

MASS IN PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-LABOR BILLS IN GARDEN TOMORROW NIGHT!

A thunderous protest against the 24 anti-labor, "sedition" and anti-alien bills now pending in Congress will be heard when thousands of New Yorkers fill Madison Square Garden, 50th Street and Eighth Avenue, tomorrow night.

The workers at this mighty demonstration will serve notice on America's pro-fascist forces that they will resist to the last ditch any effort to rob them of their rights.

Bills in Congress include one that would rob workers of the right to strike, another that would prevent agitation against imperialist war, and still another that would deport foreign-born workers who advocate workers' and farmers' government.

The Madison Square Garden rally is being sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Speakers will include Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of the New York Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Vito Marcantonio, U. S. Congressman from New York City; Paul J. Kvale, U. S. Congressman from Minnesota; Mary Van Kleeck, national chairman, Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance; Elmer Carter, editor of "Opportunity"; Clarence Irwin, president of the Sixth District;

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America; Prof. George S. Counts, of Teachers College; Rabbi Eduard L. Israel of Baltimore; Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism.

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SCOTTSBORO VICTORY!

Soviet Peace Policy Balks Hitler War Aim, Says Pravda

BRITAIN MADE TO SEE U.S.S.R. PEACE ROLE

World Press Forced To Cite Nazi Menace to Europe

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 1 (By Cable).—The Soviet Union is satisfied with the progress and outcome of the talks with the representatives of the British government as having led to very important consequences, the leading newspaper of the Communist Party, Pravda, declared today, reviewing the results of the Anglo-Soviet conversations here in a trenchantly worded editorial.

"During his personal conferences with the leaders of the U. S. S. R. and in his conversation with Stalin," Pravda observes, "Eden had an opportunity of establishing how firm and unwavering is the striving of the Soviet Government for the maintenance of peace, also how consistently the U. S. S. R. is adhering to this basic line of its foreign policy. The British government is now in a position to make a general appraisal of the situation in Europe, founded upon the personal observations of its ministers in Berlin and Moscow."

Hitler Shows Hatred

"From Hitler's own mouth it had the opportunity of ascertaining what are the actual external political aims of present Germany. So far as we know from reports in the foreign press," Pravda ironically remarks, "the German Reich-Chancellor had time to cure himself of his horse-neck so well as to be in a position to make a speech lasting many hours filled with hatred against the U. S. S. R. He scared the British ministers with the Bolshevik danger, clearly desiring to present himself to their eyes as a disinterested knight of civilization. This was the essence of Germany's political maneuver during the Berlin talks."

"German fascism pursued a definite aim," continues Pravda. "To conceal its gigantic armaments and to open an imperialist program of revenge for the 1918 defeat by phrases about the struggle against Bolshevism." Germany, which is

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500 More Join Subway Strike

Complete tie-up of all construction work on the city-owned independent subway was affected yesterday when 500 workers of fourteen different unions of the Queens job walked out on strike in sympathy with the striking members of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., business agent, announced.

The total number of workers on strike was brought up to 2,200 by the walkout of the Queens men.

Eight of 15 Sacramento Defendants Convicted

Jury Is Out 66 Hours; Workers Framed for Strike Activity

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 1.—A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury today against eight of the 14 labor or miners tried here on trumped-up charges of violating the notorious criminal syndicalism law. Most of the defendants had been active in agricultural strikes.

The jury was out for 66 hours. The verdict of guilty against eight of the defendants was returned on the single charge of "conspiracy to overthrow the government."

Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney, who led the defense, filed notice that he will ask for a new trial.

Those convicted were Pat Chambers, Martin Wilson, Nora Conklin, Caroline Decker, Albert Hougherty, Jack Crane, Lorine Norman and the lone Trotskyist defendant, Norman Mini, whose stool-pigeon statement to the prosecutor resulted in the arrest of several of the defendants, and was used in the trial. Mini and Norman were recommended for probation.

The reactionary decision is expected to act as a signal for a renewed campaign to rush through criminal syndicalism laws in other states, and must serve to put the whole working class on guard. Protests should be rushed at once to Judge Dal M. Lemmon, presiding

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Uneda Parley Kept Secret

Negotiations between attorneys of the National Biscuit Company and representatives of the striking employees, in progress since last Wednesday, are still kept strictly secret, strikers declared yesterday.

William Galvin, president of the Inside Bakery Workers' Federal Union, is apparently the only one of the union members to know anything of the conferences. When asked by the Daily Worker's representative yesterday if there are any indications, or what the chief obstacles to a settlement are he declared, "There is no statement of any kind." Members of the strike committee have likewise declared that they are kept in the dark on the negotiations.

Judging from the statements of State Senator Thomas Sheridan who argued the case for the union in the injunction hearing last Wednesday, the chief obstacle is the insistence on the part of the company that it must retain the scabs in the plant. This is seen as a plan by the company to organize a group of union-breakers and lay the basis for a company union in the plant.

Coal Miners Show Anger at 'Truce'

Workers Cry 'No!' When Fagan Urges Them Back to Work

By Carl Reeve (Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., April 1.—Thousands of coal miners voiced their opposition here today to the agreement signed by the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America Patrick Fagan, district president, was unable to deliver a connected speech because of the boos and catcalls of the miners. When Fagan, after vainly trying to make a speech for more than half an hour said, "I urge you to return to work tomorrow morning under the truce," there was a mighty "NO" from the audience.

Fagan used every trick to win the sympathy of the miners, but in vain. He and all other speakers steered clear of a discussion of the agreement. The miners are all obviously bitterly against the continuation of the present agreement.

Denounces Rank and File
Fagan denounced the leaflet of the rank and file which called for a strike April 1 and for no return to work until a referendum of the miners approves a satisfactory agreement, and heaped abuse upon the rank and file leaders past and present. He attacked "the Borovitchs and Minerichs and all the damned fishes," but after he made this statement he was unable to get order for five minutes because of the angry protestations of the miners.

Fagan did not dare take up any of the provisions contained in the rank and file leaflet. Thomas A. Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and secretary of the U. M. W. of A., made a long-winded speech that came as an anti-climax and was listened to by few.

Fagan called the miners who interrupted "snakes, rats, skunks and yellow dogs." He pleaded for free speech, but the miners who had demanded the floor for a rank and file speaker and were rejected, shouted, "If you want to hear all sides, why don't you give us the platform?"

Pointed Questions
Toward the end of the meeting, Scotty O'Hara walked up to the platform and demanded the floor for questions, although the chairman had previously stated, "This is not a meeting for questions but a meeting for you to hear the message of your officials."

The chairman was forced to grant O'Hara the floor. O'Hara, president of the Renton Local Union of U. M. W. A. and a leader of the rank and file asked, "Is there any provision in the truce to prevent coal companies from piling up reserve coal before June 16 when the truce expires? How is it that under Fagan's leadership active miners are black-

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Garden Rally To Hit Tyranny

Attacks Against Foreign-Born to be Protested Wednesday Night

Concentration camps for foreign-born workers, the latest move taken by the State of Colorado in its anti-labor drive, is revealed in a statement by the American League Against War and Fascism which urges the greatest possible mobilization of workers in Madison Square Garden, tomorrow night to protest against an alien and sedition legislation now pending before Congress and forty odd state legislatures.

Threatening to call out the National Guard to patrol the borders of Colorado if the federal authorities did not prevent the migration of Mexicans to that state, Governor Johnson of Colorado accepted a plan presented by Adjutant General Neil W. Kimball to round up aliens in camps and then deport them, a communication to the American League declared.

Although worded so that it appears to be aimed only at Mexican workers, it can be used against all foreign-born workers. It is indicative of scores of bills and actions being considered in more than twenty states, said the American League.

It is against actions and legislation of this type that the American League Against War and Fascism and the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a mass protest meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow.

Jury Frees Negro Held for 'Looting' in Harlem

Joseph Moore, one of the Negro workers indicted by the Grand Jury in connection with the March 19 outbreak in Harlem, was acquitted yesterday in General Sessions Court. Judge Koenig, presiding, directed the verdict of acquittal after International Labor Defense attorneys had riddled the framed-up case against the worker.

Moore was indicted on a charge of "burglary and looting"

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U. S. HIGH COURT REVERSES DEATH VERDICT; UPHOLDS I. L. D. IN FIGHT FOR NEGRO JURORS

Magnificent Victory On Scottsboro Won By Mass Movement

Statement of Central Committee, C. P. U.S.A.

Announcement of the Supreme Court decision on the Scottsboro Case, upholding the defense on every point, is a magnificent victory for the nine boys; and for the whole movement for Negro Liberation.

It is a smashing confirmation of the correctness of the defense policy, conducted from the beginning by the I. L. D., on the proposals of the Communist Party and with its full support, of the broadest mass movement, combined with the most expert legal defense.

The identical decision in the cases of both Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, once and for all disposes of the malicious slanders broadcast against the defense by Samuel Leibowitz and his associates of the "American Scottsboro Committee," who unsuccessfully tried to drive out the I. L. D. and the Communists, and failing that, to split the defense.

Every conscious worker who realizes that the Communist Party made possible this victory, will increase his support to this Party; thousands more must now understand that their place is in the ranks of the Communist Party.

Recent events in Harlem, demonstrating that the Negro masses will not forever remain passive under Jim-crowism, starvation, and special oppression, also played a part in bringing victory at this moment.

Let this victory be followed up at once!
Demand the immediate, unconditional release of the boys!
Build the solid united front of Negro and white against every injustice!
Organize now to take up and fight every case of discrimination against Negroes!
Build the International Labor Defense!

For the Central Committee, C. P. U.S.A.
EARL BROWDER, General Secretary
JAMES W. FORD

I.L.D. Hails Triumph

By ANNA DAMON
Acting National Secretary of I. L. D.

The complete victory won from the United States Supreme Court in the appeals of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, is another triumphant proof of the might of mass pressure and mass protest. Without the untiring world-wide mass campaign organized and led by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party during the four years of the Scottsboro case, this victory would have been impossible.

The most significant aspect of this victory is not alone the reversing of the death sentences against the innocent Negro boys, but the fact that for the first time in its history, the United States Supreme Court was forced to make an unequivocal, clear statement on the illegality of barring Negroes from jury service in the South!

For four years the International Labor Defense has battled this point. The I. L. D. knew that to prove the innocence of the nine Scottsboro boys was not enough to save them. In its fight it tore open the whole frame-up lynch system of Southern boss rule, exposed the unconstitutional, systematic exclusion of Negro people from jury

(Continued on Page 2)

Four-Year World Protest Led by International Labor Defense Forces High Court To Admit That Negro Boys Were Persecuted—Opinion for Norris and Patterson Makes History in Fight for Negro Rights in Black Belt

Four years of unceasing pounding of world protest by millions of workers, Negro and white, all over the world roused by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, yesterday found its mark as the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision wiped out the death sentences hanging over Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson, condemned Scottsboro boys, by throwing the conviction out of court, and paved the way for the liberation of all the rest of the youths.

The verdict was based on the fact that the International Labor Defense gave indisputable proof that the Southern courts had systematically deprived Negroes of their rights to serve as jurors, and that Negroes had been fraudulently kept off the Scottsboro juries.

The decision, a tremendous victory in the struggle for Negro rights, is seen as directly connected with the recent mass outbreak in Harlem against Jim-crow oppression and hunger, and the rising struggles of the Negro and white sharecroppers and tenant farmers in Arkansas and Alabama.

Decision Follows Appeal
The decision was handed down on the basis of the appeal carried for the second time into the Supreme Court by the International Labor Defense through its attorneys, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Walter H. Pollak.

Following its overwhelming victory in the court, the International Labor Defense will take immediate steps to win the unconditional and safe liberation of all the boys, the International Labor Defense announced through its executive secretary, Anna Damon.

In view of the denial of constitutional rights in the previous trials, the Supreme Court ordered that "the judgment must be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion."

This left it up to Alabama to decide whether to attempt to try the defendants again or set them free.

