

Biggest Contribution of Day—\$158—  
Section 14, Upper Bronx, New York  
Received Yesterday ..... \$ 881.11  
Total to Date ..... 10,846.48

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL  
EDITION

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

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## BRITAIN URGES CONCESSIONS ON ITALY

## 65,000 Dressmakers Mass at Madison Square Garden

### RALLY CALLED AS DEMANDS ARE FILED

Is Dress Rehearsal for Strike If Demands Are Not Met

A total of 25,000 dressmakers packed Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, while more than 40,000 more filled the streets outside, in answer to the call of the Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for a half-day stoppage. The occasion was a celebration of the successful 1933 strike and a mobilization for similar action if the demands of the union are not met when the contract expires on Jan. 31.

The demands put forward by the officials of the Joint Board were: for limitation of contracts, for setting of prices on jobs' premises and the establishment of the unit system of price settlement.

Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, opened the meeting, declaring this demonstration to be a dress rehearsal for the coming struggle. "The military maneuvers going on in Europe are for a war which we oppose. But this is a mobilization for a war to end exploitation," he said.

Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, in his speech, declared that many disturbances in the last two years were due entirely to the absence of good faith on the part of the National Association. "The National Association defended every violation of the agreement. All stoppages called were for no other purpose than to enforce the agreement," he declared.

Hochman pointed out that although the agreement has given certain definite scales "the jobbers, through the contractors, create an artificial competition that forces the workers, against their will and interest, to accept payment far below the standards provided in the agreement." He said further that although there would be many demands presented to the manufacturers, that the main demands would be for limitation of contractors, for setting prices on jobs' premises and the establishment of the unit system of price settlement.

He concluded with: we have the workers of the industry organized. We have accumulated substantial funds. We are ready to accept any challenge from the jobbers. We are ready for a general strike."

Max Cohen, manager of Local 80, was the first speaker. He was followed by Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Cutters Local 10, who declared that this meeting was not only to inform the employers that not one inch of past gains would be yielded, but to serve notice that the union is ready for battle when the contract expires. He particularly stressed the need of the limitation of contractors, pledged the support of the cutters to any fight that the Joint Board entered into.

In between the speakers, a concert program, under the direction of Maestro Alfredo Salmagi, was presented.

### 'Day's Wages' Slogan Spurs 'Daily' Drive

Enthusiastically adopted wherever it has been put forward, the slogan: "ONE DAY'S WAGES FOR THE DAILY WORKER!" is fast proving the most popular slogan ever advanced in the Daily Worker's \$60,000 Financial Drive.

Throughout the country, Communist Party sections are finding that it is producing sensationally successful results.

The sections leading the race in New York, for instance, are those most actively campaigning under that slogan. Denver, Colo., and Providence, R. I., are other sections which have adopted it.

Under that slogan \$166 was raised this week at Camp Unity, in New York.

Yesterday the staff of the Finnish Workers' Federation and the Finnish Federation, Inc. became the latest group to adopt it. Thirty-nine workers, at a joint meeting of the two organizations, unanimously voted to each contribute a day's wages to the Daily Worker, and to carry the slogan forward till the completion of the drive.

Furthermore, these two organizations called upon all other language groups in the country to emulate their example.

The Daily Worker calls upon all its readers to speed the drive by giving the slogan: "ONE DAY'S WAGES FOR THE DAILY WORKER!" the widest popularization possible!

### Bridges Unopposed For President of I.L.A. San Francisco Local

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Harry Bridges, fighting long-shore leader, has been chosen as unopposed candidate for president of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Bill Marlowe, dispatcher, had also been suggested as a candidate, but he declined in favor of Bridges. He pointed out that the men here have excellent working conditions and a fine dispatching hall and that it was up to them to maintain it.

The backing given Bridges is the answer of the dockers to the attacks made upon their leader by the shipowners, the Hearst press and Joseph P. Ryan, national president of the I. L. A.

### Police Attack 5,000 Pickets

### Minneapolis Strikers And Sympathizers Resist Assault

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 11.—Armed cars, tear gas and police clubs were turned against 5,000 workers on the picket lines at the strike of the Flour City Ornamental Iron Co. here late last night.

The workers offered fierce resistance as the police fired over the strikers' heads. The mass picket line was directed especially against the use of imported thugs to guard scabs. The employees of the company have been on strike for eight weeks. The thugs were brought in last Thursday.

Ten policemen were injured as the workers resisted the police charge. Two boys and one woman were arrested. Others taken into custody were torn from the grasp of police in two hours of fighting which lasted until past midnight.

Renewed picketing has been called for tonight by the Machinists Local No. 1313.

### Teamsters' Chief Assails Reds, Lauds 'Honest' Employers

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 11.—Six hundred delegates at the national convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, heard President Daniel Tobin deliver a rousing speech against Communism and other militant workers in the opening sessions.

Tobin professed to have government data showing the spread of Communism in industry and warned the employers of the fate of the Romanoffs.

Tobin urged cooperation with "honest" employers. He praised the speech of George Koehn, State Commander of the American Legion, who had urged "dissolution" of Communism. Tobin urged the workers to rely on the National Labor Relations Board.

### WPA Union Demands Johnson Push Rehabilitation Project

The political feud which has been raging for three days at the expense of the city's unemployed between Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses and General Hugh S. Johnson, Works Progress Administrator, flared up anew yesterday with Mr. Moses continuing to call the W. P. A. administration "stupid" and "arrogant" and General Johnson proposing to set up a project to shave, clean, bathe and repair the clothes of the 1,000 men who were classified by the Park Commissioner as "bums" and unfit for work.

