

# SMASH THE INJUNCTION MENACE — MASS AT UNION SQUARE TODAY AT 1 P. M.

TODAY, at 1 P. M., thousands of New York workers and labor sympathizers will mass in Union Square to celebrate the victory of the courageous Ohrbach strikers, and to voice their indignation against the strikebreaking injunctions, brutal police clubbings and wholesale arrests which LaGuardia's administration and the courts are attempting to impose on all New York unions.

picketing to two persons. This injunction was smashed, and a substantial gain achieved, with the support of thousands of New York workers. Mass picketing and mass protest has defeated the anti-labor injunction against the Ohrbach strikers.

teamsters and longshoremen are still waging their fight against a vicious union-smashing injunction. In the elevator strike, LaGuardia's police are being massed in preparation for scabbery and terror against the building service workers.

The demonstration of thousands in Union Square today will be another step in strengthening the fight of the New York unions for the right to strike, to organize and to picket.

Order Extra Bundles, Beginning Next Tuesday, When the Huey Long Series Start! Press Run Yesterday—48,100

# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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# TROOPS BREAK INTO MINERS' HOMES

# Committee Approves Workers' Bill for Action in House

## 7 TO 6 VOTE PUTS HR 2827 OUT ON FLOOR

Mass Pressure Wins First Congress Round — Report Today

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mass pressure won a notable legislative victory when the House Labor Committee today cast a 7 to 6 secret vote to report favorably the Workers Unemployment, Old Age, and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827 to the House of Representatives.

## Reactionary Huey Long Hits Johnson's Fascism

Demagogue Hits NRA, Roosevelt, Johnson in Radio Talk

Charging that Roosevelt has broken every one of the promises that he made to the people on his election, and that the New Deal has only continued the policies of Hoover is a worse form and increased the poverty of the people while it has made the rich richer, Senator Huey Long, dictator of Louisiana, in a radio address answering the attack of General Johnson, offered himself as the man who can solve the terrible misery of the working masses throughout the country.

WHAT IS HIS ROLE?



Huey P. Long

Replying to the charge that he is a demagogue with fascist tendencies, Long returned the compliment and branded General Johnson, as a Hitler and a Mussolini.

Long, the man who has been carrying through a program of impoverishment and reaction in his own state, branded the N. R. A. New Deal as a program leading to starvation and fascism.

"Let us take a look at this N. R. A. They had parades and fascist signs just like Hitler and Mussolini. They started the dictatorship to regiment business, and labor much more than any known in Germany and Italy.

"The only difference was in the sign. Mussolini's sign for a fascist was a black shirt, Germany's sign of the fascist was a swastika. So in America they sidetracked the Stars and Stripes, and the sign of the Blue Eagle was used instead for the N. R. A."

Pointing out that the New Deal has failed completely to solve the problem of unemployment, Long stated:

"Mr. Harry Hopkins, who runs the relief work, says the dole roll has risen now to 22,375,000 people.

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## Detroit Labor Assails Hearst

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—The Detroit Federation of Labor Wednesday night unanimously condemned William Randolph Hearst's anti-free speech campaign.

The resolution presented by the Teachers Union was ordered sent to all local unions for adoption. The resolution, in part, reads: "Whereas, free untrammelled discussion of all social and political issues is fundamental to the maintenance of the American principle of free speech as set up by the Constitution of the United States, therefore be it resolved that this body go on record opposing the policy of the Hearst press and the attempt of Mr. Hearst to condemn every person as un-American who holds views not in accordance with his own."

The Socialist, Communist and Proletarian Parties have formed a united front here for civil liberties. Following two preliminary meetings with representatives of the Wayne County Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and the District Committee of the Communist Party and the Detroit Local Committee of the Proletarian Party, arrangements were made on Thursday night at a meeting in the headquarters of the Socialist Party for a joint fight for defense of civil liberties.

## Series on Long Starts Tuesday In the 'Daily'

Beginning in Tuesday's issue, the Daily Worker will publish a series of articles by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker staff writer, dealing with Huey Long and recent developments in Louisiana. In the same issue C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will begin a number of interpretative articles on the Huey Long movement and its relation to the national situation.

Garlin spent four weeks in Louisiana, interviewing Negro and white workers, farmers and sharecroppers from one end of the state to the other. He interviewed Huey Long during the special session in Baton Rouge, as well as Gov. O. K. Allen, Long's puppet governor, Mayor Sems T. Walmsley of New Orleans, officials of the American Federation of Labor, Ernest Bourgeois, leader of the Square Deal Association. All the articles will be illustrated with photographs taken on the scene.

Articles in the series will answer such questions as: What is the basis for Huey Long's "fight" against the Standard Oil Company? What has been Long's attitude toward labor in Louisiana? What is the "Share the Wealth" program? What is the nature of the anti-Long movement? Don't miss this series beginning in the Daily Worker next Tuesday, March 12th.

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## 6,500 OUT IN BUILDING MEN'S STRIKE

Large Brooklyn Office Buildings Tied Up; Pickets Active

With more than 6,500 building service workers out on strike yesterday afternoon in the Bronx and Brooklyn Boroughs, according to official union sources, all indications pointed to the spreading of the strike.

Claiming 2,500 workers out in some 500 buildings, Louis Cooper, president of the Bronx Local 10B, Building Service Employees International Union, said late yesterday that he would have "every building in the Bronx out in 36 hours."

Brooklyn's strike started at 3:30 a.m. yesterday and continued to gather momentum throughout the day involving more than 4,000 men and 450 buildings, 200 in Brighton and 250 in Brooklyn and Columbia Heights.

Queens Men Voting Charles L. Hunter, Queens organizer of Local 51, indicated that the strike meeting of Queens service men set for last night would vote for strike today.

Thirty Brooklyn owners, representing fifty buildings, had signed contracts committing them to the closed shop and to wage increases for their employees.

Cooper indicated that while the strike is spreading realty owners are flocking into the union office to sign up. Close to 200 buildings were signed up at the time on the basis of a closed shop agreement, \$80 and \$70 for classes A and B respectively and the 9-hour day for day men and 11 hours for the night shift.

Outstanding among those who signed contracts in the Bronx was the Lewis Morris Apartments, 1749 Grand Concourse.

Among the first buildings to settle with the union were the buildings of the Bronx Workers Cooperative, 2700 and 2800 Bronx Park East, involving 700 apartments. They are paying according to the union records \$25 to porters, \$28 to firemen and \$33 to handy men for a forty-four hour week.

Coal trucks and moving van drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, have been reported refusing to deliver coal to the struck buildings.

In spite of the refusal of the Bronx owners to comply with LaGuardia's proposal for an arbitration board, the mayor was reported yesterday as "refraining from comment." The action of the mayor in mobilizing the entire police, health and other city departments when the workers struck in Manhattan, and his action now were sarcastically commented on by the workers in both boroughs.

The demands of the strike in Brooklyn are based in essence, on the Curran arbitration award now effective in Manhattan apartment

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## ISLAND-WIDE CUBAN STRIKE CALL ISSUED

General Walkout Seen in Face of Wall St. Intervention

HAVANA, Cuba, March 8.—Preparations for an island-wide general strike, to begin tonight, were completed under the imminent threat of American intervention and in the face of a military dictatorship by the armed Mendieta-Wall Street regime. The last of the government departments to go out on strike ceased work this afternoon and the prospects of a sweeping walkout were powerfully reinforced by the strike declaration issued by Cuba's most militant trade union organization, the Cuban National Confederation of Labor.

The Mendieta-Batista forces are preparing to institute mass murder in their desperate fight to maintain Wall Street's slave control. Tanks, machine guns, airplanes, every instrument of war will be called into play, in line with Batista's threats yesterday, in the attempt to quell the anti-imperialist front of the workers. Communists, Auténticos (middle class party), Guiteristas and members of the A.B.C., are all fighting together for the overthrow of the Mendieta-Batista government, for their democratic rights and for their economic demands. All the forces of the workers are preparing to range themselves against the blood and terror regime of the Mendieta-Batista government.

The strike proclamation of the C.N.O.C. was jointly issued with the strike call of the railroad workers and other sections of the Cuban proletariat.

## Guns Trained On Athens

SOFIA, March 8.—With the clashing of the two Greek factions in their battle for power growing hourly more severe, and Athens itself about to be shelled by insurgent destroyers as the population fled from the city, the Greek workers and peasants have begun to express their organized resentment against both participants in the fascist struggle.

The Tsaldaris government is fast sinking and the bombardment of Athens by the Venizelists will altogether crush any systematic resistance.

Not the least of the government's weaknesses is the disgust and unwillingness of a major part of the soldiers to take part in what they clearly recognize is a savage fight for booty and influence.

For Greece the weather is bitterly cold and most of the hastily mobilized

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## Ohrbach Store Strike Is Won After 12 Weeks

Workers Accept Terms, Winning Almost All Demands

The Ohrbach strikers, after a bitterly fought twelve-week strike, led by the office Workers Union, won a substantial settlement yesterday. All strikers are to be taken back to work without discrimination and with full rights to union activity, and substantial gains are made in working conditions and hours. Some strikers return to work today and the rest no later than March 18. All charges against the strikers are to be dropped.

The strikers voted for a demonstration to be held on Union Square at 1 p.m. today to celebrate the victory and to protest against many injunctions which have been issued against New York unions attempting to limit the right to strike.

The general terms of the settlement, according to spokesmen for the Office Workers Union, were agreed to Thursday afternoon in a conference between the union and the employers at the offices of the Regional Labor Board, 45 Broadway. As the Daily Worker went to press a final conference was in progress to put the settlement in final form and draft a joint statement.

Points of Settlement The settlement, the union reported, includes the following points: All employees are to be back at work by March 18, the employees to get their full seniority rights. There will be no discrimination against any union member. In future seasonal layoffs, the fact that the strikers have been out twelve weeks will be taken into consideration by the management. There will be a one hour lunch period instead of fifty minutes. The rest period in the afternoon is increased from fifteen to twenty minutes. A

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## Guild Girds For Struggle Against Writ

Plans to smash the injunction issued against the Newark Ledger strikers on Thursday were being laid yesterday by the American Newspaper Guild.

Heywood Brown, president of the Guild, left for Newark late yesterday afternoon with the intention of distributing copies of the Guild Reporter, organ of the strikers, and test the sweeping anti-labor writ.

The injunction, almost unparalleled in American labor history, restrains the strikers from picketing, distributing leaflets or speaking over the radio. According to the writ, the workers may not even occupy their own headquarters at 74 Bank St., Newark.

What the Writ Forbids The points enumerated by the injunction which the strikers are specifically forbidden to do, follow:

- (a) From personal molestation and from addressing persons employed or willing to be employed by the complainants, etc.
- (b) From loitering and picketing in the streets or on the highways or in public places in the sights of complainants' works, etc.
- (c) From violence, threats, etc.
- (d) From attempting to cause any person to leave the employment of the complainants, etc.
- (e) From picketing employees' homes, etc.
- (f) From going singly or collectively to the homes of complainants' employees, etc.
- (g) From interfering with, hindering or obstructing complainants' works or business, etc.
- (h) From molesting employees going to work, etc.
- (i) From boycotting or attempting to boycott complainants or their employees, etc.
- (j) From distributing or causing to be distributed handbills, flysheets, The Guild Reporter, The Reporter, circulars, or any

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## WILKES-BARRE LEADS RAIDS ON STRIKERS

29 Face Jail Terms for Failing to Call Off Strike Action

By George Morris (Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 8.—Breaking into homes of workers at midnight and terrorizing the mining communities, supposedly "in search of dynamite," is the main occupation of the 400 State troopers stationed in this vicinity. All Glen Alden mines were declared closed for today and tomorrow. The State government which sent the troopers to spread terror includes in its leadership Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the U.M.W.A.

Still battered up, Walter Sobolevski, a striking miner of Plymouth, and several neighbors told the Daily Worker today how Larry Kendrick, Plymouth chief of police, accompanied by two State troopers, broke into his home shortly after midnight on Tuesday. They pounded away at him with their clubs, while others searched the house for "dynamite."

The same treatment was given John Pawelko, another striking miner in the same house. Hunting rifles found were prominently advertised as an arsenal in the local press.

Two Arrested The two miners were taken to jail where again they were beaten for a "dynamiting" confession. Unable to get anything out of the workers, next morning they were put through another severe beating and left unconscious.

Without being taken out of their cell they were placed on \$1,000 bail each, charged with violating the injunction. The Chief of Police claimed he never touched Sobolevski. The case is typical of others here.

The Brothers Leonard, Julius and Leo Mahon, and John Mulley of Plymouth have been released on a total of \$2100 bail. They are accused of turning a strike breaker back home.

A reign of terror is now becoming very intense in Nanticoke.

Many Out On Bail Most of the eleven workers who have been placed on a total of \$47,000 bail last Monday are now out. Merely talking to a scab now rates \$5,000 bail before injunction Judge Valentine.

Judge Valentine has taken no action.

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## Mayor Dodges Ohrbach Group

One of their number with his arm in a sling as a result of a police beating in the Essex Market court last Tuesday, a delegation of twelve Ohrbach strikers and members of the International Labor Defense demanded an investigation of police attacks on strikers in court rooms in the last two weeks.

Led by Ethel Young, one of the strikers and a leader of the Office Workers Union, the group also demanded the removal of Magistrates Louis B. Brodsky and Leonard McGee and First Deputy Police Commissioner Harold Fowler.

Brodsky and Fowler sat on the bench in Night Court when policemen savagely beat strikers in the courtroom early Sunday morning upon the magistrate's instruction to clear the room. McGee presided at the Essex Market Court when a similar incident occurred Tuesday.

Seven workers were sent to hospitals as a result of the attacks. The Mayor, as his wont, when workers' delegations appear, could not see the group. He was "awfully busy," Clendenning Ryan, Jr., the Mayor's playboy secretary told the delegation in the polished accents of a man born to the purple and somewhat bored with the necessity of interviewing common—and rather insistent—workers.

"You go to see Commissioner Fowler," Ryan urged.

"We've seen Commissioner Fowler already," one of the delegates countered. "Why he was sitting on the bench with Brodsky and never let out a peep when the cops started to slug us."

"But the Mayor is busy," Ryan dripped. "His schedule is crowded. Awfully sorry."

"How about next Monday?" "Impossible. Absolutely over-

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## Auto Bosses Rebuff Green

The Automobile Manufacturers Association yesterday flatly refused the request of William Green for a conference to negotiate a wage and working conditions agreement for the auto workers, independent of the National Automobile Labor Board.

Through a letter from Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, the manufacturers stated:

"Peace" Threatened "Having repudiated the President's settlement, representing as it does only a small minority of the automobile workers, and having declared itself aggressor against the peace of the industry, the American Federation of Labor has no just claim to be spokesman for the automobile workers generally."

Green's request for a conference and the open shop pronouncement of the manufacturers, followed the recent decision of the National Council of the Automobile Federal Labor Unions to give full power to Green to enter negotiations for them.

This step was taken when many

(Continued on Page 2)

## Many Aids Provided to Put 'Daily' Sub Drive Over

Every possibility exists for the reaching of the 100,000 set as the goal in the present Daily Worker circulation drive.

A complete plan exists for the carrying out of the campaign. All that is needed is that every reader, every Communist Party member, shall make full use of the ways and means that have been provided to increase the circulation.

A review of circulation activity among our comrades and the various organizations clearly shows that the present drive for new subscribers and readers can succeed if the material that has been prepared for this campaign is utilized. What is this material and how does it differ from that of previous drives?

In the first place, the present drive for 10,000 new subscribers by April 1, and a mass circulation of 100,000 readers by July 1, has three outstanding features which should encourage widespread activity on the part of individual readers and friends of the Daily Worker. These are the Special Subscription Contest, the popular premium (HUNGER AND REVOLT: Cartoons by Burck) and the new sample plan for building carrier readers and subscribers.

Special Subscription Contest The Special Subscription Contest, which closes April 5, offers ten valuable vacation prizes to the contestants obtaining the most yearly subs, or their equivalent. The

Grand Prize, a free trip to the Soviet Union, will go to the comrade who secures the most yearly subs over 25; the nine other vacation prizes go to the comrades who secure the most yearly subs over 10. In addition to the ten main prizes, of ten other valuable prizes by simply obtaining five yearly subs, or their equivalent.

Premium Aids Reader Drive As an inducement to new subscribers, as well as to those whose subscriptions are expiring, the Daily Worker has published a special edition of "Hunger and Revolt: Cartoons by Burck." By simply adding \$1.00 to the regular price of a subscription (yearly, half-yearly,

quarterly or yearly Saturday), plus postage, anyone can obtain a copy of this valuable book. This premium not only speeds the drive for new subs, but gives the contestants a strong talking point.

In cities, where it is more convenient to buy the "Daily" from a carrier, or from the newsstands, readers can secure their copy of Burck's book by clipping the coupons from fifteen consecutive issues of the paper and sending them in to the national office at \$1.20.

New Sample Plan Adopting a plan that has been tried and proven successful, the Daily Worker is providing Districts

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# Nazis Extort Contributions for Hauptmann

## Two Workers Fired for Opposing Fascist Chef's Demands

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Money has been extorted from the employees at the Hotel Warwick here by the chef for Nazi activities and the Hauptmann defense, the Philadelphia Section of the American League Against War and Fascism reported yesterday, after an investigation.

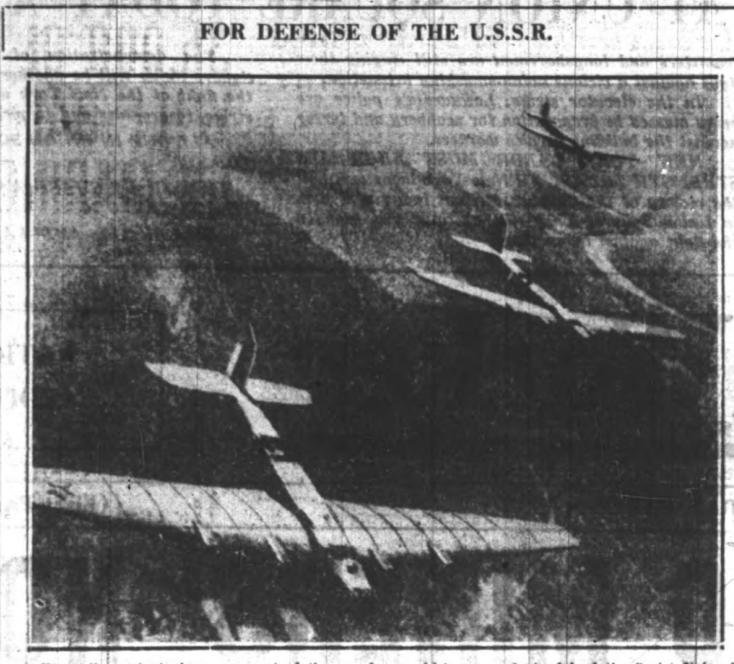
Threats of firing them if they do not come across with contributions were made against the workers by the chef, who openly expresses Nazi sympathies.

Two workers, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, have been fired within the past two weeks. No explanation was given for their dismissal. The fired employees were active in the union which opposed the fascist policies of the chef.

The Warwick Hotel's Board of Directors is composed entirely of wealthy Jews. Many of the guests at the hotels are Jewish. It is in this setting that anti-Semitism, accompanied by victimizing of anti-fascists, is being promoted.

Protests have forced the hotel management to order the chef to return the money extorted from the workers, but nothing has been done about the reinstatement of the two fired anti-fascist workers.

The American League is supporting the union in its demands for the reinstatement of the workers, the cessation of Nazi activities and the dismissal of the chef.



