a result of which Steve Katovis was killed. Five lawyers were nominated and a few other relatively unknown people. This is the state slate of the Socialist Party, which reveals its character.

They also nominated the sole Negro at the state convention, the labor faker who was knifed for the national convention, because the Socialist Party is a lily white party. Crosswath, who helped a Phillip Randolph to sell out the Pullman Porters, is the candidate for lieutenant governor. Crosswath spoke at the convention and stated that if they nominated him because he is a Negro, he would have declined. Crosswath was the only one at the Socialist Party convention who even mentioned the Negroes. This also shows the lily white character of the Socialist Party.

What was the "struggle" at the convention. Paul Blanchard and Hahn, so-called "militants," both of them preachers, want "militancy" in the platform. Hahn tried to make a fight; he was nominated for everything, but he was defeated. Making a "radical" demand, Hillquit declared that Hahn has no place in the Socialist Party and should join the Communist Party; that he can only go back to the Socialist Party provided he accepts the full platform of the S. P. "We are social democrats," said Hillquit, "and will remain such." Yes, they are social democrats, and will have to accept as their responsibility all the crimes of the social democrats against the workers throughout the world.

There were a few workers at the convention, and one of them demanded that the platform to point out that the immediate demands are only for the purpose of enabling the workers better to organize so that they may "overthrow the capitalist system." Up jumped Waldman, socialist lawyer. "Wait a minute," he shouted. "This is syndicalism!" Another socialist intellectual, recognizing that this would repel the workers, declared that it needed reformulation. He proposed that it be worded "for

the gradual ushering in of socialism." "No," shouted Waldman, "nothing of the kind!"—and the matter was squashed.

Hillquit's Speech

Hillquit spoke—it was a true social democratic speech. It was a pathetic speech. Hillquit told of the decades of service that he had given to the socialist movement for "emancipating" the working class. He was a "veteran," and the young fellows in the convention had much to learn from him and his likes. When he finished, a worker at the convention yelled out, "That's rotten!" Another shouted, "It stinks a mile away."

This sham battle going on in the Socialist Party in an effort to give a "radical" tone to the Socialist Party, to conceal its stinking character, is part of the game of the bosses to make it more acceptable to the workers who are radicalized and are turning to the Communist Party.

Works With Bosses

glaringly day by day how it works. The Socialist Party shows more with the bosses—and, therefore, one can well understand why Morgan and Thomas jointly spoke for the Block Aid; why Representative Dies said that the Dies Bill does not pertain to the socialists; why Norman Thomas was the recipient of a doctor of philosophy degree from that "exclusive" capitalist university, Princeton.

This again shows the clear relation of the socialist party with the capitalists. The Socialist Party convention lasted three days and was held in Utica at the swell Hotel Martin. The secretary of the local branch is a businessman by the name of Endres. The backbone of the branch is the Workmen's Circle, which twice, on order of the police, closed their hall to the Unemployed Council and the strikers of the Utica Cutlery Co. This is the activity of the socialists in Utica—openly cooperating with the bosses and the police.

Evaded Challenge

The United Front Election Campaign Committee sent a telegram to the Socialist Party convention challenging them to send their candidate to debate with Comrade Amter on July 5 the issues of the campaign. This they did not dare to do. Just as the City Executive Committee has forbidden Thomas to debate with Foster.

The workers must understand the capitalist character and activities of the Socialist Party. They must not be deceived by the so-called "militants," composed of reverends, journalists, etc. Thomas, Hahn and Blanchard (shy liberal socialist, McAllister, Coleman, Heywood Brown (beer socialist); Vla-

MONEYBAG'S "FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES!"

By BURCK



"And now on this, my birthday, I desire to reaffirm my belief in the fundamental principles upon which this country has been founded—liberty, unselfish devotion to the common good....."blah, blah—John D. Rockefeller on the occasion of his 93rd birthday.

"Everything Is Peaches Down in Georgia"

By OTTO HALL

THE "Tin Pan Alley" song writer, who wrote this song, should look at Georgia today. He would certainly find that things are a long way from being "peaches" down there now, and that they never were—for the majority of the toiling population of this state, Negro or white. The gentleman who wrote this song is typical of the "inspired" capitalist song writers of the day. He probably has been about as far South as the "Batory," and is therefore well qualified to write these songs that glorify capitalist America.