Will Affect Other Cases
The decision yesterday set aside the convictions of Norris and Patterson, who were re-tried after the Supreme Court set aside their first conviction. The five other boys are still awaiting their second trial. But attorneys declared that they cannot be tried again on the present indictments since all the boys were originally named in the bills handed down by the Grand Jury, which has now been impeached by the Su-

preme Court decision. The present ruling, attorneys stated, will therefore apply to them.

The Court's decision, read by Chief Justice Hughes, stated that the evidence overwhelmingly proved the charge made by the I.L.D. that Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Alabama. It found that there were many Negroes qualified to serve as jurors who were never called.

This is the second time that the I.L.D. has carried the fight to the Supreme Court, the court having reversed the death verdicts of seven of the nine boys in the first appeal, after which Norris and Patterson were convicted and sentenced again in a second trial.

Forgery Found
In his decision, Chief Justice Hughes found that there had been forgery of names on the Grand Jury rolls to make it appear as if Negroes had been called. The court decision raps the Alabama Supreme Court for not having noticed this and for having refused to quash the indictments on these grounds

Fight Against Imperialist War and Rally to Defense of Soviet Peace Policy

AN EDITORIAL

IT WAS not willingly that the representative of British imperialism, in the face of world opinion, agreed to support the Soviet Union's peace efforts. Powerful forces were at work beyond the control of the British conservatives.

The results thus far arrived at, distinct victories for the Soviet Union, for its power as a world factor for peace; in a world ready to be plunged into a new, criminal imperialist war, must be seen in their true light.

Decaying German capitalism, faced with a catastrophic crisis and a rising upsurge of the German masses, tries to organize the war front against the Soviet Union. The Nazis have turned Germany into an armed camp in a desperate effort to gain new territory, to dominate Europe, to seize colonies, and especially to carve up the Soviet Ukraine.

The Nazis, in their swift drive for war, strive to gain allies, having already lined up Japan and Poland. Their main aim recently was to get the support of British imperialism, correctly speculating on the rabid hatred of the British conservatives for the Soviet Union.

But in trying to ignite the world in order to change the map of the world in the interest of German fascism, the Fascists come into conflict with imperialist powers like France and Britain, who are afraid of the consequences of such a war as the Nazis imminently desire.

After their conversations and dealings with Hitler, when Hitler threatened despite the immediate interests of the other European capitalist powers, to plunge the world into war, the British Government, represented by Capt. Anthony Eden, were forced to listen to the Soviet's peace proposals.

These facts, which the British diplomat was forced to recognize, had a still deeper impression on the British masses and the exploited peoples throughout the world. It is these masses, primarily, which British imperialism fears. As the huge unemployment demonstrations and the by-elections show, the British toilers are moving against the conservatives, against their war preparations and fascist-like measures, and, together with the op-

pressed masses in the colonies, are making it more and more difficult for the British slaveholders to throw their lot with the war plans of Hitler. The British capitalists fear that the conflagration Hitler seeks to ignite would not stop at the borders of the British empire.

Hitler's rabid insistence on a war of destruction, of plunder, of degenerate capitalism and Fascism against the Workers' Fatherland, stands out before all the world in contrast to the peaceful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union and the hatred of war and exploitation emphasized in every step of the U.S.S.R.

The Litvinoff-Eden conversations reached very important conclusions so far as the Soviet Union's peace policy is concerned. But these gains of the

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Scottsboro Victory Edition of "Daily" Monday at 9:30 p.m.

A special Scottsboro Victory edition of the Daily Worker will come off the press Monday night, a short time after the regular edition is run off.

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222 Varick St., N.Y.C.
- SECTION 2
340 W. 34th St., N.Y.C.
- SECTION 3
228 19th Ave., N.Y.C.
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415 Lenox Ave., N.Y.C.
- SECTION 5
609 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
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THIRTEEN STATES REDUCE RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS FOR APRIL

All Aid Ended For 6,000,000 In Missouri

Lynn Project Strikers Win Big Victory Against Slash

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 1.—All relief for 600,000 destitute persons in Missouri ended today as the F. E. R. A. shut off relief allotments following the refusal of the State to meet its allotted share of the relief burden.

Governor Guy B. Park said that he had "no doubt" that the State Legislature would provide the necessary \$500,000 "within a week." During the interval, all relief has been withdrawn.

Admitting that surplus foods "would be far from adequate to meet the problem," State Relief Administrator Crossley released food products. Most of these consist of food for chickens and cattle owned by some of the destitute rural population.

Thirteen States yesterday reported sharp reductions in the amount of relief money appropriated for April and in most cases sweeping cuts in the number of families on the relief rolls as well.

Illinois, with approximately one-fifth of its population entirely dependent upon public relief, pared its relief expenditures by approximately \$1,000,000 in estimates for April, as compared with March, when \$13,282,196 was spent. Ohio, with its growing relief population and graft-ridden relief apparatus sliced \$617,585 from its last month's relief appropriation.

Delaware cut 1,500 families off relief in the last month; cuts and the numbers on relief in Texas were cut last month and further reductions were planned for April, officials said.

Although the end of the citrus fruit season and the tourist trade bring with it the assurance of rising destitution, Florida went ahead with plans for reducing aid to its destitute jobless.

South Carolina cut its March relief allotment from \$1,113,200 in February to \$907,550 in March, and relief heads announced that further slashes were being prepared for April. Georgia pared its relief bill to 1,264 families last month. Similar reports came from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Nebraska and Indiana.

LYNN, Mass., April 1.—Two hundred and fifty relief workers who were laid off at the Pine Grove Cemetery project last week will begin work tomorrow with full opportunity to make up lost time after the E. R. A. Workers' Protective Union had won a signal victory for the relief department.

The union won direct relief during the terms of layoff. During the demonstrations and mass meetings which culminated in the workers' victory, 106 relief workers joined the union.

In celebration of the victory, the E. R. A. Workers' Protective Union is planning a mass meeting in conjunction with six locals of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, at which Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will be invited to speak.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—A conference on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, has been called for April 7 at 2:30 p. m. in the Jefferson County Court House here. The following workers signed the call to the conference: H. T. Hoehning, Fidelity Lodge 7, International Association of Machinists; W. M. Brown, Local 167, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; P. D. Hardwick, secretary of Local 67, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes; Joe Howard, Lodge 23, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; C. D. Smith, president, Relief Workers' League of Tarrant City; Joe Strange, secretary of the Dairy Employes Federal Labor Union 18477, and Audley Lodge, secretary of Lodge 46, Switchmen's Union of North America.

Antikainen Hits Murder Lies

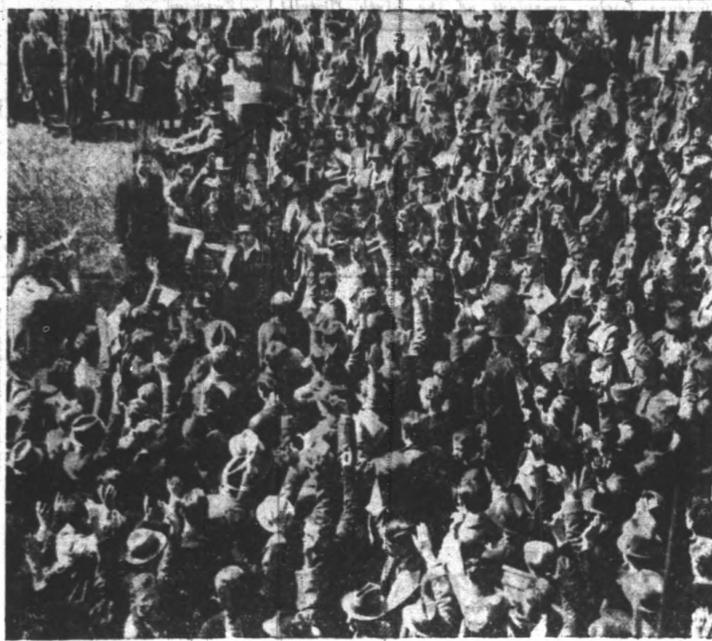
(Special to the Daily Worker)
STOCKHOLM, April 1.—(By Cable)—The trial of Toivo Antikainen, anti-fascist leader falsely accused of the murder of a White Guard invader of Soviet Karelia in 1922, continued today with all Finnish newspapers publishing detailed accounts of the proceedings.

Antikainen refuted the charge by declaring that it was based on the reports White Finn bandit invaders of the Soviet Union. He described the trial as an act of class vengeance by the Finnish fascists. Antikainen stated that he shared in repelling the crushing invasion against Soviet Karelia as a Soviet citizen and therefore the Finnish court had no right to try him.

The president of the court frequently interrupted Antikainen's speech. The counsel for the defense supported the statement that the Finnish court could not try Antikainen for participation in the defense of a country of which Antikainen was a citizen.

The Committee for the Defense of Antikainen, organized in Sweden, issued a manifesto today protesting against the farcial fascist trial and demanding the release of Antikainen.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS PROTEST SUSPENSION OF PAPER



Scene on the campus of Columbia University when students protested against the order of the student governing board to suspend the Columbia Spectator, university paper. The governing board suspended the paper because it carried editorials in support of the students' strike against war scheduled for April 12. The paper was republished yesterday.

Fight Imperialist War, Rally to Defense of Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union will not divert the enemies of the Soviet Union from continuing their war plans, because the basic, internal decay of world capitalism drives the exploiters to war, and especially its advance guards, the German Fascists and Japanese imperialists, to seek a way out of their approaching catastrophes by war against the Soviet Union.

Eden's joint communique does not mean that the British colonial slaveholders and exploiters have generated any greater love for the Soviet Union. They were forced to recognize the Soviet's peace policy by the iron logic of present day events, and by the powerful force of the toiling masses, who hate Fascism and imperialism.

All the enemies of the Soviet Union in America and Britain will try to do all they can to distort the Soviet's peace efforts, to use other means to whip up the war fury behind Hitler for war against the bulwark of the world revolution, the land of Socialism.

WE COMMUNISTS know that the diplomatic negotiations are extremely valuable auxiliaries for peace, backed, as they are, by the mighty defensive forces of the Soviet Union and the great advances of Socialism. But the proletarian and toiling masses in all countries must know that these statements of France and Britain are made because they are afraid of their own interests, and particularly their own masses, who do not want war. The toiling masses do not want the Soviet Union attacked.

It is only these masses, faced by starvation and fascist attacks in their countries, who in the last and final analysis can stop the war makers, the imperialist governments from going to war or supporting war-mad German Fascism in its unceasing drive for war against the Soviet fatherland. The task now is not to feel the danger is lessened, but to be more watchful and diligent against the danger of war.

The Nazis, alarmed by the successes of the Soviet Union, will move heaven and earth to offer concessions to the imperialist powers to win them for their common basis of hatred against the Soviet Union. The Hearsts and Rothemeres will not rest for a moment in their anti-Soviet propaganda, in their furious efforts to whip up hatred against the workers' fatherland.

Eight Convicted In California

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Judge, and to Governor Frank Merriam, both at Sacramento, Calif.

The 14 defendants, with four others, were arrested on July 20, 1934, charged with vagrancy. The charges were later changed to violation of the criminal syndicalism law, and the 18 defendants were indicted on several counts, including that of picketing in a strike conducted by the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union. Charge against four defendants were dropped in the early part of the trial, as defense witnesses ridiculed the frame-up case. As pointed out by the Daily Worker at that time, the charges against four of the defendants were dropped in order to eliminate the weakest links in a generally weak frame-up.

The trial, which lasted 16 weeks, was marked throughout by perjured testimony by stool pigeons and other State witnesses, vigilante mobilizations in Sacramento and vigilante threats against the defendants and by manufactured "evidence" by the prosecution, including the manufactured kidnapping of a State witness.

McAllister, former district attorney who arranged the frame-up, was repudiated by the people of Sacramento in the recent elections, but was appointed special prosecutor on the demands of powerful industrial and agricultural interests throughout the State. Despite repeated exposures of the frame-up activities of the prosecution, Judge Dal M. Lemmon, who presided at the trial, refused to entertain mo-

Hoodlums Set Fire to Workers Camp Outside of Detroit

(Daily Worker—Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—Hoodlums, believed to be members of the Ku Klux Klan, descended on the Workers' Camp, about twenty miles from here, late Saturday night and burned the dining room and the dance hall to the ground. This is the second time within two years that thugs have burned the camp.