These three giant planes are part of the squadrons which are ready to defend the Soviet Union in case of invasion by the capitalist powers. They are shown in formation high above the ground as they go through maneuvers.

### FOR DEFENSE OF THE U.S.S.R.

# Guild Girds Against Writ

(Continued from Page 1)

other written or printed matter of any kind, nature or description containing false statements respecting the complainant, his employees, The Newark Morning Ledger, or any matter of which with intent to commit any of the acts herein said hereby prohibited and enjoined.

(1) From threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, a annoying language, broodcasts, spoken or disseminated by the use of loudspeaking or other sound devices or radio.

(2) From going to new dealers, etc., as in (m).

(3) From attempting to persuade the readers from purchasing or attempting to purchase the newspapers published by the complainant.

(4) From ordering, commanding, directing, etc., any persons to attempt to commit any of the aforesaid acts.

A broad Anti-Injunction Committee is being formed. Guild officers informed the Daily Worker. Mass picketing will be held next Monday, it was announced.

# When Thieves Fall Out

The thieves have fallen out and have told the truth about themselves. The Johnson kettle calls the Long pot black and the Long kettle finds the Johnson pot even blacker. Both the New Dealers and the newly-hatched anti-New Dealers have found that they are competing for the honor of being the biggest liars—and in the scuffle the rottenness of both has come into the light of day.

"You are a liar and a fascist," both have cried to one another. And both have proved their case. The fascist trend of the Roosevelt New Deal and the shrewd demagogues who are trying to capitalize on the unrest of the masses could not be more clearly shown than in the following excerpts from the speeches of Huey Long and General Johnson.

## What Johnson Said

JOHNSON A FASCIST

Now since they have sallied forth with General Johnson to start this holy war on me, let us take a look at this N. R. A. they opened up around here about two years ago. They had parades and fascist signs, just like Hitler and Mussolini. They started the dictatorship to regiment business and labor much more than any known in Germany and Italy.

The only difference was in the sign. Mussolini's sign for a Fascist was a black shirt. Germany's sign of the Fascist was a swastika. So in America they side-fracked the Stars and Stripes, and the sign of the Blue Shirts was used instead for the N. R. A.

## What Johnson Said

LONG A FASCIST

At least there is no such running with the hare and hunting with the hounds about his little slymate, Huey Long. You know just where he stands and how, given power, he will act, because you know how he has acted in the State of Louisiana. There Huey is a dictator by force of arms and Adolf Hitler has nothing on him any way you care to look at them both. In fact Huey is the Hitler of one of our sovereign States—not in the forcible seizure of absolute and arbitrary powers alone but in the curious mixture of incredible mumbo-jumbo, the surface plausibility and unadorned personal magnetism that cause people to put their emotions before their reason and go stampeding off to nothing like a frightened flock of sheep.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

But it is different with Mr. Roosevelt. He got his plans through Congress but on cold analysis, they were found to be the same things Hoover tried to pass and failed the year before.

The kitchen Cabinet that sat in to advise Hoover was not different from the kitchen Cabinet which advised Roosevelt. Many of the persons are the same. Many more of those in Roosevelt's kitchen Cabinet are of the same men or set of men who furnished employees to sit in the kitchen Cabinet to advise Mr. Hoover.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Maybe you see a little change in the men waiting on the tables in the dining room, but back in the kitchen, the same set of old cooks are back there fixing up the vittles and the grub for us that cooked up that mess under Hoover. There has never even been a change in the seasoning.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Now do you think this Roosevelt plan for plowing up cotton, corn and wheat, and for pouring milk in the river and for destroying and burying the hogs and cattle by the millions, all while the people starve to death and go naked, do you think these plans were the original ideas of this Roosevelt administration?

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

If you do, you are wrong. The whole idea of that kind of thing first came from Hoover's administration. Don't you remember when Mr. Hoover proposed to plow up every fourth row of cotton? We laughed him to scorn, and so we beat Mr. Hoover on his plan, but when Mr. Roosevelt started on his plan, it was not to plow up every fourth row of cotton, it was to plow up every third row of cotton. He went Mr. Hoover one-twelfth better.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Roosevelt Breaks Promises

But no heart has ever been so saddened, no person's ambition was ever so blighted as was mine when I came to the realization that the President of the United States was not going to undertake what he said he would do, and what I knew to be necessary if the people of America were ever saved from calamity and misery.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Rules

And as a result, fourteen years after the report of 1916, the Federal Trade Commission made a study to see how the wealth of this land was distributed. And did they find it still as bad as it was in 1916? They found it worse. They found that 1 per cent of the people owned 59 per cent of the wealth, which was almost twice as bad as was said to be an intolerable condition in 1916, when 2 per cent of the people owned 60 per cent of the wealth.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

No one will ever know the full spread of unemployment at that moment. Nor will any one ever know how close we were to collapse and revolution. We could have had a dictator a lot easier than Germany got Hitler and we would have had one but for the President himself, to whom the whole idea was hateful.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

Although challenges to socialist competition have been made and accepted by many Districts and Sections, the lack of organizational energy has weakened this very essential feature of the drive for 10,000 new subscribers. Analyses of the work being done in the various Districts will be published, starting next week.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

In the Borough Hall section, 26 and 32 Court St., two of the borough's most important office buildings were completely tied up. Fires were banked and elevators were at a standstill.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

Many pickets, asked if the stagger system of striking one section of the borough at a time was being used, replied disdainfully: "No. Some of the stagger stuff here. We're all going out together." At the office of Local 51, however, George Troy announced that the stagger system was in effect.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

Strikebreakers were slowly becoming a consideration yesterday, with a skeleton staff of scab help employed at 195-205 Hicks St. at 35 Clark St., and in several other places, as was the case in the Bronx. Officials at the union office, however, seemed untroubled. Asked if widespread strikebreaking would be met with mass picketing, George Troy replied that the matter had not yet been considered by the executive board of the union. He expressed no personal opinion on the matter of mass picketing.

## What Johnson Said

Johnson's Kitchen Cabinet

Wall Street Plans Fascist Rule

The demands put forth in the strike and the contracts signed yesterday would provide the following conditions:

A minimum of \$70 a month for workers in Class C buildings; an \$80 minimum for men in Class B buildings; and \$90 a month for men in Class A buildings.

# Drive Against 'Secret Seven' Waged by C.P.

## Communist Party Calls Meeting to Launch Drive on Scabs

By Sandor Voros

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—To demand the ouster from Cleveland of Col. William Frew Long, president of the Associated Industries and vice-president of the National Manufacturers Association, nationally known for his strike-breaking activities, the Communist Party is calling upon members of all unions and workers' organizations to attend the next meeting of the City Council Committee investigating the activities of the "Secret Seven." The meeting will take place on Saturday, March 9, at 9:30 a. m. in City Hall.

The call to drive the strikebreakers and open-shoppers out of Cleveland followed the citation for contempt of Frew Long by the City Council Committee Friday afternoon, when he refused to be sworn in or testify before the Council committee about his connections with the "Secret Seven."

## Broke Strike

Frew Long recently was instrumental in breaking the strike of the heroic Ohio Rubber Co. workers in Willoughby.

While attacking the investigating committee and refusing to accept its jurisdiction Long, in a statement, warned the committee of the danger of Communist "infiltration" into the unions.

## Broke Strike

It is not what these men say that is dangerous. It is the devilish ingenuity of their way of saying it. Put down on paper it doesn't make sense. "Every man a king" and "\$5,000 a year for everybody" would draw the proper "oh yeah" from nine people out of ten, but is no less ridiculous than "two cars in every garage" or "two chickens in every pot," which turned out to be two chickens in every garage—of the bunk with which Hitler took the hard-billed Germans—and Hitler couldn't hold a candle to Huey in the art of the old Barnum ballyhoo—a new sucker every second!

## Broke Strike

When Matthew Haven, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, was called to the stand, he refused to answer questions about the identity of the "Secret Seven" or name the persons referred to in the report of the Secret Seven as "Red, Pink and Radical lawyers, teachers, professors, clergymen, judges" etc. engaged in "subversive" activities. He admitted, however that evidence collected about these persons is usually turned over to their employers.

## Broke Strike

"Directed Against Coming Strike"

After strenuous objections by his counsel and long wrangling Haven finally turned over the documentary evidence, consisting of the usual collection of leaflets, Daily Workers, Communist Party pamphlets that could be bought in any workers' bookstore. Even from the submitted "evidence" not to mention the report itself, it was entirely clear that the "Secret Seven" fascist attack at this time was mainly directed at smashing the growing organization and strike-preparation of the working class, especially among the auto, steel, mine and rubber workers in Ohio.

## Broke Strike

While the investigating committee apparently is earnestly trying to uncover who the "Secret Seven" are and condemn it as a "menace to Cleveland society," even using the term "blackmail" to describe some of their methods, the conduct of the investigation is fraught with grave dangers to the workers. The entire proceedings tend to create and strengthen liberal illusions in the minds of the workers. The City Council, at its last meeting, broadened the powers of the committee to investigate not only the "Secret Seven" but all subversive activities, meaning, of course, the Communist Party.

## Broke Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—Further evidence of the existence of armed vigilante groups in Cleveland has been given by the admission of a high city official that he had been invited to join two such groups. The official declined to permit publication of his name, but said the groups had been formed among business men to suppress subversive disorders. Both groups are armed, he said.

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# Huey Long Hits Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

the highest it has ever been. And now what is there for the Roosevelt crowd to do but to admit the facts, and admit further that they are now in their third year making matters worse instead of better.

"Disaster" Imminent

Long declared that two more years of Roosevelt will bring "disaster." He said:

The kitchen Cabinet that sat in to advise Hoover was not different from the kitchen Cabinet which advised Roosevelt. Many of the persons are the same. Many more of those in Roosevelt's kitchen Cabinet are of the same men or set of men who furnished employees to sit in the kitchen Cabinet to advise Mr. Hoover.

"Now do you think this Roosevelt plan for plowing up cotton, corn and wheat, and for pouring milk in the river and for destroying and burying the hogs and cattle by the millions, all while the people starve to death and go naked, do you think these plans were the original ideas of this Roosevelt administration?"

Destroys Food Amidst Hunger

"If you do, you are wrong. The whole idea of that kind of thing first came from Hoover's administration. Don't you remember when Mr. Hoover proposed to plow up every fourth row of cotton? We laughed at him to scorn, and so we beat Mr. Hoover on his plan, but when Mr. Roosevelt started on his plan, it was not to plow up every fourth row of cotton, it was to plow up every third row of cotton. He went Mr. Hoover one-twelfth better."

"So it has been while millions have starved and gone naked and while babies have cried and died wanting milk; so it has been while people begged for meat and bread to eat. Mr. Roosevelt's administration has sailed merrily along, plowing under and destroying the things to eat and wear, with tear-dimmed eyes and hungry souls made to chant for this New Deal so that even their starvation dole is not taken away from them, and meanwhile the food and clothes craved by humanity for their bodies and souls go to destruction and ruin."

"What do you call it? Is it government? Maybe so. It looks more like the St. Vitus dance to me."

New Deal Helps Rich

Long ripped into the promises of Roosevelt that he would "redistribute wealth," show that the New Deal has concentrated the power of the Wall Street multi-millionaires still further:

"The wealth in the United States was three times as much in 1910 as it was in 1900, and yet the masses of our people own less in 1910 than they did in 1900. In the year 1916 the condition had become so bad that a committee provided for by the Congress of the United States reported that 2 per cent of the people of the United States owned 60 per cent of the wealth in the country, and that 66 per cent of the people owned less than 8 per cent of the wealth. This report showed, however, that there was a middle class, some 33 per cent

# Division Voiced Over Hunter-Hess Jobless Measure in Columbus

(Continued from Page 1)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—Division of opinion amongst their own supporters was the main feature of the hearings conducted on March 5, at Columbus, Ohio on the Hunter-Hess Bill and the Duffy Bill for unemployment insurance.

On the Hunter-Hess Bill (which is the Wagner-Lewis Bill for Ohio) a sharp clash took place on the issue among the A. F. of L. delegation to the hearings. Mr. Donnelly, State Secretary of the A. F. of L. spoke for the bill in the name of organized labor. Opposed to him is the Cleveland Federation of Labor and members of the A. F. of L. Members League favoring unemployment insurance.

of the people who owned 35 per cent of the wealth.

"But what did we do to correct that condition? Instead of moving to take these big fortunes from the top and spreading them among the suffering people at the bottom, financial masses of America moved in to take complete charge of the government for fear that our lawmakers might do something along that line."

Conditions Worse Than Ever

"And as a result, fourteen years after the report of 1916, the Federal Trade Commission made a study to see how the wealth of this land was distributed. And did they find it still as bad as it was in 1916? They found it worse. They found that 1 per cent of the people owned 59 per cent of the wealth, which was almost twice as bad as was said to be an intolerable condition in 1916, when 2 per cent of the people owned 60 per cent of the wealth."

"And as a result of foreclosures of mortgages and bankruptcies, which began to happen during the last years, it is the estimate of the conservative statisticians that 75 per cent of the people of the United States don't own anything today, that is not even enough to pay their debts, and that 4 per cent of the people, or maybe less than 4 per cent of the people, own from 85 to 95 per cent of all the wealth in the United States."

Long then offered his own fake "Share Our Wealth" plan to carry out the promises made by Roosevelt.

Long revealed his typical Southern ruling-class attitude toward Negroes when he said, commenting on conditions in his own State, "Lots of poor niggers come to me asking me for help, and even though I can't help poor niggers very much I do what little I can for them and for white folks."

Cuban Woman Leader Will Speak in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 7.—Lola de La Torre, one of the leaders of the Cuban anti-imperialist movement, will give an eye-witness account of recent events in Cuba, at a mass rally on Monday, 7:30 p.m., at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

# Miners' Homes Are Raided

(Continued from Page 1)

tion yet on passing sentence upon the 29 strike leaders who he declared are guilty of refusing to carry out his order to call off the strike. A mass march on the County Court House seems a certainty the minute he tries to do so.

A recently announced peace plan by Monsignor J. J. Curran, the old Catholic priest who once had considerable influence among the miners here, seems to have lost its effect. Walking out of the office of the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania today he complained to a worker that "The boys will not listen to me any more and want to fight it out to a finish." No details have been made known of his proposed plan, but generally he was always on time to discourage a fighting policy.

The Luzerne County Committee for Unemployment Insurance, invited all striking miners to be present at its meeting Sunday at 2 p.m. at 325 Market Street, Wilkes Barre. Among the speakers to address the meeting will be Joe Dougherty, Chairman of the Lackawanna Committee and well known among the miners here. The United Anthracite Miners and all its locals have gone on record for the Workers Bill (HR 2827) and it is expected will be well represented.

Miners Will Fight

The idea of declaring a strike illegal and condemning a union to destruction through a Court order is being tried out here, and if it proves successful it will become a common practice.

The striking miners are not taking it lying down. This was clearly indicated by the way the trial opened last Monday.

A mass march of more than 1,000 miners converged upon the Wilkes Barre court house on all parts of the county in protest against the imprisonment of their leaders. They were met by hundreds of State Troopers, and local police. Angered at the way the workers challenged their dictatorship, the company controlled government officials here ordered the workers clubbed. The number of injured workers probably reached 100 and many were sent to the hospital.

Workers' Actions Counts

The fate of the arrested strike leaders depends entirely upon the pressure from the workers. The lawyers of the union, James Stack and E. C. Marianielli certainly made a sorry job of it. Union officials were quick to declare to the Daily Worker representative following the trial that the position as put by the lawyers does not represent their opinions.

The lawyers confined their arguments to technicalities. They therefore bit the Judge's bait and placed themselves on a common basis with the enemy. They did not make the court into a platform from which they could appeal to the masses to back the fight for the right to choose a union, to strike or picket. Judge Valentine putting them through a grill drew out of them a virtual agreement with him upon all basic matters.

# Guns Trained On Athens

(Continued from Page 1)

billed troops are forced to wear summer uniforms.

Admiral Demestichos, commanding the Venizelist fleet, is reported to have handed a brief ultimatum to the port authorities of Athens, allowing a few hours of grace before beginning the bombardment.

Foreign Warships Stand By

Meanwhile the large British cruiser Royal Sovereign and the French destroyer Verdun have dropped anchor at Athens in the harbor of Piraeus. Three Italian destroyers are en route to the capital from the Dodecanese Islands.

At Saloniki, Macedonia, heavy fighting is going on, the firing of artillery being heard across the Bulgarian-Greek frontier. In Eastern Macedonia government forces feared to risk a real battle with the Venizelists, blaming the heavy snow fall for slow operations. It is in this area that a nationalist struggle for Macedonian independence broke out today, reportedly among the soldiers as well as among the people. Unemployed demonstrations continue and grow in the large towns. A strong Communist movement is confirmed by Greek newspapers from Saloniki.

# Many Aids for 'Daily' Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Sections, units and mass organizations with special material for an intensive special campaign. Six wrappers, each on a different colored paper, have been printed. These wrappers are placed around a folded "Daily," like a band, and glued at the back. Each one carries a different message to the new reader, concluding with an appeal for the worker to become a regular reader.

Each Communist Party unit and each revolutionary mass organization should prepare a list of ten worker prospects and deliver sample copies of the "Daily" to the prospects every night, or early every morning for six days. On the seventh day (Sunday), the comrades should go out and canvass these prospects for subscriptions and carrier sales.

Regular Drive Features

In addition to these special features, the current circulation drive has the regular features of trial subscription offers and socialist competition between Districts and Sections. The present short-term subscription offer is two months of the Daily Worker for one dollar. By pushing these trial subs, the comrades enable the national office to build up a contact with thousands of new readers, many of whom can be canvassed by mail for renewals.

A variation of the short-term sub is the new "Gift Sub Plan." Here a reader can send the "Daily" to four or more of his friends at the rate of 25 cents for two weeks for each friend (minimum, four friends

for \$100). This plan has proven very popular and is beginning to produce very satisfactory results. It means that any reader of the "Daily" can send the paper to four people for two weeks at an extremely low cost (the paper sharing the cost of the paper and mailing with the reader).

If every reader of the "Daily" would utilize this offer, it would mean that several hundred thousand new reader prospects would

receive our paper for two weeks and that many would thus be encouraged to become regular readers.

Although challenges to socialist competition have been made and accepted by many Districts and Sections, the lack of organizational energy has weakened this very essential feature of the drive for 10,000 new subscribers. Analyses of the work being done in the various Districts will be published, starting next week.

Patronize your own paper. Buy the Daily Worker. Buy the Daily Worker. Buy the Daily Worker.

DAVID LASSER, National Chairman, Workers' Alliance of America.

# Every Barrier to Effective Unity of All Unemployed Must Be Removed

March 7, 1935.

Clarence Hathaway, Editor, Daily Worker, New York.

Dear Fellow Worker:

I desire to call your attention to a number of inaccuracies and misleading statements which appeared in the Daily Worker of March 4th and March 5th. Some of them are of a serious nature, misrepresenting the national convention of unemployed which took place in Washington March 2, 3, and 4, and which formed the Workers' Alliance of America.

1. In the issue of March 5th your leading paragraph states that the national executive board of the Workers' Alliance of America has been instructed to "meet with leading committees of other national unemployed organizations and plan a unity convention within three months." This has been widely interpreted, even by members of your own party, to mean that we will enter into a convention within three months. This is entirely false and misleading. The resolution which was passed and which you published specifically says that we are to meet with committees of other groups within three months. There is nothing in the resolution as it was passed and as the national executive board understands it that binds our N. E. B. to definitely

Without hesitation the Daily Worker publishes the following criticism of our news reports on the recent convention in Washington which organized the Workers' Alliance of America. We regret having made mistakes which are correctly described here as "inaccuracies and misleading statements."