If the workers and poor farmers in the North are, in this third year of the crisis, suffering and have had their living standards reduced to the starvation level, the condition of the toilers in this section is one hundred fold worse. Particularly is this true in the state of Georgia. Negro and white tenant farmers, unable to live any longer on the farms, are picking up their few belongings (if they happen to have any) and flocking to the cities, thus adding to the ever-growing number of unemployed in the urban centers. The so-called independent small farm owners are having their farms taken away from them by the mortgage bankers for back debts, and by the state for inability to keep up their taxes. The Hoover Farm Board has given these farmers some left-handed help by buying thousands of sacks of flour and shipping it to the big plantation owners and mortgage bankers in the towns, who pay the freight on this flour and

deck (Jewish Daily Forward rabid anti-Soviet Socialist), Hoan (sewer socialist)—these are the "militants," who want the Socialist Party to be "more revolutionary." The workers are turning to the Communist Party, and these "militants," as in Germany and England, even when they break with the Socialist Party have the role of holding them fast and taking them back into the socialist fold.

Must Win Workers

This campaign must be used for the fullest exposure of the Socialist Party. It must result in winning away thousands of workers who still believe in the Socialist Party or will turn to the Communist Party as the "party of protest." They must be won for the Communist Party as the PARTY OF STRUGGLE. There must be duplication by the thousands of what occurred at the State Nominating Convention of the Communist Party at Schenectady, N. Y. At this convention a knifegoods worker by the name of Schwartz, belonging to the 4th Assembly District in the Bronx, declared that he had known nothing about the Communist Party. He had been out on strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and only got acquainted with the Communist Party on coming to the convention. "I am a Socialist," he declared. "But I realize that I have no place in the Socialist Party any longer. When I return to New York tomorrow, my first act will be to resign from the Socialist Party."

This shows what can be done, provided the Communists are on the job, showing not only in word, but in ACTION, the role of the Communist Party, and exposing the treacherous activities of the Socialist Party, which is brought forward more and more by the bosses to keep the workers from struggling

store it in their granaries and sell it at high prices to the poor farmers and Negro share-croppers in spite of the fact that each sack is plainly marked "not to be sold." There are hundreds of abandoned farms in this state, where the farmers have been forced to leave and their farms taken over by the bankers and the state.

More Negroes Forced Into Peonage

As for the Negroes, who greatly outnumber the whites in the rural sections, there are scarcely a handful of farm owners left. Overseers are now standing over the Negro share-croppers and tenant farmers with guns, driving them to work like convicts. These workers are finding it increasingly harder to escape this slavery, and whenever the runaways are picked up in the cities they are promptly shipped back by felons. In Monroe County, some Negro farmers were sent government loan checks through the banks, amounting to several thousands of dollars. These checks were brazenly confiscated by the bankers and rich farmers of that territory, and the Negroes were terrorized into allowing themselves to be robbed of this money. Many of the Negro families, who have escaped this slavery, have stated openly that they will die before they will allow themselves to be sent back.

White Workers Forced to New Low Level

One of the most noticeable effects of the crisis in this section is that the standard of living of a great majority of the whites has already reached a level as low as that of the Negroes. It is a common expression down here, that a white man can be hired cheaper than what it used to cost to hire a Negro. Whites are glad to get jobs now that used to be considered exclusively "nigger jobs."

This situation, which is of the greatest importance in the development of the revolutionary movement today and is speeding the unity of Negro and white workers, means that capitalism is no longer able to maintain the material basis for the ideology of white superiority among ever larger sections of the white working class. White workers, in these parts, are beginning to realize that the capitalist bunk about "Anglo-Saxon superiority," merely gives them the privilege (?) of starving separately from the Negroes.

