

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 rent 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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UNITE MINE STRIKERS OF 3 STATES

Meeting at Gillespie Tomorrow from Ill., Indiana, Kentucky

AGAINST WAGE CUTS

Must Build District Strike Committee

GILLESPIE, Ill., Aug. 30.—An interstate conference of miners from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky will be held here Thursday. It is called to prepare a policy of united struggle against the wage-cut of \$1.10 in Illinois, the \$2.10 wage-cut in Indiana and wage-cuts in Kentucky.

The conference is also to prepare a unified struggle in the three states against the leadership of International Workers Order of America officials in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. All these U.M.W.A. officials have agreed to the wage-cuts.

In Indiana the rank and file opposition to the cut is so firm that the U. M. W. A. scale committee has not dared to approve it.

In Illinois, two referendums three weeks apart were taken and the wage-cut voted down both times. But District President Walker's going into the car of the vice-president of the district for that purpose, stole the tally sheets, then Lewis and Walker declared the referendum void and signed the wage-cut contract with the operators. The strike started next day.

District Strike Committee.

The rank and file opposition will raise at the Gillespie conference the question of electing a district strike committee, which alone will have authority to negotiate agreements with the operators, and which, with the strike committees elected in each of the districts, will have authority to lead mass picketing and mass marching to close down the mines.

Elect Committee in Franklin.

At Buckner mine, in Franklin County, in the heart of the terror zone, the miners have elected a strike committee of ten. A march from locals around Zeigler, Franklin County, organized a march on the Bell and Zoller mines at Zeigler, and this march was attacked by gunmen deputized by Sheriff Browning Robinson. The attack was made by the same crowd which just before had ambushed and shot up the unarmed march of 25,000 pickets on Franklin County.

Terror is increasing, with carloads of professional gun thugs from West Virginia and Kentucky coming in to assist in the sheriff's forces. About 15 years old are also being deputized. Many of the deputies are constantly drunk, and make attacks on the pickets while in that condition.

Protest Terror.

A truckload of relief collected by the Workers' International Relief, Chicago District, is on the way to the strikers.

A mass meeting with miners from the strike area as speakers has been arranged to meet in Chicago, Sept. 7, at People's Auditorium, 15th St. and Wabash Ave., to rally support for the strikers and rouse the workers against the armed terror in Illinois coal fields, especially against the brutal attacks by deputies first, and then by state police, on the marching miners in Franklin and Perry Counties.

UNION HITS FIVE STAR INJUNCTION

Masses of Workers Expected in Court

JAMAICA, N. Y.—The hearing for an injunction against the Five Star shoe strikers who have now been striking for over seven weeks will be held today in the Queens County Court in Jamaica.

The strike committee of the Five Star in a statement issued today denounced the injunction move of the bosses as an attempt to halt their court action all attempts of workers to strike against starvation conditions in the shops and factories. Leaders of the Shoe and Leather Workers Union urged all workers to rally with the Five Star workers to break the injunction terror. It is expected that a large number of workers will be in the court this morning to protest against this latest attempt to break their strike. The union announced yesterday, that a mass meeting of all members will be held Thursday, Sept. 8, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place to elect new officers. At a mass meeting of unemployed shoe workers held Monday in the office of the union, 96 Fifth Ave., a Shoe Workers Unemployed Council was formed. The council will sponsor a mass fight of the jobless shoe workers for relief and unemployment insurance.

What Are You Doing?

Did you read the appeal of the Central Committee in yesterday's Daily Worker pointing out the grave situation of the paper and appealing for financial aid?

What have you done to save the Daily Worker?

Have you contributed?

Have you approached the workers who live in your neighborhood?

Have you spoken to your shopmates at the noon lunch hour?

Have you taken a collection list around your block?

Have you sent in all the money you have already collected?

Are you holding any money that might save the Daily Worker?

Have you arranged a house party for the Daily Worker?

Has there been a Save the Daily Worker committee elected in your organization?

What has it done?

Has every member of your organization been approached to donate money for the Daily Worker?

Is your organization arranging an affair to help the Daily Worker?

Has your organization donated money from its treasury to aid the Daily Worker?

Are you visiting other organizations in your neighborhoods for support for the Daily Worker?

Has your organization challenged other organizations to equal you in raising funds for the Daily Worker?

Have you raised the question of support for the Daily Worker in your revolutionary trade union local?

Did you approach other members of the A. F. L. local of which you may be a member?

Is there a functioning emergency campaign committee in your Communist Party district?

Is your district making loans to save the Daily Worker to be repaid with the first money that comes in in the Daily Campaign?

Has your district called an emergency conference of the fraternal organizations?

Has your district sent reports on the campaign to the Daily Worker?

Have you called mass meetings of Daily Worker readers and sympathizers to plan methods of saving the Daily Worker?

Has the district secretariat in your district given guidance and directives to all sections to save the Daily Worker?

Is your district issuing a regular bulletin on the progress of the campaign?

Have you one section Daily Worker director to take care of the campaign?

Has your unit pledged itself to send immediately \$1 per member?

Are all your members taking Daily Worker lists while working in the election campaign?

Is there to be a collection for the Daily Worker at your next unit meeting and will the money be wired directly to the Daily Worker?

What are you doing?

URGE KING BREAK TEXTILE STRIKE

Lancashire Struggle Is Spreading

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 30.—The National government has made a new move toward intervention and strike breaking in the walkout of 250,000 cotton mill weavers in Lancashire.