"We might set aside some of the winning pools that Mr. Moses built," General Johnson said, when

### JOBLESS PLAN DELEGATIONS TO CAPITOL

Conference on Sunday Will Place Demands Before Roosevelt

Unions and unemployed organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland reported yesterday that they will send delegations of workers to Washington on Sunday, where an unemployment conference will be held and that on the following day these delegates will present demands to President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, W. P. A. administrator, for jobs at trade union wages or adequate relief for all unemployed.

Plans for the protest were initiated by the National Unemployment Council, which has also issued a call to organized labor throughout the country to rally in demonstrations on Sept. 26 for union wages on the W. P. A. jobs and increases in direct relief.

Among the delegates from the Pittsburgh district who will place demands before the President are five from the Liberty-Coverdale section, eight from Pittsburgh and one from Beaver County.

Five unemployed organizations and two unions are expected to be represented on the delegation from Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York plan to send large delegations from the Unemployment Councils and the unions.

### CHICAGO PLANS RELIEF RALLY

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—Preparing to join the nationwide fight on Sept. 26 against President Roosevelt's driving millions of relief onto cooie wage projects, workers in the Unemployment Councils have adopted plans for a series of demonstrations and picket lines before relief stations demanding a 25 per cent increase in relief budgets and union wages on all projects.

Leading up to a great mass meeting to be held Sept. 26 at 7:30 p. m. in the North Hall of the Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash, where Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will be the main speaker, there will be open air meetings throughout the city following a united front mass delegation, including members of the Workers Committee and trade union members, which will join a national delegation going to Washington.

On Sunday homes in various neighborhoods will be canvassed to popularize the meeting on Sept. 28 and to mobilize people to hear the report of the Washington delegation. Posters and leaflets will be distributed all week with special Sunday, Sept. 22 mobilization. A picket line will be organized, Wednesday, the 25th, for all day picketing at relief stations with delegations to see officials on Saturday, Sept. 27, the day before the mass meeting of the 28th.

A mass delegation will visit Leo M. Lyons, County Relief Commissioner and W. P. A. Administrator Burke.

Resolutions and telegrams will be sent from all open air and neighborhood meetings. Following the Sept. 28 meeting, a county-wide campaign for petitions will be started.

### 450 WPA Workers Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 12 (UP).—Throwing their tools into a creek 450 men deserted a W.P.A. project today in protest against President Roosevelt's security wages.

The general called his proposed project the "barber and bath" project. Other officials of the W. P. A. called it the "Moses project."

Project Worker Listed  
Kilbourne Johnson, son and aide of the General, was put to work to draw up a list of relief workers available to set the project into operation.

### Louisiana Factions Square Off for Fight

Scant Grief Shown—Dictator's Lieutenants Act to Keep Lucrative Machine While Foes Seek To Unite to Get Hands on Loot

(By United Press)  
BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 11.—Huey Pierce Long returned in death today to the skyscraper Capitol which he built and where a bullet checked his career.

Through long lines of silent spectators and under a drizzle of rain Long's body was transported to the Capitol to lie in state until his funeral tomorrow.

Even as the body was placed in state in the Capitol rounds Long's political lieutenants were working feverishly on an investigation which they said they believed would show that an organized "murder plot" had been responsible for Long's assassination.

The special session of the Legislature, which had adjourned a few hours previously after passing Long's last batch of laws, met in caucus later and re-affirmed their

### Labor Party Swiss Fascist Weighed in N.J.

State A.F.L. Convention Debates Question—Nazis Condemned

(By United Press)  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—(U.P.)—The New Jersey State Federation of Labor today adopted a resolution condemning the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, for organizing an independent automobile Workers' Union in the Michigan city which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Federation is holding its 57th annual convention here.

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—The resolution of the General Labor Union of Hudson County calling for steps to organize a Labor Party was enthusiastically applauded by delegates to the convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, in its final session today.

The Resolutions Committee, instructed to embody all Labor Party resolutions into one resolution, reported to the convention the recommendation that a Labor Party be organized, claiming the proposal for a Labor Party to be against the policy of the A. F. of L.

Some delegates proposed that the convention decide to instruct its delegates to the national convention to vote for a Labor Party. This proposal would block state action of the Federation.

The debate was continued late today. A resolution was passed condemning German fascism and calling for a boycott on German goods.

### Radio Priest Confers At Roosevelt Home

HYDE PARK, Sept. 11.—Father Coughlin, first a supporter and more recently a fiery "opponent" of President Roosevelt, held a conference with the President yesterday.

Coughlin came here from Detroit, where he has been organizing auto workers into a disguised form of company union.

### Shipping Clerks Win Definite Concessions

Twelve thousand garment shipping clerks will return to work today, having terminated their fifteen-day strike, in an orderly and organized manner. They have wrested definite concessions from the manufacturers although the main bone of contention, recognition of the Ladies Apparel Shipping Clerks Union, was not won.

Strikers will be reinstated without any discrimination on the following terms: 44-hour week, \$15 per week minimum, payment for overtime which shall not exceed ten hours in any one week, and the establishment of a bureau to settle disputes that may arise.

Settlement Realized  
At a meeting of strikers yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, 344 West Thirty-sixth Street, where the settlement was ratified, strike leaders stressed the gains made and the necessity of consolidating the union.

### BRITISH UNION LEADER SEEKS UNITY PARLEY

USSR Unions' Message Hailed and Answered By Margate Session

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MARGATE, England, Sept. 11.—British Trade Union leaders, now assembled for the 67th annual congress of the Trades Union Congress here, voiced their hearty support of international trade union unity in response to the recent telegram sent by the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to the Congress.