Atlanta Cuts Off Relief

The immediate need of working-class unity has lately been placed before the workers of Atlanta and the rest of the state in its sharpest form. The entire capitalist press of this section has been carrying on an intensive battle to the farm agitation. In spite of the fact that numerous workers, Negro and white, have been forced to leave their farms because of inability to live on them any longer, editorial after editorial has appeared in the press lauding the back to the farm movement.

The real purpose behind all this agitation was brazenly exposed at a meeting of the County Commission, together with a group of charity fakery. According to the local press, this meeting was called for the purpose of taking up an emergency situation that had arisen in Atlanta due to the recent closing of the relief stations which affected twenty-two thousand workers to keep the workers from struggling

employed in Atlanta, were receiving a miserable pittance through the Community Chest fund. When this relief closed down, it doomed these workers to quick starvation with the rest of the unemployed. In spite of the fact that only a few months ago the Community Chest fakers collected over eight hundred thousand dollars from the workers of this city, they now claim to be without funds and unable to continue the miserable relief they have been giving.

They came to the meeting of the County Commissioners with proposals to add to the already heavy tax burden of the poor workers and home owners in order to maintain their high-salaried jobs. Mr. Frank Neely, executive director of the local Community Chest and a sixty-five hundred dollar a year faker, shed crocodile tears over the plight of all the starving workers and said that though he was hard-boiled, his heart bled for those poor families that came to his office for relief.

Urge Back to Ruined Farms Plan

But it remained for Mr. Walter S. McNeal, Jr., a big banker and real estate man of Atlanta, to make the proposal that was hailed by the press and the County Commissioners as the most concrete proposal of the evening. He pointed out that there are hundreds of farms in the state that had been taken over for taxes and were now lying idle. He stated that the city and county authorities should round up all the "idle" in the city, together with their families, and ship them out to these farms and make them work for their board. He cynically remarked that, "a little elbow grease won't hurt them." Commissioner Hendrix stated at the meeting that he did not believe that there were any starving people in Atlanta, and if there were any he had not seen them.

The local unemployed committee, although a small committee consisting of about a dozen members, immediately issued ten thousand leaflets, exposing the fakery of the Community Chest and the slavery scheme of the local politicians, calling on the workers, Negro and white, to demonstrate at the County Court House Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The leaflets called on the workers to bring their families to the office of Commissioner Hendrix in the County building and show him that there are starving people in the city of Atlanta, and to demand the reopening of the relief stations and immediate relief.

1,000 Demand Immediate Relief

On Thursday morning, June 30, the workers of Atlanta showed the bosses that they would not tolerate any forced labor program and that they would fight against starvation. About a thousand workers, men, women and children, Negroes and white, almost equal in numbers, went down to the court house, walked up to the Commissioner's office on the fourth floor and demanded relief. This was the first time any demonstration of workers had ever occurred in the city of Atlanta. Although the police were there in numbers, they did not dare interfere with them. The police of this section are noted for their brutal treatment of Negro workers, but this time they were unusually polite. When one copper told a Negro worker in the corridor that they were going to send them all back to the farm and make

them earn their keep, this worker answered him by telling him that he knew two people who wouldn't go. The cop asked him who were these. This worker said: "It will be me and you if you come after me." The cop backed away and said that he was only fooling.

Bosses Attack Unity of Negro and White

The authorities were particularly concerned over the show of solidarity among the Negro and white workers. They were able to break this due to our weak organization among the whites. None of the white comrades whom we had assigned to take charge of the white workers showed up, thus leaving these workers without and leadership. So that when the fakers called the white workers into the County Commissioner's Office, they shut the door on the Negro workers, and there was nobody among the white workers to protest this. The Negroes tried to get into the office, but were blocked by the police. It is obvious that had any white worker raised his voice in protest against this maneuver the rest of the workers would have followed him and we would have defeated it at the outset. Because, up to that time, all the workers, Negro and white, were mingling together. Agitation will be carried on in the future among the white workers, exposing the bosses' method of breaking up the solidarity of Negro and white.

The fakers talked to the white workers about an hour, behind closed doors, telling them that the county had no money and advising them that if they had any relatives on the farms to go back there. These workers were very much dissatisfied over this conference, and went away mumbling that they were in the same position that they were before. But, as a direct result of this demonstration, the County Commissioners held a meeting the next morning and decided to vote six thousand dollars for immediate relief for the unemployed. Even the capitalist press admitted that it was due to our demonstration that the authorities took this step.