A hanger-on of MacDonald, the former Laborite, Joseph Compton, and member of Parliament, wired King George:

"All classes of Lancashire people look to the ministers to attempt a settlement of this ruinous upheaval."

He calls the strike against the 13 per cent wage cut a "ruinous upheaval."

Prime Minister MacDonald and J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, arrived at Balmoral as guests of the King and it is generally admitted that they will discuss the government's "intervention in the strike" for the purpose of breaking it.

Thomas and MacDonald are experienced strike-breakers, having doomed the general strike of 1926.

"Liberal" Strikebreaking

The Manchester Guardian, which poses as "liberal," entitles its story on the strike: "But to What End?" and says:

"The demonstration of union strength is of no use unless it leads somewhere. There is no sign that the employers are disposed to surrender to force. There seems nothing to look forward to except an indefinite continuance of the stoppage until some one makes a move to settle it."

Admit Mass Character.

Even capitalist newspapers, which tried at first to represent the gigantic strike of the cotton mill workers in Lancashire as "half hearted," now admit that there are about 200,000 out.

Only weavers are striking now. When the spinners, who are in a separate union, finally break through the treachery of their officials, there will be about 400,000 striking.

Picketing is going on. A struggle took place today at Barnoldswick, where police charged the picket line of 2,000. The police waved clubs and the strikers fought back. Heavy police reinforcements finally set up a patrol of the streets but picketing continued.

WHITEWASH FLEENOR Murderer of Miners Freed in Harlan

HARLAN, Ky., Aug. 30.—Deputy Sheriff Fleenor was acquitted of the murder of Baldwin and Joe Moore, striking miners, by a hand-picked jury here yesterday. Fleenor pleaded self-defense.

The Workers' International Relief, in an appeal today, calls on all workers to express their class anger against this whitewashing of an operator's hired assassin by rallying to the support of the miners now on strike in Illinois, Indiana, and East Ohio. The Kentucky miners are now sending a delegation to Gillespie to co-operate in the Illinois and Indiana

Mass Action by 1,000 Farm Strikers Frees Another Jailed Picket

50 Woodbury County Deputies Attack Farmers With Clubs; 11 Deputies Put In Hospital

Fake Co-op Sends Out "Wrecking Crew" to Break Strike; Results In Sharp Battle

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—A thousand striking farmers marched on the court house of Cherokee County yesterday and demanded the authorities release I. A. I. Birch, a farm picket, and dismiss charges of blocking the highways, which had been placed against him.

The county officials yielded. This is the third time in Iowa since the farm strike started that mobilization of farmers forced release of arrested pickets. The other cases were in Council Bluffs, where 1,000 farmers forced release of 55 pickets, and in Sioux City, where workers helped the farmers, and 88 pickets were turned out of jail.

The picket lines were drawn still tighter around Omaha, Council Bluffs, Sioux City and Des Moines yesterday. A truckload of grain was dumped by pickets at the entrance to Des Moines.

Cripple 11 Deputies.

Fifty deputies attacked a picket line of 300 farmers on one of the roads through Woodbury County to Sioux City last night in an attempt to rush through six truckloads of hogs. Many farmers were clubbed, but they put up such a fight that 11 deputies had to be sent to the hospital.

Packers, the milk companies and business men in the cities are calling for sharper terror against the strikers. The Sioux City business men called on the governor to send troops.

Governor Bryan of Nebraska declares he will keep the roads open to Sioux City and Omaha.

Fake Co-op Strikebreaking

The Des Moines Co-operative Dairy Association, one of the numerous co-operative movements which have fallen into the hands of the rich landowners and small business men and bankers, not only refused to join the strike, but has hired a gang of 50 which it calls "the wrecking crew,"

CHINA RED ARMIES ARE IN BIG DRIVE

Boycott Against the Japanese Grows

Threatening a new blood bath against the anti-imperialist masses of Shanghai, Japan is pouring plain clothes men and gunmen into the South China city. Japanese marines are being used in daily provocative incursions into the Chapel proletarian district in which over 10,000 Chinese civilians were slaughtered during the Japanese bombardment of the unfortified district last Spring.

The workers, defying the Japanese threats are rapidly tightening up on the anti-Japanese boycott.

The strike movement which has taken on large proportions in the past few months is spreading again, with the strike of the drivers and conductors of the Shanghai motor-bus company. The company is maintaining a skeleton service with white guardist scabs. The strikers have presented an ultimatum demanding the immediate dismissal of these scabs and threatening "draconic measures" against them and their buses unless the demand is complied with. A few days ago, a number of the white guardist scabs were caught by the strikers and roughly punished.

Celebrate Red Victories.

Working class celebrations over the smashing victories of the Chinese Red Armies continue in both the Chinese city and foreign concessions.

The Shanghai papers have been forced to report the complete collapse of the Fifth "Communist Suppression" campaign against the Chinese Soviet districts, with smashing victories by the Chinese Red Army on all fronts. The First Kwangtung Army Corps (three divisions) has been almost completely annihilated. Eight district towns have been taken by the Red Army operating in Kwangtung Province against the Canton clique of the Kuomintang.

The Red Army is now attacking Shaohow terminus of the Southern line of the Canton-Hankow railway.

Red Army Now Has Planes.

The Third Red Army has defeated the Szechuan Army on the Yangtze River and is proceeding to attack the treaty port of Shasi.