General Secretary Hill of the Boiler Makers Union, member of the General Trade Union Council, stated that he would propose a joint meeting of the International Trade Union Federation (the Amsterdam International) and the Red International of Trade Unions without any preliminary conditions from either side as a basis for the conference.

### Hitler Hails Arms Policy

Greater Burden on the German People Seen in War Plan Speech

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Enslavement of the German people to the Nazi war machine by universal conscription was today hailed by Hitler as the outstanding achievement of Nazi rule in his proclamation to the Sixth Congress of the National Socialist Party (Nazi).

Pressing the emergence of the regular army, the Reichswehr, as the chief reliance of the German rulers, with the Nazi Storm Troops to be gradually pushed into the background, Hitler stated:

"We see in our army the protection for peaceful labor. And when we are forced to make sacrifices, then we will make them for our liberty and labor. The army is our most valued and proudest possession."

This is interpreted as a forecast of greater hardships and "sacrifices" by the German masses to keep Germany on its present war footing.

Throughout the proclamation, there were vague references to coming invasions of Germany in order to make it appear that rearming at break-neck speed by the Nazis was merely defensive in character and not directed against the Soviet Union. Stressing that "the Bolshevik danger remained," Hitler stated:

"We will not tolerate that any one should attempt to organize against us."

The churches came in for attack when Hitler tried to dissociate "political professionalism" from abstract Christianity, in order to fight the former.

"We have already fought clerical politics and run it out of the Reichstag (referring to the outlawing of the Catholic Center Party) after a long fight in which we had no government assistance, but the other side had the advantage," read the proclamation. "But today we have this power of making our battle for these principles lighter."

### Monarchists Move For Restoration Of Greek Throne

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—Contrary to numerous rumors, President Alexander Zaimis of Greece has not yet resigned even though Premier Tsaldaris has publicly announced himself in favor of a referendum on the question of the restoration of the monarchy. Zaimis promised to do so when Tsaldaris took that step.

General George Kondylis, chief supporter of the monarchy, has already announced that King George II will return to the throne showing that any referendum on the question will simply serve as a cover for the restoration.

### I.L.D. Calls on Lehman to Cite Nazi Outrage in Ship Report

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was asked yesterday by the New York district of the International Labor Defense to take cognizance of the kidnapping by Nazi authorities of the American seaman, Lawrence Simpson, in his report to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the decision of Magistrate Joseph B. Brodsky, freeing five of the six Bremen demonstrators and referring to the Nazi swastika as "the black flag of piracy."

Simpson was kidnapped on June 26 from an American ship, the S. S. Manhattan, which was then in the port of Hamburg, Germany. In a letter to the Governor, the I. L. D.

### Arctic Ship Passage Traversed First Time By Four Soviet Ships

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Sept. 11.—For the first time in the history of Arctic navigation, two Soviet steamships, Anadir and Stalingrad, completed the voyage of the great North Sea Passage around the entire northern coast of the Soviet Union from Murmansk to Vladivostok. Simultaneously, two Soviet freight steamers, Vanetti and Iskra, successfully completed the same route from west to east by travelling from Vladivostok to Leningrad.

This great achievement for Soviet navigation and technique comes exactly one year after the heroic expedition of the ice-breaker Litke which first conquered the grim waters of the Polar Sea.

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### Ship Radio Operators Call Strike

A general strike of all radio operators on American merchant ships in New York ports was called, to begin this morning, by the American Radio Telegraphists Association. The strike has been called, the union announced, to force independent steamship lines and those belonging to the American Steamship Owners Association to sign agreements with the union.

Only a few East Coast steamship lines have thus far signed agreements with the union and these lines will not be involved in the strike.

The union has for several months been endeavoring to obtain agreements regulating wages and working conditions of radio operators, and recognition of the union as the authorized representative of all the licensed ship radio officers. The A.R.T.A. is the only trade union in the marine radio field. More than 90 per cent of the licensed marine radio operators are in the union.

The letter sent by Roy Pyle, vice-president of the union, to R. Baker, president of the Steamship Owners Association, has remained unanswered.

The union is demanding the eight-hour day, recognition of the union, standardized wages on all ships, and shipping through the A. R. T. A.

### CONSEQUENCE OF OPEN WAR FEARED NOW

Hoare Says England Will Not Act Without All Other Nations

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Under the cloak of upholding the covenant of the League of Nations, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, today told the Assembly of the League of Nations that Great Britain was ready to grant far-reaching economic concessions in Ethiopia to Mussolini if it could thereby stop open war, fearing its disastrous consequences on the continent.

The day's second important speech, delivered by Tecla Hawarriate, chief Ethiopian delegate to the League, challenged the League Assembly to send a commission of inquiry into Ethiopia to disprove Mussolini's slanders against Ethiopia.

Hoare stressed that Great Britain fully recognized Italy's demands for territorial expansion and sources of raw materials. Italy could grab economic concessions in Ethiopia without resort to armed invasion, with the assistance of the other imperialist nations, Hoare stated. His chief objection against Mussolini's tactics, he repeatedly stressed, was that Italy's "unprovoked aggression" upon Ethiopia would put fire to the imperialist dry-rot on the continent and involve all nations in a world-wide conflict at a time when England was not yet ready for it.

To a packed and deathly silent assembly, Hoare raised his hand above his head, struck the tribune before him three times and said: "Britain stands for steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

"If only these war clouds could be dispelled," Hoare said at another point in his speech, "with how much greater effect could we turn to those economic questions that often matter so much more in the modern world than political problems."

Behind the diplomatic phraseology, all observers here understood that Hoare would back Mussolini to the limit on concessions in Ethiopia, but feared the results of an actual invasion.