Must Push Fight for Negro Rights

The local Unemployed Committee, has received considerable prestige among the workers of this section as the result of this partial victory, and is following this up with organization meetings and further demonstrations before the city and county authorities. Particularly are they alive to the dangerous situation that is being created by the desperate efforts of the bosses to prevent the growing unity of the Negro and white workers. There must be a wide educational campaign carried on among the white workers exposing the separation schemes of the bosses, and the comrades here, must not let them have in the past, depend upon the spontaneous development of Negro and white unity. The struggle for Negro rights must be in the forefront of all our struggles, and the fight for the right of the Negroes to determine their own lot for government, particularly in this big section of the "black belt" must be pushed more determinedly.

Finally the intensification of our unemployed campaign connected up with the election campaign issue gives us the possibility to break through this terror that has been in existence particularly since the trial of the "Atlanta Six." With continued work we can look forward to the time when everything will REALLY be "peaches" down in Georgia.

Days With Lenin

—By MAXIM GORKY

The Daily Worker today publishes the first installment of "Days with Lenin," by Maxim Gorky, the famous revolutionary writer. These vivid reminiscences are thus now made available to American readers for the first time.

It would be a difficult task to paint the portrait of Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. His words were as much a part of his external appearance as scales are of that of a fish. The simplicity and straightforwardness of everything he said were an essential part of his nature. The heroic deeds which he achieved are surrounded by no glittering halo. His was that heroism of which Russia knows well, the unassuming, austere life of self-sacrifice of the true Russian revolutionary intellectual who in his unshakable belief in the possibility of social justice on the earth, renounces all the pleasures of life in order to toil for the happiness of mankind.

What I wrote about him directly after his death, when I was overwhelmed with grief, was hastily written and inadequate. There were things which considerations of tact, which are, I hope, fully comprehensible, did not allow me to write then. This was a man of piercing vision and great wisdom and "in much wisdom is much grief."

Could See Ahead

He could always see a long way ahead, and in discussing people in years between 1919 and 1921 he often gave an accurate forecast of what they would become in the course of several years. These forecasts were not always flattering, and one did not always want to believe them, but unfortunately in many cases his sceptical remarks have been justified. The unsatisfactory character of my former reminiscences was increased by the presence of many bad gaps and inconsistencies. I ought to have begun with the London Congress, when the figure of Vladimir Ilyitch stood out in strong relief against a background of doubt and mistrust, of open hostility and even of hate.

I still see vividly before me the bare walls of a wooden church on the outskirts of London, unadorned to the point of absurdity, the lancet-windows of a small, narrow hall which might have been a classroom in a poor school.

Any resemblance to a church stopped at the outside of the building. Inside there was no trace of anything ecclesiastical and even the low pulpit, instead of standing at the far end of the hall, was placed at the entrance, midway between the two doors.

First Meeting

I had never met Lenin before this, nor read as much of him as I ought to have done. But what I had managed to read, and above all the enthusiastic accounts of those who knew him personally, had attracted me strongly towards him. When we were introduced, he shook me heartily by the hand, and scrutinizing me with his keen eyes, and speaking in the tone of an old acquaintance, he said joyfully: "So glad you've come. I believe you're fond of a scrap? There's going to be a fine old scuffle here."

I did not expect Lenin to be like that. Something was lacking in him. He rolled his "r's" gutturally, and had a jaunty way of standing his hands somehow poked up under his armpits. He was somehow too ordinary, did not give the impression of being a leader. As a literary man, I am obliged to take note of such little details, and this necessity has become a habit, sometimes even an irritating habit, with me. V. V. Plekhanov, at our first meeting, stood with folded arms, looking at me with the severe, slightly bored expression with which an overworked teacher regards an additional pupil. Nothing that he said has remained in my memory "I am an admirer of your work"; beyond the extremely trite remark: and neither of us, during the whole time of the Congress, felt any desire to have a heart-to-heart talk with the other.