The 16th Red Army is about to undertake an attack on the Wu-chang-Changcha railway in South Hupeh. The 10th Red Army has penetrated into North Fukien and West Chekiang.

The Shanghai papers further report that the Red Armies have overcome their shortcomings in the air. It is reported that both fighting and transport planes of the Red Army have been seen at the centers of the struggle. The "Sin Wan Pao" states that three Red bombing planes were operating within the range of the Second Red Army in the districts of Luyang and Wantail. This same paper reports that a squad of Red planes was frequently to be seen in North Kwangtung. The bourgeois press admits that the planes have been captured from the Nanking

COMMUNIST OPENS REICHSTAG; CALLS FOR CUSTER OF HINDENBURG, CABINET; URGES ANTI-FASCIST UNITED FRONT



Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist leader, occupies presidential chair by virtue of her seniority, despite fascist threats.

Clara Zetkin Declares "Only Revolution Can End Misery of Workers and Farmers"

Goering, Fascist Chieftain, Is Picked As Permanent President

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—"Only the proletarian revolution can put an end to the misery and starvation of the toilers," Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist leader, declared today in demanding the impeachment of President Hindenburg and all Cabinet ministers as she convened the Reichstag this afternoon.

"Political power," she said, "has been seized by a cabinet formed by elimination of the Reichstag. This cabinet is the cabinet of big industrialists and landowners. It is moved by generals."

United Front, Need of the Hour

After pointing out that, despite its all powerful character, this cabinet has failed miserably to solve the economic crisis, Clara Zetkin said that to "take impeachment to the Supreme Court is like indicting the devil by his grandmother. To overthrow the cabinet by parliamentary methods can only be the signal for mobilizing the toilers outside parliament."

Predicts Workers, Peasants' Gov't

"The need of the hour," Zetkin continued, "is a united front of all toilers to throw back fascism and return to the workers the power of their organizations."

Clara Zetkin, pointed out that the Reichstag is now meeting in a situation of extreme crisis and collapsing capitalism, and that "the millions of the workers and peasants are enduring extreme privation while the small business men are experiencing a rapid process of becoming proletarians."

Tells of War

She told of the threatening world war which flames up in the Far East, but is fanned from the capitalist nations of the West. "They make this war in order to swallow up the Socialist construction now going on in the Soviet Union," she stated, and went on to show how the war would involve Germany and how its horrors would place the last world war in the shade.

Zetkin accused Capitalism of plunging whole peoples into the present terrible crisis.

"The impotence of the Reichstag and the 'all-powerful' presidential cabinet," said Zetkin, "reflects the collapse of bourgeois liberalism, and accompanies the collapse of the capitalist productive system. The Social Democracy based on the bourgeois order of society is also collapsing."

She attacked the Socialist leaders for their treachery to the workers, and appealed to the workers to fight the capitalist crisis by fighting for a Socialist solution.

The veteran Communist compared the hopeless situation of industry in capitalist Germany with the rapid socialist progress of the Soviet Union.

In ending her 45 minutes speech, Zetkin declared: "I open the Reichstag in fulfillment of my duty as senior president. I hope to live to see the happy day when as senior president I can open the first workers and peasants' Congress of Soviet Germany."

When the speech was over, crowds in the galleries burst into unrestrained applause which was not only an endorsement of the political implications of the speech but a tribute to the physical courage of the old revolutionist.

Gets Red Front Salute

The Nazi (National Socialists) who had threatened to forcibly prevent Clara Zetkin from opening the Reichstag, did not dare to carry out their threats.

Zetkin entered the rostrum, visibly not yet recovered from her recent illness, the Communist deputies in the Reichstag arose and shouted the Red Front Salute.

Fascist Elected Permanent President

Hitler's national socialists, who in a preliminary caucus had taken the oath implying the pledge not to take orders from anybody but the Nazi chief, hastened to elect Wilhelm Goering as permanent president of

FOSTER TO SPEAK IN HOTTEST PART OF MINE STRIKE

Will Urge Election of Rank and File Committees

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president of the United States, is scheduled to speak September 1, 7 p.m., the day of the Gillespie tri-state conference of striking miners. Foster's September 1 speech is slated for Liberty Hall, Zeigler, Ill., in Franklin County, right in the heart of the terror created by Sheriff Browning Robinson and his thousand deputized business men and coal company gun men.

At Zeigler, Robinson's thugs shot up a picket line last week and killed one striking miner and wounded two others, then attacked and shot and clubbed five other strikers right in the streets of the town.

In Mining Area.

Foster is scheduled to speak in Gillespie, headquarters of the strikers, two days after the tri-state conference meets there. He will speak at City Park, September 3, in Gillespie. He will speak at Reservoir Park, September 4, in Springfield, Ill., the state capital and center of one of the Illinois coal fields.

The Communist candidate will pledge the full support of the Communist Party to the strikers of Illinois. He will urge adoption of the plan of strike leadership through the elected strike committees, local, sub-district and district, which the Rank and File Opposition proposes to the Illinois miners.

Rallies Support.

As general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, Foster will take up with the miners practical methods of rallying the militant workers of the whole country behind their fight.

Foster will speak in Rock Island, Ill., September 6; in Des Moines, Ia., September 7; in Kenosha, Wis., September 8, and in Chicago, Ill., at the Coliseum, 15th and Wabash Ave., at 7:30 p.m., September 10.

Mobilize in Chicago.