An emergency conference to take immediate steps in the situation has been called for Wednesday night by the Workers' Education Association, owners of the camp, in Finnish Workers' Hall, 5965 Fourteenth Avenue, near McGraw.

Members of the defense for the quashing of the indictments.

The count on which the 14 defendants have been convicted, that of "conspiracy to overthrow the government," was completely shattered by the defendants, defense witnesses and the defense attorneys. The prosecution could offer not one scintilla of evidence to substantiate the charge. Instead, it placed its dependence on the hand-picked jury, on which were friends of members of the District Attorney staff, and well-known stool pigeons, to whose presence on the jury the defense objected vigorously, but without avail.

Order your bundles now of the special May Day edition of the Daily Worker for widespread sale and distribution!

Rubber Union Voting Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, April 1.—With 3,000 votes reported cast yesterday, the strike vote of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, employes will continue until Wednesday. The poll of Goodrich and Prestone workers will begin next Sunday. All indications are that they are voting for a strike.

While the Goodyear workers were casting their ballots, thousands of other workers in a mass meeting nearby cheered at every mention of strike. Coleman C. Claherty, A. F. of L. organizer, who has just returned from Washington told the workers that William Green promised the full support of the A. F. of L. in event of a strike. The Communist Party here has called upon the workers to vote for an immediate general strike in the rubber industry and has pledged its full support.

Meanwhile the companies are erecting barbed wire fences, iron bars at factory windows and are gathering food and beds for scabs, and the City administration is proceeding with its strikebreaking machinery. County Sheriff Flower has appointed 1,000 deputy sheriffs.

The United Rubber Workers Council has authorized locals of seven crafts in the industry, including engineers and machinists, to take a strike vote next Sunday. Trade unions, workers' clubs, mass organizations: Greet the working class on May Day, through the Daily Worker!

Soviets Bar Hitler War Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

striving for the domination of Europe, as well as for the re-establishment of its former position as a world power, is firmly interested in not allowing any alliance of peaceable countries, in order that to be in a position to beat those countries separately.

"Hitler openly spoke of the necessity of dismembering the U. S. S. R. Hitler naturally speculated upon the fact that the present German and British rulers belong to one and the same class. But in 1914 the Bethmann-Holweg government of Germany and the Asquith government of Britain represented the interests of the ruling classes. Still the British Foreign Minister Earl Gray had no grounds for believing in the peaceable desires of Wilhelm II, but on the contrary clearly understood that Britain had its bitterest enemy in the person of German imperialism.

Nazi Maneuver Fails
"The present Hitler government is following in the footsteps of Wilhelm II, and what is more is following in the path of revenge. It is only concerned that the allied forces of other countries do not interfere with the realization of its plans for revenge. It knows how essential it is now to neutralize Britain. For this reason Hitler strove to utilize its 'Soviet friends' during the Berlin talks, in order to assure itself, if not of the support, at least of the friendly neutrality of Britain."

But, declares Pravda, the German maneuver failed. "Influential British newspapers, including the Times, which for seventeen years has been content to quote its 'information' concerning the U. S. S. R. from Riga, have sent their correspondents to Moscow. These were compelled to admit that the Moscow talks were decidedly different in their nature, tone and also in their aims from the Berlin talks. Even the Times did not find it possible to adhere to its old policy of negating the peace policy of the U. S. S. R."

New Tone in Britain
"On the other hand the British press recognized that not the Soviet Union but Germany is menacing peace, not the U. S. S. R. is menacing Germany but on the contrary Germany is menacing nearly all the countries of Europe, including the U. S. S. R."

"This change in the tone of the press is comprehensible. Eden had an opportunity to convince himself that despite the difference of political regimes, Britain stands in the same subjects. Eden's mouth that Britain was interested in the proposals of the U. S. S. R., it thus rejected the strings on the part of Germany for the dismemberment of the Soviet Union."

In conclusion Pravda emphasizes:
"The U. S. S. R. is interested in the organization of security in Eastern Europe. The security of the West and East is indivisible. The Eastern Pact is not directed against any country by another, and both Poland and Germany may participate therein. They would thus show that any plans of seizure are alien to their aims."

Text of Communique
The joint statement issued by the representatives of the British government and of the Soviet Union after a four-day discussion of the European crisis is as follows:

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 1.—(By Cable)—Conversation took place in the last few days between Captain Anthony Eden, British representative, and Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, on the principal elements of the present international situation, including the proposed Eastern Pact, and on other questions mentioned in the Anglo-French communique of March 2, as well as on the further development and improvement of Anglo-Soviet relations.

During his visit Eden was received by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and was able to exchange views with them on the same subjects. During the conversations, which were conducted throughout in an atmosphere of complete friendliness and frankness, Eden informed Litvinoff of the recent talks between the British ministers and the head of the German government. It was agreed that these talks helped to clarify the European situation.

Agreed on Collective Security
Eden, Stalin, Molotov, and Litvinoff, were of the opinion that in the present international situation it is more than ever necessary to pursue and endeavor to promote the building of a system of collective security in Europe as contemplated in the communique of March 2 and in conformity with the principles of the League of Nations.

It was emphasized in the conversations by Stalin, Molotov and Litvinoff that friendly cooperation of the two countries in a general work for the collective organization of peace and security is of primary importance for the furtherance of international efforts to of fruitful collaboration between them in the cause of peace.
They are confident that both countries, recognizing that the interests and prosperity of each is to the advantage of the other, will govern their mutual relations in that spirit of collaboration and loyalty to the obligations assumed by them, which is inherent in their common membership in the League of Nations. In the light of these considerations, Eden, Stalin, Molotov and Litvinoff were confirmed in the opinion that friendly cooperation of the two countries in a general work for the collective organization of peace and security is of primary importance for the furtherance of international efforts to service in the South, demanded enforcement of this right along with all the other rights denied them by the lynch lords of the South.
The International Labor Defense is proud of its victory. And in congratulating all those millions of people, Negro and white, who helped achieve it, we call upon them to follow up this triumph with an uncompromising fight to obtain the complete freedom of all these boys. We call on them to flood the State Supreme Court of Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama, with demands for the complete freedom of these boys. There must be no re-indictments!
The Supreme Court decision orders the State courts to take the next step. That step must be complete freedom.
Demand this freedom, immediate, unconditional, and with safeguards against the lynchers!
The Herndon case comes up for appeal the middle of this month. Every minute must increase the volume of demands upon this court for his complete freedom. We know what mass protest can accomplish. Let us celebrate the Scottsboro victory by another smashing blow to the whole system of Jim-Crow frame-up rule—the complete freedom of Angelo Herndon.

News and Views of the Crisis

During the first six weeks of 1935 the index of production went up primarily because of the sharp increase in auto production and in those industries which supply the auto trade with materials. With the contraction of this stimulus a recession set in during the rest of the first quarter for 1935.

The downward trend will apparently continue into the second quarter. The confidential Kiplinger Washington letter for businessmen predicts an "abnormal decline into midsummer or fall, and a business volume in 1935 only slightly higher than in 1934."

An examination of recent trends emphasizes that there is good cause for what the confidential services call "depressed morale." Steel mill activity slowly decreased all through March. Lumber production stagnated at a low level. Textile mill activity declined. In the meat packing industry, output was steadily reduced, and employment is now below the lowest point of the crisis. The construction industries operated at about 10 per cent of the 1929 level.

Even this decline was considerably slackened by temporary factors. For the past two months the soft coal operators have been storing up supplies in anticipation of a strike. There has also been excess production in steel and autos as part of the employers' preparations for strikes. In addition stocks of used cars are mounting so quickly that they are becoming a hindrance to auto sales, which are already behind production.

A rough estimate would put production in the first quarter at less than 10 per cent above last year's level. During the coming quarter production will be below the output of the second quarter of 1934. Thus production for the first half of 1935 will be only slightly higher than it was during the same period last year.

Profits Run High
But while production has slackened, and unemployment has not been reduced, profits have continued to run exceptionally high. During the first quarter profits will run about 25 per cent higher than they did in 1934, according to Standard Statistics. These higher profits were obtained at the expense of the working class. Mounting prices have far outstripped wages. In February the cost of living went up another one per cent, according to the conservative National Industrial Conference Board. In the two years of the New Deal living costs have gone up 15 per cent; real wages have fallen by more than six per cent.

Along with the inflationary rise in prices, the capitalists have sharply increased the pressure of their offensive for lower wages. Roosevelt gave the signal by setting starvation scales on the proposed work relief projects. This has now been rapidly followed up by a 25 per cent reduction in textile operations, with a consequent 25 per cent reduction in weekly pay. The railroads have announced that they intend to push through wage cuts; in the coal fields the mine operators have refused to sign another union agreement. The steel bosses and the auto manufacturers are watching the situation closely; they are waiting for an opportune time to cut wages and lengthen working hours.

The workers are hitting back at the bosses. In Ohio strikes loom soon in rubber and in the automotive accessory plants. The battle in coal is ready to break wide open. It is an ironic commentary on the capitalist scheme of things that the main obstacle to a more pronounced decline at the present time is excess production in preparation for strikes. Of course, this will only intensify the slump during the coming summer.

Fear of Strike
Fear of strikes also partly accounts for the delay in overhauling the N.R.A. Standard Trade and

LONDON, April 1.—While Vatican City releases reported Pope Pius XI's "deploring the militant clamor" of the war crisis in Europe and interdicts the participation of Catholics in the capitalist countries "should be willing to push to suicide, to ruin and to extermination not only their own nations, but a great part of humanity," numerous other sources reliably declared that Reichswahr troops of Hitler Germany were massing along the Memel territory frontier.

The Pope, however, placed an apostolic limitation on those who should find it in their hearts to prevent war. He would himself set the example, he said, by praying to God to "destroy those peoples who desire war."

Approximately 50,000 miners took part in the April 1 demonstration here today, with 50-odd locals of the United Mine Workers of America in the march sponsored by the official leadership of Districts Four and Five.

Banners carried by the marchers bore slogans which ranged all the way from "We stand or fall with the proletariat" to "We demand the six-hour day with no pay." The wide difference of the slogans characterized the different reactions to the various locals to Lewis' last minute truce.

The official leadership has whipped up all possible sentiment for acceptance of the extension agreements, but in the brave mines, which have borne the brunt of the worst discrimination under the open shop contracts, it is extremely doubtful whether the miners will stay at work.

"We Get Nothing"
This is especially true of the Vesta and Frick mines. In the latter miners are saying "Nothing has been fixed up—we have the same conditions which we have stood for the last year."
Thus Fayette County mines form the question mark facing the Lewis machine. Martin Ryan, rank and file leader of the Frick mines, enjoys the unquestioned confidence in this field.
In a special statement to the Brownsville Telegraph, John R. Lewis pays "tribute to the loyalty of hundreds of thousands of union miners and their families," and claims that "practically all the workers in the coal industry have been organized," neglecting to add that many have been "organized" into the Brotherhoods in the Frick region, under his open shop agreement.

Scottsboro Victory Won

(Continued from Page 1)

as demanded by the I.L.D. attorney. The Supreme Court in its opinion today found:

"We are of the opinion that the evidence required a different result from that reached in the State court."

"We think that the evidence that for a generation or longer no Negro had been called for service on any jury in Jackson county, that there were Negroes qualified for jury service, that according to the practice of the Jury Commission their names would normally appear on the preliminary list of male citizens of the requisite age but that no names of Negroes were placed on the jury roll, and the testimony with respect to the lack of appropriate consideration of the qualifications of Negroes, established the discrimination which the Constitution forbids."

"The motion to quash the indictment upon that ground should have been granted."
The Court said that regarding Morgan county, where the second trial was held, "the evidence that for many years no Negro had been called for jury service itself tended to show the absence of the names of Negroes from the jury rolls and the State made no effort to prove their presence."