Before me now stood a bald-headed, stocky, sturdy person, speaking with a guttural roll of his "r's," and holding my hand in one of his, while with the other he wiped a forehead which might have fectionately at me with his belonged to Socrates, beaming at strangely bright eyes. He began at once to speak about the defects of my book "Mother"—evidently he had read it in the manuscript which was in the possession of S. P. Ladyzhnikov. I was hurrying to finish the book, I said,—but did not succeed in saying why. Lenin with a nod of assent, himself gave the explanation—Yes, I should hurry up with it, such a book is needed, for many of the workers who take part in the revolutionary movement do so unconsciously and mechanically, and it would be very useful to them to read "Mother." "The very book for the moment!" This was the single compliment he paid me, but it was a most precious one to me.

Then he went on to ask in a

businesslike way, if it was being translated, whether it had been much mangled by the Russian and American censorship? When I told him that the author was to be prosecuted, at first he frowned, then threw back his head, closed his eyes and burst into an unusual laugh; this laugh attracted the workers and F. Uralsky, I think it was, came up, and three other peo-



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ple. I was in festive mood. I was in the midst of three hundred picked party men, who I learnt, had been sent to the congress by one hundred and fifty thousand organized workers. Before my eyes were all the Party leaders, the old revolutionaries, Plekhanov, Axelrod, Deutch. My festive mood was quite natural and will be understood by the reader, when I add that I had become extremely low spirited during the two years I had spent away from my native country. My defection began in Berlin where I met almost all the leading Social-Democrats, and dined with August Bebel, with Singer, a very stout fellow, beside me, and other distinguished people around.

We dined in a spacious and comfortable room. Tasteful embroidered cloths were thrown over the canary cages and embroidered antimacassars were fastened on the backs of the armchairs so that the covers should not get soiled from the heads of the persons sitting in them. Everything was solid and substantial. Everyone ate in a solemn manner and in a each other in a solemn tone "Mahlzeit." This was a new word for me, but I know that "mal" in French meant "bad," and "Zeit" in German meant "time"—"bad times."

Meets With German Social-Democrats

Singer twice referred to Kautsky as "my romanticist." Bebel, with his aquiline nose, seemed to me somewhat self-satisfied. We drank Rhenish wine and beer. The wine was sour and tepid. The beer was good. The Social-Democrats spoke sourly and with—condescension about the Russian Revolution and Party, but about their own party, the German Party—everything was splendid! There was a general atmosphere of self-satisfaction. Even the chairs looked as though they delighted in supporting the honorable bulk of the leaders.

My business with the German Party was of a rather delicate nature. A prominent member of it, afterwards the notorious Parvus, had received from "Znanie" an authorization to collect author's fees from the theatres for the play "The Lower Depths." He received this authorization in 1902 in Sevastopol, at the station, whether he had come on an unlawful visit. The money which he collected was to be divided up in the following way: 20 per cent of the total sum to him, and of the rest, I was to receive one quarter, while three quarters went to the funds of the Social-Democratic Party. Parvus knew these conditions of course, and was even delighted with them. For four years the play had been going the round of all the theatres in Germany, in Berlin alone it had been performed more than 500 times, and Parvus must have collected a hundred thousand marks. But instead of the money, he sent to "Znanie," to K. E. Pyatnitsky, a letter in which he good-humoredly informed him that he had spent all the money on a trip with a young lady to Italy. As I was concerned personally with this doubtless very pleasant trip only to the extent of a quarter of the money, I considered myself justified in writing to the Central Committee of the German Party about the remaining three-quarters. I communicated with them through G. P. Ladyzhnikov. The Central Committee remained quite unmoved by Parvus' trip. Later on I learnt that he had been degraded by the Party; frankly speaking, I would have preferred to see his ears pulled for him! When I was in Paris some time later, an extremely pretty young woman was pointed out to me as Parvus' companion on his Italian trip. "A very dear young lady," I thought, "very dear."

I met many people in Berlin, writers, artists, patrons of art and letters and others, and their complacency and self-esteem differed from one to another only in degree.

(The next installment will follow in this Monday's issue.)