All workers' organizations are active and tens of thousands of leaflets are being distributed to rally the Chicago workers to the Coliseum meeting.

Foster will at this meeting also answer the demagogic arguments made here Saturday in meetings addressed by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for president. Thomas was challenged to debate Foster but refused.

Worker Killed for Trying to Get Coal

LORAIN, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Four bullets from the gun of a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dink ended the life of Anthony Seraphinos, 41. The crime he, a jobless worker with 7 children, had committed was to try to take a few pieces of coal from the company.

THOMAS SHUNS DEBATE Foster Will Answer at Coliseum Meet

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—A distribution of 25,000 leaflets, in which scores of workers organizations took part, challenged Norman Thomas, presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, to debate William Z. Foster, candidate for president on the Communist Party ticket.

The leaflet dared the Rev. Thomas to explain to the workers his compliments paid Secretary of War Patrick Hurley, for "demonstrating socialism" in the late world slaughter, to explain why the Socialist Party opposes self-determination in the Black Belt, and why it makes no fight for

the Reichstag. Goering is Hitler's lieutenant and participated with him in the Beer Cellar Putsch of 1923.

The nominee of the Social Democrats was Paul Loebe, and of the Communists, Ernst Torgler.

ANTI-WAR MEET ENDS WITH MASS DEMONSTRATION

Delegates Pledge to Rally All Against Imperialist Plots

(Inprecorr Cable)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 30.—A mass meeting of 15,000 workers took the place of the evening session of the World Anti-War Congress yesterday. At the final session, today, over 30 speakers, including Henri Barbusse, Marcel Cachin, French Communist; Patel of the Indian National Congress, and Sen Katayama, the old Japanese workers' leader and Communist, spoke.

Lehmann Russbuehl exposed the ramifications and colossal profits of the international war industry.

General von Schoeneich described as a military expert the horrors of the coming imperialist war.

Smeral, of Czechoslovakia, exposed the sabotage of the Socialist leaders and appealed for a united front of Socialist and Communist workers against war.

A sensation was caused when a uniformed Italian sailor addressed the Congress.

The credentials report now shows over 22,000 delegates present, from 29 countries.

Barbusse read the Congress manifesto against imperialist war, which the delegates have signed an agreement to carry through their own countries and bring to the attention of the workers there.

The Congress elected a permanent anti-war commission to maintain the campaign nationally and internationally.

The closing speech was made by Barbusse, amidst great enthusiasm.

NEW UNION WINS METAL STRIKE

New York Merchandise Co. Boss Surrenders

NEW YORK—The strike of Metal workers in one of the departments of the strike was due to the policies which began Monday afternoon, which ended yesterday evening at 5 p.m. when the boss gave in to the demands put forward by the workers.

The demands were wage increases for all the workers in that department, and no discrimination against any workers for organization or strike activity. The strike was led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. At the meeting yesterday evening at which the workers ratified the settlement between the Strike Committee and the boss the erstwhile strikers pledged to continue their efforts to establish a solid organization in the shop and to join the Union in a body, as their best protection against any future attacks on their working conditions.

The workers feel that the success of their strike was due to the policies of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union which calls for militant mass picketing during strikes. Throughout the day the workers maintained spirited picketlines, especially at noon, when the strikers turned out and were greeted with pledges of workers in some of other departments that they were getting ready to join them.

The boss was especially angered when he saw how many of the workers who were not on strike greeted, fraternized with, and encouraged the strikers. Apparently he realized he had to settle this strike less it spread through the whole shop.

MUSSOLINI USES HIS TROOPS ON MUTINEERS

NAPLES, Aug. 30.—In solidarity with British imperialists, fascist troops were ordered to smash a mutiny of 26 Chinese sailors aboard the English oil tanker Halotis.

Mussolini has honored two of his soldiers for their work.





# Daily Worker

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

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## The Stalwart British Workers Fight

THE strike of the cotton weavers of Lancashire, the oldest craft in one of the strongest sections of the British trade unions, have come out against a wage slash. The strike is spreading and all signs point to one of the biggest battles of the textile industry in many years.

The textile industry in Britain has long been in a crisis. It has felt the worst blows of decaying British capitalism. Unemployment has been widespread. Misery and poverty have devastated the homes of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

BRITISH capitalism has attempted to overcome the crisis in the textile industry at the expense of the workers. It was the special role of the MacDonald government to carry through wage cuts and speed-up in order to raise the profits of the textile employers. The MacDonald government which Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit held up as a "model of socialism" for the American workers to follow, carried through one wage slash after another. The Lancashire workers received a twelve and one-half per cent wage cut. The woolen weavers suffered a 10 per cent cut through the arbitration scheme of the MacDonald government and the cunning treachery of the trade union bureaucrats.

The textile workers that have glorious traditions of struggles have not accepted their situation without a fight. In April, 1930, over the heads of their leaders, the Yorkshire weavers carried on a ten weeks struggle. Time and again large masses numbering hundreds of thousands closed down the shops in protest against the capitalist attacks.

THE present fight in which about two hundred thousand workers are already involved, show the new rise in the militant actions of the British working class. All signs show that the strike will not only embrace the cotton weavers, but also the spinners and become a general strike of the textile workers. The militancy of the weavers is shown by the frantic appeal of the trade union leaders to the government to take action to stop the weavers. Already in the 1930 strike of the Yorkshire weavers, the revolutionary trade unionists, the Minority Movement and the Communist Party played an important part. In the present strike the actions of the militants are spurring on rank and file action.