We urge our comrades who send reports to the Daily Worker to be scrupulously accurate as to facts.

We would only comment on one point in the letter, the question of unity. Obviously the Daily Worker did not expect and would not propose a joint convention to merge all unemployed bodies "within three months." If such a conclusion could be drawn from our reports it is to be regretted.

But certainly the most significant character-

istic of this socialist inspired convention was the tremendous and overwhelming sentiment for UNITY.

We hope that this sentiment of the workers, based on their urgent need for adequate relief and social insurance will not be ignored, now that the convention is over, by the leaders of the Workers' Alliance. In this respect it seems that our critic is over-anxious to emphasize the possibilities of action being delayed and of unity being blocked.

Unity must be achieved—that was the sentiment of the convention. To aid in removing all barriers to such unity, real or artificial, the Daily Worker publishes David Lasser's letter—Editor.

WORKERS' ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

This was controlled by the Socialist Party. This is entirely untrue. The convention was controlled by delegates elected by their unemployed groups and representing their unemployed groups.

3. In the same paragraph the article states that the "ovation" given Herbert Benjamin "was the only ovation given any speaker by an audience which heard, among others, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader." This is entirely untrue. The delegates greeted with tremendous enthusiasm Norman Thomas, James Myers of the Federal Coun-

cil of Churches, and Murray Baron of the Suitcase and Bagmakers Union.

4. You quote me as saying to Benjamin, following his speech, "I think you're moving in the right direction at last." Benjamin had admitted in his speech, and this was what caused the applause, that the Unemployment Council recognized that they had made some serious errors in the past. I thought this admission a good omen and my remark to him indicated that.

5. Your article of March 4th states near the end: "The rank and file spirit of the delegates showed itself when an effort was made to designate Lasser as chairman by acclamation. The delegates demanded a roll call. He won by 27 votes." The truth is that no attempt was made to elect me by acclamation. Nominations for chairman of the convention proceeded on Sunday in the usual manner with nominations from the floor. A roll call on the election was called by the rules of the convention already adopted. It was only after the balloting showed that I had been elected by 27 votes that a motion was made to make the election unanimous. This was unanimously carried.

Fraternally yours,  
DAVID LASSER,  
National Chairman,  
Workers' Alliance of America.

buildings with the exception, that the Brooklyn pacts provided wage increases, one day a week off, and limitation of hours for superintendents, a classification which was ignored in the Curran settlement.

Brooklyn Buildings Hit

In the Borough Hall section, 26 and 32 Court St., two of the borough's most important office buildings were completely tied up. Fires were banked and elevators were at a standstill.

Many pickets, asked if the stagger system of striking one section of the borough at a time was being used, replied disdainfully: "No. Some of the stagger stuff here. We're all going out together." At the office of Local 51, however, George Troy announced that the stagger system was in effect.

Strikebreakers were slowly becoming a consideration yesterday, with a skeleton staff of scab help employed at 195-205 Hicks St. at 35 Clark St., and in several other places, as was the case in the Bronx. Officials at the union office, however, seemed untroubled. Asked if widespread strikebreaking would be met with mass picketing, George Troy replied that the matter had not yet been considered by the executive board of the union. He expressed no personal opinion on the matter of mass picketing.

The demands put forth in the strike and the contracts signed yesterday would provide the following conditions:

A minimum of \$70 a month for workers in Class C buildings; an \$80 minimum for men in Class B buildings; and \$90 a month for men in Class A buildings.

# LABOR CONCILIATORS' POSITIVE STRIKE VOTE OF ALUMINUM WORKERS

### President of National Council Aids Federal Officials Sidetrack Balloting—Mellon Demands Company Union Recognition

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., March 8.—President Dave Williams of the National Council of Aluminum Workers, aided by Federal labor conciliators, who were rushed into the Pittsburgh district yesterday, today had succeeded in postponing for the time being at least, the taking of a strike vote in the local unions of aluminum workers in New Kensington and other plants of the Aluminum Corporation of America.

Francis Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Nathan Shefferman, Clinton Golden and other stars of the state and federal strikebreaking labor departments are leading negotiations between the management and union heads aimed at preventing the strike of 3,800 workers in the New Kensington plants.

So far the company has been adamant in demanding that the Aluminum Workers Protective Association, company union organized since last August, be included in any "agreement" reached with the A. F. of L. union heads.

William Green has "authorized" the taking of a strike vote among the workers, but Williams has flatly declared that no vote will be taken until the mediators have had ample time to "study" the situation. He would give no indication when such a vote will be forthcoming.

Over 1,800 workers attended the meeting of the New Kensington local March 5, to hear Williams caution delay so as to give the conciliators needed time.

## WHAT'S ON

### Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. Matthews and Malcolm Cowley to speak at Mass Protest meeting against U. S. breaking off trade negotiations with Soviet Union on Tuesday, March 12, at 8 p. m., at Olympia Arena, Broad and Belmont Sts. Grandstand, 10th St. Wm. Jones and Arthur Fletcher, Herbert Goldfrank, National Secretary F.S.U. to preside. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Anglo Herndon, America's Young Dimitroff, at the Paris Commune commemoration, Friday, March 8, at 8 p. m., Grandstand, 10th St. Wm. Jones and Arthur Fletcher, Herbert Goldfrank, National Secretary F.S.U. to preside. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Attention I.L.D. district bazaar, April 15, at 10th St. and Market St. Adm. 25c. Watch for further announcements.

Section 7A has arranged a farewell banquet and concert for E. Bender, sec. C.P., and to welcome MacBarris, sec. C.P., on Friday, March 15, at 8 p. m., Grandstand, 10th St. Wm. Jones and Arthur Fletcher, Herbert Goldfrank, National Secretary F.S.U. to preside. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Pre-convention dance, March 16, at the DAR Hall, 37th St. and 25th St. Refreshments, food orchestra, all welcome. Tickets \$2.00. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Dance given by the 23rd Ward (A) of the Unemployment Council, at 23rd St. and 10th St., at 8 p. m., at Wacker Park, 23rd St. and 10th St. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Chicago, Ill. A. F. of L. Rank and File Attention! Chicago A. F. of L. Council, on Unemployment Insurance & Relief in the Fight for Unemployment Insurance is celebrating its first anniversary with a Concert and Dance, Sat. March 9 at 8 p. m., at Wacker Park, 23rd St. and 10th St. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Celebration of the I. L. D. Opera Quadrangle, The Italian Daily, on Sunday, March 10, 3 p. m., at Turner Hall, Roosevelt and Western Aves. Adm. 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Central Loop Forum, 305 S. State St. Sunday, March 10 at 8 p. m. Recent Developments in Soviet China? By E. Davis. Adm. 25c.

Detroit, Mich. Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of C.P., will speak on "Capitalism's Four Horsemen: Father Oughlin, Hearst, Huey Long, and Upton Sinclair," on Sunday, March 10 at 8 p. m., at the Community Center, 10th St. and Market St. Adm. 25c.

International Women's Day, Main speaker, Beatrice Shields, director of Chicago Workers School, at Finch Hall, 50th St. and 14th St., Sunday, March 10 at 8 p. m. Good musical program arranged. Dancing until late hours to the music of Alabama Orchestra. Adm. 25c.

Grand Rapids, Mich. "Whether America's Fascism or Communism?" by C. P. of Michigan, at L. N. S. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave., N.W., March 10 at 8 p. m. Admission 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Plainfield, N. J. Ina Kramer, I. R. Korenman, pianist, N. G. A. artist, for Br. 84 I.W.O. are arranging a concert for Wednesday, March 13, at the Community Center, Grand St. and 4th St.

Port Chester, N. Y. Celebrating International Women's Day at Pannish-Bandwinian Hall, 100 East St., on Sunday, March 10, at 8 p. m. Adm. 10c. All welcome.

# Workers' Bill Is Endorsed In Cincinnati

### Order of Mechanics Hits the Wagner-Lewis and Other Fake Bills

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—Declaring that the Wagner-Lewis Bill and similar measures "in no way solve the problem of assuring to the producing masses continuity of income and a minimum of security," Fulton Council No. 328 of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics endorsed H. R. 2827 as the only measure likely to attain these ends.

Fulton Council has 373 members. As the first Junior Order council in this area to endorse the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, it is printing its resolution and circulating the 200 other councils of the order in Ohio with an invitation to take similar action. At the same time, it is urging endorsement of the Workers' Bill by the State and national bodies of the Junior Order.

Copies of the resolution are also being sent to the officials of the American Federation of Labor to which many members of the council belong.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—The Cleveland Joint Action Committee for the Workers' Bill was yesterday notified by J. J. Vanecek, president of the Czechoslovak section of the Ohio Association for Social Insurance, that they have elected ten delegates to the Labor Committee hearings on the State Workers' Bill. The hearings will be held in Columbus next Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Vanecek stated that the Czechoslovak section of the Ohio Association for Social Insurance has endorsed both the Federal and State Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bills.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—J. B. Matthews, leading Socialist, and William Jones of the Baltimore Afro-American are among the prominent persons who will speak here Tuesday night in Olympia Arena, Broad and Bainbridge Streets, at a meeting called to protest the action of the Roosevelt government in breaking off debt and trade negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The action of the managements of the two papers is seen as an attempt to make the newspaper Guild membership appear unnecessary to newspapermen. But Guild members, taking the concessions, have indicated their intention of carrying on the fight for full recognition.

In place of a contract the Herald-Tribune has put into effect a minimum wage scale for reporters and copy readers. The management refused union recognition on the ground that it "leads to a crippling of the reporter's individual talents," which "though not clearly definable, are nevertheless discernible to the management." Other points in the program were turned down because they involved matters of "economics and financing."

The Daily News, while refusing to sign the Guild contract, stated it would be glad to discuss working conditions with employees and that it would not discriminate against Guild members.

Soviets Weigh School Plan (Special to the Daily Worker) LENINGRAD, March 8 (By Cable).—Today marks the end of the remarkable competition of essays and exhibits on the best education of the child. In many factories workers, both men and women, have held conferences on the problems of rearing Soviet children.

Follow the series of articles, beginning next Tuesday, on Huey Long, his backers, his methods, and the "Share-the-Wealth" plan.

# 'FRISCO DYERS STRIKE



Police attack pickets in a strike of San Francisco cleaners and dyers. The walkout has brought a halt to a \$5,000,000 industry in the West Coast city.

# Mass Meeting 'Daily' Drive To Hit Attacks Is Pressed on Soviet Union in Philadelphia

### Philadelphia Rally To Be Addressed by J. B. Matthews

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—A personal letter, from the District Bureau of the Communist Party, District 3, has been sent to every Party member urging him to get at least one new subscriber in the Daily Worker drive for 600 daily and 900 Saturday subscriptions.

"The improvement of our work in the trade unions," the letter says in part, "the development of a campaign for a Labor Party, the campaign for Unemployment Insurance as the concrete expressions to cement the United Front of the workers, will depend upon the strengthening of our Party, and primarily upon the building of the Daily Worker."

In this light we urge you comrades to develop the Daily Worker campaign. We request every Party comrade to get at least one new subscriber. We must work hard and exert all our energy to reach new sections of workers with the mouth-piece of our Party."

Other speakers at Tuesday's meeting will include: Malcolm Cowley, editor of the New Republic; Herbert Goldfrank, National Secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union; Rabbi Gerson J. Brenner, civic leader, and Arthur Fletcher of the Moscow Daily News.

City-Wide Election Meeting in Chicago CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—A gala city-wide affair for the election campaign will be held on Saturday, March 30 at the People's Auditorium here, it was announced by the Communist Party Election Campaign Committee. The Committee requests that all organizations keep that date open to ensure the greatest possible attendance.

# Pay Doubled For Doctors In U. S. S. R.

### Council of Commissars Decries Large Health Appropriations

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, March 8. (By Cable).—Unprecedented wage rises for members of the medical profession and huge appropriations for health protection, were announced yesterday by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

These measures are aimed at helping the Soviet doctor become a full-fledged scientist whose least concern is the anxiety for his daily bread and whose highest ambition, to fight unhampered against death and disease, will be furthered by the thousands of new laboratories and vast resources of socialist construction.

According to the wage system decided upon three years ago, now abolished by the new decree, physicians received salaries ranging from 150 to 400 rubles a month. Henceforth, hospital staff doctors will receive 350 to 600 rubles monthly, making a wage increase of at least 100 per cent.

Special Allowances Made For the present year the Soviet government has assigned 370,000,000 rubles as the amount of the wage increase for the medical profession. This does not include corresponding increases in payments in social insurance for doctors.

Beyond this there is an additional increase for doctors working under difficult conditions in distant places, especially in the North, and also for the highest skilled doctors and those having long experience. Doctors are to receive all privileges granted to engineers and technicians in industry and other branches of national economy.

The total expenditure for health protection in the Soviet Union has been increased in 1935 by almost 1,500 million rubles, the grand annual total reaching 4,070 millions, compared with 2,500 million rubles in 1934.

Death Rate Drops There is a big reduction in the death rate, and the child death rate has fallen 50 per cent in the big centers of population, compared with pre-war figures. Many widespread diseases, which annually reaped fatal harvests before the revolution, are now completely conquered (as for example, cholera) or considerably diminished.

There is a tremendous increase in the number of hospitals, dispensaries and clinical institutions. There is an equally great increase in doctors and skilled medical workers in the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics alone there are 44,000 doctors, in place of the 13,000 in 1913. There are 70,000 students in the highest and medium medical educational institutions.

Nevertheless the number of doctors is insufficient. The country is presenting a tremendous and ever-increasing demand for doctors and other medical categories, as the decision of the Council of People's Commissars and the Communist Party points out.

What's going on between Huey Long and the Standard Oil? Get your answer from the series of articles beginning next Tuesday, the result of investigations by Sender Garlin and C. A. Hathaway.

# 35,000 ON WEST COAST WILL BALLOT APRIL 15 ON MARINE FEDERATION

### Constitution of Proposed Organization Embracing All Marine Workers Provides for Support of a Trade Union Labor Party

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—A district conference will be held here April 15 to ratify the proposed constitution for a Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, drawn up recently in San Francisco by representatives of 35,000 marine workers. Participating in the San Francisco meeting were delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association, Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders Association, Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific, Peary Boatmen's Union, American Radio Telegraphers Association and the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

Bridges is Chairman Of outstanding political significance is Article 12 of the proposed constitution, dealing with a Labor Party: "The federation shall consider and express its views on all public questions and measures, especially those affecting the interests of the affiliated organizations and the labor movement generally, and shall work toward the formation of and the establishment of a union Labor Party."

Plan Boycott of All Papers Published By Yellow Journalist PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 8.—Two important trade union bodies have joined the united front fight against anti-labor campaigns of the pro-fascist Hearst press.

On Sunday afternoon, District 1 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers passed a resolution "denouncing the anti-working class drive of William Randolph Hearst, and boycotting all Hearst publications."

Propose Boycott The resolution was introduced by a delegate from the Ellwood City A. A. Lodge, following announcement by William Spang, president of District 1, that the Fort Dukane lodge had placed a boycott on the Hearst sheets which are slandering the Soviet Union, and fostering a wage cutting drive against the American working class. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

On Sunday night, the action was repeated by the McKeesport Central Labor Union, which includes some 20 important A. F. of L. locals in the section. The McKeesport resolution was couched in practically the same words as that of the district A. A.

To Bring Question to Locals Both measures recommended that the delegates raise the issue of a Hearst boycott in the respective local unions they represent.

It has been disclosed that the Hearst Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, upon learning of the action taken by Fort Dukane lodge, A. A., called President Spang and attempted to "smooth over" the situation. Their representative was informed, however, that the steel workers "wanted nothing whatever to do with the Sun-Telegraph."

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—Another victory for the seamen of the I.S.C. was chalked up when the strike on the S. Makua was won with the help of the I.L.A. The vessel was struck to remove five scabs from the engine room.

McGovern, district secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, had instructed the Seattle local to allow these scabs to remain aboard. The rank and file seamen here answered him by striking the ship for five days and replacing the scabs with union men.

18 Anti-Fascists Begin Serving Terms in Jail For Milwaukee Rally MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—Eighteen anti-fascists, among them three women, have begun to serve jail terms ranging from thirty days in the case of fourteen of them to six months for Fred Bassett.

The jailed anti-fascists were arrested at the militant anti-Hitler demonstration which Milwaukee workers arranged for the reception of Nazi Ambassador Luther, when he came here to visit Milwaukee bankers in September, 1933.

The International Labor Defense has launched a campaign to force the governor to issue a pardon for the anti-fascists. Organizations and individuals are being urged to send wires and letters of protest to Governor Philip LaFollette, Madison, Wis.

Tobacco Workers' Pay Falls As Boss Profits Rise to \$142,000,000 With the resignation of S. Clay Williams, No. 1 man of the National Industrial Recovery Board, tobacco workers point out that it doesn't make much difference whether he's in or out. It was while Williams, chief of the powerful R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., was still head of the N. I. R. B. that the cigaret code was signed.

Tobacco magnates raked in profits of \$142,000,000 in 1931, nearly \$10,000,000 more than in the boom year of 1929—but wages fell to less than \$69,000,000. Technological improvements had increased the producing power of each worker to the point where the industry employed about 25,000 fewer workers than in 1929. Wage cuts slashed the average wage to \$205.

Under the code, a full-time worker may be able to get an annual wage of \$520. But the average work week in the industry in September, 1934, was 35 hours a week, so that \$455 seems more likely to be the average annual wage for those lucky enough to get the jobs.

The revision of the N. I. R. B. now proceeding in the Senate, will it is already clear, relieve the employers of the necessity of pretense of granting the workers the right to collective bargaining, removing from the codes most of the industries, and thus removing most of these workers from the necessity of any pretense at granting any rights under the ambiguous Section 7a.

The ambiguous phrasing of Section 7a is to be replaced by a more direct and open backing by fascist, company unions by the government, and "voluntary" codes. The revised N. I. R. B., while maintaining monopolistic features, will center control over labor conditions in a more concentrated manner in the hands of the employers, and will clear the deck for the wage-cutting drive and union-smashing campaign which Roosevelt has already gotten under way in the auto, textile, steel, tobacco and other industries.

The workers cannot rely on government boards or N. I. R. B. codes to win any demands. Only through building up their unions, and carrying through a fighting policy, can the workers win their demands and win better conditions.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at the banquet honoring the fifth year of B. K. Geber's work as the District Organizer here. The affair will be held at the Wacker Park Hall, 2040 West North on Saturday, March 16 at 8 p. m. Many hundreds are expected to attend including trade union delegations and liberals.

# Mass Meeting 'Daily' Drive To Hit Attacks Is Pressed on Soviet Union in Philadelphia

### Philadelphia Rally To Be Addressed by J. B. Matthews

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—J. B. Matthews, leading Socialist, and William Jones of the Baltimore Afro-American are among the prominent persons who will speak here Tuesday night in Olympia Arena, Broad and Bainbridge Streets, at a meeting called to protest the action of the Roosevelt government in breaking off debt and trade negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The action of the managements of the two papers is seen as an attempt to make the newspaper Guild membership appear unnecessary to newspapermen. But Guild members, taking the concessions, have indicated their intention of carrying on the fight for full recognition.

In place of a contract the Herald-Tribune has put into effect a minimum wage scale for reporters and copy readers. The management refused union recognition on the ground that it "leads to a crippling of the reporter's individual talents," which "though not clearly definable, are nevertheless discernible to the management." Other points in the program were turned down because they involved matters of "economics and financing."