I.L.D. Led Fight
Four years ago when the nine Scottsboro boys were seized off a freight train and charged with having raped two white girls on the train, their death at the hands of a lynch mob was averted only that their death sentence might be more quickly rushed through in the court. They were tried and sentenced to die in less than 48 hours, with carnival-like scenes around the court.

It was at this point, April, 1931, that the I. L. D. entered the case, with the Communist Party's organ, the Daily Worker, sounding the first call for a mass fight against the frame-up.

It was the I. L. D. later which finally got Ruby Bates and Lester Carter, two of the white witnesses against the boys to confess that their evidence had been perjured and framed with the cooperation of the local authorities. Ruby Bates, one of the white girls who was supposed to have been raped, then joined the I. L. D. in its fight to save the boys. The decision for the first time gives official recognition to the systematic Jim-crow exclusion of all Negroes from the International Labor Defense, is of great historic importance since it now makes it possible for all Negroes to demand Negro jurors in their cases.

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Miners Angry At the Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

listed and then expelled from the U. M. W. A. for fighting for better conditions."

In answering these questions Fagan evaded and simply stated that these matters had been discussed in Washington. Fagan demanded to know where active miners have been blacklisted and expelled. O'Hara answered, in Logan, Perry, where forty-one were blacklisted with the approval of the U. M. W. A. leadership for striking.

O'Hara also asked whether the U. M. W. A. leaders intended to fight for higher wages to meet increased living costs. Fagan answered that the matter was discussed in Washington. Fagan left the platform at the end of the meeting amid a chorus of boos.

30,000 March in Brownsville
(Special to the Daily Worker)
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I.L.D. Hails Triumph

By ANNA DAMON

(Continued from Page 1)

service in the South, demanded enforcement of this right along with all the other rights denied them by the lynch lords of the South.
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Detroit Parley Called April 13 For May Unity

Forces of Labor Are Urged to Make Auto City a Union Town

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, April 1.—A call for a conference to organize a united May Day demonstration has been issued to all trade unions and other workers' organizations in the Detroit area by the Provisional Committee for Labor May Day. The conference will be held Saturday, April 13, at 2 p.m. at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 1775 W. Forest Avenue.

The call, signed by George Powers, secretary of the Provisional Committee, follows:
Greetings:
Let all the forces of labor unite on May Day. Let's make Detroit a union town.

May First is the day when the forces of labor all over the world unite to demonstrate their solidarity.

May Day originated in the United States in 1886 in the fight of the labor movement for the eight-hour day.

Let us unite on May First to give hope to the workers in fascist countries that American labor is awake and in solidarity with them.

Let us organize on May Day for such a powerful May Day act that will show our enemies that Detroit labor will not tolerate fascism and war.

Let us come out on May Day to assert our demands for:

- 1.—The thirty-hour week without reduction in pay.
- 2.—For genuine unemployment and social insurance.
- 3.—For defense of civil rights against the attacks of the anti-labor forces.

Let us make Detroit a 100 per cent union town. Join in united action on May First.

Elect two delegates to the conference to be held on Saturday, April 13, at 2 p.m. at the Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Avenue, to prepare for a mighty demonstration of labor on May First.

Wichita Bus Drivers and Carmen Continue Strike for More Pay

WICHITA, Kansas, April 1.—Street carmen and bus drivers of the Wichita Transportation Company entered the second week of their strike for union recognition and union working conditions today.

The struggle of the workers has been taken to every union in the city, and has the full support of the Wichita Trades and Labor Assembly.

The workers have been getting 40 and 45 cents an hour. The company refuses to deal with the union or to place the case before the arbitration board.

Jersey Meeting Hits Ford Runaway Shop

FORDS, N. J., April 1.—Feeling is running high here and in the neighboring towns of Woodbridge, Raritan, Perth Amboy and Newark, against the Ford Runaway Shop from Brooklyn.

The factory is being run with twenty scabs from New York and two local residents at \$8 per week per scab.

A mass meeting was held in Fords Casino last Tuesday to compel the concern either to employ local workers at union wages or to get out of town.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Scottish dance event on April 12. Scottish Rite Temple, Madison Club, 12th and Market Sts., 7 p.m. Admission 50c. Refreshments. Tickets at Promoters and Clubs.

Chicago, Ill.

Parade Banquet to be given in honor of Andrew Roosevelt on Sunday, April 7, at 7 p.m. at the Cafe Royale, 3844 W. Roosevelt Rd. An elaborate dinner and program has been prepared. Tickets are 75c and can be purchased by reservation. Seals 35c. The banquet will welcome Herbert Hoover, newly elected Dict. Secretary.

Newark, N. J.

Remember the great Paris Commune Meeting? This will be better still! Free Herndon-Scottsboro Nite! Thursday, April 4, at 8 p.m. Angelo Herndon, Ruby Bates, Ann Burlak, New Dance Group, Miriam Biecher, soloist. Sokol Hall, 350 Morris Ave. Adm. 20c with this ad. Asp. I.L.D. and Unemployment Councils.

230 Die Casters Strike for Demands in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—Two hundred and thirty workers of the Paragon Die Casting Company went out on strike here Friday under the leadership of the National Dye Casting Workers Union.

The workers demand the following: Recognition of the union; hiring through the union; no worker to be fired until complaints against him are brought before the shop committee; equal division of work in slack periods; immediate reinstatement of Harry and Charles Jagade, who were fired; 10 per cent increase in wages, time and half for overtime and no discrimination against any workers.

Five strikers were arrested thus far, as police attacked picket lines.

Paterson Unions Call May 1st Conference

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union here last night a motion was passed for a conference of all unions on April 6 to decide upon arrangements for a May First celebration in the city. This action followed a two-week investigation by a committee to determine if the local unions prefer a Labor Day or a May First demonstration.

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HITLER MOBILIZES MILITARY FOR WAR



Hitler's chief job is that of inciting and preparing for war. Here are members of the German Red Cross mobilized by the Nazi government in Berlin for recent military maneuvers.

Farm Wages To Be Exposed At 8 Hearings

N. J. Farmer-Employers Get Jobless to Work at Hunger Pay

By Vivian Dahl

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 1.—Open hearings to take testimony on the wage scales of agricultural workers have been called in eight South Jersey towns, Paulsboro, Glassboro, Clayton, Vineland, Woodbury, Pennsgrove, Salem and Bridgeton.

They have been called by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union and the Associated Industrial Union of Camden to discuss the 12 1/2 cents per hour for women and the 16 cents per hour for men scale established recently by the Associated Boards of Agriculture in Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem and Burlington counties.

These officially set scales include such unbelievably low schedules as 1 cent for twenty-one feet of onion setting, and 1 1/2 cents for strawberry picking.

Worried that these slave wages will make it difficult for them to get labor, the rich farmers are working with the relief authorities, who have already threatened that relief will stop as soon as the field work opens up.

The appointment of Albert McAllister as the sole representative of the State Board of Relief exposes this tie-up between the big farmer-employers and the government relief officials.

This man is the attorney for the Seabrook Farms, one of the biggest farms in the East, which last year organized vigilante terrorism against the farm strikers.

This terrorism is beginning again, with State police going around to the workers' homes.

Following the local wage hearings in the towns, an all South Jersey wage conference will be held.

Hungarian Federation in Unionizing Campaign

CHICAGO, April 1.—Mass meetings in cooperation with leaders of the A. F. of L. unions in the steel, automobile and rubber industries have been arranged by the Hungarian Workers Federation in a campaign to unionize the Hungarian workers.

Meetings have been arranged by the Federation in South Chicago, Ill., and Homestead, Pa., of steel workers. In Akron of rubber workers, and at South Bend of Studebaker workers.

All at meetings representatives of the A. F. of L. and Hungarian Federation will address the workers.

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Herndon Will Talk at Rally in Newark to Push Defense

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Newark workers will hear Angelo Herndon on Thursday, at 8 p.m., at a rally held to demand that the United States Supreme Court review the evidence in his case.

In addition to the young Negro leader of the unemployed, who has been sentenced to twenty years on the Georgia chain gang, Ruby Bates, star defense witness in the Scottsboro case, and Ann Burlak, famous labor leader, will address the meeting.

The meeting, under the joint auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Newark Unemployment Council, will be held at Sokol (Doelger's) Hall, 358 Morris Avenue.

Unity Sought On Relief Jobs

The various unemployed organizations must be ready to organize the 3,500,000 unemployed who Roosevelt has announced will be placed on relief jobs under the work relief program, the National Unemployment Councils declared yesterday in a letter to the National Unemployed League and the newly-formed Workers Alliance of America.

The letters, sent over the signature of Herbert Benjamin, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils, for the national board, urged that each group send a committee to the offices of the Unemployment Council as the initial step for setting up a joint national organization apparatus.

"It is our opinion," the National Unemployment Councils stated in their letter to the two other organizations of the unemployed, "that the relief workers should not at this time be asked to become affiliated to any of the existing organizations, but shall be encouraged to cooperate with and be represented in central bodies of both the American Federation of Labor unions and the unemployed organizations of their community.

For United Organization
"We are firmly convinced that the interests of the workers on these work relief projects demand that we shall co-operate in the formation of a single united organization," the letters continued.

"In order to prevent division of the relief workers, we are proposing that a joint organized committee be established, representative of all the interested organizations, and that this committee shall undertake to direct jointly a campaign to organize the relief workers."

The letters suggest a preliminary meeting Wednesday afternoon to which representatives of each organization and of any national group of the American Federation of Labor and other interested groups shall be invited.

'New Deal' in Belgium Begins Drive on Masses

BRUSSELS, April 1.—Following on its official departure from the gold standard, the new Belgian government today swept on to a "New Deal" readjustment to wage cuts and general price rises. As a preliminary step the currency will be inflated by 30 per cent.

The cabinet of Premier Paul Van Zeeland, of which Emil Vandervelde, international Socialist leader, is a member, has announced a "readjustment" program identical in character with the Roosevelt banker-aid and war administration, which includes "public works" schemes, loans to industrialists, increased taxes, confiscation of gold, and the ruthless sharpening of trade competition with other powers.

Strikes Are Outlawed by Wilkes-Barre Edict

By Anna Damon
Acting National Secretary, International Labor Defense

Because they refused to obey an injunction which ordered them to call off a strike of 12,000 coal miners against the Glen Alden Coal Company, 29 leaders of the Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, are in jail.

On April 4, 91 more are to be hauled before the company judge, W. A. Valentine, who issued the mandate to call off the strike, on similar charges—contempt of court, for carrying on the strike.

Under the law, unless the injunction is reversed, Judge Valentine can keep these mine-leaders, and any dozens or scores or hundreds more he wants to have arrested, in jail forever or until they agree to call off the strike.

A Loud "No!"
Those who know the misery and starvation of the coal-miners of Pennsylvania as I do, will understand why these 14,000 men refuse to bow down before the rule of company courts. They will understand the defiant "No" of the strike leaders, backed by 14,000 men, their wives and their children. When Judge Valentine asked them whether they would obey the injunction, and their even louder "No" when he asked them if they would obey it if it were upheld by the State supreme court.

"What is there left for labor when a court compels you to call off a strike?" the strikers ask in a broadside which they have distributed throughout the anthracite region, asking for support to their fight.

What of 7a?
We might well ask "What is there left of Section 7a of the National Recovery Act, when a court orders a union to call off a strike?"

Section 7a said: "Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

The very essence of what was supposed to be in Section 7a is what these miners are fighting for, and for that they are in jail.

Wilkes-Barre and all of Luzerne County are typical of coal-regions. I remember in a town very near-by, when a miner's little girl, about eight years old, said to me, proudly: "I can go to bed without supper, and I can't cry, either."

A Luxurious Meal
In such a mining community, when I visited it and came as a guest to dinner on a Sunday, every resource was exhausted to get a meal together of which the mother of the family could be proud: mashed potatoes with browned flour sausage, and white bread and jam.