The strike will deepen the crisis of British capitalism and will strengthen the forces for a revolutionary way out of the misery and poverty of the oldest working class of the world. It will stimulate and strengthen the mass actions of the textile workers in other countries.

The American textile workers who have suffered savage wage cuts and who have felt the whip lash of the textile barons should make this strike of the stalwart British workers their own. They should give expression of international solidarity and support to this battle. Hunger, as well as terror will be used against the British workers. The American textile workers, as well as the American workers in general, should see to it that hunger does not strike down these battling workers.

SUCH international solidarity of American and British workers will weld the forces of international labor in the fight against imperialist war. It will strengthen the bonds in the struggle against the war being prepared by the British and American imperialist giants to settle the question of who shall control the plunder of the world and above all will build up a powerful weapon for the defense of the Soviet Union in which the wages and living conditions of the workers are rising, the socialist fatherland, which these imperialist war makers are striving to destroy.

## Socialist Worker Tells Why He'll Vote Communist

### Terror Against Unemployed of Milwaukee Shows Where S. P. Stands

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—I am a 47-year-old unemployed worker who has for many years voted for the Socialist Party. But now, with a clear view of their deeds, I see that they are.

I advise every worker to examine the policies of every party before election day. Examine their deeds, and you will see Mayor Hoan, Benson, Norman Thomas exposed naked, exposed as the servants of capitalism.

They are a beast with two faces, but only one heart, to more intensively reduce all the poor people to slavery for rations of slop, even more than the Hoover party. Yes, if today we have to do forced labor for \$1 a day, tomorrow they will make us do it for nothing, all for the sake of capitalism.

Net To Catch Votes

Their radical phrases are a net to catch votes, but all they do is to try to rescue the millionaires here in Milwaukee, while we are starved and brutally attacked.

The socialist Milwaukee Leader is a capitalist song book, and I know Sheriff Benson has often wished it could be a phonograph record connected with a loud speaker, loudly to sing the victories of the police over the unarmed, starving, unemployed workers. Benson uses his special riot

guns, not to fight our enemies but to keep us in tune with the Leader's songs.

Mayor Hoan

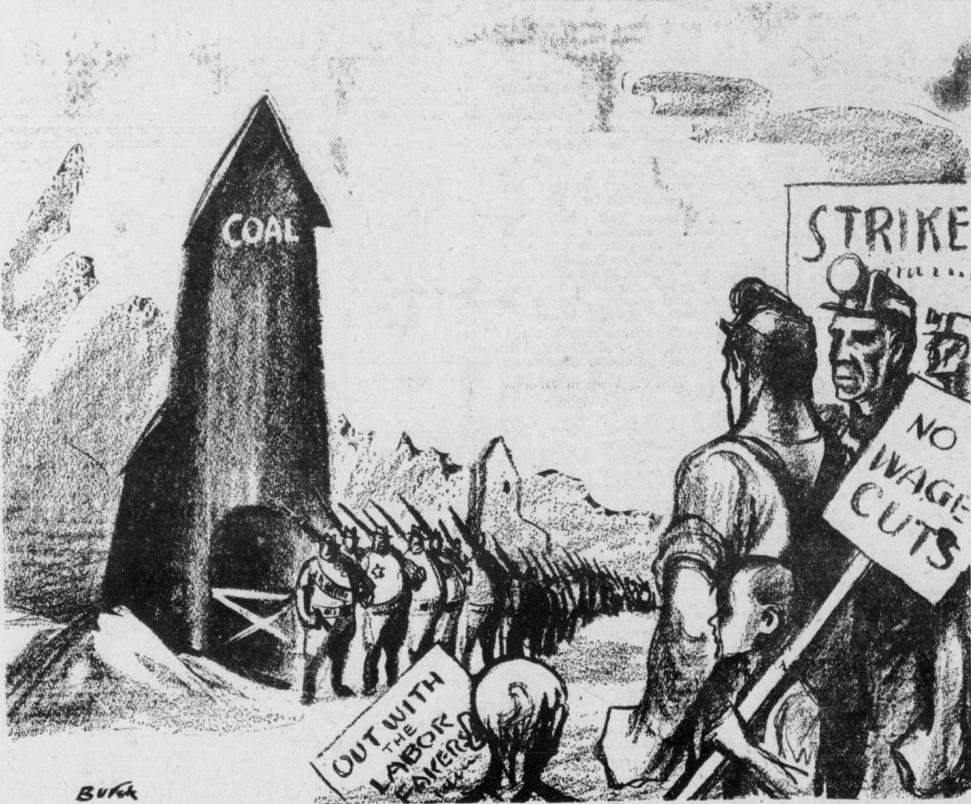
And as for Mayor Hoan, he looks as if his mouth is open shouting warlike speeches, but he sings what a fine city this is, and how nice the streets are for Lincolns and Cadillacs, but he doesn't say anything about how the unemployed are pulling their hand wages filled with relief junk.

Mayor Hoan is openly telling us there is no harm in voting for La Follette. You cannot conceal, Mayor Hoan, that all four parties, Republican, Democrat, Socialist and

Farmer Labor, are working together against me and all the masses of poor people in this country, and after 17 years of voting Socialist I will now vote Communist, for the C. P. is the only party that stands for the emancipation of the working class.