The Daily News, while refusing to sign the Guild contract, stated it would be glad to discuss working conditions with employees and that it would not discriminate against Guild members.

Soviets Weigh School Plan (Special to the Daily Worker) LENINGRAD, March 8 (By Cable).—Today marks the end of the remarkable competition of essays and exhibits on the best education of the child. In many factories workers, both men and women, have held conferences on the problems of rearing Soviet children.

Follow the series of articles, beginning next Tuesday, on Huey Long, his backers, his methods, and the "Share-the-Wealth" plan.

# Profits Soar Under N. R. A. as Wages Sink

### By CARL REEVE

The report of the N. R. A. Research and Planning Division on "The Operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act," issued late in February, after two years of Roosevelt's "New Deal," reveals who has profited from the N. R. A. This report, the most important survey yet made by the government on the effects of the N. R. A., while it attempts to cloak the real results of the code, gives proof.

By expelling them from the ranks of the Communist Party, wages have risen for all workers against these factionalists and disrupters, who place their personal opinions and grudges above the Party and above the interests of the working class.

Chicago Housewives Call Strike Against Kosher Butcher Shops CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Jewish women at a mass meeting held on the Northwest Side of Chicago voted unanimously to strike against high prices of meat in the kosher butcher shops. The meeting was held in the synagogue at 2700 Hadden Avenue.

The meeting followed a conference initiated by the Jewish Women's Council in Chicago. The strike started yesterday. An appeal to all the women in the neighborhood to join the picket line has been issued. The appeal also calls upon women in other neighborhoods to take similar action in their sections. The call also appeals to the small butchers to join the women in the strike because the small shop owner, but against the meat trusts that are the real exploiters of the workers.

The Communist Party in Chicago pledged support to the strikers and has appealed to the workers in the territory to support the strike.

Grand Rapids, Mich. "Whether America's Fascism or Communism?" by C. P. of Michigan, at L. N. S. Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave., N.W., March 10 at 8 p. m. Admission 25c. Unemployed League, 10th St. and Market St.

Plainfield, N. J. Ina Kramer, I. R. Korenman, pianist, N. G. A. artist, for Br. 84 I.W.O. are arranging a concert for Wednesday, March 13, at the Community Center, Grand St. and 4th St.

Port Chester, N. Y. Celebrating International Women's Day at Pannish-Bandwinian Hall, 100 East St., on Sunday, March 10, at 8 p. m. Adm. 10c. All welcome.

What has happened to profits? asks the report. "Have bankruptcies increased? The answer is a vehement negative. . . . Business failures have continued to decline rapidly at a steady rate."

As a proof that profits have greatly increased under N. R. A., the report presents a table (page 42, Table H) showing profits for the first nine months of 1934, 1933 and 1932. The increase in profits is shown in this table in the following total figures:—

TOTAL 200 companies: 1934, \$430,500,000; 1933, \$202,800,000; 1932, \$100,000.

The report comments that these figures, "show an increase so substantial in 1934 as to be incapable of being explained away even by miracles of casuistry."

What has happened to the wages and conditions of the workers, according to this N. R. A. report? Regarding real wages, the report does its utmost to cloak the fact that real wages have declined under N. R. A. According to the government figures, (estimates of A. F. of L. based on government figures) real wages declined 3.2 per cent in 1934.

But these figures are an understatement since the N. R. A. report claims there was less than 9 per cent rise in the cost of living. However, the National Industrial Conference Board, a research association of the employers, admits to an increase of 14 per cent in the cost of living.

Table with 3 columns: Industry (when N.R.A. began), June 1933, Nov. 1934. Rows include Automobiles, Boots and Shoes, Canning and food processing, etc.

# Communist Vote Rises 50 Per Cent in Seattle Councilmen Elections

SEATTLE, March 8.—In the Councilmen election held here, Harold Brockway, Communist Party section organizer running on a workers' ticket, polled a vote nearly 50 per cent higher than Communist candidates in the 1933 race.

Brockway received 1,233 votes out of a total of 45,612, while Carlton, in 1934, got 1,732 votes in 98,912.

Robert Stephens, A. F. of L. Mechanic's Union member, and E. M. Hudi, of the A. F. of L. Roofers Union running with Brockway on the united front workers' ticket, polled 1,095 and 820 votes respectively.

The six successful candidates who stay in the long-term Council race for the general election are Arthur B. Langley, Fred C. Hamley, Dave Levine, Frank Pitts, William Gaines and Mrs. F. J. Powell.

Short-term candidates nominated are: Fred Hamley and William Gaines.

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# What Is Happening in the Socialist Party of America

## Civil War in the Ranks Makes It Difficult for Socialist Workers to Learn What Is Going On Inside Their Own Party

We have a double reason for being interested in and discussing the events that are taking place inside the Socialist Party. The first is the necessity for the Communists to keep up with all the currents of thought, moods and action among all workers including those in the Socialist Party; and the second is the duty which we owe to the Socialist workers who not only ask our opinion on these developments, but who even approach us for information of what is going on in their own party.

A great many developments in the Socialist Party are hidden behind a veil of censorship. There is a sort of martial law in the Socialist Party rising out of the civil war in their ranks. It is very difficult for Socialist workers to learn what is going on inside their own party.

It is hardly necessary for us tonight to review the whole development of the past year in the Socialist Party. We can assume that everyone is generally familiar with the background of the most recent events.

The high-spots of the struggle that is now rending the ranks of the Socialist Party, are of course, the Detroit Convention and the Declaration of Principles and especially the development of the struggle for the united front which is now making deep inroads among the Socialist workers in spite of the fight against the united front by all main leaders.

We can describe the general process taking place as a distinct leftward movement of the rank and file members of the Socialist Party and their working class followers—a movement which is a part of the general radicalization of large masses of the working population in the United States. The response to this radicalization of the workers on the part of the leading elements in the Socialist Party is not uniform. It is quite varied. Out of this variation and difference of opinion as to how to deal with the radicalization of the masses and how to meet the issues as they arise, there has come a series of divisions within the leadership of the Socialist Party.

One of the basic features of the division has been the constant exposure of the bankruptcy of the positions that have been taken up from time to time by the leadership of the party on various issues of the day, above all on the question of the radicalization of the workers. The NRA and the Roosevelt administration generally. The overwhelming majority of the Socialist leaders, you will recall, in the beginning of the New Deal hailed it as a step towards Socialism. Norman Thomas, proud of being a non-Marxist, said the New Deal represented about as much as the workers could get under capitalism and that it represented a distinct step in the direction of socialism, although he also admitted that there were certain Fascist possibilities within it.

### Leaders Forced to Abandon N.R.A. Support

Already, now, this policy of support for the New Deal, the NRA, is so thoroughly and completely discredited that the whole position had to be completely abandoned. This is true not only of the Socialist Party, even the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, firm and loyal servants of Roosevelt as they are, have been forced to break with Roosevelt on the auto code, the NRA Boards, the \$50 per month wage on public works, the 30-hour week issue, etc.

In this abandonment of support of the New Deal, the Socialist leaders have not led the way even in relation to the A. F. of L. leadership. They have been driven to abandon their old position by the force of events just as the leaders of the A. F. of L. were driven. We can recall that there was no serious effort even to critically approach the New Deal on the part of the Socialist Party leadership until even the Republican Party finally launched its national attack against the New Deal last year. In this development of the political life of the country as a whole and the part that the Socialist Party leaders played in it, we can clearly see picture the general process that is taking place, that is a movement to the left of the masses of the workers and even considerable sections of the middle class, while the Socialist Party leaders, instead of leading and organizing this leftward movement, resisted, struggled against it, tried to hold it back. It was only the rise of mass strike movements directed against the NRA, its Labor Boards and codes, which finally forced these official leaders to break from open alliance with Roosevelt.

The methods of resisting this development by the leaders has not been uniform. There have been sharp differences of opinion on how to hold back this movement, that explain the breakup of the leadership into various groupings.

### Genuine Left Trend in Rank and File

There is a growing element of active workers and local leaders in the Socialist Party who are sincerely responding to the leftward movement of the masses to the best of their ability. These elements, to some degree represented in the Revolutionary Policy Committee and its adherents and also represented in those committees that have been set up in various places in the country for the support of the united front by the Communists and the Socialist Party, represents in earnest striving to go along with the leftward movement of the masses. It has very serious weak-

nesses and shortcomings, but in general represents a tendency which can only be welcomed, especially insofar as it rallies itself around the united front in immediate class struggles of the day.

### Leaders' Tactics on Unemployment Insurance

Before approaching more concretely the current events within the Socialist Party, we should also say a few words about the position of the Socialist Party leadership towards one of the most burning issues before the country, namely, unemployment and social insurance. As illustrating these general facts that I have just reviewed, we read in the newspapers just a few days ago the announcement on the behalf of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that it had endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (HR 2827) now before Congress. This is the first official word that the Socialist Party as a whole has spoken on this question—this in spite of the fact that the Workers Bill has been in Congress for considerably more than a year and has been before the country for several years past. This in spite of the fact that the Communist Party and the National Unemployment Councils have made repeated approaches to the Socialist Party proposing united action in support of this Bill and offering to discuss with the Socialist Party any questions they wished to raise with regard to the Bill. This was further in spite of the fact that the Labor Committee of Congress itself had officially invited leaders of the Socialist Party to appear before it at its hearing on the Bill.

The Socialist Party was not able to make up its mind. The leadership was not able to speak on this question, to declare itself, until after the Congressional hearing had closed, and even then declaring their support of the Bill a conditional support. They appointed, too late, a committee which was supposed to speak for them at the Congressional hearings. To make this seem plausible they named Socialist Party members who had previously appeared at the Congressional hearings as individuals or as representatives of non-party organizations in support of the Bill before they were authorized to speak for the Socialist Party. They were named too late to get to committee hearings.

Previous to this public announcement of support for the Workers Bill, the Socialist Party leaders and organizations and members have been in a very confused position on the unemployment insurance question. Some have openly supported the Wagner-Lewis Bill, the Administration Bill. Some have supported the Workers Bill. Others have vacillated between the two unable to make up their minds without guidance from the party; and even today when the National Executive Committee weekly declares its support of HR 2827, in the same issue of the New Leader which announces that there is also printed an appeal to support the Byrnes Bill in New York, which is an emasculated copy of the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

### Inner Conflicts Among Leadership

This very weak and indecisive position on the most burning question before the American masses typifies the paralysis of the Socialist Party leadership today. There is no leader of the Socialist Party today who dares to come before the masses and boldly declare a position in the name of his party, without fearing he will immediately be repudiated by the other leaders of his party. This condition in the Socialist Party comes after a period of over ten months of the most intense discussion following a convention, a discussion which culminated in the referendum vote on the Declaration of Principles, in which "democratic procedure" was carried out in a most prolonged and extensive fashion such as is rarely seen in political life. But the more the Socialist Party applies these so-called democratic methods, the less it seems to be able to bring about any decisive conclusion to its inner discussion, the less able it is to unite on any well defined program of action, not to speak of a Declaration of Principles.

The referendum vote on the Detroit Declaration of Principles registered a majority which was a victory for the center group, usually identified with Thomas, the Militant. Although this is not a unified, homogeneous group, but a block of several groups, this victory for Thomas and his group in the referendum did not result, however, in clearing up the situation in the Socialist Party.

Thomas and his group were frightened by this victory. They did not seem to know what to do with the victory after they got it. They had not fought for the victory while the discussion was going on. They let the right wing do the fighting, and "let nature take its course." But "nature" produced a victory for Thomas that frightened him and his group.

### Thomas Group Surrenders To Right Wing

The result of this fight was that afterwards the National Executive Committee, fresh from its victory, went into the meeting in Boston in December and used its victory in order to surrender to the right wing. The right wing brought its forces to the December N.E.C. meeting in a big demonstration. Thomas and the N.E.C. majority backed down

## EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH GIVEN BY EARL BROWDER ON FEB. 23

completely on their former proposals with regard to the united front, further accepted measures directed against the revolutionary policy committee and its followers, and generally adopted decisions which were dictated by the "defeated" right wing.

The Thomas group had hoped to work out a compromise with the right wing on the basis of this capitulation, a compromise which would give the right wing its political demands, while saving the face of the Thomas group and preserving its position as ostensible leaders of the radicalizing trend among Socialist Party members.

This hoped-for compromise with the right wing as a result of the concessions made in the December N.E.C. meeting did not materialize. Thomas sacrificed the united front, which was demanded by his followers, but despite this could not buy peace with the Old Guard. In spite of all of the concessions, in spite of all of the practical surrender of the majority of the N.E.C., they could not make peace with the right wing.

All efforts at a compromise failed. They failed so completely that today we see a new outbreak of factional warfare throughout the Socialist Party on a national scale with a sharpness that has never been seen before since 1919 when the Communists were expelled from the Socialist Party.

Thomas' resignation from the staff of the New Leader a couple of weeks ago is merely a symptom of that sharp factional warfare that is tearing the Socialist Party to pieces.

### Right Wing Alliance With Capitalist Parties

What was the cause of the failure to achieve a compromise settlement? We can point out two main causes. The first one was that the right wing elements, who had been on the offensive from the beginning of the fight, although in a minority, had been taught to have nothing but contempt for the N.E.C. decisions. They had seen time after time majority decisions registered against the right wing to be followed immediately by surrender to the right wing. The right wing therefore was not encouraged to compromise by the surrender of the Thomas group. They therefore sharpened up their demands and increased factional struggle in the Socialist Party instead of slackening it down and creating the conditions for a compromise.

The second factor which brought about this failure, is that at the same time the Thomas majority was losing its authority by its incapacity to follow any one line, the right wing itself was being seriously compromised by the development taking place in the main leadership, i.e., the New York City leadership in the Socialist Party. This right wing itself is more and more being divided into two tendencies. One of them was entering into official relations with the LaGuardia Fusion Party. This was openly expressed in LaGuardia's appointment of Panken to a judgeship, with the endorsement of the New York Socialist Party leadership, a political alliance which was publicly celebrated at a banquet to induct Panken into his new position, a banquet at which Socialist Party leaders sat side by side with LaGuardia and at which Abe Cahan made a speech in which he welcomed LaGuardia as "one of us."

On the other hand, another part of the New York leadership represented by Waldman was entering into very practical relationships with Tammany Hall. These two diverse political alliances within the same right-wing group at the head of the New York Socialist Party not only created the threat of a split among them, but served to seriously discredit the leadership as a whole and make it dangerous for Thomas and his group to conclude the compromise they had in mind.

### Right Wing Expulsion Tactics

The extreme belligerency with which the right wing was conducting its warfare against the Thomas leadership had created a whole series of difficulties for the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party. I will not take time to go into details of this factional fight, but it is necessary to point out a few outstanding developments. First, in the New York City and State organizations there was the developed offensive of expulsions against left-wingers, against adherents of the Revolutionary Policy Committee, which, while carefully excluding any public declaration that it was directed against Thomas and his group, was actually designed in the first place to undermine the position of Thomas. The New York leaders further reorganized the whole New York party in such a way as to effectively exclude the militant group from any real participation in the leadership of New York. They organized a whole series of new branches with a careful distribution of their trusted forces in such a way as to secure an iron-clad majority in the City Committee.

At the same time in many Western States, controlled and directed by the Old Guard, they sharpened up the fight against Thomas, the N.E.C. Thus in California a State Convention has been called on the agenda of which is placed the question that the Socialist Party of California will withdraw from the Socialist Party of the U.S.A. pending the

## Slandering Attack on Browder and C.P. Made by New Leader

Commenting on the speech of Earl Browder, given on this page, today's New Leader, edited by James Oneal of the Socialist Party "Old Guard," has issued a slanderous attack on Browder and the Communist Party, branding the speech as "gossip and lies."

"We bring this gossip," the New Leader states, "into the limelight, for what is said in the ranks of the Bolsheviks is being said in the ranks of the Socialist Party. Falsehoods gain momentum in the dark, and, like bats, disappear in the light of the day. It was Lenin who formulated the high code of honor that to lie about your opponents is legitimate."

The Daily Worker will print in the next day or two the text of a pamphlet distributed secretly and in the dark by James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, and intended for private circulation among Socialist Party members only, which goes far beyond Browder's analysis in depicting the rottenness of the situation in the Socialist Party top leadership.

It will then be seen who is the slanderer and falsifier. Certainly Mr. Oneal will not brand his own statements as "gossip and lies."

repeal of the Declaration of Principles for the declared purpose to safeguard its members from persecution under the California Syndicalism Law, thus practically declaring Thomas as "illegal."

The Oregon State organization carried through its decision to withdraw from the Socialist Party of the U.S.A. The Oklahoma organization carried through its withdrawal. The Indiana organization was conducting a referendum on withdrawal when Thomas and the N.E.C. finally stepped into the situation, revoked the charter of the Indiana section of the Socialist Party, and seized the records and property of the Indiana organization, proceeding to reorganize the party and excluding the leadership who had fought against the Declaration of Principles. It was this fight that finally led to the open break between the Old Guard and the Thomas N.E.C., which resulted in Thomas' resignation from the New Leader after the New Leader refused to publish the statement of the N.E.C.

### Caucus of "Militant" Group

The New York City and State organization is now in the position of open rebellion against the national leadership of the party. At the same time rumors are current that they have prepared a list of 50 more expulsions of leading left-wing elements from the New York party. Norman Thomas is represented as saying in private conversations that these events have proved that the period of attempted compromise is over and that the attempt was a mistake in the first place. Just in the last few days the Militant faction has had a regional caucus—a caucus of their leading elements throughout the East generally. For some time Thomas had formally kept independent of caucus groups and had publicly criticized the Militants. But this recent caucus meeting received a message from Norman Thomas, I understand, a message of encouragement and support which is generally taken to be a formal, political unification of the faction as an organized group, an endorsement of the general course that was mapped out at this caucus.

The Militants are talking quite bravely now—speaking about demands to be placed before the N.E.C. to reorganize New York—reorganization and reconstituting the membership excluding the Old Guard and restoring the Revolutionary Policy Committee members. (The Massachusetts State Committee on Nov. 3, formally brought charges against the New York Committee.) There is talk of expelling Waldman from the Socialist Party. With regard to this question of Waldman's position in the Socialist Party, there are even rumors that a section of the Old Guard itself is willing to throw Waldman to the wolves because they find his connection with Tammany is "worse" than their connections with LaGuardia.

It is interesting to note that the renegade from Communism, Gitlow, took a prominent part in this militant caucus. Gitlow was a sort of ideological leader in the caucus. In nothing else is their poverty of

### DOMESTIC WORKERS PICKET



Members of the Domestic Workers' Union are shown on the picket line in Sunnyside, N. Y. One of their members worked in the home of Mrs. Mirsky, Home Relief Bureau executive. But the girl lost her job when she engaged in union activity. So her fellow-members joined her on the line.

candidate for mayor. It has oriented more towards the official A. F. of L. leadership, hoping to have a combination of a third party movement with at least a section of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The chances for these two currents to be united in 1935 largely depends upon their finding a common leader from the camp of the bourgeoisie. Possibly they may be united in the new third bourgeois party under the leadership of Huey Long by that time. This is not idle speculation. Although only a few weeks ago it was very fashionable to speak of Huey Long as a clown, in the last few weeks wonderful changes have been taking place. Huey Long is taken into the sacred "progressive" caucus of the Follettes, the Shipsteads, the Wheelers.