On the other side, the company-controlled court set free Frank Trippenda, a scab who shot and killed a striker, Frank Petrocki, on \$2,500 bail, which was provided by the Glen Alden Coal Company. Later, the district attorney and the grand jury refused to press charges or indict, because of "insufficient evidence"—the body of a murdered striker, and two bullets in the back of another wasn't anything to them.

This is the kind of a struggle against injunction, jail and terror that the miners of Wilkes-Barre are carrying on.

They need support. They need the moral aid of workers all over the country. They are fighting a battle not only against starvation, but against an unprecedented injunction, which, unless it is smashed, may become a precedent for use against every trade union in the country.

These fighting miners, their wives and children, need your help and support.

Organize protest, directed to Judge W. A. Valentine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., demanding dismissal of the charges against 113 leaders who are to come up for hearing April 4, freedom for the 29 now in jail, and for the scores of frame-up victims, and vesting of the injunction. Do it today.

8 Sea Unions Aid Congress Against War

Maritime Federation and Commonwealth Builders to Send Delegates

SEATTLE, April 1.—The Maritime Federation of Seattle, representing eight important maritime unions, has endorsed the Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism to be held here Saturday and Sunday. The Federation voted to send delegates and recommended that its unions also elect delegates.

The Congress has also been endorsed by the State Board of the Commonwealth Builders of Washington, which also elected delegates and called on their local units to take similar action.

Unions Represented
In addition to these two groups, the following organizations have elected delegates to the Congress: Boilermakers' Union, Local 104; Post Office Clerks, Local 28; Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 437; Flour and cereal Workers, Local 19,199; Baking to the Trade, Local 106; Socialists; Party, Capitol Hill Branch, Seattle; United Church Council for Peace Action; Olympia; Veterans' Union, Portland; a number of locals of the Unemployed Councils, United Farmers League, International Labor Defense and others. The Communist Party of District 12 is actively supporting the Congress.

San Francisco Congress
SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Plans for the Pacific Coast Congress Against War and Fascism were announced yesterday by the Regional Committee of which Lincoln Steffens is chairman, with Rev. Herrick Lane and Clarence Tobey of Sign Painters Union No. 878, vice chairman, and Dorothy Friedman, secretary.

Pointing to the trend world-wide, the committee invited all organizations and groups to send delegates to the congress, April 26, at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street, this city.

No Race Riot
Even in the New York Age, the reactionary Negro publication which, on March 30, in opposition to the interests of Negro workers, attacked Communists editorially, declaring that "professional agitators" made "incendiary speeches" and caused the riot, this very paper contains evidence that the cause was elsewhere. The same issue which says, on page six, "the radicals began to riot," says on page one, reporting the words of Reverend John H. Johnson of St. Martin's Church, "What happened was not a race riot. . . . What happened here last Tuesday was the explosion of a suppressed people who have been exploited by the business interests of this community."

Rev. William P. Hayes of Newark, quoted in the same paper, supports this statement, and adds: "Those of us who are familiar with conditions in Harlem," he says, "have wondered at the patience and self-restraint exhibited by its three hundred thousand Negroes. No second day of the New York City has been so ruthlessly exploited by brazen and unscrupulous merchants."

Also quoted is Rev. William Lloyd Lines of St. James Presbyterian Church, who said, "We demand and expect that in spite of the regrettable rioting of this affair (and perhaps, grimly enough, too, because of it) there will be a little more willingness of the mercantile interests of 125th Street and vicinity in respect of fair play, and absolute honesty in dealing with the Negro." (My emphasis.—O. J.)

On every side the contention of the Negro pastors is borne out. T. R. Amsterdam's article in the March 23 Amsterdam News, widely-read Negro paper of Harlem, was headed, "Economic Conditions Factor Back of Riot." This paper's leading editorial says, bluntly, "If the various investigating 'bodies' and Mr. Harlan's really wish to solve the Harlem problem, let them tackle the real, not the imaginary factors."

Even Times Admits It
"Harlem Riot Attributed to Many Ills," the New York Times, through Rose C. Field, is obliged to say, "The Mayor's own Committee appointed to investigate the Harlem affair was forced to admit that the causes were, as the Committee's chairman, William Jay Schieffelin, said in a radio broadcast March 21, rooted in 'injustice, exploitation and prejudice.'"

The Citizens' Emergency Committee, including James Waterman Wise, Frank Crosswath, and James W. Ford, confirmed these judgments to the Times.

The City administration says that 62 per cent of the Negro workers of Harlem are unemployed; that the Urban League declares that 80 per cent are unemployed. But what is the significance of arguing for one figure or another, when all admit

A. F. of L. Local on Coast Endorses Conference on Unity of Fur Unions

The United Furriers' National Committee of A. F. of L. locals and Fur Workers' Industrial Union locals has received a telegram from the San Francisco local of the International Fur Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. signed by Jack McKinnon, endorsing the United National Furriers' Conference, which will be held in New York on Friday and Saturday, April 5 and 6.

This is the second endorsement by an A. F. of L. local of the United Conference in which both the Industrial Union and the A. F. of L. locals will participate. The Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 3 of the A. F. of L. having already elected delegates to this conference.

"We were glad to get the sample copies of the Daily Worker and every one was hooked up by these old farmers. To show you its effect our organizer took in 5 new farmer members last week and 8 more this week," Progress Builders, Roswell, N. Mex.

8 Sea Unions Aid Congress Against War

SEATTLE, April 1.—The Maritime Federation of Seattle, representing eight important maritime unions, has endorsed the Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism to be held here Saturday and Sunday. The Federation voted to send delegates and recommended that its unions also elect delegates.

The Congress has also been endorsed by the State Board of the Commonwealth Builders of Washington, which also elected delegates and called on their local units to take similar action.

Unions Represented
In addition to these two groups, the following organizations have elected delegates to the Congress: Boilermakers' Union, Local 104; Post Office Clerks, Local 28; Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 437; Flour and cereal Workers, Local 19,199; Baking to the Trade, Local 106; Socialists; Party, Capitol Hill Branch, Seattle; United Church Council for Peace Action; Olympia; Veterans' Union, Portland; a number of locals of the Unemployed Councils, United Farmers League, International Labor Defense and others. The Communist Party of District 12 is actively supporting the Congress.

San Francisco Congress
SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Plans for the Pacific Coast Congress Against War and Fascism were announced yesterday by the Regional Committee of which Lincoln Steffens is chairman, with Rev. Herrick Lane and Clarence Tobey of Sign Painters Union No. 878, vice chairman, and Dorothy Friedman, secretary.

Pointing to the trend world-wide, the committee invited all organizations and groups to send delegates to the congress, April 26, at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia Street, this city.

No Race Riot
Even in the New York Age, the reactionary Negro publication which, on March 30, in opposition to the interests of Negro workers, attacked Communists editorially, declaring that "professional agitators" made "incendiary speeches" and caused the riot, this very paper contains evidence that the cause was elsewhere. The same issue which says, on page six, "the radicals began to riot," says on page one, reporting the words of Reverend John H. Johnson of St. Martin's Church, "What happened was not a race riot. . . . What happened here last Tuesday was the explosion of a suppressed people who have been exploited by the business interests of this community."

Rev. William P. Hayes of Newark, quoted in the same paper, supports this statement, and adds: "Those of us who are familiar with conditions in Harlem," he says, "have wondered at the patience and self-restraint exhibited by its three hundred thousand Negroes. No second day of the New York City has been so ruthlessly exploited by brazen and unscrupulous merchants."

Also quoted is Rev. William Lloyd Lines of St. James Presbyterian Church, who said, "We demand and expect that in spite of the regrettable rioting of this affair (and perhaps, grimly enough, too, because of it) there will be a little more willingness of the mercantile interests of 125th Street and vicinity in respect of fair play, and absolute honesty in dealing with the Negro." (My emphasis.—O. J.)

On every side the contention of the Negro pastors is borne out. T. R. Amsterdam's article in the March 23 Amsterdam News, widely-read Negro paper of Harlem, was headed, "Economic Conditions Factor Back of Riot." This paper's leading editorial says, bluntly, "If the various investigating 'bodies' and Mr. Harlan's really wish to solve the Harlem problem, let them tackle the real, not the imaginary factors."

Even Times Admits It
"Harlem Riot Attributed to Many Ills," the New York Times, through Rose C. Field, is obliged to say, "The Mayor's own Committee appointed to investigate the Harlem affair was forced to admit that the causes were, as the Committee's chairman, William Jay Schieffelin, said in a radio broadcast March 21, rooted in 'injustice, exploitation and prejudice.'"

The Citizens' Emergency Committee, including James Waterman Wise, Frank Crosswath, and James W. Ford, confirmed these judgments to the Times.

The City administration says that 62 per cent of the Negro workers of Harlem are unemployed; that the Urban League declares that 80 per cent are unemployed. But what is the significance of arguing for one figure or another, when all admit

Harlem Police Terror Increased Since March 19

Discrimination Against Negro People Is Supported by Federal Government Which Excludes Them From Jobs

By Oakley Johnson
ARTICLE III

If you run up to Harlem today and walk along its streets, you will find two burly white cops stationed in every block. No Negro policeman will be in sight. As on the day of the police-created riot, the Negro cops will be on duty somewhere else. All over Greater New York, in Queens, in Brooklyn's Crown Heights, wherever Negroes have been segregated into a Jim-crow ghetto by the police since March 19—have been sharpening their terror against Negroes, and against whites and Negroes fighting together against their common enemies. In Crown Heights, Brooklyn, three members of the Unemployment Council were arrested and held in \$500 bail for merely distributing a leaflet on the Harlem situation.

Precisely what is the Harlem situation? What was the "situation," we may ask, before the March 19 events? What was the situation the day before, the night before—for whole months and years before this outbreak?

"It was not a riot," says the Reverend A. Clayton Powell, associate Negro pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, writing in the New York Post of March 21. "It was an open, unorganized protest against empty stomachs, overcrowded tenements, filthy sanitation, rotten foodstuffs, chiseling landlords and merchants, discrimination on relief, disfranchisement, and against a disinterested administration."

Even in Harlem the jobs that exist go to whites, a large proportion of whom are brought in from outside to take the positions. On 125th Street, says Reverend A. C. Powell, out of 2,791 employees, only 13 are Negroes.

Harlem has 135 doctors and 100 dentists, but not one doctor or dentist is on the Federal work relief projects in Harlem. There is no Harlem in Harlem. There is no Harlem in Harlem because the FERA refuses to establish one with a Negro staff. Ashley L. Totten of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters reports that approximately 400 of their 1,500 members in New York are not working—and they are among the best organized of Harlem's workers.

It is notorious that for months the main grievance against the Kress Department Store, where the so-called riot started, was against other department stores there, was their denial of clerical jobs to Negroes despite the fact that the vast majority of those who shop in those stores are Negroes.

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In the leaflet which Mayor LaGuardia had distributed in Harlem by the truckful, he asks Harlem people to be "patient" while he tries to find out the "causes of the disorder." Does he really want to know the "causes"? Or is he simply trying to whitewash his own policy and sidestep the actual situation?

James Ashford, brilliant young Negro organizer of the Young Communist League of Harlem, told me that 10,000 Daily Workers were sold in Harlem Wednesday night and Thursday morning, following the mass outbreak on Tuesday, March 19—three times as many as ever before! And 2,000 Young Workers were sold two days later! The Communist press presents the actual facts, and the people of Harlem—reads the Mayor's offensive proclamation with bitter eyes—know where to turn for the truth.

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Many Picket In Baltimore Dress Strike

Struggle on to Unionize All City's Garment Industry

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Strikers of the cotton garment plants in Baltimore continued their struggle today as police made vain efforts to suppress the growing mass picket lines.

Five strikers were arrested at the Miller and Baker Dress factory since the inception of the struggle Tuesday. When police arrested two workers at the factory Wednesday, hundreds of workers broke through the large police force

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

DID it occur to you one day (perhaps a day when the week's wage or relief check had just come and you wondered how in the world you were going to keep the bones and flesh of your family together on that)—did it occur to you what an entirely different world the rich live in?