## "THEY CAN'T DIG COAL WITH GUNS!"

By BURCK



## The Battle of Denver

(Editor's Note:—This is an actual story of how the militant workers of Denver, a few days ago, battled police and hoodlums in a fight for the rights of Negroes to use the public beaches.)

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

DETERMINATION was written on every face as the workers left Communist headquarters in Denver. Tomorrow, Negro and white together, they would make a united attack on the new Jim-Crow edict of the police department. The speakers at the meeting had outlined the plans for this struggle for the Negroes' rights.

The city of Denver was sweltering under a hot summer sun. The white workers—those who did not live too far away or who had careful, sought relief at the bathing beaches. But the Negroes—packed into crowded tenements—they could not go to the Denver bathing beaches. Their skins were black.

"Tomorrow," said the speakers at the Communist mass meeting, "tomorrow we will go to the park, Negroes and whites together. We will have trucks on hand to carry the Negroes who want to go swimming. We intend to assert the rights of the Negroes to bathe in the public park. We Communists offer the Negroes leadership, protection and assistance in the struggle."

Three o'clock, next afternoon. Three truckloads of Negro bathers arrived at the park. White workers, men and women, were there to receive and welcome them.

The city officials were also waiting for them, but there was no welcome in their voices. Carl S. Milliken, manager of Safety, and Walter B. Lowry, Manager of Parks, sent police to ask Negroes to assemble on the east side of the lake. Negroes began to speak. "You are here," he said, "at the instigation of the Communists and no good can come of this. You never before tried to use this beach. A year ago I offered to build you a beach, but you refused. (A Jim-Crow beach) cried voices in the crowd. You know the white people are not going to stand for this. You have been ill-advised by Communist leaders. If you go into the water you are asking for trouble and I fear you will get it."

The Negroes boomed. Said Milliken: "Do not do this thing. You are permitting Communist leaders to turn your head. Nothing but trouble can result."

Shouts from the crowd. "It is true," Milliken went on, "that there is no law to keep you citizens from using this beach, but you have never attempted it before, and you know you are not doing this for any reason in the world except to bring about trouble. I warn you I will not stand for rioting, and I also give you fair warning that if you do go into the lake, you will be acting at your own peril."

"We're citizens—why don't you have your cops protect us?" jeered the Negroes.

A few minutes more of speech-making; then a stir in the crowd, and a sudden movement, and the Negroes swept past Milliken and Lowry, and Chief of Police Clark. With a shout they entered the water.

Suddenly two hundred whites—hoodlums, police agents, and workers who had been misled by bosses' propaganda, advanced upon the Negroes. They were armed with sticks and rocks, and they were cursing.

They were met by an opposing crowd. But not of Negroes only. In the forefront of this crowd were white workers, Communists, Communist sympathizers, and militant workers. Negro and white stood shoulder to shoulder, resisting po-

## White and Negro Workers Battle Hoodlums and Cops for Right to Beach

lice and hoodlums. The Negroes and the whites who were protecting them gained the shelter of the three trucks. Jay Anyon, 22-year-old white Communist, called for a determined stand against the police attack.

Fists began to fly. Patrolman Harry T. McKinney picked out a Negro worker and felled him with a blow. The next instant rocks and stones flew in all directions. Clubs got into action.

Screams arose: "Kill the niggers! Kill the Communists!"

Four policemen pounced on Anyon. Swinging blackjacks battered him down. One officer struck him several blows with a revolver.

Battles raged in every corner of the park. Always two opposing groups—on the one side Negroes and Communist-led white workers—on the other the police and the hoodlums. Whites threw themselves forward to protect the Negroes, who were, as always, singled

out for special attack. Seventeen persons, among them Communist leaders, were jailed. In court, they opened an attack on the Jim-Crow laws and ordinances, and the whole system of segregation. They put forward their Communist program of full equality—economic, political and social.

Milliken, Manager of Safety, issued a statement: "The Negroes of Denver, who have always been citizens, have been peace-abiding citizens, have been the victims of a vicious Communist propaganda. This was caused entirely by Communists. We feel confident that the Negroes will release this and will not lend themselves to further disturbances. We will show no quarter to the Communist agitators."

OR IN other words: "The Negroes of Denver, who," single-handed and alone, were unable to put up any effective struggle for their rights, have now found allies, white and Negro Communists. The fight for their rights was made at the instigation of Communists. Smash the Communists, and we smash the leadership in this struggle."

But at this very moment, the fight for the rights of Negroes in Denver is going forward. New sections of workers are coming forward to defend the jailed Negroes and whites. New plans are being laid. More white workers are shedding their prejudices and their boss-inspired hatreds. More Negroes are coming to realize that the leadership of the Communist Party is the only effective leadership in the battle against Jim-Crowism and segregation.

### (Party Life)

## Alarming Facts

The Daily Worker will regularly carry a column on Party Life. Party members, particularly from the lower units, trade union fractions and fractions in mass organizations are invited to contribute to this column. We especially urge the membership in the factory units to write of their work and problems. The column can be made a living force in the growth of the Party if the experiences in the practical mass work will find expression in it. Address your contributions to Party Life Editor.

By SAM DON

WHEN we speak nowadays about mobilizing the Party membership for mass work we must, immediately visualize the new membership in the Party. The same is true of the problem of training new cadres in the Party.

The training, however, of new members and the development of new cadres is not taken seriously enough. This is very clearly seen in the indifference to political education which exists practically in all the leading districts of the Party. In this article we will merely take a few cases which sharply bring out this lack of a serious attitude to political education.