### McLevy Policies in Connecticut

Another example of the orientation of the Old Guard leadership is to be found in Connecticut. Connecticut is one of the prize show pieces of the Socialist Party leaders. There they have the mayor of Bridgeport, and the city administration. Joseph McLevy, formerly a member of the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party, and one of the leading figures of the Old Guard nationally, is unchallenged boss, unchallenged effectively so far in the Socialist Party of Connecticut. His election victories have been hailed as one of the outstanding achievements of the Socialist Party. This morning's Daily Worker reports a very typical example of what is going on among the Connecticut leaders, in the McLevy group. One of McLevy's associates, Mr. Harry Bender, Socialist representative from Bridgeport in the state legislature, introduced a bill calling for the establishment of the oath of loyalty by teachers and all employees of the State educational institutions, a law which is a direct response to the campaign of Hearst and which is along the lines of the notorious Ives law in New York. This is such an open reactionary measure that no Republican in the State of Connecticut could be found to introduce it, and a section of the Republicans are criticizing this proposal as too reactionary for them.

At the same time there are even more serious things going on in Connecticut. McLevy's group in the State legislature has formed an alliance with the Republican party for the control of the State. Local newspapers are openly speaking about the fact that McLevy, as they say, "is becoming too big for his party." McLevy is now a very serious factor in State politics, more serious than his party. They do not take his party so seriously. McLevy they take very seriously. They have excellent reasons to take him seriously, because he is going along with all the measures of the Republicans in his state. At such a time as this, in face of the fact that the Socialist Party organization went on record against the sales tax in Connecticut, McLevy has openly been working for the sales tax and includes the revenues from it in his proposed budget for the city of Bridgeport.

It is generally known and discussed in Connecticut that McLevy is negotiating a form whereby his alliance with the Republicans will be made more organic and open with a view towards electing McLevy as the next governor of Connecticut with the support of the Republicans. The form of this fusion with the Republican Party may perhaps be covered by the name of "Labor Party." The Labor Party leaf will be provided by a group of Republican A. F. of L. leaders in the State of Connecticut. It is quite within the realms of possibility that we may see this fusion with the Republican party in Connecticut with such a fake label of Labor Party and possibly we may see the fusion even without that fake label. We have in the figure of McLevy in Connecticut a perfect American imitation of Ramsey MacDonald.

### Some Serious Weaknesses in R. P. C.

Meanwhile what is going on with the Revolutionary Policy Committee? The R.P.C. has played a role which does not measure up in practice to the possibilities that it has within the Socialist Party. It has not been able to rally around itself the left wing trends, the revolutionary trends among the Socialist Party members. This weakness has been due to the lack of homogeneity in the R.P.C. leading group. It is not uniform either in ideas, or in social position, subject to vacillations and retreats, which hamper its effectiveness as a revolutionary force. It tries to maneuver in this very complicated situation within the Socialist Party. Maneuvers are of course necessary in practical political life, but the trouble with the maneuverers of the R.P.C. is that most of them turn out to be retreatists. They are maneuverers which are undertaken without having established any base to maneuver from, and without having established some advanced objective that they are maneuvering towards. The result is that most of their maneuverers degenerate into futility. For example, to illustrate this general criticism of the work of the R.P.C., we have their recent announcement that they had requested their former chairman and secretary, J. B. Matthews and Ruth Shallcross, to resign. Why did they request these leading figures to resign? Be-

## General Process Taking Place Is Distinct Leftward Movement of the Rank and File Members and Their Working Class Followers

cause the association embarrassed them in the inner party struggle since Matthews and Shallcross had published a book in which they came out very sharply and categorically against the Old Guard in New York and characterized them as counter-revolutionaries, and at the same time Matthews had declared openly for serious united front activities. Surely any fighting left wing within the Socialist Party should welcome the development of two of its leaders taking a strong and bold position in spite of previous vacillations. But the R.P.C. seems to consider boldness as the most dangerous thing in the inner party struggle and when two of its leaders become bold, they are asked to resign.

These criticisms are made in the most friendly spirit. We are quite friendly disposed to the efforts of the R.P.C. to find the path of revolutionary struggle in the United States.

Because we have a friendly attitude towards every revolutionary effort, no matter how confused, we consider that the best help is friendly criticism. This kind of politics in the fight within the Socialist Party is merely dragging along at the tail of Norman Thomas and centrism. It has the same relation towards the Thomas centrist Militant group that Thomas has towards the Old Guard—the same formal opposition while surrendering the essential political positions.

### Thomas Group Executes "Old Guard" Policies

Why do we criticize the Thomas group so sharply? Because in practice it carries out the life of the Old Guard. That is, something every Socialist worker must understand if he expects to travel along the revolutionary path. It is not possible to find the class struggle line while carrying out a policy which is daily surrender to those who are in secret alliance with the old political machines. What is true of Thomas and his group in relation to the Old Guard is true, in spite of all the best intentions, of the Revolutionary Policy Committee in relation to Thomas. Every time they attempt to be "ever technicians," they repeat on a small scale what Thomas carried through in relation to the Old Guard. This is not serious politics. This is the politics of surrender, of Ramsey MacDonald—typical Social-Democratic opportunism—and is not improved because it is dressed in nice revolutionary-sounding phrases.

We have to speak so clearly, even when we are talking to the Revolutionary Policy Committee, whose intentions we have the greatest regard for. If our advice is worth anything to them, it has to be along these lines: take a bold and principled position and fight for it; establish thereby a center around which can rally the large majority of workers who are really for the united front of struggle who are against the capitalists and the capitalist political machine.

We think we know the members and followers of the Socialist Party even better than many leaders of the Socialist Party. We have had quite a bit of experience coming in contact with Socialist Party workers. When some Socialist leaders say to us: "Yes, we are for the united front personally, but the members are against it; and we believe in democracy." We answer: "We know your members better than you do. You cannot place the responsibility on the Socialist workers. No, that responsibility has to be placed on the leaders who are blocking the workers in achieving their desire which is to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Communists."

### Need for Unity in Daily Struggle

If there is to be any step put to the growing demoralization among the Socialist Party members and supporters; if we are to prevent a large mass of these workers from being disgusted and dropping out of activity; if we are to bring these

members into the class struggle without allowing them to fall by the wayside—it is necessary that we Communists not only do everything to help these workers and establish working relations with them—we are doing our best to overcome all our past weaknesses in this respect, we are learning how to work with all these workers—while we do this, we have a perfect right to call on those who aspire to revolutionary leadership among the Socialist Party workers, to ask them to adopt effective tactics of the united front, to come out boldly and courageously, raising high the banner of working class unity, and to join their efforts with ours in this fight for the uniting of all the revolutionary forces of the working class.

It is in the light of our most earnest and sincere desire to achieve this unification as quickly and effectively as possible that we criticize the past and to some extent the present tactic of the Revolutionary Policy Committee elements and many who are associated with them in the struggles now going on in the Socialist Party.

There is a burning necessity for unity on the everyday issues of the class struggle. There is a necessity that this unity be fought for everywhere where workers are organized. The issue of the Workers Bill (HR 2827) is merely an outstanding example of a dozen issues upon which working class unity can and must be built, such as unification of the unemployed organizations, the strike struggles and building the trade unions, the program of the American League Against War and Fascism. The Communists are prepared to cooperate with everyone who is ready to fight for that unity. We are sure that the final solution of all problems of class struggle will only be achieved when one party—the Communist Party—has won the leadership of the overwhelming mass. But we recognize that this process of organic unity goes through a period more or less protracted. We must at once establish a unity which begins with and is forged around immediate issues that can unite groups and organizations of different ideologies and political opinions. It is this immediate united front we are fighting for now because it represents not only the life needs of the masses today, but it also represents the highway towards revolutionary achievements and struggles, toward the defeat of our class enemies, toward revolution and the reconstruction of society.

This is why we fight for unity. It is from this point of view we evaluate current events in the Socialist Party.

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# Farmers' Conference to Rally Masses for Relief Demands

## SIoux FALLS PARLEY TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR WIDE STRUGGLES

March 25 Meeting Must Direct Its Fire Against Roosevelt New Deal and the Reformist Programs

By H. J. Meier

The coming emergency relief conference to be held in the drought area, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 25-27, will have the task, not merely of drawing up a correct and concrete program on relief, but actually of becoming a rallying point for widespread struggle to win relief. In order to accomplish this, those steps must be taken before, during and after the conference, which will guarantee the struggle for a united front drought relief program.

Two organizational steps must be undertaken around this drought conference. The committee of action should be brought forward as the best local united front organizational form, and should attempt to win the local reformist organizations to participate in its formation and to support its activities.

Secondly, a conscious movement of the small and middle farmers should be developed in the ranks of these reformist organizations. Such a movement should be very loose organizationally. The Farmers' Weekly offers a very good medium for the organization of such a broad, loose movement. Individual readers, boosters, Farmers' Weekly clubs among locals of farmers' organizations and co-operatives, readers' conferences, etc., would all be part of a rank and file movement organized around the paper. Furthermore, Farmers' Weekly clubs could provide a means of contact between reformist, Left Wing and unorganized farmers in the townships or counties.

### Must Build Farmers' Weekly

It is necessary to make energetic efforts to win mass circulation for the Farmers' Weekly. The fact that the Farmers' Weekly does not now have any wide circulation in the ranks of the small and middle farmers, either reformist, Left Wing or unorganized, reflects the serious weaknesses of the entire movement. While objective conditions have contributed to this, there is no doubt that the main shortcoming in the building of an adequate circulation for the paper has been the failure on the part of the Communist Party members and the leaders of the Left Wing farmers' organizations to realize that the paper can and should be a most powerful weapon in moving masses of farmers into action.

If the emergency drought relief conference is to be a political movement, we must direct our fire against the Roosevelt New Deal and against the reformist programs. This should be done in the first place, by winning the farmers for a fighting relief program directed against the A. A. A. and against the quack nostrums of the demagogues.

### Rallying Point for Relief Bill

In the second place, this conference should become a rallying point for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471. Until the present time, the campaign for this bill has been carried on in haphazard fashion.

The issues raised in the Farmers' Bill—securing the small and middle farmers against evictions, foreclosures, seizures, chattel sales; providing cash relief and production loans (without interest); and cancelling those debts of taxes which threaten the farmer in the possession of his home, farm and chattels—touch the vital needs of the small and ruined middle farmers.

Of particular importance is the question of the cancellation raised in the bill. The Communist Party raised, as one of the basic slogans among the poor and middle farmers, the "complete cancellation of the debts of poor and middle farmers, on mortgages, rents and taxes."

The annulment of debts is in the interests of the poor and middle farmers, but it is directed, first, against the interests of the rich farmers who own mortgages to the value of one and a half billion dollars, and, secondly, against the interests of the insurance companies who hold mortgages on land alone, to the sum of five billions, and against the interests of the government, to which the farmers owe five billions in taxes. (Resolution on the Farmers' Movement—Our emphasis, H. J. M.)

The refinancing operations of the federal government through the Farm Credit Administration during the past year have transferred hundreds of millions of dollars of farm mortgages from the coffers of other holders into the hands of federal credit and financing agencies.

### Demands of Small Farmers

On the initiative of the Communists, the Farmers' Second National Conference raised the demand for the "cancellation of secured debts, mortgages, back rents, delinquent taxes, and seed and feed loans of the impoverished small and middle farmers."

The conference went further; it indicated the steps to be taken to effect this demand: "organize the impoverished farmers into campaigns for refusal to pay secured debts, mortgages, delinquent taxes, back rents."

These struggles have not taken place. Some farm organizers felt that the struggle against individual evictions and foreclosures was in itself a struggle for cancellation. These struggles against evictions and foreclosures were not, however,

## District Five Of U.M.W.A. Rebuffs Local

W. J. Patton Refuses to Call Special Meeting Asked by Locals

By Tony Minerich

The United Mine Workers leaders in District Five have answered the demand of the local unions for a special convention. Their answer is not an answer. It is only a name calling attempt to get away from the issue. What were the issues involved?

The present agreement expires the last of this month. The prices for food stuff and clothes are going up. The vast majority of the miners are against the policies of the leadership. An election took place and the present leaders were voted out, but the election was stolen.

The Russellton local of the United Mine Workers adopted a resolution on this question. The resolution pointed out that the miners did not get a labulated vote on the recent election, also that such a vote must be given to the locals.

The resolution goes on about the expiration of the agreement; how the miners have gone on record for the \$6 scale and the six-hour day and five-day week, with increases to meet the rising cost of living.

The resolution further points out that section one of article 12 provides that it takes fifty local unions in district 5 to call a special convention. Under this the Russellton local union resolves to "demand the calling of a special convention to act on charges against Fagan and the other officials and to take up a new wage scale that is to be presented to the coal operators."

The Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill is a valuable contribution to our struggle for cancellation because through it, the demand for cancellation "to secure the farmer in possession of his land, home and equipment" appears as a practicable solution to the farmer crushed by debts and other obligations.

The Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill provides us with a means of politicalizing the main struggles of the farmers, of turning the spear-point of our demands and struggles against the A. A. A. and against the capitalist State. It provides us with a valuable weapon in our struggle against the various projects for "saving" the farmers, by the "progressive" senators, by the leaders of the reactionary farmers' organizations, and by various parties against the whole array of reformist demagogues.

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## THE KINGFISH ISSUES ORDERS



The Louisiana Legislature sits in Baton Rouge but the bills are approved by Senator Huey Long, who spends most of his time in Washington. He is shown here with a member of the Ways and Means Committee "advising" what bills are to be passed.

## Chicago Courts Jail Forty Negro Workers After Police Attack

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Forty working-class Negro men and women were sentenced yesterday to serve a total of 3,750 days in county jail cells after being convicted on framed charges of "contempt of court." They face an additional charge of "conspiracy to obstruct justice" under bail

of \$5,000 each. A third charge, that of murder, is threatened against the defendants because of the sudden death from a heart attack of 73-year old Chief of Police Pelczynski, at the scene of the attack. While Chicago's notoriously vicious police department is frantically trying to frame further evidence against these Negro workers, two of their number lie in Bidwell Prison Hospital beds, suffering from bullet wounds inflicted by police.

The physical assault upon the Negroes, most of whom are members of a religious sect, Temple Allah of Islam, occurred on the forenoon of March 5 in Chicago's Women's Court, the same court in which they received savage sentences the next day. About fifty Negroes gathered there in solidarity through their fellow church member, Mrs. Rosetta Shah, who had been summoned to court to answer charges arising out of a quarrel she had had with a white woman in a street, car some ten days before. The case was dismissed. The group was about to leave the court by a rear exit. Suddenly police began pushing and shoving the workers.

In answer to a riot call, more than 150 police rushed to the scene and began to attack the unarmed victims. They brandished their guns and shot indiscriminately into the crowd. When the physical attack subsided, the Negroes were taken into custody on charges of "contempt of court."

The next day sentence was handed down by Justice Edward S. Scheffler in a courtroom from which the public was excluded, and which was filled to capacity with the bulging forms of police and deputies, matrons and policewomen, bailiffs and countless other court attendants.

The Daily Worker correspondent sat at a press table near the prosecution and heard the prosecutor, Assistant State Attorney Martin Ward, make vicious remarks about the defendants. Among these was: "What is the name of that 'shine' over there? With bristling hostility and unceasing hatred of the Negro people, the prosecutor made desperate efforts to force the witnesses to admit they had conspired together in an organized protest against discrimination in the court; he tried to force the into say they

had begun the fighting and were guilty of attacking police. The Negroes testified in a militant manner. They had come to court to help their sister in trouble; that the group decided to leave the court when they were attacked by police and that they fought back in self defense.

Immediately following the struggle, Hearst's Chicago American tried to implicate the Communists. Screaming headlines appeared. Articles stated: "The riot was apparently a prearranged demonstration of Negro Communists. Several Negroes, dressed in women's clothes, were instigators in the furious battle that turned the police building into bedlam for half an hour."

Negro and white workers of Chicago's South Side Section of the Communist Party, enraged at this attack in the police court and in Hearst's yellow sheet, immediately issued leaflets which were in distribution the same time the paper was placed on the newsstands, and brought the real facts before the workers.

Communist Urge Unity In an interview with the Daily Worker correspondent, Bill Gebert, District Organizer of Illinois, Communist Party, made the following statement: "The unprecedented attack upon the Negroes in Chicago court and the heavy sentence imposed on them today by Judge Scheffler exposes the viciousness of capitalist justice towards the oppressed Negro people. The Communist Party calls upon the white workers to rally in defense of the attacked Negro workers who are members, in this case, of a religious sect. The Communist Party calls upon the Negro people to unite with their white brothers of the working class in an attempt to defeat the vicious attack upon the Negro people and unite in struggle for freedom of the forty Negro men and women railroaded to jail and shot down in the courtroom. The whole working class of Chicago must be aroused against this brutal murderous justice of the capitalist class, and we must give full support to the International Labor Defense in its defense campaign."

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Scheffler said: "I believe in freedom, equality and justice. (This is the slogan of the church members.) Most people do not know what that means. It means, within the law. We must have dignity, proper decorum and respect for men in uniform. The court must exist. I therefore sentence the women to 30 days in the county jail and the men—because they are so hard to handle—six months."

This vicious attack upon the members of Temple Allah of Islam is viewed by the workers of Chicago as an attack upon the whole Negro people and white workers, and their right to belong to organizations of their choice, in this case a church congregation.

Sentiment of the workers of Chicago over this outrage was given forceful expression at an anti-war meeting held here March 5 in Ashland Auditorium attended by nearly 2,000. Andrew Newhoff, District Secretary of the International Labor Defense, announced that organization would help defend the forty Negro workers.

## Hearst Spends Three Millions To Dope Films

Cancels Profitable Deal With Fox Film to Spread Poison

NEW YORK—William Randolph Hearst is spending between two and three millions to put himself in position to dope news-reels to fit his own political ambitions. Hearst has long had a contract with Fox Film, which was tremendously profitable to him. It was arranged that his newspaper correspondents who network the world, should wire tips to Fox Film newscameras when events occurred which would make news-reel pictures. This was done at trifling expense to Hearst but was valuable to Fox Film. In return Fox Film gave Hearst Metro-tone News-reels the full product of its worldwide organization of photographers and their sound trucks.

Thus Hearst got the product of an organization with two or three million dollars worth of equipment, covering the world very thoroughly at practically no cost to himself. It was looked upon in moviedom as a very profitable arrangement on which Hearst was fortunate enough to be in position to cash in. There was no thought that he would ever end the contract.

Yes he has done just that. The industry was amazed. One movie executive put it this way: "Hearst cannot sell another dollar's worth of films because of his break with Fox Film; he cannot expect better pictures because Fox Film was getting the pictures which he wanted and tipped off to them. On the other hand, he is spending two or three million dollars in setting up sound truck support in all the important centers of the world through the Fox Film organization. And he is adding a tremendous yearly expense which will give him exactly the same product he has been getting."

Then he said the thing which explains the whole matter: "Hearst must be getting ready to put over something so big politically that he can afford these millions so as to be in position to dope the news reels and thus get a propaganda advantage worth all that money."

He was asked what defense the average theatre-goer has against the propaganda Hearst broadcasts with his news reels. "That's simple. When your movie news reels are full of Hearst propaganda news, all you have to do is to tell the show manager that you don't like it. He'll cut out the objectionable part if enough folks kick—and what is more, he will stop the whole Hearst program of propaganda by cancelling his order if enough complaints come in."

Workers of New England and New York, Rosenberg declared, "demand the immediate placement of Fred Biedenkapp as candidate for national organizer on the ballot. It is significant that the local that nominated Zimmerman adopted a strong resolution against the entire clique on the national office and demanded the immediate reinstatement of Local 23."

In his report, which was supplemented by members of the G. E. B. Compo and Spierer, Rosenberg pointed out that the local had spent close to \$9,000 on strikes conducted in cities in the State of New York, which had been covered by the national office.