IF YOU read the five-cent magazines and go to the movies once in a while you know something about the clothes rich women wear. In one day perhaps they change from negligee into morning frock or riding habit, then there are tea gowns, gowns for the cocktail hours, and, of course, evening dresses. Each of these are of great value, expensive materials, exquisitely made. Then there are hours with the masseuse, with expensive beauty specialists, etc., etc., to make them attractive for their round of entertainments and social functions, that is life to them. A busy, busy time they have, and one that has nothing in common with yours.

DO YOU know that these strangely useless people, whose money comes from wringing profits out of the sweat of the workers—do you know that their sense of taste has a life of its own too? Beans... hash... bulldog grav... the common garden variety of stew! I should say not. Even food has been concocted specially for them, for the prices they can pay. Have you ever tasted crepes suzette? Or chicken with Malaga grapes? Or truffles? Or sauce delicately flavored with the rinds of wine? The other day a worker who is a chef in a swanky hotel showed me a menu. It was almost completely a blank to me. The menu was not written in a foreign language. These were the ordinary names of foods the rich are accustomed to eating.

How very different and opposed to each other are the life and the interests of working class women and those of the women of the boss class!

FOR very life itself the working women must wage bitter struggle against the class that glutts itself with the most exotic sensations it can wring from exploiting the workers. And that class is becoming more frightened every day, because the working women, and men, are beginning to want much more than just enough to keep life in their bodies; in fact want to run the government so that "they" who will not work, shall not eat. Yes, the ruling class is very much afraid these days of losing its crepe suzette to the workers.

NO, not crepe suzette. But here is salmon loaf.
Ingredients: One and a half cups canned salmon; two cups soft bread crumbs; one teaspoon salt; one quarter teaspoon pepper; two eggs, beaten. Remove bones and skin from the salmon. Mix salmon with other ingredients. Put in greased baking dish. Set in moderate oven for 40 minutes. This serves six, says Mary Morrow, who gives this recipe.

And speaking of food, have you sent relief to the National Biscuit Company strikers in your city?

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2101 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 4 takes 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and size number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Legislator's Stand on HR 2827 Hit by Relief Workers' Union

BOULDER, Colo.—The following in part is a letter written by the secretary of the Relief Workers Protective Union here to Congressman Cummings upon his refusal to endorse the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The letter follows:

Gary Paper Hides Steel Layoffs

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
GARY, Ind.—Prosperity in the steel industry is gaining, according to the reports in the Gary Post-Tribune. But, on the other hand, the Post-Tribune forgets to report that last week ten locomotive engineers in the Gary Works of the Illinois Steel Company were laid off until further notice. The Post-Tribune also forgot to mention that four engines were pulled off the service.

Although the engines were thrown out of work, the switchmen are remaining on their job, with the old system of the bosses in dividing the working time. Some are working four days, some three and others only two days a week.
Mr. Snyder, editor of the Gary Post-Tribune, cannot see what is taking place in the Gary Steel Works. On the other hand he can see everything and knows everything as to where and how the steel company is getting orders for the second quarter. But the fact is that there isn't any pick up, nor does there seem to be any prospect of any.

The Gary Post-Tribune refers to the orders of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, but let us not forget that these orders are government war orders for the Navy departments, which might last at the most three months, and then what? Back on the streets again, tramping the sidewalks.

I know it will come that way. I've tasted it for twenty-six months and I can feel it coming again.

N.Y. Relief Increase Only Covers Food

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—It may interest the readers of the Daily Worker to know that the budgets of the clients of the Home Relief Bureau are being increased. However the increase is seven per cent on food only.

No allowance is made for clients for incidentals such as coffee, shoe repair, haircuts, recreation, etc. The meager food budget, which amounts to \$5.90 a week for four people is supposed to feed the family and buy these incidentals.

The administration feels that this is a substantial increase and something to be thankful for. The workers must feel differently. It is interesting also to note that many a worker on relief has to deduct a certain amount from the food budget to pay the difference in rent, gas and electricity, since there is a budgetary allowance for these items, regardless of the real amount the workers have to pay.

In accordance with the provisions of the Wicks Law, clothing is supposed to be provided as a regular item. However, this has not been the case in the Home Relief Bureau. Clothing allowances have been very irregular, and have been gotten only after bitter fights on the part of the clients under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils. There are still tens of thousands of workers on the Home Relief rolls who have not received any clothing this winter, in spite of urgent needs.

NOTE
Every Tuesday we publish letters from steel, auto and metal workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Friday of each week.

"I, the undersigned, secretary of the Relief Workers Protective Union, at a meeting of our organization held on March 21 was instructed to write to you and express the opinion and sentiment of the membership and others who attended the meeting, pertaining to your answer to our appeal for your support of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. Such opinion was and is to wit:

"That your answer is an insult to the workers of our organization and to all American workers when you make the bland statement that if such bill would be accepted, the farmers, cotton planters and tobacco planters would be unable to hire help. We believe that statement is unfounded and the only thing you foresee is that they would not be able to hire help at starvation wages. Furthermore, you seem to believe that because we are under relief at present, that we are just a lazy sort without any manhood or pride whatsoever. And evidently you have not given that bill much attention or you would have found at the very beginning that it clearly states that it is to provide unemployment insurance for all workers and farmers over eighteen years of age (unemployed through no fault of their own); and it also states that no worker shall be disqualified for refusal to work in place of strikers or for less than prevailing wages, and it is plain to us that it is this last clause that you do not approve of.

"But while there is life, there's hope, and it has always been there, but fools never do. Which class do you hope to, Mr. Congressman? We hope that you belong to the former, that we may have favorable results from you.

"Yours for the passage of Bill H.R. 2827.

"THE RELIEF WORKERS PROTECTIVE UNION,"
(Signed) O. Herrera, Secy."

Socialist Accepts United May Day Bid

By a Worker Correspondent
TARRANT CITY, Ala.—Arlie Barber, Socialist leader of Alabama and candidate for Governor in 1934, spoke in Tarrant City last Tuesday on the program of the Socialist Party.

He gave an outline of what Socialism means and used the Soviet Union as an example. He said that what the Soviets were doing for the Russian children would make a nation of supermen in a few generations. He denounced the capitalist press for its lies about the Soviet Union and called it Public Enemy No. 1.

When asked the difference between the Communist and Socialist Parties, he replied that they were for the same thing, but the Communists believed in action. He said that he would be a Communist, but that he was opposed to violence of all kinds and that he did not agree with the Communist position on the Negro question.

When asked whether the Socialist advocated racial equality in the North, he replied they did, but like the Democrats and Republicans, they had a different policy in the South.

When asked by a Communist Party member whether he would speak at the United May Day demonstration, he said that he would. The audience applauded every word of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party.

The Ruling Classes

By Redfield



"Now that we're deporting all these foreigners, I can concentrate on my little rosebush."

Speed-Up, Filthy Conditions At Murray Body Plant No. 7

By an Auto Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—We workers at Plant No. 7 of the Murray Body Corporation know that it is suicide to talk union or discuss the management on the job, so let us talk to our fellow workers with whom we ride or walk to work in a convincing manner about the necessity of planning to correct abuses aimed at destroying our lives, impairing our health and stunting human relationships.

We know the following are true facts. Spread the story with the aim in view of doing something about it:

In starting to work very little time is given an operator to acquaint him with the work. He is expected to step right in, keep pace with the 200 an hour conveyor, and if the chief slavedriver hints to you that you are slow, you are told that you are "laid off," which means fired. Your slip is marked, "Fails to Produce."

The electric arc-welding done all over the shop is not properly guarded to prevent other workers from getting a "flash," which destroys the eyesight, but what do the bosses care for the workers?

The main toilet entrance, which leaks like a sieve, is under the return conveyor from the outside and is cold and draughty. The toilets are not cared for properly. Fecal matter and refuse runs out over the floor. The urinals overflow and it stinks in there. At night it is slippery, filthy and dark.

Oliver the manager, asked the main office who is running the plant, he or the service men? They replied, the service men. So Oliver quit. But we workers can't quit. Most of us have just come off the welfare and are hounded by the pound of flesh merchants for back bills. Nobody smiles since the service men have been here. One worker was asked by them, "What are you looking for?" "The portable crane," he replied. The star bull shouted, "Go home and get it, you're fired!"

Safety meetings are a big joke, attended only by foremen, petty bosses and pushers. They are turned into speed-up meetings and

real safety is never exercised on the job. Overhead crane work, while the operators try to avoid hurting floormen, they must pile heavy loads of slippery stampings in the very aisles, that are supposed to be kept clear. Fast Hi-Lo trucks keep you jumping this way and that way to keep from being run over in congested aisles.

The young men now employed by our profit-crazed bosses will soon be in brass buttons facing the very bullet carriers we are now making. The frames marked "export" are war munition carriers and are going to Japan and Manchuria, and you will be expected to give up your life, too, for the same Wall Street bosses.

De room men, don't feel superior to the production workers. We are driven by the same whip and have everything to gain by winning them over and striking for higher wages level against the speed-up and domination by the Merken, Schulztes, Dan and his henchmen, the chort-singing fascists, who keep the merit chart whip, as well as against the workers' common enemy, the yellow Service Bull.

Missouri Congressman To Vote for H.R. 2827

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1—Representative John J. Cochran, of the 11th Congressional District of Missouri, in answer to resolutions sent him by a recent unemployment insurance conference here, answered with his support of the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827.

"In reference to the unemployment and social insurance," Representative Cochran wrote, "I am not only going to vote for the Bill, but I am also going to speak in favor of the legislation."

The recent unemployment insurance conference, which was held at the Y.M.C.A. on March 17 and was called by the West Side Committee for Cash Relief, was attended by representatives of 18 organizations with a membership of 4,000. Resolutions on H. R. 2827 were sent to Congressmen.

The workers of two plants of the Nihon Sinsui Co. simultaneously engaged in the struggle for a wage-increase and full payment of wages to the workers recruited to the army. The strike was called over the heads of the leaders of the Borengo trade union, which is near to the fascists. Five thousand and five hundred workers of the Kavasaki militarized shipyard and Komaki Kodzan mine, struck against the speed-up, for a shortening of the working day and against the dismissal of temporary workers.

Six thousand women textile workers of the Toio Muslin Co., employed at four factories in various localities and organized in various reformist trade unions, conducted a strike for a wage-increase and against the dismissal of militant working women. The reformist trade union leaders succeeded in preventing this struggle from developing into a strike. By securing small concessions, granted by the bosses, they kept the working women from the strike. All the 12,000 tramwaymen of Tokyo called two strikes in succession and waged a stubborn struggle for over a month, despite the will of the trade union bureaucrats. This strike roused the great sympathy of the

Change to Hourly Rates Cuts Pay in Steel Mill

ZANESVILLE, Ohio.—During the February boom at the Zanesville plant of the American Rolling Mills, which at full capacity employs about 750 men, about 100 new workers were hired. Twelve mills were put in operation.
Now they are down to eight mills, working four days a week. This gives the workers about two days work each week.

Kohler Strike Is Pushed

By a Worker Correspondent
KOHLER, Wis.—The strike at the Kohler of Kohler, Wis. is still on. It will be almost eight months since the strike began on July 16. When the weather permits, pickets can be seen picketing on the same streets on which the historical struggle took place.

Evidence of what occurred on July 27, when two workers were killed by special deputies, can still be seen. Barricades are still there and one can pass through without questioning. It is only when pickets are there that the deputies are out. Due to the warm weather more and more the number of pickets is increasing. But the Kohler of today will never be the Kohler of yesterday. Whenever that is mentioned, workers think back to that night of terror.

The workers that are working are not even getting a suitable wage. The workers have hopes that their wages will soon increase, but they will have to wait for a long time to come. On the contrary, the wages will soon drop if the boycott on Kohler fixtures continues.

Today the workers are still in doubt as to how the strike was lost. However, it is by no means totally lost. It was the terror that broke the strike. Scabs were protected and only a limited amount of strikers were allowed on the picket line.

Immediately after the killings, the Sheboygan County Law and Order League was organized, organized labor in this county has shown its disapproval of this fascist organization.