No League Action Seen  
At the same time, Hoare gave definite warning that, despite his blustering tone, England intended to take no definite action against Italy even in the event of actual invasion. He stressed that England would under no circumstances act without the cooperation of all other countries, including Japan and Germany, both of whom are certain to reap advantage from Mussolini's coming Ethiopian invasion and will surely decline to join any action against Italian fascism.

"If the burden of the Covenant is to be borne," Hoare stated, "it must be borne collectively."

His references to nations outside

(Continued on Page 2)

# Rank and File Reply to Green

The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief will file an answer to the new attack of William Green and the Federal Trade Commission on the Committee. Louis Weinstein, its secretary, declared yesterday. The Committee will file its answer through its attorney, Harry Secher, to the order of Otis Johnson, secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, that the Committee show cause why it should not cease using the name "A. F. of L. Rank and File Federation" in its official organ.

For some time William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been seeking a means to suppress the strong sentiment which exists in the A. F. of L. unions for a genuine unemployment and social insurance measure as embodied in H. R. 2527, Weinstein said. "He has sought to do this especially by stifling the voice of the rank and file as expressed through the 'A. F. of L. Rank and File Federation,' the Committee's official organ. Not only did he refuse to support this bill at previous conventions, but now on the eve of the coming 55th convention, where rank and file delegates will again raise the question, Green hopes to check this activity through government action against members of his organization.

"It is well known to the local unions which have endorsed the Workers' Bill that the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief was initiated by trade unionists in the course of the fight to compel the A. F. of L. Executive Council to recognize the necessity for unemployment insurance.

"The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief is a legal body within the A. F. of L. composed of members of the trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L. Every member of the national committee is an active member in good standing in his or her trade union. Charges that we are trying to mislead the membership cannot therefore be substantiated by Mr. Green. They indicate to what lengths the oligarchy in control of the Federation must go to prevent the rank and file from achieving measures of benefit to labor against the wishes of the Executive Council. The Executive Council has no monopoly on the use of the terms 'A. F. of L.' The A. F. of L. belongs to the membership.

# Detroit Meat Strikers Refused Appointment With Mrs. Roosevelt

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—A delegation of housewives, representing the Women's Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living, was not permitted to see Mrs. Roosevelt, who was here Monday to signal the opening of a slum clearance program. The delegates, headed by Mary Zuk, leader of the meat strikers, wanted to ask her position in regard to the high cost of living and her formula for feeding a family on seven cents a day. No reply was received on the telegram sent to her by the committee.

The slum clearance program consists of clearing only six short blocks in the heart of the Negro district here. The original plan to clear a large area was stalled by the recent ruling of the Supreme Court declaring the government's right to condemn houses to clear for public housing as unconstitutional. The area being cleared is a section that owners voluntarily gave up.

# WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker and 15th Anniversary of the Communist Party, Friday, Sept. 13, 8 P.M. at Olympia Arena, Broad and Fairmount Sts. Pat Tobey, A. W. Mills, and other nationally known speakers. Program: "Americanization of the Negro," Fredrick George Parin. Admission with ticket \$2c without 20c.

On Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 P.M. at the I.W.O. will have a party and performance at the I.W.O. All money raised will go for the benefit of the Daily Worker. We invite all friends of the Daily Worker to this affair.

United Workers Organizations have arranged a benefit in the Broad St. Theatre for Tuesday, Oct. 1 and Friday, Oct. 4. The Group Theatre from New York will present for the first time in Philadelphia, "Waiting for Lefty." All organizations are urged to do their utmost to help in the arrangements and success of this benefit.

Unitis, language organizations, fraternalists delegates to the conference on Workers' Education to be held Thursday, Sept. 12, 8 P.M. at 308-14th St. William Weinstein will lead a symposium on the Role of the Communist Education in the Class Struggle.

15th Anniversary C.P. will be celebrated by the C.P. at the Singer's Auditorium, 2487 W. Chicago Ave. Program begins at 8 P.M. Dancing at 9 P.M. Main speaker: J. P. Cannon. A very excellent program has been arranged. Adm. 5c. Assn. C. P. Members to expect festive banquet of friendly relations between American and Soviet people, Friday, Sept. 13, 8 P.M. at the I.W.O. Main speaker: Herbert Goldfarb. Nat'l. Sec. main speaker. Adm. 15c with plunger 10c.

New Theatre League presents the Chicago Repertory Group, the Vanguard Players and the New Theatre Group at the Theatre Party, 1000 Pershing Hall 1016 N. Dearborn St. on Saturday, Sept. 14, dancing and refreshments. Adm. 5c.

Rockford, Ill. A picnic to raise funds for the Daily Worker and the Swedish western by the C.P. will be held at Cherry Valley Dam, Sunday, Sept. 15. This affair under the arrangement of a broad committee presided by the C.P. will include music, games, good program and a hot dance orchestra. Ball game starts at 2 P.M. program at 4 P.M. Adm. 10c.

# MILITIA COMES TO PELZER—AGAIN



No sooner had the South Carolina militia been withdrawn from Pelzer, where workers at the Pelzer Manufacturing Company have been on strike for weeks, than they were brought back again. For two had been killed and twenty-two injured when strikers battled with scabs and company thugs.

# British Union Head Seeks Unity Parley

(Continued from Page 1) telegram of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions to the 67th British Trades Union Congress at Margate, Prava, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared: "These statements will undoubtedly be greeted with profound satisfaction by the entire working class in the Soviet Union. The telegram of the Central Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union to the British Trades Union Congress at Margate is not an act of international courtesy. This document is a greeting of genuine respect towards our class brothers. It is called forth by the serious international situation, the growing danger of a new imperialist war, particularly the war against Ethiopia, and the growth of fascism.