While using as a pretext for the suspension the fact that the New York Local is not up to date in payments, he said: "The national office refuses to recognize these obligations, demands payments in full but accepts no responsibility for the organizational activity carried on by Local 23."

"The entire action," he said, "is a maneuver to isolate New York from the movement for unification in line with William Green, president of the executive committee of the A. F. of L. in order to expel the militant workers out of the union."

But there was only one exception, only one betrayed the rank and file, only one surrendered to Mike Tigue. Not a backward worker, not an inexperienced worker, oh, no, it was a dirty Trotskyite, a member of the Workers Party.

A week after the conference the lodge met. We were aware that the reactionary president of the lodge would demand his expulsion. In spite of our principal differences with the Workers Party, we Communists took the position that we must mobilize the Communists and the followers of the rank and file movement in defense of W.—the leading Communist in Youngstown have worked hard to prepare for this lodge meeting.

Many workers came prepared to put up a bitter struggle in defense of W.—but something strange had happened. After the meeting was opened the president of the lodge, one of the international officials and another reactionary official called W.—upstairs. Some thought that this was an "investigation committee" that is going through some legal procedure and will bring down the verdict of expulsion. The workers were sitting tight and ready for the fight.

But what a shock and what a surprise! The president came down and reports: "Brother W.—has voluntarily agreed to resign from the lodge and will write to President Tigue appealing for a reinstatement." Resentment, disgust and hatred has spread among the workers against W.—. The rank and file was strong enough to defeat the reactionaries and to prevent the expulsions, but they realized that the man they were ready to fight for deserted. Since that meeting W.—did not show his face anywhere. The National Organizing Committee expelled W.—from its ranks and branded him a traitor. However, there is no news that W.—was expelled from the Workers Party, but that would be expecting too much.

W.—'s desertion is a direct result of the training he has received in the ranks of the Trotskyites. This is one more score that the reactionaries should add to their counter-revolutionary activity. The steel workers received a practical lesson of Trotskyism and of the real role of the Workers Party. How true are the words of Comrade Browder when he said: "Treat the Trotskyites as white guards."

Dairy Fires Negroes But Mass Fight Wins Their Reinstatement DETROIT, March 8.—The mass fight, organized and led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, against the firing of its Negro employes by the Detroit Creamers has forced the concern to agree to reinstate the fired workers. Six of the eight men have already been reinstated.

## TROTSKYITE EXPELLED FROM STEEL COMMITTEE AND BRANDED TRAITOR

Only One Person Betrayed the Rank and File in the National Organizing Committee of the Amalgamated Association

By John Steuben

The supporters of renegade Trotsky are becoming more and more prominent in the class struggle. But their place in the class struggle is not on the side of the workers but on the side of counter-revolutionary forces. From the Soviet Union there comes the news of the role of the Trotskyites in the assassination of Comrade Kirov. From Germany we hear that Marie Reese who was recently hailed by Trotsky as one of his outstanding supporters is now making speeches over the Nazi radio openly attacking the Soviet Union and finishing up her speeches with "Heil Hitler." In France the Trotskyites joined the Socialist Party and inside the Socialist Party fight against a united front with the Communist Party. In California Trotskyite turns state's evidence against the Sacramento Communists. In Pittsburgh the egomaniac and renegade Zaok publicly declares his agreement with Hearst. Now we must add one more act of treachery on the part of these enemies of Communism.

## Shoe Union Membership Hits Ouster

Meeting Condemns Act of Executive Board Against Local 23

A resolution condemning the action of the majority of the General Executive Board of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union in suspending the New York Local 23, removing its members of the G. E. B. and its candidates off the ballot, in the coming elections, was adopted by the membership of the local with one dissenting vote at its meeting Thursday night in Irving Plaza Hall.

Characterizing the actions of the administration clique, headed by I. Zimmerman and Wilson as unconstitutional, the resolution demanded the immediate reinstatement of the local "... with all and full rights," the placing on the ballot of all candidates "... nominated and coming from the local, and the immediate restoring of the members of the G. E. B. from Territory 2 ... their full rights until the newly elected G. E. B. takes office."

The resolution further requested that the full text of the resolution be published in the United Shoe and Leather Worker, official organ of the union, that copies of the resolution be sent to every local of the union and that no ballots be sent out to the locals "unless they have all the candidates coming from Local 2 on it."

While reporting to the meeting, I. Rosenberg, secretary of Local 23, read telegrams from the Lasters' Local of Lynn, Mass., the Lynn Packers' Local and the Packers Local of Haverhill, Mass., condemning the action of the G. E. B. and demanding the immediate reinstatement of the New York Local.

"Workers of New England and New York," Rosenberg declared, "demand the immediate placement of Fred Biedenkapp as candidate for national organizer on the ballot. It is significant that the local that nominated Zimmerman adopted a strong resolution against the entire clique on the national office and demanded the immediate reinstatement of Local 23."

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# Cuban National Labor Confederation Calls for General Strike

With the following strike proclamation of the Cuban Confederation of Labor, the C. N. O. C. today throws the full weight of the organized strength of 350,000 workers into the present ever-widening strike struggle against the brutal and anti-working class Mendieta regime. Supporting the striking students and teachers and government employes with every financial and moral means from the very beginning of the struggle three weeks ago, the C. N. O. C. now exerts every effort to establish the firmest united front of all workers, without distinction as to their political beliefs and organizations and lays the basis for a successful strike against Wall Street imperialism and its puppet Mendieta government.

After a period of relative decline in the revolutionary movement, the country is again faced with a great wave of ascending struggles. New sections are joining the strike of students and teachers every day and the struggle is taking on the character of a militant battle. We are on the eve of a new strike of State employes, transport workers and a strike has already been agreed upon by the railroad workers of Camaguey. A series of other isolated strikes in the sugar mills and in various other industries ac-

quire at the present time an exceptional importance for the development of solidarity of the proletariat of all the country with the struggle of the students and teachers. All the "visions" of the pessimists of the "definite triumph of the reaction" fade now before the fighting reality of the masses. The extraordinary terror machine established by the authorities for carrying out the "peaceful zafra" (sugar harvest), succeeded in holding back for a time the great discontent of the masses. But on the whole this terror, unprecedented even in the time of Machado, has been sharpening discontent to such a point that revolutionary action is becoming inevitable.

"The offensive of the enterprises and the bosses against the economic gains of the working class, carried out under the protecting wings of the government and its medieval courts have strengthened the popular hatred against the dictatorship which has declared war against the people.

crushing the discontent is that of castor oil and machine guns. We can say that today, 99 per cent of the Cuban people are opposed to the government. Under the pressure of this immense majority of the people, the "strong-arm" government is now falling. The most prominent members of the Cabinet have already resigned. But the government is not changing its methods. The terror is becoming more acute, marking the establishment of an open military dictatorship.

In the midst of these events, negotiations for a united front are being carried on between the fascist ABC and the top leadership of the Autenticos whose apparent objective is the establishment of a civil regime, but in reality it leaves intact the military power as the basic instrument of imperialism.

The change of the previously proposed "formula" of the Autenticos, consisting in the resignation of Batista, into the "formula" now proposed by the ABC and the Autenticos, hypocritically proposing a "neutral government," completely evades the fundamental danger to the working masses, that of the military dictatorship. If this formula triumphs there will take place only a change of parties and individuals in power and the violent

suppression of the democratic rights of the masses will continue as ever before. This formula, to all appearances backed up by Caffery aims in practice to create a broader social base for a new government in which Batista is to constitute the main bulwark. The very fact that such a government is to be supported by the leadership of the Autenticos and also by the ABC, the most bloody enemy of the workers, students and Negro masses, indicates beforehand its reactionary and counter-revolutionary character.

tending throughout the country, are now becoming a single and compact movement. The C. N. O. C. decides therefore to declare a general strike and to begin immediately the preparations for it throughout the country. The Confederation calls upon the working class to build a united front and prepare for the general strike on the basis of the following demands:

1. For the democratic rights of the people. For the immediate freedom of all political prisoners. For the legality of the trade unions and all revolutionary organizations. For the right to strike, assembly and press. For the immediate liquidation of the Emergency Courts and the annulment of all the Decree Laws which interfere with the rights of the people. For equal rights for the oppressed Negro masses. For the abolition of the death penalty for "sabotage of the zafra," and for the withdrawal of all armed forces from the sugar mills and the plantations.
2. For the maintenance of the eight-hour day. For immediate relief for unemployed at the expense of the bosses and the government. Against lay-offs and wage-cuts and for increased wages.
3. Solidarity with the demands of the teachers and students and with all the present strikes. Support to the demands of the small business men, artisans and small storekeepers. Against high taxation and monopolies.
4. Support to the demands of the colonos (cane growers). Support to the peasants in their fight against the expropriation of their lands. Solidarity with the peasants of Realengo 18.
5. Against all kinds of intervention of Yankee imperialism in the internal affairs of Cuba. For the immediate withdrawal of Caffery from Cuban soil.

It is necessary to establish the firmest united front of the workers without distinction as to their political beliefs and organization. Only through struggle will the fate of the working masses be decided. Forward to the preparation of the general strike! For the Executive Committee of the National Labor Confederation. CESAR VILAR, Gen.-Secy.

HOME LIFE

Today, it is on the question of the child sharing the work in the home that SLAVA DUNN writes.

In a large family, it is usually easier for a child to learn early lessons of independence in dressing, washing, etc. But in families with only one child, the situation is more difficult.

When a baby of eighteen months can eat by itself, it already is a great relief to the mother.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Declaring that the bosses and fakers were accusing them of being Communists because of their determined fight against the corporations the leaders of the largest United Mine Workers of America local in the state said, "If it takes Communism, we'll be Communists and damn good ones."

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Blandy proposed the Noyah "loyalty oath" bill before the State Legislature as "un-American and un-democratic."

Now is the time to build a strong anti-Hearst movement throughout the country. Use the Daily Worker to refute his lies and slanders.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

PREPARE MINE STRIKE

Alabama Mine Local Initiates Conference to Plan Strike on April 1

By a Mine Worker Correspondent BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Declaring that the bosses and fakers were accusing them of being Communists because of their determined fight against the corporations the leaders of the largest United Mine Workers of America local in the state said, "If it takes Communism, we'll be Communists and damn good ones."

Already the Wylam Local of the U. M. W. A. has called a conference of all U. M. W. A. locals in Alabama to discuss the miners' demands and prepare for a united strike on April 1.

1. Decision on demands to include the 6-hour day, 5-day week and \$5 day basic wage scale, the closed shop, the abolition of the company "union," rehiring of black-listed union men, etc.

Organizational Proposals In order to take advantage of the time between now and April 1 the conference will discuss organizational proposals which should include:

(1) The organization of unemployed auxiliaries to reinforce the picket lines and to conduct a real struggle for relief.

Communist Back Conference Militant rank and file leaders are already discussing these proposals and the conference will no doubt prepare concrete action on them.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Blandy proposed the Noyah "loyalty oath" bill before the State Legislature as "un-American and un-democratic."

Fail to Enforce Union Pact

FAYETTE CITY, Pa.—Near here there is a small mine called Tremont. It employs about eighty to a hundred men. It is owned by "Doc" Speers, a Republican big shot from Belle Vernon.

Jobless Parley Attacked

By a Worker Correspondent PADDEN CITY, W. Va.—Locals No. 15 and 509 of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill HR 2827, a few weeks ago, and elected delegates to attend a state wide conference, held in Fairmont, W. Va., on Sunday, Mar. 3.

When the delegates arrived at the Y. M. C. A. building in Fairmont Sunday morning about ten o'clock, we were notified by directors that the owners of the hall had called a special meeting and refused to permit the conference to be held in said building, and instructed us to go to the Miller School on Spring Street, on the highway leading to Morgantown, W. Va.

While we were assembled at this bus station another group of delegates came in and told us a vigilante committee organized and led by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, sanctioned by the Trades and Labor Assembly and backed by the Consolidated Coal Company and city and county officials, had attacked the delegates in Fairmont with blackjacks and sent one man to the hospital and severely beat Comrade Watson.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Blandy proposed the Noyah "loyalty oath" bill before the State Legislature as "un-American and un-democratic."

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY—THE P LOT THICKENS

JERRY'S FATHER IS GONNA HAVE A TRIAL NICK SAYS WE CAN GO TO COURT, TOO.

The Ruling Class

By Redfield



"Criminal Syndicalism, yer honor—he had a leaflet on him."

HOPKINS LAUDS HOAN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Harry Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief administrator, and one of Roosevelt's chief aides in putting over a starvation relief program on the unemployed and scab wages on relief projects, spoke Sunday, March 3, at the Congregational Church at 21st and Wisconsin.

Many workers gathered in front of the church wanting to be let in free so they could tell Hopkins what they thought of his starvation program, but only a few were allowed in.

Demand Gov. Lehman Stop 'Loyalty' Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Blandy proposed the Noyah "loyalty oath" bill before the State Legislature as "un-American and un-democratic."

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

The pictures of SALVATION Hearst prints in his papers are old pictures taken after the war when there was famine in many places in Europe.

But Hearst and the Wall Street bankers have good reason to lie. As things get worse and worse for the workers in this country—in the Soviet Union under a workers' and farmers' government conditions are improving all the time.

HE CANT POOL FIR OUT CODY SHEES NOR FUR HOES ANT A HOOF POM TEE HEAL.

Here is a code for you to decipher. Change a letter in each word and you will find the demand of needy children everywhere.

HE CANT POOL FIR OUT CODY SHEES NOR FUR HOES ANT A HOOF POM TEE HEAL.

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FAGAN HELPS HIS OWN

Refuses Aid to U. M. W. A. Local But Gives Five Dollars to Red-Baiting Club

FAYETTE CITY, Pa.—Some time ago a member of the U. M. W. of A. here got hurt. The local had no money in the treasury and could not help him, so he wrote to P. T. Fagan, President of District No. 5 U. M. W. of A., for help.

N. B. C. Strike Solid

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The N. B. C. strikers are still holding firm, although the strike is now in its ninth week.

Unemployment Council Formed

However, something happened that made us realize that Fagan helps his own. Here in Fayette City we organized an Unemployment Council last year.

Early Tuberculosis

COMRADE E. R. of Antonogon, Mich., writes: "Last November, through a sputum test and an x-ray of my chest, the x-ray showed a pin-size cavity in the upper lobe of the right lung.

Our Advice

IF YOUR sputum still contains tubercle bacilli, then it means that you still have a cavity in your lung and that, therefore, bed rest alone has not been successful in causing an arrest of the disease.

Fagan Aids Clubs

This gang then organized a club, which they called the "Good Fellowship Club."

Jim-Crow Rules At Mine

By a Worker Correspondent PURSLOW, W. Va.—The Negroes are in great danger here.

By a Worker Correspondent DENVER, Colo.—Am inclosing an article from the Denver Post issue of March 3, 1935 that should be of much interest to you and all the other Workers' and Farmers' organizations after you see what is behind this dastardly movement, that is to create another state out of the richest part of Wyoming and the western part of the state of South Dakota.

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Move to Form New State

YOUR HEALTH

Get Your Subs in on Time

THERE are less than fifteen days left in which you can get the year's subscription for HEALTH AND HYGIENE, magazine of the Medical Advisory Board, at the advance subscription rate of one dollar.

Loss of Fifteen Pounds or More

U. C. New York City.—We cannot diagnose your condition without having more information about your condition. A loss of fifteen pounds in weight is not due to stomach, gas or constipation. It is possible that all your symptoms are due to some intestinal or rectal trouble.

Early Tuberculosis

COMRADE E. R. of Antonogon, Mich., writes: "Last November, through a sputum test and an x-ray of my chest, the x-ray showed a pin-size cavity in the upper lobe of the right lung.

Our Advice

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Move to Form New State

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I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund.

NOTE Every Saturday we publish letters from mine, oil and smelter workers. We urge workers from these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

AFTER most any meeting around New York, as the audience drifts out on the sidewalks, it is sure to hear a voice, powerful as Gabriel's trumpet on the Judgment Day, shouting, "Buy the Liberator! Learn about the struggles of the Negro people! Study this question, comrades! This is the paper of Negro freedom! It's my paper and your paper, comrades. Five cents a copy, and worth a dollar! Buy the Liberator!"

Gabriel and his trumpet are an ancient myth, but Comrade Luther Williams, who shouts these slogans and sells 300 to 400 copies of the Liberator every week, is certainly alive today, and preparing for the new Day of proletarian judgment.

It may be a night of zero winds and ice and sleet. People muffle themselves deep in their overcoats and keep moving; it is torture to be still for a moment. But Comrade Williams, rugged as a big oak tree despite his 57 years of hard times and labor, is out there defying the gales and sounding his proletarian trumpet.

One is sure to find him waiting outside every important meeting held in New York; and at every other meeting he can cover. He is known to thousands of comrades, to whom he represents the virile and deathless spirit of the militant Negro worker.

### Theme for a Novelist

NO PROLETARIAN writer need ever lack for themes. They are all around him, in the bitter, courageous life of the workers. Here is Comrade Luther Williams, selling his papers, a Red literature colporteur. Back of him is a life as profound and dramatic as that of Tom Jones, or Jean Christophe, or Prince Mishkin, or any other hero of the great bourgeois fictions.

His parents were slaves in Eimer County, Virginia, the name of his father's owner being Allergy, and that of his mother's, Ohlids. Comrade Williams was born in "freedom," in Hartford, Conn., but left home when he was 16, to earn his own living.

At first he was a coachman for Elias F. Goodrich, who owned the street railways of Hartford. This was in the horse-car days. Then Comrade Williams had more of a taste of high life at Asbury Park and Long Branch, N. J., where he worked as a waiter, butler and house worker.

He emigrated to the middle west, where he worked as a cement finisher, and owned a barber-shop, and spent some years as a plasterer in Pittsburgh.

In 1921, he went to work in the mines, and was a miner for the next ten years, working at Cloverdale, Smithdale, and for the McKeesport Coal and Coke Company. He was active in the famous 1922 strike, when John L. Lewis sold out the unorganized fields in the rawest betrayal known to the coal industry.

Comrade Williams joined the National Miners Union when it appeared on the scene. He became interested in the Communist movement at the time of the murder of young Harry Simms, assassinated by company thugs in Harlan, Kentucky.

Comrade Williams was one of the pallbearers for the young Communist, and one of the guard of honor that accompanied the body back to the boy's home north. This was in 1931; and these events stirred the coal miner Williams to the soul. He joined the Communist Party, to carry on the work of Harry Simms.

### A Spirit That Can't Be Killed

IN NEW YORK he absorbed and studied all he could. In 1932 he was about ready to return to the coal fields when the business manager of the Liberator met him, and enlisted him to sell the paper.

Since that time he has done only this work, and has become the most successful subscription builder in the country.

The paper has had many of the usual financial difficulties which beset all the radical press. It was forced to suspend at various times, but Comrade Williams did not stop his work. He went out and sold thousands of back numbers. He made speeches at every meeting where the chairman would give him five or ten minutes to talk about the Liberator. He gathered subs; he agitated; he kept the idea of such a paper alive when nearly every one else seemed discouraged.

Out into the Ku Klux strongholds of Jersey and Long Island he went with his message. Nobody knows how he managed to eat, or pay his room rent, but there he was, and here he still is. Hard times can't kill this sort of spirit. Persecution only makes it more determined. All the Hearsts in the world, with all their millions, will fall like a bloated and boastful Goliath before the little stone in the sling of such Davids as Comrade Williams.