An Inquest was held to discover how the two workers were killed. The jury discovered that death was met at "unknown" hands. The Kohler strikers and their friends were not allowed to testify as to what they saw.

The workers and farmers of Sheboygan County have learned a bit about capitalist terror, and they shall not forget.

Small Business Men Back Cash Relief

By a Worker Correspondent
SUPERIOR, Wis.—I am a small business man in Superior, Wis. Since the depression, we small business people are having a very hard time to make ends meet. Besides working in the store from 12 to 14 hours a day, I must pay rent, insurance, taxes, coal and keep my family going. I am up against anything that is the system of contract by bids.

The big merchants are getting all the relief orders, but we small storekeepers are not getting any orders at all. By this kind of discrimination we will soon be walking the streets, unemployed and suffering and on the road to ruination. Thirty-eight small business men and restaurant keepers here have sent a petition to Gov. Phillip LaFollette, U. S. Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, both of Madison, to U. S. Senator P. Ryan Duffy, Fond Du Lac, Wis., to Alfred W. Briggs, State Relief Administrator and to the Clerk of Douglas County, Superior, Wis., asking them to change the system of contract by bids to a system of cash on relief.

In my estimation all the people that it takes to carry on the relief work and the money spent to operate the relief stores, with offices and help, could be cut down to one-

fifth and therefore, the workers that are on relief would get more money. This is a big share of the relief money goes for expenditures and to an army of pencil pushers. Since the relief started there is hardly any money in circulation.

Students Urged to Aid Photo Studio Strikers

By a Worker Correspondent
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Students of schools doing business with the Chidnoff Photo Studio, 469 Fifth Avenue, were urged in a statement issued yesterday by the studio employees, to boycott the firm until settlement of the strike.

The workers walked out Wednesday against a 50 per cent wage cut and for recognition of the Photo Finishing Employees Union, A. F. L.

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YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

Special Dietician for Camp Wo-chi-ca

THE Medical Committee of the United Children's Camp Committee is fortunate to have secured the services of an especially well-qualified dietician for one of the most important hospitals in Manhattan, to draw up a schedule of menus for the children in Camp Wo-chi-ca. Together with the child specialist assigned from the Medical Advisory Board, the dietician will work out a system of high-calorie diets for underweight children, which will include all the necessary vitamins and mineral factors according to the best authorities on diet. Camp Wo-chi-ca will provide the best available food for the children. Will you supply the wherewithal? Clip the "Fresh Air Fund" blank at the bottom of this column and send it in immediately with your donation.

Self-Diagnosis

MRS. C. S. of Greenville, Mich. writes: "I have what the doctors at Ann Arbor call third degree displacement, and the doctors here said that I have a tumor in the womb. Now, this doesn't bother me, especially unless it crowds against the rectum. I have severe pains and distress, which catches me in my side, generally the left side, and sometimes it starts in the lower bowel, all of which continues for a day or two."

Our Advice

ALTHOUGH you say that having a turned tumor of the womb and a turned womb does not bother you, the symptoms you complain about are more likely due to these conditions—as your doctor told you—than to the diagnosis you yourself made. The pain in the rectum is very frequently the constipation of a very frequently the relationship does exist, a definite relationship does exist. The doctors at the university hospitals are generally capable ones.

The symptoms may be due to some direct trouble with the bowels and the finding of a turned womb and tumor may be incidental. How, ever, since your doctor told you that a definite relationship does exist, we suggest that you follow his advice. The doctors at the university hospitals are generally capable ones.

Putting on Weight
COMRADE A. S. of San Jose, Cal. writes: "Nine months ago an I.W.O. doctor examined me and told me that I had anemia and was underweight. I commenced to take treatment, but had to give it up when I lost my job and ran out of cash. The treatment consisted of injections of 'glandular extract' the name of which I do not know. Its action was rather slow, that is, it would take an hour before I felt any effect. At the end of an hour I began to feel very warm."

Our Advice
THE glandular extract probably is the use of insulin for gain in weight. Its use is not universally recommended by physicians because results from its use are not uniform. For gain in weight a concentrated diet with liberal amounts of cream, butter, eggs, milk, cereals, macaroni and spaghetti, fatty meats and fish are more useful. Restriction of vegetables to a minimum, moderate amounts of colored fruits, and extra nourishment in between meals and at bedtime are advisable.

A good form of extra nourishment is to take a half glass of milk and cream mixture with a couple of crackers midway between meals and before retiring at night. Rest, instead of exercise is advisable, regularly in eating and sleeping habits.

What is Normal Temperature?

THE average normal temperature for an adult person is ninety-eight and six-tenths degrees when taken by mouth. However, any temperature between ninety-eight and ninety-nine degrees by mouth may be considered normal for any given individual. It is found to be the same repeatedly under conditions of good health.

Temperature by rectum is usually about one degree higher than by mouth so that the average normal rectal temperature is ninety-nine and six-tenths degrees. However, that too may vary between ninety-nine and one hundred.

Your question as to whether 100 degrees can be considered a normal is answered that if taken by rectum, 100 degrees indicates the highest temperature which may be still considered normal. It is not, however, the average normal temperature. Normally temperature varies in any given individual and temperature taken at different times of the day may be one whole degree apart.

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The Struggle of the Japanese Masses Against War and the Bosses' Offensive

In spite of the terror and reprisals on the part of the bourgeois-landlords' government and despite the resistance offered by the trade union bureaucrats from the leadership of the reformist unions, the struggle of the Japanese working class against ever increasing oppression and poverty, against war and fascism, is assuming wider and wider dimensions.

The characteristic feature of this struggle is that the workers in the war industries, i.e. metal workers and chemical workers, who are most strongly influenced by the reformists, are fighting in the front ranks. During the eleven months of 1934 the metal workers participated in 215 strikes and the chemical workers in 278. Next come the textile workers (190 strikes)—the least organized section of the Japanese working class, consisting mostly of village girls. The workers in the mining districts of Kiushu, who were lagging behind until lately, are rising for the struggle.

The counter-offensive character of the strikes as well as their long duration testifies to the militancy of the Japanese workers. In the past year the strikes for wage increases occupied the first place, constituting about 34 per cent of the total number of strikes, while in 1931, when the Japanese imperialists started their adventure in Manchuria, the number of such strikes was expressed in but 18 per cent. The number of strikes against wage cuts dropped to 4 per cent, while in 1931 such strikes amounted to 27 per cent. Over 22 per cent

of all strikes are called for a shortening of the working hours, recognition of the trade unions, abolition of the system of overseas. A number of strikes, even those at the munition works, lasts for one to two months.

Broader and broader masses of workers organized in the reformist trade unions show their trend towards the united front and trade union unity, becoming convinced on their own experience that scattered actions and strikes do not give desirable results and that the united front of the employers, militarists and fascists must be opposed today, more than ever, by unity of action of the working class. This is the main new change in the Japanese labor movement. The strikers are more often than not addressing the workers of other factories during strikes and getting response to their calls. During strikes workers' delegate conferences are called for the mapping out of certain plans of aiding the strikers. The effect of the treacherous policy of the trade union bureaucracy being felt ever more acutely, the Japanese workers are beginning to militantly break apart the fetters of class collaboration. The leaders of the Right reformist trade unions, i.e. Sodomei, the Seamen's Union, etc., are banning strikes and the membership mass of these unions go on strikes over the heads of the reformist trade union bureaucracy and strike not only for their immediate demands, but also in protest against the dismissals of their fellow-workers, against the arrests of militants, etc.

We will refer to a few characteristic facts illustrative of the experience of the battles of the Japanese workers against the worsening of their living standards, caused by the war. The strike of the workers at the Military Machine-Building Plant of the Kikai Seisaku Co. in Osaka lasted for two months. The machine-builders organized in the Right trade union of the Sodomei established in the course of the strike, a united front with the workers of the saw mill of Dalotzu Seisaku Co. and the workers of the tuberoiling mill of the Teckan Co. members of the right-moderate trade union of Dzenro, who were on strike at that time. A joint strike was set up and although the workers sustained defeat the declaration issued by the strike committee emphasized that the joint struggle strengthened the fighting capacity and solidarity of the workers of these enterprises.

One thousand five hundred workers at another military machine-building plant of the Kikai Seisaku Co. in Osaka struggled for two months against the speed-up and dismissal of three comrades. This strike was started under the influence of the revolutionary forces, despite the counteraction of the reformist trade union bureaucracy, shortly before the plant completed an order for the War Ministry. Neither the threat of a lock-out nor the deception of the workers by the administration (fake telegrams informing about misfortunes in the strikers' families), nor the attempts to bring pressure to bear upon the workers through their wives or even the arrests of over 80 strikers could shatter the workers' determination

to struggle against the burden of war. It was only by the joint forces of the government and the Sodomei that the strike could be suppressed. During the strike the reformist leaders endeavored to weaken the workers' resistance by taking the strikers out of town, isolating them from the rest of the workers, etc. The strike ended in compulsory arbitration.

The workers of two plants of the Nihon Sinsui Co. simultaneously engaged in the struggle for a wage-increase and full payment of wages to the workers recruited to the army. The strike was called over the heads of the leaders of the Borengo trade union, which is near to the fascists. Five thousand and five hundred workers of the Kavasaki militarized shipyard and Komaki Kodzan mine, struck against the speed-up, for a shortening of the working day and against the dismissal of temporary workers.

Six thousand women textile workers of the Toio Muslin Co., employed at four factories in various localities and organized in various reformist trade unions, conducted a strike for a wage-increase and against the dismissal of militant working women. The reformist trade union leaders succeeded in preventing this struggle from developing into a strike. By securing small concessions, granted by the bosses, they kept the working women from the strike. All the 12,000 tramwaymen of Tokyo called two strikes in succession and waged a stubborn struggle for over a month, despite the will of the trade union bureaucrats. This strike roused the great sympathy of the

workers of other enterprises and, particularly, of the tramwaymen in other towns, could be suppressed only by means of compulsory police arbitration.

The adherents of the revolutionary wing in the trade union movement of Japan took up the correct line of extending the struggle for the workers' day-to-day grievances, particularly at the war plants. They actually participated in organizing the struggle at the Nakadima and Isakavazima aeroplane factories, at the militarized rayon factories in Ivaoka and Fukusima at the iron-works in Murooran. They tried to rouse the workers for the struggle at the militarized powder factory of Ochi and at the chemical factory of Tokyo Gasu. They conducted bold anti-war activities in the military-naval arsenal in Kure, employing 25,

Coughlin a Fascist, Says Johnson--Both Support Roosevelt

RADIO PRIEST, THROUGH HEARST, HAS DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN NAZIS--JUSTIFIES NAZI WAR PLANS AGAINST U. S. S. R.

ONCE again, Roosevelt's spokesman, General Hugh Johnson, has branded Father Coughlin, the radio priest, as the American Hitler.

"Some one sent me a parallel of what both you and Adolph Hitler have proposed and preached, and they are as alike as peas in a pod," Johnson charged yesterday to Coughlin.

Exactly so! The Communist Party has been consistently pointing to the same lesson. Take the sugar-coating off Coughlin's ideas and proposals and you find typical fascist measures—the banishing of strikes, the government control of trade unions, and political reaction.

Johnson recognizes the fascist character of Coughlin's proposals since he himself is a Wall Street re-

actionary, helping to put over the Wall Street program embodied in the Roosevelt N. R. A.

Notice the two points that Johnson makes against Coughlin—one is that Coughlin is making promises of salvation that he cannot keep to the people suffering from five years of capitalist crisis; the other is that by these false promises, Coughlin is "fanning the fires of political discontent."

Johnson scornfully exposes the fake "radicalism" of Coughlin, who has been ranting against the Wall Street bankers, by pointing to the fact that Coughlin, after a few days of attack against the New Deal, quickly rushed back to the Roosevelt bandwagon, crying just as before, "It is Roosevelt or ruin."

Johnson does not see that in exposing Coughlin as a fascist and boasting at the same time, that Coughlin

supports Roosevelt's program, he is unconsciously giving away the fact that Roosevelt's whole program is itself heading for Fascism!