# Union Demands Speed on Project

(Continued from Page 1) thirty barbers, four bath men, 163 tailors, 161 dentists and assistants, 385 cleaners and dyers, 168 boot-black, 40 cobblers, 45 hat cleaners and 46 exterminators. Leaders of the Project Workers Union stated that such a project was badly needed to aid in rehabilitation of the vast number of homeless unemployed. They said that the union would demand that the General stick to his work and set up the project at once.

# La. Factions Get Ready for Fight

(Continued from Page 1) other palbearers carried the heavy bronze casket from the hearse, up the 70 steps of the Capitol to the marble lined rotunda. Two truckloads of flowers followed the funeral party. A photographer attempting to take a photograph on the Capitol steps was deprived of his camera. BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 11.—Governor O. K. Allen issued a proclamation today declaring a State-wide period of mourning for Senator Huey P. Long, assassinated dictator of Louisiana, from 1 p.m. today until 8:30 Friday morning. Meanwhile the special session of the State Legislature adjourned after stalling the passage of 39 bills drafted under the direction of Long himself.

Long's all-powerful political organization planned a great public funeral for its chief, while at the same time it formulated a plan to perpetuate itself in complete control of Louisiana. Even while Long's body was being prepared to lie in state in the rotunda of the sky-scraper State Capitol built during his regime, his enemies were seeking to compromise their differences and unite to disrupt and scatter his sub-leaders before they could consolidate a more or less impregnable front.

The body was taken to the rotunda at 1 p.m. today to remain there until the public services at 4 p.m. tomorrow. Behind the displays of grief of Long's sub-leaders and the conspicuous lack of any great public grief for the assassinated dictator, bitter political wars seemed to be being fought first and foremost was the necessity of the organization, which holds almost every elective and appointive office in the state, to fight off the incalculably bitter anti-Long organizations and individuals who were seeking a meeting ground for union. The second may be a fratricidal quarrel among the leaders for the mantle of the Kingfish.

See Significance in Inquiry Some observers see much significance in an indefinite postponement of the inquest into the death of Dr. Carl A. Weiss, the assassin who was killed by Long's bodyguard after he had fired but one shot. Officials said they sought "new evidence." Long leaders have said privately they believe Weiss's pistol was "one of hundreds" distributed throughout Louisiana for no other purpose than for use on Long when the opportunity presented. Observers see the possibility of an effort to place responsibility for the assassination in the anti-Long camp.

The anti-Long leaders, conferring in groups large and small, surrounded their plans with the utmost secrecy, a phase of the political technique inherited from "the boss." Governor O. K. Allen was in nominal command of the organization, but looming beside him, a powerful and silent figure, was Seymour Weiss, president of the New Orleans Dock Board, organization treasurer and one of the Long politicians under federal indictment on charges of income tax fraud. Other powerful figures were Lieutenant Governor James A. Noe and Public Service Commissioner James O'Connor, foremost of sub-leaders while the chief lived.

Lee O. Lester, vice-president of the Square Deal association, most militant of the anti-Long groups, announced all Long's foes would meet "within three days" to plan means of ousting the organization. "Another project that is needed, however, is a project that will furnish new clothes and shoes to those who are being drafted on the W. P. A. job," a union leader stated. "The cleaning project is alright, but much of the shabby clothes of the jobless will not even stand a cleaning."

General Johnson, who went so far as to threaten to shut down the park projects if the difficulties continued with Mr. Moses, admitted nevertheless that he had no basic differences with the Republican. "I think it would be a calamity to retire Mr. Moses from the job," the General asserted. "It is indicated that Moses would like to see me retired, but I don't want to see him retired. He's doing a good job."

General Johnson repeated a statement made to the press some time ago that he was preparing to be relieved of the job of administrator on Oct. 15. A delay in pay checks for project workers was again protested by a five-minute stoppage of work at the demolition project at Stags and Rumbolt Streets following the noon lunch yesterday.

Realizing the importance of maintaining the Daily Worker, a sympathizer of Unit 55, in Section 6, Williamsburg, N. Y., has contributed \$20 to the Daily Worker Financial Drive. He calls on all intellectuals and professional workers to join in the work of saving the Daily Worker.

called upon the workers to support it. The Communist Party was the first to raise the slogan for a general strike which was put into effect by the decision of the conference of 48 local unions. During the general strike, our Party issued a leaflet to the workers outlining the main tasks confronting the workers and raised to the forefront the question of unity and solidarity of the workers. Let us draw closer masses of workers to the united front, centered its attack upon more progressive elements. In a leaflet "who are the splitters of labor," the Party centered its main criticism against one of the progressives, "Cubby" Lark, a leader of the workers and particularly of the miners, lamely because of some uncalled for remarks which he made about the Communist Party. Later the Communist Party in Terre Haute issued a lengthy leaflet in which it put as the central question the struggle against the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, wherein it mentioned the name of Norman Thomas who "praises the Wagner Labor Bill." This leaflet suffers from two weaknesses: it "bunches Green and

# Britain Urges Concessions

(Continued from Page 1)

the League of Nations came when, after recalling that Germany and Paraguay were no longer members and that Japan had resigned, he said: "There are too many empty chairs at our table now. We want no more."

The League from the outset has lacked the membership of certain powerful nations," he continued, "and since it has lost membership of others. This lack of universality inevitably introduces an element of uncertainty as to how far we can count on world wide support of the work of organizing and maintaining peace."