### The Voice of the Negro People

THE Liberator has suspended again, but its managers are campaigning to bring the paper out as a weekly by June 1st. Under the able editorship of Ben Davis, who was the only Negro attorney associated with the Scottsboro case, the paper had been leaping upward in popularity. Old Man Debt struck the paper a foul blow, and it had to suspend, but it would be criminal if it could not find support for a new beginning.

We need this paper. One tenth of America is Negro; and shall this tenth of the nation have no strong and militant voice? We cannot allow the pro-fascist, Uncle Tom group of Negro liberals to pretend to such a role. The Duboses and Whites and Schuylers of the N.A.A.C.P. are always more than willing to play ball with the lynchers; they surrender the Negro heritage of manhood for a mess of pottage every day.

No Luther Williams would ever devote his life to such an organization. Confront him with a toadying clown like George Schuyler and you get the contrast in manhood. The Negro race can never shake off its chains except through an alliance with the militant white working class. The Schuylers have been given a few crumbs from the master's table, and can afford to sneer and despise their own brothers, (this is the man who said, "What good would it do to free the Scottsboro boys? It would only mean a few more bootblacks and bus boys in the world.")

But traitors cannot hold back a great movement. The Negro people move forward slowly but surely. You cannot suppress a nation, not when in its ranks you find devoted, fearless intellectuals and workers like the lawyer Ben Davis, and the coal miner Luther Williams.

### LITTLE LEFTY



### Big-hearted!



### by del

Version from the play by Irene Paul



## WORLD of MUSIC

### Competition in Honor of Thaelmann

THE International Music Bureau, of which the Workers Music League is the U.S.A. Section, announces a competition in honor of the imprisoned leader of the German proletariat, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, in connection with the International Anti-Fascist Olympiad which will take place in the summer of 1935 at Strasbourg.

#### Conditions of the Competition:

- 1) The composition must demonstrate the idea of the struggle against Fascism. It must be on a high artistic level.
- 2) Compositions submitted to the competition may be in any musical form.
- 3) In choral works, composers have a free choice of text, provided that such a text complies with condition No. 1.
- 4) The competition is open to composers of all countries. Each of the national sections of the I.M.B. will organize competitions.
- 5) The best compositions which will be sent in prior to the final date of the contest will be performed during the Olympiad at Strasbourg.
- 6) For the best work offered there will be two prizes: (1) Six thousand rubles; (2) Four thousand rubles.
- 7) For non-Russian composers, the prizes will be changed to trips to the Soviet Union (exclusive of travel) and from the Soviet Border.
- 8) Compositions are to be submitted in sealed envelopes bearing only a slogan and with the name of the composer inside.
- 9) All manuscripts must reach the office of the Workers Music League, 799 Broadway, Room 531, New York City, not later than April 16th, 1935.

### MOVIES

#### All's for the Best

ONE MORE SPRING, adapted by Edwin Burke from the novel by Robert Nathan, directed by Henry King, with Warner Baxter, Janet Gaynor, Walter Woolf and Roger Imhof.

#### Reviewed by GEORGE FREED

IN this film Hollywood shows its hand in a manner similar to "Heroes for Sale." Prior to "Heroes for Sale," the crisis had been ignored as a subject for filmization. Warner Bros. figured, not implausibly, that a depression involving so many millions of people, would make a great human interest story. At the same time they were aware of the fact that such a topic contained dynamite unless it was safeguarded with the proper treatment (from their point of view). Accordingly, we were treated to a caricature of a Communist, echoing the lies of the Hearst press; a capitalist who loved his workers and introduced new inventions only if his workers didn't lose their jobs thereby. Finally while it portrayed some sentimentalized quasi-truths about the depression, it introduced the N.R.A. as the hero, the force that would bring happiness to everyone in the end.

In "One More Spring" practically the same method is employed. The bank president (played by Grant Mitchell, who also acted the part of the factory owner in "Heroes for Sale"), sheds tears of sympathy for his depositors who are about to lose their savings. He runs away into Central Park where he is befriended by Warner Baxter and Janet Gaynor, two babes in the woods, whose cheery optimism in the face of hunger restores courage to the noble banker. When the banker goes back, the government loans him money. With a new opera hat, he revisits his unemployed friends, living in the shack in Central Park and rewards them both. Meanwhile the government through another tricking down process has given work to the unemployed violinist.

One of the morals of the picture is that if you keep thinking long enough that everything will be all right in the Spring, the N.R.A. may catch up with you, just as it did in the last reel of the picture.

### San Francisco D. A. R. Surprise Red-Baiters In Hearst's Home Town

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Daughters of the American Revolution have surprised local red-baiters by coming out for the discussion of Communism in schools in William Randolph Hearst's home town.

## How Ruthenberg, Founder Of the I.L.D., Acted in Court

### First C. P. Secretary "Most Arrested Man in America"

Editor's note: Last week brought the eighth anniversary of the death on March 2, 1927, of C. E. Ruthenberg, first secretary of the Communist Party of the United States. The following article is an estimate of Comrade Ruthenberg's role as a leader and founder of the International Labor Defense, a frequent victim of the capitalist courts, and an outstanding example of how a political prisoner conducts himself in order to further the workers' movement.

By ANNA DAMON

(Acting National Secretary of the International Labor Defense)

DURING the long years of his activity in the labor movement, C. E. Ruthenberg was often spoken of as "the most arrested man in America."

Organizer, agitator, writer, speaker and outstanding leader, Ruthenberg was bound to come into conflict, time and again, with the police and the courts. Ready at all times to strike a blow for the advancement of the workers' cause, Ruthenberg found the employers ready to strike a blow in revenge.

Very clearly did Ruthenberg realize the function of the courts in the struggle of the workers and the employers. To the New York Court which sentenced him in 1920 to a term of five to ten years in Sing Sing Prison, for having been the outstanding leader of the Left Wing Conference of the Socialist Party, Ruthenberg declared:

"I realized from the beginning of this trial, as I have in any other trial that I have taken part in as defendant, that this court, and all the instruments of this court, are merely a part of that organization of force which we call the capitalist state. I accept this as a case of class justice, a case of the use of the organized force of the state in order to suppress the desires of those who today are suffering under the oppression of the present system."

Fought Against War

When, with the declaration of war in 1917, a tidal wave of cowardice swept the majority of the leaders of the Socialist Party into cringing acceptance of the slaughter, Ruthenberg stood out as a tower of strength in the struggle against the war. In



C. E. RUTHENBERG

mass meetings, in the columns of such newspapers as were open to him, with tongue and with pen, Ruthenberg fought against the draft, against the repressive war measures, against the whole imperialist holocaust. And before the tribunal of the capitalist court, he did not sterve from his working-class principles by the breadth of a hair. In July, 1917, he spoke as follows to the Cleveland Federal Court where he was a prisoner on trial:

"This is not a war for freedom. It is not a war for the liberties of mankind. It is a war to secure the investments and profits of the ruling class of this country. I am speaking to you as Karl Liebknecht spoke to the German nation, as he spoke in the Parliament of that country, when he denounced the war as a war of the ruling class and stated his unalterable opposition to that war."

### Faced Bosses' Courts in Spirit of Debs and Haymarket

During the larger part of Ruthenberg's life, the International Labor Defense had not yet been born. It was brought into being only two years before his death, and he had much to do with its organization, and with the forming of its policy of mass pressure and mass defense. But in all his conflicts with the law and the courts, Ruthenberg anticipated the policy of the I. L. D. of using even the capitalist's weapons of repression to further the cause of the workers, of utilizing the court as a tribunal to spread understanding.

In each of his many trials, Ruthenberg spoke over the heads of the judge and the court officials, beyond the courtroom walls, to the unseen jury of the exploited and the oppressed. In clear and simple language, he laid bare the workings of the capitalist system. He showed the role of the capitalist government and all its agencies.

Spoke for the Oppressed

Fearlessly he raised his voice in court, in the very stronghold of his persecutors—and through that voice were uttered the aims, the aspirations, the dreams and hopes of America's oppressed. Thus Ruthenberg continued the tradition of that long line of American martyrs brought before the courts of their oppressors—John Brown, Nat Turner, the Haymarket victims, Eugene V. Debs, and countless others.

"I have merely this to say for myself," Ruthenberg said at one of his many trials. "I have in the past held certain ideals for a reorganization of society on a new basis. I have in the past held certain ideals and gone to prison for them when they were connected with the late war. I have stood by those principles in which I firmly believe and I still stand for those principles irrespective of the result of this particular trial. I expect in the future as in the past to uphold and fight for those principles until the time comes for those principles to triumph and a new society is built in place of the present social organization."

"I will accept the sentence in that same spirit of defiance, realizing that I go to prison because of support of a great principle that will triumph in spite of all the courts, in spite of all the organizations of the capitalist class."

## Page from an Organizer's Note Book

By DON WEST

IT WAS in the Ripshin Valley section. We waited in a cropper's shack for night fall. Down behind Cowpen Ridge the sun smeared the clouds the color of sourwood sprouts in fall time. The sky broke up like a plowed field. A mellow wind whined up through the cedars.

Dusk came down softly like a great owl's wings smothering day. To be, the giant Negro cropper, got out his possum lantern.

The meeting place was a vacant share cropper's shack. No one had lived there for years. Down behind Cowpen it was completely hidden by trees and vines. A lantern hunk on a nail. It flickered across the walls. Shadows bobbed up and down. The old house smelled musty from long emptiness. Planks were nailed over the windows. Slats were fastened to the wall for seats. The hearth was covered with shot knocked down by bats and chimney swifts.

The Crab Orchard local of the Share Croppers Union was meeting. This local is young. New members are expected to-night. Precaution is always taken. Croppers tromped in. Solemn like a funeral. Tall raw-boned men. Gaunt dark-skinned women. Silently they came to the door, spoke to the "door keeper" and climbed up the steps. Long doubled barreled shot guns stood by the slab seats. Forty-five revolvers stuck from some of the belts. We have no illusions. Another raid by the land-lords Ku Klux will not find us unprepared.

THE meeting began. To be was chairman.

To be: "Comrades, our meeting must start. Gotta finish before too late. We's all gotta follow the plow with day-break."

First a report on new planting requirements. Only 18 thousand bales allowed to be sold in Ripshin County last year. Landlords got the certificates last year. They sold cotton tax free and croppers paid tax on their part. Most of the landlords kept the whole checks. They sold all the cotton. Landlord Jones claimed the checks of his croppers because he "gave advice" on planting. Sharecroppers got no sense. Landlord farm without landlord's advice!

To be: "House open for discussion."

Speak up, friends. Voice your opinion. Soon in the morning we must plow. Now's the time. Friendly night, black like our own kin."

Look at the big white school!

Louindy: "Comrades, I know a different community from Lige. We have no buses either. But poor white croppers have had schools, too. They have no bus. They walk through mud. Their windows are broke. Their conditions are bad too. We in the same fix, except we a little worse than they."

Jeams: "I'll just say a word, comrades. We must get the white croppers. Louindy's right. There is one lives near me. Wife came to borrow our wash pot this week. Said she couldn't buy one. She washed at our spring. Think I'll speak to her man about the union this week. May invite them to next meeting. Must have white croppers, but must be careful!"

Sin: "Comrades, I'm a new man to this. It's just been drinking it in. Didn't speak to say much. But I'm a-saying that I'm fer it. I'm an old man. Spent my life cropping. Hain't got nothing now. Wanted to ease up in my old age. But they hain't no use to want. I know the landlords. Allus settles by they figures. Better watch out. Keep your own figures. But they don't alius help. Member once my land-lord had me charged with two gallons of lasses. I never bought a gallon of lasses in my life! Yes, I know the life, friends. But I don't see how it could get worse than now. We got to build the union!"

### FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

THE Federal Grand Jury indictment of the nine major motion picture production and distribution companies on the charge of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust laws is becoming as huge a joke as the Insull case and the munitions investigation. None of the companies is taking the charges very seriously, confident that the Wall Street bankers who control the industry will secure an early exoneration. Besides, they have been asked to post a mere \$2,500 bond apiece, a nice indication of the way the trial is going.

And the accusers, who are they? According to the producers they are nothing but a bunch of disappointed independent exhibitors who couldn't stand being ground under by fair competition, and are now unsportingly bringing charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade, to get even.

We tried to give these little fellows an even break; they innocently aver, "but they just didn't have the brains to beat us at the game. Why must these small people always get caught under our heel and cause so much unnecessary trouble? We have films to make and sell, we can't be bothered with such nonsense trials that take up our time and money. Let's hope that our exoneration will put an end to the uninterrupted menace the independents are to the industry." This is the battle cry of the big producers.

The movie audiences have apparently been overlooked in all this business. They do not seem to matter any more. All they are expected to do is to pay the price of the battle at the box-office. The choice of films, the admission charges, etc., all this can be of no useful concern to them.

But the Legion of Decency movement showed how easily movie audiences could be organized against the box office. Here it was a matter of getting the inveterate movie fan back in church on the basis of a battle against indecency. Now the time is ripe for organizing movie audiences not against the burlesque of indecency, but against his admissions, against the blind book-keeping which prohibits movie-goers as well as small exhibitors from choosing the films they want to see at their neighborhood theatres, and finally against the pro-military and anti-labor films that are being vehemently encouraged by our representatives in Congress and by the Legion of Decency.

SEVERAL weeks ago as a result of continuous picketing, a small theatre owner at 11th Street and Avenue A, New York City, was compelled to cancel performances of the Italian Fascist film, "Map of Courage." Not only that, but a visiting delegation convinced the theatre manager that it would be profitable for him to play "Broken Shoes," the Soviet anti-fascist film instead; and he agreed to do so. It turned out that proper financial arrangements could not be made with the distributors and the film was not booked. The same thing happened in the Bronx not long afterwards when the fraudulent anti-Soviet, "Youth of Soviet Russia," produced in America by a fake company calling itself the Sov-Am Corp. was cancelled and although the theatre owner informed the delegation that he would try "Broken Shoes," here too, financial and other difficulties prevented the final arrangements for showing the picture.

From these two instances—and there have been others—it is easy to see how hundreds of small theatres in New York and elsewhere can be made to cancel bookings of anti-labor films like "Call to Arms," "Man of Courage," Hearst's "Devil Dogs of the Air," or "Page Miss Glory," and others, and, if we are persistent enough, induced to put on showings of Soviet and workers films.

So why not a systematic campaign to get our films into these theatres on a nation-wide scale? The many workers' clubs in the New York neighborhood centers, especially might profitably undertake some of these actions in behalf of workers' films. There are only about eight million people in New York City who have not yet seen even the very earliest of the Soviet films to come to America—"Potemkin" or "End of St. Petersburg." It is about time we made it possible for a great many more people than usually attend the performances at the Cameo and Adm Theatres, to see some of the Soviet films that stretch from "Potemkin" to "Chapayev." Let's keep a sharp eye on our neighborhood theatres so we can stop the bad pictures and get them to book some of the good ones.

Are you competing in the Daily Worker subscription contest? You can win Burt's cartoon book, "Buzzer" and "Revol" (or other prizes) by securing the equivalent of 5 yearly subs.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

### Health and the Crisis

Question: What truth is there to the statements in the capitalist press that the public health has grown better during the crisis? M. D.—Minneapolis.

Answer: The ballyhoo in the press is drummed up to deliberately conceal the fact that the health of the workers and their families has been seriously undermined by the crisis. Studies made by the Milbank Memorial Fund have revealed that the sickness rate among the families of the unemployed, was about 40 per cent greater than among families of employed workers.

Malnutrition, especially among school children, is on the increase. Some experts estimate that over 25 per cent of all school children are undernourished. The U. S. Children's Bureau pointed out recently that the 7,400,000 children under 16 years of age, who are on relief rolls are in serious danger. It said: "With the lowest amount of relief per family per month as low as \$8.23 in the state with the lowest average... it is obvious that the health and welfare of these children is in serious jeopardy."

The government hides such evils by general statements which claim that the death rate is decreasing. But the death rate does not adequately measure the actual growth of illness or the slackening of resistance to disease or the cumulative effects of the crisis which will be felt in the years to come. In this connection, Edgar Sydenstricker, the eminent public health authority, has criticized the idea that the fall in the death rate is an indication of better health conditions during the crisis.

### Soviet Broadcasts

Question: Is there any Soviet radio station which broadcasts regularly at times which are convenient for New York listeners?—G. H.

Answer: Yes, there is at least one which is suitable for New York owners of short-wave sets. This is the station at Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R., which broadcasts at 71 meters from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The program is an all-Russian one and includes music, collective farm and Red Army programs, as well as daily news events of the Soviet Union. Another station, the only one broadcasting frequent English programs, is at Moscow and has a wave length of 50 meters. Sunday afternoon and evening are the best times to listen to this station.

## Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

CHICAGO.—The varied forms which prosperity can take has been impressed upon George Jeffries, an unemployed worker who is on relief in this city.

Jeffries, his wife and family of five children occupy a two-room, sardine box flat in a slum area of Chicago. The relief pittance which Jeffries receives from the municipality has necessitated his wife's sleeping in one bed with the five children. One of the children, Donald, aged thirteen weeks, was strangled to death by his bed clothes.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—W.E.A.P.—Religion in the News
- W.O.R.—Sports Resume—Jack
- W.E.A.P.—Theater: Helen Marshel; Soprano; William L. Phelps, Narrator
- W.O.R.—Orgh Recital
- W.A.B.C.—Phon. Show Shop
- W.A.B.C.—Rory Reel; Concert; Orgh; Mixed Chorus; Soloist
- 8:15 W.O.R.—Winter Orch.
- W.E.A.P.—Variety Musicale
- 8:30 W.A.B.C.—Variety Musicale
- 9:00 W.E.A.P.—Rose Hampton, Contralto; Scrapy Lam-
- ber and Billy Hulpet, Songs; Shikret Orch.
- W.O.R.—Hilbilly Music
- W.E.A.P.—City Party with Job B. Kennedy; Black
- W.A.B.C.—Richard Bonelli, Baritone; Kostelansky Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 9:30 W.E.A.P.—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, with Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano
- W.O.R.—Chicago Symphony Orch. Dr. Frederick Brock, Conductor
- W.A.B.C.—Minneapolis Symphony Orch.; Eugene Arne Campbell, Feet, Ormandy, Conductor
- 10:30 W.E.A.P.—Cugat, Goodman and Murray Orch. (until 1:30 A.M.)
- W.E.A.P.—Lombardo Orch.
- W.A.B.C.—California Melodias
- 11:30 W.E.A.P.—Dance Music (to 1:30 A.M.)
- W.A.B.C.—Dance Music (to 1:30 A.M.)
- 11:30 W.A.B.C.—Dance Music (to 1:30 A.M.)

### Sunday, March 10

- 11:15 P.M.—W.E.A.P.—What Home Means to Me—Wm. Green, President American Federation of Labor
- 12:45 W.A.B.C.—From Cairo, Egypt; Music, Description of Street Scene
- 2:30 W.E.A.P.—Holiday, with Claudette Colbert
- 3:00 W.A.B.C.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony, Arturo Toscanini, Conductor; Schola Cantorum; Elisabeth Resberg, Soprano; Friedrich Scherr, Baritone
- 7:00 W.E.A.P.—Jack Benny, Comedian; Frank Parizer, Tenor; Bestor Orch.
- W.A.B.C.—Alexander Woolcott, Soloist; Teller; Armbruster Orch.
- 7:30 W.E.A.P.—Joe Penner, Comedian; Music
- W.A.B.C.—Tours Orch.; Frank Parizer, Tenor; Revislers Quartet; Pinkens Butera, Comedian; Wimmer, Master of Ceremonies
- 8:00 W.E.A.P.—Opera, The Bartered Bride, with Editha Fiedler, Soprano; Marko Angelio, Baritone
- W.A.B.C.—Eddie Cantor, Comedian
- W.E.A.P.—Symphony Orch. Reginald Stewart, Conductor; Nathan Milstein, Violin
- 9:00 W.A.B.C.—Symphony Orch. Victor Kolar, Conductor; Edward Johnson, Tenor

## MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN

By O. Tanin and E. Yohan Introduction by Karl Radek, who says:

"The present work is of great scientific and political value. . . . It uncovers the fuse which leads to the explosives in the Far East hidden in the cause of peace. . . . reveals concretely the roots of the military fascist movement in Japan, and the phases of its development; a crucial test to the reader with its ideology, organization and the place it occupies in the complex system of forces which determine the basic problems of Japanese imperialist policy."