Let us take first the question of the "Party Organizer." From the viewpoint of training new members as functionaries in the lower ranks the "Party Organizer" is undoubtedly an important weapon. The practice, however, shows that some districts, and leading ones at that, do not think so.

For instance, Philadelphia. This district did not take out from the post office its July issue of the Party Organizer, at a time when the August issue is already off the press. Minnesota took out its July issue of the "Party Organizer" at a time when the August issue was already off the press, and this only after two notices from the post office. Certainly these facts show that the district does not take serious steps to popularize the "Party Organizer" and develop its circulation among the membership.

### OTHER DISTRICTS

#### ALSO SLOW

Neither the Buffalo district nor the Pittsburgh district have ordered the July issue of the Party Organizer. New York, the district with the largest membership in the country, took only 700 copies of the "Party Organizer" for the month of July, while the Chicago district, with a smaller membership than district 2, took about 700 copies. Undoubtedly the better sale of the "Party Organizer" in Chicago is due to more personal attention and

a greater interest in the political education of the membership.

How serious the problem is of reading and political education in the Party can only be seen from the following facts: At a Harlem functionaries' class, attended by about 30 comrades, the question was put—how many of the comrades present read the 14th Plenum resolution and the strike resolution of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Only 8 out of the 30 read the main resolution and only 4 read the strike resolution. And this, more than three months after the 14th Plenum!

### ONLY FEW READ STRIKE RESOLUTION

At the Pittsburgh district convention, which was held about a week ago, only about 25 of the 100 present read the E. C. C. I. strike resolution. And this in the Pittsburgh district. As we know, one of the main sections of the strike resolution is precisely the one which analyzes the lessons of the Penn-Ohio miners' strike. At least about 50 per cent of the comrades present at the Pittsburgh district convention participated in the Penn-Ohio strike, yet such a small number of them read the E. C. C. I. resolution on the lessons of the August issue of the U. S. A. These facts also show that we have not sufficiently popularized the 14th Plenum.

At the Minnesota District Convention, which was held recently, when the question was asked how many of the comrades present read the C. C. October, 1931, resolution on unemployment, only about 4 answered in the affirmative.

The main reason for the lack of interest in the reading of our Party literature and resolutions is the fact that the mobilization of the Party membership for mass campaigns proceeds mainly along narrow administrative lines without a basic political discussion of the objectives of the various mass activities and methods to achieve them. It is also due to the fact that in practice we do not carry on a fight against wrong political manifestations which are a hindrance in the development of mass work.

The question of raising the political level of our membership, which is primarily a new membership, is, of course, not just a matter of reading resolutions, pamphlets and attending classes. These facts, however, bring out sharply the need of carrying on a fight against political indifference. The education and training of our membership is one of the inner key tasks of the Party in the struggle against fluctuations and for the mobilization of the Party membership for the growing mass activities.

## "THE STRIKE"

STORY OF DREDGING FLEET STRUGGLE—1905

By PETER NIKIFOROV

### SYNOPSIS

The author, Nikiforov, tells how he got a job on the fleet at Kerch Straits as assistant to Bespalov, an old sailor employed to repair the piping on the ship. Nikiforov decides the young workers are the best element for him to start on.

He makes friends with Bespalov's son, Andrew, and soon has a small circle of young workers who discuss economics and politics. One young worker, Danilo, suggests they meet on shore. Andrew objects, pointing out that this would give them away to the police.

(Installation No. 3)

"Quite right, that's not the way," said I, backing up Andrew. "We'll always have time to get pinched by the police, so we needn't hurry; we must get the boys in gradually, once at a time, choosing the steady ones, not the gas-bags; we must get a strong circle and, then we'll see what next."

"That's right; slow and steady. We must get our own man on each boat and through them bring the rest into our cause." Andrew was quite carried away, as though the cause had been his for years, and show us how and what, and well to the rest," said Danilo with great conviction.

Thus we added one link more to the chain of our great political work. At my suggestion the committee decided to arrange a May Day mass demonstration, including the largest possible number of dredge-workers and dockers. I instructed Danilo to mobilize the workers, all of the members of our circle. The lads did their best; over a hundred workers from the dredging-leet turned up. The outposts, the chain of bodyguards, the secret passwords all made a deep impression on the workers. Some Social-Revolutionaries also found their way to the mass meeting, though we always had sharp arguments with them.

The Kerch Social-Revolutionaries were somewhat weak theoretically, and the Social-Democrats always tried to make terror the main point of their argument, which was easier ground for them. However, they failed to take possession of the demonstration and quieted down. The meeting lasted a long time; we explained in detail the need for celebrating May Day and how we should do it; why the autocratic government and the capitalists were hostile to the May Day celebrations and so on.

THE meeting finished at dawn. We tall marched from it together. The police knew that the meeting was taking place, but were afraid to leave the town and come out on the steps; they were afraid of the bodyguard of whom they had also been informed, very much overestimating its military significance; they decided therefore to await the return of the demonstrators at the outskirts of the town and then make arrests. But our scouts marched the workers in a roundabout way across the hills to the opposite side of the town. Over three hundred workers with songs and much noise came down the

ror on to the high road of the class struggle.

OUR ties with the other boats had become so strong that we could begin to think of intensifying the work of our organized youth.