All during Hoare's speech, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Mussolini's Geneva mouthpiece, leaned calmly back on his chair, occasionally dangling his monocle in his hand. He was smiling. Charges Fascist Lies Before Hoare made his main speech, Tecla Hawariate, Ethiopian delegate, flatly charged that Italy's recent memorandum to the League on Ethiopia's supposed "barbarism" had been manufactured in a fascist laboratory.

"By means of modern photographs," he said, "it is easy to forge convincing documents designed to show evidence of barbarism." Hawariate cited Ethiopia's actions in the present crisis as contrasted with Mussolini's war-madness to show that Ethiopia was far from "barbaric."

"Although we are called barbarians," he stated, "we have given proof of restraint and humility in the present crisis. We are reproached with slavery, but slavery is not an Ethiopian invention." He called for a "Moral Counter Charge."

Obviously referring to the barbarous conditions under which workers toil in fascist countries, Hawariate declared that the equivalent of slavery existed in the factories of certain "civilized" countries. Hawariate spoke calmly in excellent French as a battery of floodlights and movie cameras was trained upon him.

France's Laval of France did not deliver his expected speech today. The only other important speech before the League of Nations Assembly today was delivered by General Gabriel Tanetos of Hungary. He demanded the right for Hungary to re-arm pointing to Germany as having scrapped the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

Mussolini Set for Drive ROME, Sept. 11.—Mussolini will give the signal for full mobilization in preparation for immediate attack upon Ethiopia between Sept. 20 and Sept. 25, it was reported today. At about this time, the rainy season in Ethiopia will have considerably abated.

Troop ships are daily leaving for East Africa with the goal of bringing 250,000 regulars and militiamen besides the permanent colonial force into Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, by the time the actual invasion of Ethiopia begins. By Oct. 1, more than 1,000,000 men will be ready for army duty from which only those in essential public services—railway, telephone, electric, gas and street cars—are exempt.

# Youth Congress Body Calls Anti-War Meeting in Pittsburgh Tonight

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—The Western Pennsylvania Section of the American Youth Congress will hold an anti-war mass meeting tomorrow night in the auditorium of the Fifth Avenue High School, at which Rev. C. F. Jenkins, of Carson Street Baptist Church, and Al Tronzo, Pittsburgh State Legislator will be the main speakers. A leaflet issued by the Youth Congress for the meeting calls on young men and women of Pittsburgh to "Act now against those who threaten world peace—Protest against Mussolini's war aims in Africa."

Denouncing Mussolini's war of enslavement, the leaflet says: "All those who will suffer from a new World War" to "unite their strength in common protest against Mussolini's threat to the peace of the world."

# Ethiopia Calm

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (U.P.)—Rumors that the Italian attack will come Sept. 24 "leave the government unmoved," Stanley Baldwin, in an emergency meeting at No. 10 Downing Street. The report that Ethiopia will attack the Italian frontier on that day is "without foundation and contrary to its consistently pacific attitude," the communique declared.

# British Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Sept. 11.—All members of the British Cabinet available in London were today summoned by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to an emergency meeting at No. 10 Downing Street. It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva was the main topic of discussion. Plans were laid for the next steps in the negotiations at Geneva, it was reported.

# Labor Party Under Fire N.Y. Shoe Local Is Denied Seat

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—After eight hours of discussion, the delegates to the national convention of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union voted 85 to 64 against the seating of the delegates from the New York Local. The fight for the seating of the New York delegates was led by delegate Holmeas of Haverhill and by the Lynn leaders.

The Boston delegation, controlled by Paul and Mike Salvaggio, betrayed the pledge they had made at the Lynn conference of local unions to fight against the expulsion policy of the national officials. At this conference the Boston delegates had pledged to fight for the seating of all delegates, including the New York Local.

I. Zimmerman, the Lovestonette, representing the General Executive Board, made a vicious attack against the New York leadership and said that as a prerequisite for unity every opposition coming from the New York shoe workers must be rejected.

Against the charge of I. Zimmerman of the New York Local that Zimmerman's action in suspending the New York Local weakened the union and thus aided the bosses and the Boot and Shoe Union officials to undermine the workers' conditions, Zimmerman answered that all methods are justified to destroy the present New York leadership.

Paul and Mike Salvaggio, after serving Zimmerman's purpose of unseating the New York delegates, were themselves eliminated as delegates. Zimmerman once more demonstrating his double crossing methods.

The New York delegation is presenting a statement of protest to the convention today.

# Lehman Asked to Cite Nazi Outrages

(Continued from Page 1)

Brodsky in regard to the so-called "Bremen cases." "As the organization which has conducted the defense of the defendants in these cases, we desire to point out to you certain very pertinent facts in regard to these cases—facts which were as pertinent to the report requested by the Department of State on the Bremen incident of July 26 as they are now, but were at that time also completely overlooked.

"We feel, as do hundreds of thousands of people in New York—Jews, Roman Catholics, Protestants and people who hate the tyranny and cruelty of fascism—most of us desire to point out to you certain very pertinent facts in regard to these cases—facts which were as pertinent to the report requested by the Department of State on the Bremen incident of July 26 as they are now, but were at that time also completely overlooked.

"The conservative union leaders, many of them old party office holders, cannot block the progress of the workers and farmers towards an anti-fascist Labor Party.

But no report, as no review of the case, can be regarded as complete or fair, without reference to the original cause of the demonstration of July 26th—the kidnapping aboard an American steamship in the port of Hamburg, Germany, of an American seaman, charged with possession on an American ship of anti-fascist literature. It is to this kidnapping and the subsequent actions of Lawrence Simpson, the seaman, in a Nazi concentration camp and the absolute indifference manifested by the Department of State and the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, to its duty of protecting an American citizen from such outrages, that we must look for the origin of the events of July 26 and of which Magistrate Brodsky was obliged to take cognizance in his decision of September 7 in the "Bremen case."