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# Development to Fascism Made Clear in Long-Johnson Fight

### HUEY LONG SHOWS ROOSEVELT NEW DEAL A FAILURE—BUT THEN USES THE VERY SAME PROMISES HIMSELF TO SAVE CAPITALISM

"FASCIST and liar," shouts Huey Long to General Johnson.

"Liar and fascist," retorts the ex-N. R. A. bird-keeper to the Louisiana Kingfish.

They have both proved their case. They are both right.

The squabble between these rival groups of capitalist demagogues has given the American people a break. It has shown the ugly, fascist faces that lie behind the masks of the country's rulers and their hypocritical "opponents" in the same capitalist camp.

Long paints a picture of ruin and shows us that Roosevelt's New Deal has given Wall Street tremendous profits, with Wall Street marching to fascism over the growing starvation and misery of the people.

Johnson, spokesman for Roosevelt, has to admit that the New Deal has been a failure as a solution for

the crisis, and that the thought of fascist dictatorship is growing swiftly in the minds of the country's rulers.

Again these rival capitalist demagogues are both right.

For his own crooked purposes, Long paints an indisputable picture of the Wall Street grip on the country's wealth. In doing this, he is only using an argument made long ago by the Communist Party in its fight against the New Deal and the capitalist system which it supports.

Roosevelt has out-Hoovered Hoover, this demagogue long charges.

But he is trying with all his cunning to out-Roosevelt Roosevelt!

Like Coughlin, Roosevelt and the rest, he too is callously speculating with the misery of the American people, trading on their hunger and suffering so that

he can trap them into the shackles of fascist slavery.

With unscrupulous and reactionary ambition, he will try to succeed where Roosevelt and the New Deal have failed, in blinding the hungry American people to the only road that can lead them out of their plight, the road of Communism.

Knowing that Roosevelt's promises have become ashes in the mouths of the American people, this new demagogic leader tries to revive the Roosevelt promises as new bait, shined up and with a new wrapper. And he boasts that he is doing so.

Like Roosevelt and Coughlin, he will dangle all kinds of quakeries, "share our wealth," "every man a King." But he will not touch a single hair of the Wall Street rulers or the private property on which their robbery rests.

He is for the poor—but the millionaires and their

profits are still sacred to him. In his plan these capitalist millionaires will go right on robbing the poor, for that is the only way millionaires can remain millionaires.

As much as the Wall Street cliques that he shouts against, Long hates and fears Communism. He knows that Communism alone strikes at the real roots of the evils of capitalism—at private property and private profit.

Huey Long, like Johnson, Coughlin and Roosevelt, fights the program of the Communist Party for the abolition of Wall Street rule and the setting up of a Workers and Farmers Government, a government that will take the country's wealth out of the hands of Wall Street.

It is this which shows his promises to be only a new kind of bait to trick the American people into the dungeon of fascism.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1935

### Continue the Pressure!

BY a vote of 7 to 6, the House Committee on Labor yesterday voted the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, out of committee. It now goes before the House Rules Committee where it can come up to the House of Representatives for vote.

The mass pressure must not be permitted to stop now. On the contrary, the campaign for the enactment of genuine unemployment insurance must be greatly intensified. Immediately wires should be sent to the Rules Committee demanding that H. R. 2827 be reported out and placed before the House of Representatives for a vote.

Only one round in the fight for the Workers' Bill has ended. Bring the question of endorsement before every worker and every organization! Double the telegrams and resolutions addressed to every member of Congress from your state!

### Ohrbach Strikers Win!

THE settlement of the Ohrbach strike, after twelve weeks of a bitterly fought struggle, is a victory for the entire working class. The strikers' by their militant fight, wrung substantial gains from the Ohrbach management.

The Ohrbach strikers, led by the Office Workers Union, forced a settlement in which all strikers are to be taken back without any discrimination, with full freedom for union activity, and with substantially better working conditions and hours.

This victory was achieved in the face of over 600 arrests and a vicious anti-strike injunction which attempted to limit picketing to two persons.

The anti-picketing injunction was smashed, the strikebreaking police terror was overcome, by the solidarity and fighting policy of the thousands of New York workers who supported the Ohrbach strikers on mass picket lines, with finances, and with an effective boycott of the store.

The Ohrbach settlement will stimulate the building of the union, and will extend the organization of white collar workers.

Now, the Ohrbach strikers can go ahead and build and strengthen the union, and prepare for new gains in the future.

**HAIL THE VICTORY OF THE OHRBACH STRIKERS!**

### Strikers Win At Ohrbach's

(Continued from Page 1)

special elevator will be supplied to employees (this was requested because the employees lost time from lunch period, etc., waiting for the elevators used by customers). Extra help is to have the preference when regular jobs are open. A lavatory will be opened in the basement which employees can use. The management will take up the installation of other lavatories in the near future.

**Charges To Be Withdrawn**

All charges against the strikers will be withdrawn and Mr. Ohrbach's attorney will personally urge the dismissal of all cases when they come up in court.

The service department, including the Negro elevator operators will have representation on the Junior Executive Board.

Nathan Ohrbach, president of the store, made a statement in Thursday's conference. "I am not going to stop unionization. I don't want to."

Another demand of the strikers, which was granted shortly after the

### How To Test Them

NEW messiahs have sprung up all over the country—Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Floyd Olson, Upton Sinclair, Dr. Charles Townsend, and a host of lesser lights. And, of course, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

They promise everything from the "Co-operative Commonwealth" of Olson to the "Share the Wealth" of Long and the "Social Security" of Roosevelt.

Before any worker accepts any of the glib promises of these gentlemen, let him ask himself these questions:

Does this new messiah speak for my CLASS—the working class?

Does he fight for the civil rights of the workers and does he denounce those who attack these rights?

Does he declare specifically for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions?

Does he fight for the right to organize, strike and picket?

Does he fight for increased relief for the unemployed and for genuine unemployment insurance?

Does he fight for equal rights for the Negro masses?

Do his honeyed words match up with his deeds? What is his record?

Workers can be fooled only when they depart from the solid ground of these tests. Don't YOU be fooled, fellow-worker. Put every demagogue to this test.

### Answer Czar Berry!

"ONE of the most sweeping anti-labor injunctions ever issued in America."

That is how Heywood Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild, termed the injunction issued by Major Leon Berry, vice-chancellor of the Chancery of New Jersey, against the Newark Ledger strikers on Thursday night.

Brown is correct. Every other writ in this land of government by injunction simply pales by comparison.

The ukase issued by Czar Berry outlaws picketing, distributing of leaflets, or speaking to advertisers or prospective buyers of the Ledger. Worse than that, it forbids the strikers from occupying their own strike headquarters and from broadcasts "by the use of loudspeaking or other sound devices or radio."

Clearly this is an attack not only on the Guild but on the entire labor movement of New Jersey and the United States. As such this threat must be answered.

The whole labor movement, particularly the New Jersey workers, must support the Ledger strikers in their move to smash the injunction and win their strike.

The Daily Worker urges all its readers to support this fight to the utmost. The cause of the Ledger strikers is the cause of all labor.

### Mayor Dodges Ohrbach Group

(Continued from Page 1)

crowded with appointments. Awfully sorry."

The Mayor had already indicated his attitude on Wednesday when questioned by a reporter about the beatings in court. "Will you press for an investigation?" he was asked.

The Mayor shook his head in the affirmative. "At Police Headquarters the delegation got little satisfaction from Commissioner Fowler. He promised an 'investigation' and pledged that he would hear 'both sides.'"

At the headquarters of the Office Workers Union, 506 Sixth Avenue, Gertrude Lane, the union's secretary, promised to continue the fight for the removal of both magistrates and Commissioner Fowler.

After the meeting at Police Headquarters, Fowler called the local office of International Labor Defense and requested that all those who were in Night Court last Saturday night and early Sunday morning and witnessed the attack appear to testify on Tuesday morning at 138 West Thirtieth Street.

## Party Life

### Traction Unit Reports "Red Scare" Is Broken Unit Shows Progress

AT A RECENT shop conference held in New York, the following report was made by a member of a traction unit:

"I represent a traction unit in Section Four. This shop is composed of about 1,000 workers. These workers have a very difficult time because in our shop we have a large number of stool pigeons, bees and would-be bosses to deal with. Also in that shop we have a strong religious and racial prejudice. The shop consists predominantly of Irish workers and the religious question is important. Also there is a strong 'red scare' throughout the system.

"Our shop unit consists of members, 75 per cent of whom are shop men, and the others from the concentration unit. When we started to build the union in the shop, we were able to recruit only two members to the unit at that time, June of last year.

"The growth of our union was rather slow at first. We made a few contacts inside the shop and from these contacts we formed a leading committee to take care of the work

"LITTLE by little we drew in these workers. We overcame the scares and fought down the religious and racial prejudices by pointing out to the workers that they can never expect to succeed as long as they feel that way. We brought the Irish and Italian workers together and they learned for themselves. We also brought the Negro question up at our leading committee. The first time we brought it up it did not come out so very well. All the porters in the system are Negroes. The leading committee felt that if we take up the fight for the Negroes they will come into the shops and take our jobs away from us. We pointed out what was wrong with this viewpoint. Finally we succeeded so far that the members of the leading committee, though not Party members, have taken up the fight for the Negroes.

"The street unit has been helping us so far in combating the red scare and in building the union. Lately, the organization of the union has been pepped up quite a bit. We grew slowly to the strength where we thought we could come out openly and we have set a program for ourselves to be the first shop in the system to do so. We have a so-called Brotherhood in the shop which is a company union. At the meeting of this Brotherhood in the first week of December, we decided we would bring up the question of a delegate from the shop to the Employment Council. We succeeded in this.

"THIS gave a spur to bringing out the Transport Workers Union openly. This we did at the first meeting in January. We set a program for that meeting and carried it out. We disaffiliated ourselves as a local with the Brotherhood and affiliated with the Transport Workers Union. We passed a vote of non-confidence in our 'misrepresentatives' to the Brotherhood. One worker made a speech for affiliation with the Transport Workers Union. It was taken up unanimously. We also invited the delegates to get off the platform and join the Transport Workers Union. This, of course, they refused to do.

"Following this we took the first step in establishing our local of the Transport Workers Union. To this first meeting we invited 75 workers thinking that this first step should be more of a feeler. Of these 75 workers, 50 attended the meeting. At the following meeting, a week later, we called all the organized men. Of the 300 or so in the shop, 200 attended the meeting. We were able to present the union to the workers.

"This meeting was followed by another one to which we invited every worker in the shop. This meeting did not turn out so well, because the company called a meeting at the same time and took some of the workers away. However, the majority of those present were new men and 58 joined the union at that meeting.

"In regard to the work of the nucleus we have had distributions of the Daily Worker steadily. Inside the shop, our work has been cramped by the stool pigeons who always follow us around. Around myself in my own department, I have been able to build a small following, and though I have not been able to get any members into the Party, I have been able to break down the red scare and have explained Communism to the men. A few of the workers have gone so far as to ask me to have a Communist speaker talk to them before the shop.

### LETTING HIM HAVE IT!

by Burck



## Letters From Our Readers

**Coughlin Silent in Fight for High Pay**  
Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:  
The connection between Hearst and Father Coughlin is stronger than is imagined. Four unemployed workers in my neighborhood wrote to the priest asking him to urge his listeners to write to their senators to demand the "prevailing wage," inasmuch as he vowed himself in favor of the McCarran Amendment.

In his address last Sunday, Coughlin fussed and fumed at the reactionary senators and called them pagans. BUT—he did NOT ask his listeners to demand the prevailing wage because his boss, Hearst, wants the starvation wage. Hearst wrote lauding articles about the priest as far back as 1932.

S. W.

**Scrapes Money for "Daily" Out of Meagre Pay**  
Kawkawlin, Mich.

Comrade Editor:  
Enclosed find \$5.50 to renew my subscription to the Daily Worker. I used to get the "Daily" every Saturday only, but I scrapped up enough money to get the paper every day.

I am working for 20c an hour and get paid every five or six weeks, or when the boss thinks about it.

Times are getting worse right along out here. Everything you buy is going up, and wages staying behind. Work is scarce around here, too. Yet the farmers can't sell anything hardly.

S.

**Stalin-Wells Interview Available in Pamphlet**  
Vancouver, B. C.

Comrade Editor:  
In the opinion of the vanguard workers and class-conscious intellectuals of this city and province, your Daily Worker is by far the finest daily publication on world events and the class struggle in the English language. Members of the Australian Communist Party arrive in this port from time to time and are eager to obtain what issues are available.

Now may I offer a suggestion. The historic Stalin-Wells conversation in Moscow last summer, printed in your columns a few months ago, should receive a wide circulation in pamphlet form. If this has not already been done.

Mr. Wells, a typical representative of the intelligentsia of capitalism, in his confused and foolish questions and statements to the master dialectician, Stalin, portrays the hopelessness of the rotten anarchy he represents in contrast to the mighty onward and upward sweep of socialism. We have had this enlightening dialogue published here in pamphlet form and circulated among doctors, dentists, lawyers, office workers, merchants, workers and farmers, and there are few intelligent people who fail to be effectively impressed.

Greetings and congratulations to the staff of the Daily Worker.

T. H.

NOTE: The interview referred to has already been published by the Workers Library Publishers in a pamphlet called "Marxism vs. Liberalism: an Interview Between H. G. Wells and Joseph Stalin." It can be bought in any Workers' Bookshop for two cents.

**Uses Olgin Article to Fight Trotskyism**  
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:  
Comrade Olgin's recent article on "Trotsky's Word—How Much Is It Worth?" in the March 2nd Daily Worker, is of a nature that should be repeated time and time again.

This type of attack on the counter-revolutionists is the sort that can be used by all of us who have occasion to engage in arguments against the Trotskyites.

It is necessary, of course, to attack the "ideology" of the counter-revolutionists with theory, to expose the bankruptcy of Trotskyism in the light of clear Marxist thought. But it is equally important, sometimes even more so, to smash the vicious theories of the Trotskyites with facts, statements from their own unprincipled mouths. Facts, hard, irrefutable facts, contain enough to blast these liars into the gutters where they belong.

We must not forget, at the same time, that the best guarantee for the defeat of the Trotskyites is mass activity. Thus we can show clearly the difference between our militant Party and their clique of disrupters. Thus we can expose them to the masses and drive them openly into the arms of the counter-revolutionary Hearsts, Don Levines, white guards and the company where they belong.

B. I.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### China Red Army Victories Running Dogs' Plight Tokio Comments

EVERY friend of China must feel unbounded joy at the heroism, the breathtaking resourcefulness and invincibility of the Red Army of Soviet China. Surrounded for five years by a ring of steel in Kiangsi, they defeated Chiang Kai-shek's herculean efforts to crush them. They made an epic march of over 800 miles westward to join forces with the Red Army of Szechuan along the line of march they defeated every army that crossed their path.

Now, the latest news tells us of the crushing blow inflicted on the Kuomintang armies in Kweichow. The Kuomintang generals fled from the field, their armies retreating in utter confusion. The Red Army is now establishing itself around Tsungyi, in North Kweichow, and is spreading into Szechuan, preparing to join forces in the North of that Province.

The Red Army under the command of our Comrade Ho Lung is about to join forces with the Red Army commanded by Comrade Mao Tse Tung in a mighty concentrated revolutionary army. These great Red Armies of China are now in a position to inflict even greater defeats on the running dogs of the imperialists in China.

These victories of the toiling masses of China which every worker will hail with the greatest enthusiasm should urge us to greater efforts to support our Chinese brothers in their battle for freedom. Fight against all efforts of the Roosevelt regime to rush financial and military aid to the harassed enslavers of the Chinese people. Show your solidarity with the Chinese people on every occasion!

### JAPANESE imperialism, more than a month ago, foresaw the oncoming advance of the Red Army in China, and a growing menace to the rule of Chiang Kai-shek. It was for this reason they offered Chiang Kai-shek financial aid as well as military support against the Red Army—which the Nanking butcher accepted in return for handing over the domination of China to the imperialists of Tokio. Later Washington and London stepped in, offering their joint financial assistance, in an effort to keep Japan from grabbing all of the spoils. Now the bandit powers are fighting like dogs over the carcass of the decaying Nanking regime.

THE Osaka Mainichi, writing of the failure of Chiang Kai-shek to crush the Red Army in Kiangsi Province, states:

"The red forces are now rapidly moving into Szechuan Province, via Luchow along the Ming River, heading for Chengtu (capital of Szechuan). On the bandit hand, the red troops along the Hunan-Szechuan border under Ho Lung and Hsu Ku, numbering about 40,000, are threatening to advance northward to attack Wanhien (on the Yangtze River, gateway to Szechuan).

"The reds commanded by Hsu Hoehuan in the Northern part of Szechuan Province, numbering 100,000, are advancing southern to join Chia Lung, and cut off communications on the Yangtze. Thus Szechuan Province is now hemmed in by about 250,000 reds from three directions. The central government forces in Szechuan Province are worn out by the campaigns of many years, and little is expected of them. The whole of Szechuan Province with a population of 70,000,000 is now in danger of being painted red."

This formidable Red Army, the vanguard of the Chinese revolution, is now entrenching itself also in the important province of Szechuan, with the remnants of the Kuomintang troops fleeing out of their path to Kweichow, the capital of the province.

Chiang Kai-shek, at the same time, is frantically gathering forces in other parts of the country, for shipment to Szechuan. In this venture he is already having the assistance of the Japanese steamship company, Nishin Kisen Kaisha, which is transporting his troops up the Yangtze River.

But this will not avail him. For six years he had their help in Kiangsi. For six years he built his fortifications, massed his troops under Seckit. With American military assistance he concentrated hundreds of bombing planes. Yet the Red Army held him back and finally succeeded in massing all of its forces for a mighty blow in Szechuan-Kweichow. Chiang Kai-shek's position is immeasurably weaker, the Red Army's mightily stronger.

## Required Reading for Every Worker

### AFTER TWO YEARS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL"

**WHAT THE WORKERS GOT:** Factory payrolls DROPPED 46 per cent below the 1928 level. Real wages DECLINED 3 per cent to 5 per cent from 1933 to 1935. Living costs MOUNTED 14 per cent; food prices ROSE 35 per cent. Number on relief rolls INCREASED by 4,900,000 in one year. Increase in trade union membership LIMITED to 1,500,000 by N.R.A. Sixty strikers murdered, hundreds jailed since N.R.A. began.

**WHAT THE BOSSES GOT:** Dividend payments INCREASED 50 per cent above the 1928 level. Profits INCREASED 100 per cent to 400 per cent from 1932-34. Million-dollar incomes MORE THAN DOUBLED between 1932 and 1935. Military and Naval budget highest in "peace time" history, over \$2,500,000,000 in two years. N.R.A. INCREASED company-union membership by 1,500,000. Bankers and employers who violated the N.R.A. have gone scott free.