I decided to put before them the question of a concrete plan of work in the struggle for shorter hours. The task was pretty difficult; they all doubted the possibility of bringing the workers out on strike; the work was new to them; and the youth alone could not decide the question, the old men had also to be brought in. I also thought that nothing would come of the strike, that much more intensive and prolonged work had to be done.

I suggested they try to cut down their working hours themselves, without a strike. At first they could not understand this way of looking at things, then began to think it over. At 7 o'clock the workers would take a half an hour for dinner, and leave work at 5:30 p.m. As soon as the workers were ripe for action, we would appoint the day for carrying out our plan. Further, it was decided that on the preceding night, before leaving work, the men would check up on all the portholes and all the boat's funnels, in large letters, the time to start and the time to finish work on the following day. A committee was appointed, the "Victor Shumsky" where I was working. Andrew was appointed the responsible organizer of the campaign and president of the committee.

### WORK OUT

#### DETAILED PLAN

Andrew and I worked out the plan in detail and it amounted on the whole to the following: the workers on the dredging-fleet were to cut down their working day secretly from 11¼ to 9 hours. The secrecy lay in the fact that on a definite day, known only to the workers themselves, the caravan would set out to work not at 6 but at 7 o'clock; the workers would take half an hour for dinner, and leave work at 5:30 p.m. As soon as the workers were ripe for action, we would appoint the day for carrying out our plan. Further, it was decided that on the preceding night, before leaving work, the men would check up on all the portholes and all the boat's funnels, in large letters, the time to start and the time to finish work on the following day. A committee was appointed, the "Victor Shumsky" where I was working. Andrew was appointed the responsible organizer of the campaign and president of the committee.

The "Victor Shumsky" from that moment began to find itself in the centre of the growing movement in the whole fleet.

WHEN I reported my plan for the campaign to the party committee, the whole of the membership protested, declaring that we must limit ourselves to study-circle work and not to take active work. I told the committee that the tactic of organized militant activities would give bigger political results than educational circle work alone. In view of my categorical declaration, the committee was compelled to agree to my plan and allowed me to begin the campaign.



## The Question

A worker asks us: "What do you mean by two classes in society?"

Answer: A class is a big group of people whose way of making a living gives them a common relation toward the whole of society, common needs, common dangers, and, if they are class conscious, an organization and political program for the whole class.

Capitalist society is built on the ownership of the machinery of production, the factories, mines, railroads, etc., but a few owners, and these hire millions of workers who own nothing to do the work. The class which makes its living by owning and exploiting workers, is one main class, the capitalist class. The class that makes its living by working for wages, and not by owning, is the other main class, the working class.

There are sub-divisions within each class, there are industrial capitalists, bankers, merchants, etc., in the capitalist class. There are craftsmen who own their own tools, white collar workers, and manual workers, etc., within the ranks of the working class.

There are also remnants of older classes, like big landlords, who usually line up with the capitalists, and, like land-owning small farmers, who can be brought into alliance with the working class. But, as Marx said in the Communist Manifesto, "society as a whole is more and more splitting into two great hostile . . . classes directly facing each other." That means, the capitalist class and the working class. All their most important interests are, directly against each other. High wages for the worker means less profits for the employer. The struggle between them is what we ordinarily mean by "class struggle." It must end some day in a victory for the workers, and the destruction of the capitalist class, that means the destruction of capitalism. The capitalists can not get along without workers, but the workers can get along without capitalists.

hillside and through the main street of the town; the police on duty whistled the alarm, the police ambush which had been deceived rushed to the place, but found nobody. The network of dark little side turnings had swallowed up all the demonstrators; all scattered safely to their homes.

### DISPUTE TERROR METHODS

Dispute concerning terror were especially violent; the romance attached to the terroristic method of struggle turned out to be extremely attractive and wonderful . . . dangerous spirit of adventure.

Andrew put up the question to me of the need for explaining the question of terror in our circle. He was extremely afraid that this dangerous question might cause trouble in our circle and smash up our work. And after a long, detailed talk in the circle on the meaning of the mass proletarian struggle, in which inspiring examples of mass armed uprisings of the seamen and the rebellion of the workers in Moscow were put forth, after we had talked about individual terror as a harmful method of struggle deflecting the attention of the workers from the mass political struggles, the young workers began to take a cooler attitude towards this difficult question. We pointed out the colossal significance of preparing the mass labor movement to serve as a threat and conquering force, and the boys were convinced and brought back from the individualistic romanticism of ter-

The young workers began to act firmly; they began to agitate openly for shorter hours. The administration, accustomed to their quiet security, did not scent the danger and paid little attention to all "wild talk" of the young fellows.

### WORLD FOR THE NINE-HOUR WORKING DAY

The preparations for winning the nine-hour working day went apace. Not only a considerable section of the youth, but also the older workers were brought into the work. The estimate taken showed that there was a small active group strongly backing the nine-hour day slogan on every ship. The crews were seriously interested in the affair and were prepared to "try it out." But we were up against the older men, who stubbornly declared: "We're making no strikes!"

"But we don't want strikes either," insisted the youth, "We simply want to work nine hours, without any sort of strike."

The older men stuck to it, still some gave way:

All right, only no strikes; and if you are thinking of starting something . . . we don't help!"

The young fellows urged the older men not to funk:

"We don't funk it, what's it to us? Only no politics."

We decided to start the campaign in two days. The boys began to get fidgety; I also was worried, fearing our whole scheme might fall through, if the affair developed into an unwise strike.

(To Be Continued)