Lawrence Simpson was kidnapped by Nazi agents, who stated they had the consent of the American Consul at Hamburg, from the S. S. Manhattan in that port on July 28. Since that time, the American government has refused, in spite of repeated requests and protestations from our organization and from many other people, to take the most elementary steps to secure his release from custody. The circumstances of his seizure clearly indicate that under international law, the Nazi government has no jurisdiction over him.

Demand for Action "It was in protest against the kidnapping of Simpson, and against the complaint attitude of the U. S. Department of State in regard to this kidnapping that the demonstration at the S. S. Bremen was organized. The thousands of people who came to the pier that night were outraged by this flagrant flouting of the rights of American citizens by both the Nazi government and the government at Washington. The rioting was caused by the attack upon them by the police.

"We feel, therefore, that the only fitting answer to the request of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, is to file back in his teeth the question: 'What will the United States Government do to safeguard the rights of its National Citizens who have been in an American ship and held in a Nazi concentration camp without jurisdiction under International Law?'"

"We urgently request that in your report, you take cognizance of the facts herein presented, and use your influence to secure action on the part of the American government in regard to Lawrence Simpson, which under every law and tradition should have been taken automatically more than three months ago.

District sections, units, send regular reports (at least once a week) to the Daily Worker of your activities in the \$99,000 drive! The Daily Worker will publish them.

Philadelphia Mill Tied Up by Strike Of 200 Workers PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The walkout of 200 workers has not only tied up the spinning department of the Wolstenholme Mill, Frankford Avenue and Westmoreland Street, but has so crippled production throughout the plant that only 100 out of 500 workers in other departments reported for work yesterday. The newly organized strikers met this afternoon at the United Textile Workers' hall, elected officers, and mapped out a campaign to spread the walkout to the rest of the mill.

The Unemployment Councils of the Northeast, in the midst of their own struggle against cutting off relief, promptly turned to help the strikers, and took a large delegation of them to the relief bureau. So far, however, no other provision for support or relief has been made.

All U. T. W. locals, the U. T. W. District Councils, trade unions in the Northeast and throughout the city, as well as other workers' organizations, should immediately send funds to Vincent McDevitt, secretary, U. T. W. Hall, 201 East Stella Avenue.

the united front is not to find how many differences we have, but the object is to find issues on which we can jointly unite. The prerequisite to join the united front is not that the Socialists and trade unionists accept the program of the Communist Party or the Communist Party's characterization of general problems, but, regardless of existing political and other differences, to unite on given concrete issues in a common struggle against a common enemy.

In the case of Terre Haute, it is to unite and struggle against martial law, for the withdrawal of the National Guard, for the right of the workers to strike and picket, for the support of the strike, for the formation of an anti-fascist united Labor Party which will embrace the whole toiling population in the city who give support to fascism, to-martial law, who carry out the wishes of the manufacturers and bankers. This is the task and problem confronting us.

Bank of Unity Therefore, the policy of the Communist Party must be to unite not with Norman Thomas, the Socialist Party, but with the whole Central Labor Union, with every trade union, every opponent of fascism. In short, with everybody that is willing to join in a common struggle for the Civil Rights of the people and for the support of the strikers.

We may further indicate that since the General Strike there is no doubt a growing realization, and revolutionization of the workers in Terre Haute, but leading members of the trade unions, including officials of the Central La-

# Nation-Wide Protests Speeded as Direct Relief End Nears

## DELEGATES TO STATE DEMANDS AT CAPITOL; SEPT. 27 RALLIES SET

### Growing Unity Evident in WPA Pay Scale Fight—Philadelphia Parley Planned—Meeting Pushed in Cleveland—Unity Forged in Reading

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—As the Roosevelt administration and local state relief officials calmly prepare to force Philadelphia's 300,000 jobless to freeze and starve this winter or work to help smash the living standards of the working class by working for coolie wages, and as prices of necessities continue their steady rise, the Unemployment Councils have mapped out a series of activities to mobilize a united workers' front for a militant mass campaign for continuation of relief with a 50 per cent increase, union wages on all works relief jobs, an intensification of the drive for H. R. 2627.

On Monday at 8 p.m., an Emergency Conference has been called at 1208 Tasker Street. All trade unions, workers' organizations, churches, lodges, clubs, etc., are urged to send delegates to the conference which will initiate the struggle for the above demands. Already the Coopers Union, the United Russian Organizations, the Polish Workers Clubs, the Paperhangers and Painters Local 396 have elected delegates, and sent contributions. This conference will elect a delegation to present demands to the City Council on Thursday, Sept. 26. All of these actions will culminate in a demonstration on Saturday, Sept. 28, at Reburn Plaza, part of the nationwide united front protest against the Roosevelt attack on workers' living standards.

### Dunckel Bill Repeal Pressed in Appeals By Detroit Unionists

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)  
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Petitions for signatures to repeal the anti-labor Dunckel Bill passed in the Michigan legislature this year, have been issued to hundreds of collectors in a drive to have 60,000 necessary names within a month. Virtually all delegates at the Detroit Federation of Labor meeting took petitions for circulation in the unions.

One of the next tasks of the conference will be to organize a united movement involving the University students and population of Ann Arbor for the reinstatement of four students dismissed because of membership in the National Students League and anti-war activities.

### Reinstated AA Lodges Seek Complete Unity

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)  
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Leaders of formerly "expelled" lodges of the Amalgamated Association, now restored to official standing by President Tighe and the international executive board, will press this week for another and final conference between the board and the unity committee headed by Clarence Irwin.