In the present war situation, with the menace of Hitler rattling the sword against the Soviet Union, it is of the highest significance to point out that Coughlin has publicly defended the Nazis, following out the same line as William Randolph Hearst!

Through his alliance with Hearst, Coughlin has direct connections with the German fascists, the brutal enemies of the working class, the most dangerous enemies of peace.

The real truth about Coughlin, Long and Hearst will not come from General Johnson. It can only come from the revolutionary press. The Daily Worker, the organ of the Communist Party, is now publishing a

thorough exposure of Father Coughlin, an exposure by A. E. Magill, Detroit correspondent of the Daily Worker, that will tell the whole truth about Father Coughlin. Following this, the activities of Huey P. Long will be analyzed by A. Bittleman, noted Communist writer.

It is by spreading this series, by packing such meetings against Hearst and all demagogues as will take place in New York's Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, that the American masses can rip the hypocrisies that cover the Longs and the Coughlins.

In fighting these demagogues, the American masses are fighting the deliberate agents of American fascism, the spokesmen of Hearst and Wall Street, who are preparing the horrors of fascism and war for the exploited people.

Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1935

All Out, April 6!

ALL Party units, all mass organizations and sympathetic workers are called upon by the New York District Committee of the Communist Party to take the following immediate steps to build up a mighty mass demonstration Saturday, April 6, 10 a.m., at the Nazi consulate against the Hitler war threats at the Soviet Union, and the plot of the fascist incendiaries to plunge the world into war!

1. At this unit meeting and in your mass organization take immediate steps to reach the masses with the leaflets and the Daily Worker announcing the demonstration.

2. Organize at once special meetings in your neighborhood or mass organizations to discuss and mobilize the workers for the demonstration.

3. Organize your unit membership so that each member undertakes to mobilize all contacts from the shops, in the unions from the neighborhood for the demonstration.

4. Arrange at least one or two open air meetings, factory gate meetings and meetings in trade markets before the demonstration. Prepare the proper leaflets, literature, organize the distribution of the Daily Worker at these meetings.

5. See that your mass organization turns out with its banners and appropriate slogans.

Rubber Workers! Strike!

AFTER two years of vain effort to win union conditions through means prescribed by the N. R. A. 35,000 rubber workers at Akron are taking to the line of struggle.

Thousands have already voted. By next Sunday the bulk of the workers will express themselves overwhelmingly for a strike.

The issue is clear. The Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich companies flatly refused to deal with the United Rubber Workers Union. Their answer to the demand for an agreement on working conditions was barbed-wire fences, 1,000 deputies, food and beds inside the plants for scabs and vigilante bands.

The workers should strike immediately after the strike vote is completed. Further delays by means of conferences and mediation promises will prove fatal to the interests of the workers. A mass strike committee with representatives of every department of the factories on strike should be formed immediately. From the start there should be mass picket demonstrations of thousands. All workers in Akron, and if necessary of the country should be called to give support with pickets or funds.

Rubber workers! Now is the opportunity to end with the company unions. Join your own union—the United Rubber Workers Union!

The workers of the entire labor movement will come to your support!

A Step to May Day Unity

A GROUP of unemployed workers in Wisconsin, led by Socialist Party members, has just agreed to a broad invitation to all working class groups to plan one United Front May Day demonstration in Milwaukee.

This call issued by the Workers Committee of Wisconsin in response to the appeal of the Communist Party is an event of national importance.

It demonstrates once again that the desire for solidarity, for united action against war and fascism, is deeply rooted in the ranks of the workers who follow the leadership of the Socialist Party, and is demanding expression in action.

In replying to the Workers Committee, the Communist Party pledged its unreserved efforts to build one United May Day demonstration in Milwaukee.

All over the country similar efforts for united May Day are being pressed. Workers everywhere, of whatever political affiliation, in the trade unions and other groups, should work toward this vital, immediate goal—a united working class challenge to war and fascism on May Day, 1935!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

The Labor Party Question How Units Discuss It Some Wrong Ideas

ALTHOUGH the question of a Labor Party has been raised for some months, has been discussed at functionaries' meetings, articles have been written on it in the Party press, etc., still there is tremendous unclarity on the question of a Labor Party in the ranks of our Party.

In a unit on the South Side in Chicago (Section 11), the question came up for discussion for the second time because during their daily contact with one another, the comrades differed in their opinion regarding the Labor Party. This question was discussed about a month ago but rather superficially, since none of the comrades had read anything about it and none of them had any definite idea about it at that time. Since then, a number of comrades have done some reading on the question. However, there is still much confusion.

What do our comrades think about a Labor Party? Why does the Communist Party raise the question of a Labor Party based on the trade unions? Here are some of the misconceptions our comrades had about a Labor Party.

One comrade thought that the reason the Communist Party raises the question of a Labor Party is because of the attacks of the capitalist class on our Party. In case our Party is made illegal, the Labor Party would be a legal means of political expression, he thought. Another comrade thought that we raise the question of a Labor Party because the Communist Party "realizes" that it cannot win in elections with its own name. Therefore it will organize a Labor Party so that people will vote for the Labor Party without knowing it is a Communist organization.

Some comrades thought the Labor Party would be a mass organization based on membership like the Unemployment Councils, the International Workers' Order, etc., and that the Communist Party would begin building such a Labor Party at once.

A very lively discussion took place, with comrades asking each other all kinds of questions and they really tried to answer the questions to the best of their ability. This unit is by no means a unit of comrades who are not active or alert. On the contrary, they are good comrades. The weakness is that they seldom have political discussion and when a political discussion is held, there is no preparation beforehand. The discussion seldom comes as a result of questions raised in the minds of the comrades in their daily tasks, as it happened this last week.

There is such interest now in the question of a Labor Party that the unit decided to buy 10 copies of the pamphlet on the Labor Party and another discussion will be held.

It is important that all units should buy copies of this pamphlet and have thorough discussions on this vital question.

It would be interesting if other comrades would write for the Party Life column and let us know how the members of other units understand the question of a Labor Party and just what method is used in discussing it and clarifying the question.

ORG. COMMISSION, DIST. 8 (CHICAGO).

EDITORIAL NOTE:—This is the first letter we have received in regard to the discussion of the Labor Party. We would like to hear from other districts, and particularly from the concentration units and sections, as to how they have related the discussion on this question to their concentration work.

Join the Communist Party 35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

Set April 25-26 for a Red Week-End, for sale and distribution of the special May Day Edition of the Daily Worker!

TEAR IT OFF!



Protest at Madison Sq. Garden Tomorrow!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Hitler's Eastern Ally "Most Powerful Base" Misunderstood War Office

PRESS reports from Moscow stated that Comrade Stalin in his conversations with the representative of British imperialism, Captain Anthony Eden, pointed out the differences between the war danger today and in 1914. Today, Stalin is reported to have said to Eden, the danger comes from the West (German Fascism) and East (Japanese imperialism). Both are sharpening their swords for thrusts against the Soviet Union.

Hitler has made his war plans against the U. S. S. R. so clear that he has embarrassed even his best friends.

The Japanese plans are more subtle but just as widespread and dangerous as those of the Nazis.

The latest Far Eastern publication at hand, the China Weekly Review, prints as its leading article one entitled "Japan Develops Most Powerful Military Base in Manchukuo."

"Today," writes the author of this exhaustive survey of the Japanese war plans against the Soviet Union, "Manchukuo's main function is no longer to put its soy beans into every Japanese messpot, but to supply the empire with the sinews of war and to serve as Nippon's front trenches in the war with the Bolsheviks."

So Hitler has a friendly competitor in the struggle for the role of the capitalist world's defender against Bolshevism.

THE Japanese militarists have made giant strides for war against the Soviet Union in Manchukuo. They have built fifty airbases near the Soviet border at Manchouli, Hailar, Aigun, Mulin, Lungtungshan, Ninguta, Mishan, Fuchin, etc. At Harbin they have built underground hangars, and have close to 300 bombing planes massed for an attack on the U. S. S. R.

Preparations for this war are being made within Japan, where the army general staff has assumed the role of chief propagandist for war. We have just received extracts from Japan of a pamphlet published by the Japanese War Office (entitled: "The Determination of the Japanese Nation at the Time of Crisis That Marks the 30th Anniversary of the Russo-Japanese War"). Two hundred thousand copies of this document were distributed widely among the youth in the schools.

The main argument of the pamphlet is that "unrest prevails throughout the world" and that "Japan's present crisis is a compound of this world unrest and the circumstances peculiar to Japan."

THE way out of this crisis, as indicated by the War Office, is for Japan to become the dominant power in the Far East, with all indications both from the title of the pamphlet and from the actual war preparations in Manchukuo, that this is to be achieved by war against the Soviet Union. The Japanese imperialists have two fears in this regard: 1) the growing strength of the Soviet Union as well as the contradictions among the imperialist powers in the struggle for hegemony in China, and 2) the rising discontent of the Japanese workers and peasants.

"Unfortunately," says the pamphlet, "many among the Powers do not understand the real intentions of Japan. We must expect that obstacles will be placed in our way."

So far as the masses are concerned, the War Office looks for a solution, but insists on the Japanese type of Fascism with the absolute monarchy as the best form to meet the needs of the Japanese imperialists.

"In other words, the Japanese war lords claim the edge on the Nazis in dictatorship against the toiling masses, and in war preparations against the Soviet Union."

Letters From Our Readers

Workers Must Take Power To Abolish Poverty

New York City, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: With Herbert Hoover "Prosperity" just around the corner," Roosevelt told us to "Remember the Forgotten Man"; now Huey Long gives another slogan, "Every Man a King" and "Share the Wealth."

The surprising thing is the number of people who fall for this. When are the workers going to wake up and realize that these promises don't mean a thing and that the only way they will really be able to share the wealth of this country is by seizing and controlling the means of production themselves—by taking power? R. A. P.

Penniless Farmers Eager To Read "Daily"

Webster, S. D.

Comrade Editor: I was out canvassing for subs yesterday and got only the sub which is enclosed. The people in this drought-stricken area are glad to see someone who is fighting for the working class but you must realize how it is for us farmers who are not getting much more on the relief than 2c per meal per person.

When these people go to their local towns to do their trading, they come home without a single penny. It all goes for the necessities of life, and besides they have to skimp on clothing, food and fuel, etc.

I gave away most of the old papers I had and I can assure you that they were read and re-read. Some people promised that they would save a little for a sub and asked me to stop in again.

These people are so hard up they cannot subscribe for the paper; they want. There were cases where a farmer here and there had received a subscription of a capitalist newspaper for nothing. This happens because Wall Street wants us farmers to read capitalist papers. A. G.

Baseball Season Opens For "Red Builders"

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The baseball season will soon be here and thousands of Negro and white workers will pack the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds. At the end of last year's baseball season, while riding across the 155th Street bridge, I noticed hundreds of Negro workers walking home from the games and no one was selling either the Negro Liberator or the Daily Worker to them. I am sure this is an excellent location for the Red Builders and should be acted upon as soon as the baseball season begins. Here's to a greater increase in the sales of the Daily Worker than ever before. D. E. B.

Promising Relief, Governor Now Calls Army Day

Jacksonville, Fla.

Comrade Editor: Governor Sholtz has urged us to observe an army day in Florida on April 6, which, he said, "will be a symbol of the spirit of the American people, unselfish and loyal in patriotic duty and allegiance to the flag." But he did not tell us what "patriotism," "Americanism" and the "flag" ever did for the hungry masses.

This Governor Sholtz, before coming into office, was a real estate man and a lawyer for the big corporations of this state and a "leader" for the American Legion. Before the election he promised to reduce the cost of school books and taxation, and has failed to carry out either one. Always since he has been in power he has worked against Communism and devoted plenty of time in traveling from town to town to poison the workers' minds by fighting against the only Party the workers have.

I'm sending you a clipping to prove that this Wall Street agent is a grafter and a crook. J. B.

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

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Set April 25-26 for a Red Week-End, for sale and distribution of the special May Day Edition of the Daily Worker!

Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)