A letter requesting the meeting was sent to the international office Sunday. Members of the National Emergency Committee hope that at such a meeting final obstacles in the way of an organizing drive and complete unification can be removed. Back dues demanded by the executive board even through the period of "expulsion," are being made the major bone of contention by Tighe and Company.

At a meeting of the First District here yesterday, it was reported that President Green of the A. F. of L. has promised to send a representative into the conference to aid in removing obstacles to the organization drive.

A national conference of all formerly expelled and suspended lodges is to be called by the unity committee on Sept. 22, to which President Tighe and the executive board will be invited.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 11.—With 36 delegates representing 13 organizations a Joint Labor Council was formed here last week to organize the struggle against the \$19-494 wage scale, for prevailing union wages and guaranteed monthly minimum income.

An intensive speaking and organization campaign has been mapped out. The call of the National Unemployment Councils for the demonstrations of Sept. 26 was endorsed unanimously.

Press W.P.A. Strike  
KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 11.—The question of striking all W. P. A. projects to enforce the union scale was the central point of discussion at the regular meeting of the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council here last week.

A motion was made that the council issue a strike call for both organized and unorganized workers and that settlement of the dispute shall include the unorganized as well as the organized.

The sentiment of all union delegates as well as representatives of the three Kenosha unemployed organizations was for strike, but the vote was postponed "until the settlement of local unions is determined."

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The Communist Party unit on the P. W. A. Metropolitan Sewage Disposal Project in the twin cities, which has been aiding in the drive to organize the workers on the project 100 per cent into the Building Laborers Union of the A. F. of L. proposed in the August issue of its paper, The Mucker, that the tunnel workers discuss a series of demands to be presented to the administration and the contracting employers.

The demands proposed by the Communists on the project are:  
1) Minimum wage of \$1 an hour for all working underground.  
2) A working day underground shall constitute five hours and all work over five hours shall be paid for at time and one-half.  
3) Blowers and suction fans for every tunnel. Masks for all men working in the headways where blasting or air saws are used. After blasting, no work in the headings until the fumes are cleared.  
4) All hiring to be done through the unions, with recognition of seniority.  
5) Against the speed-up.  
6) Enforcement of all safety regulations.  
7) Thorough medical examinations to be given all underground workers every three months.

### Jersey Strike Scabs Beat Hasty Retreat

### Consumers' Research Pickets Frighten Whole Busload

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—A bus loaded with strike breakers left the home of Tom Roberts here at 9:45 yesterday morning and headed toward Consumers' Research. While detouring in the country roads to get there in a roundabout way they were noticed by a carload of pickets, who followed them along the country road. When the bus-load of strike breakers reached the state road one of the picket cars drove up alongside the bus and asked the driver if he wouldn't stop, which he did.

The driver opened the door of the bus and the pickets were meanwhile talking to the scabs. The scabs became extremely frightened and began scrambling out of the bus and bumping into the pickets, who consisted principally of hosty workers of Local 20, and a few strikers. The exit becoming jammed, some scabs tried to climb through the windows. In doing so they broke the bus windows.

Those scabs who didn't get out of the bus got down on the floor of the bus and began swearing they would never go back to work. Robert Dunbar's arm was cut by a piece of flying glass. There were stones in the bus, but the scabs were frightened to throw them at the pickets. The bus then drove back to Washington with the strike breakers. A striker who had not been present at the scene described above was standing on the street in Washington taking a picture of the bus after it got back. When the county constable came up he took his camera away and ordered him to take out the films. He resisted, but after several orders was forced to take out the films, which were thus ruined.

When a delegation went down to the constable's office and complained about this, he said he regarded the striker as a suspicious character and the scabs had ordered him to take out the film. He said they had not decided whether they were going to swear out a warrant for him as a suspicious character.

### Terror Continues In Terre Haute; Communist Jailed

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 10.—Terrorization against strikers and sympathizers here continues. Miles Blansett, section organizer of the Communist Party, was arrested while picketing at the Columbia Enamel and Stamping Mill. Blansett was ordered to leave town by a statement from Detective Lieutenant Henry L. Evans.

Was Active in 1923 Strike  
Ross was a former I.W.W. member and served time in San Quentin following conviction on criminal syndicalism charges at the time of the San Pedro waterfront strike in 1923.

At the inquest, Edward Hunt, member of the reactionary I.L.A. "gang" led by President Bruce, testified that Rueb was drunk at the time of the fight. In another effort to whitewash Rueb, testimony was introduced that Ross was connected with a radical publication on the

### 350 at Mass Meeting Pledge Aid to Ethiopia

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Aid to the Ethiopian people was pledged by 350 persons, youth and adult, at the International Youth Day demonstration here last Saturday.

### SOVIET GOLD OUTPUT SOARS



In the gold fields of the Soviet Far East the most improved methods of extracting gold from the soil are being used by the Soviet mining trust. The worker shown above is using a hydro-monitor to speed up the process—and efforts like his are making gold production in the U. S. S. R. soar.

### San Pedro Police Linked To Murder of Docker

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Sept. 11.—Terrorism on the waterfront by "beef squads" collaborating with police claimed another life here last week, it was disclosed here following a whitewash inquest into the death of Arthur Ross, 29, militant rank-and-file member of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Ross died Sept. 4 from a skull fracture sustained in a fight in front of the I.L.A. Hall with Edgar Rueb, 33, known as a "beef squad" member.

During this period of time his wife was refused admittance to the jail to see him. Subsequently he was taken to the Magnolia Hospital, Long Beach, where he died.

Coroner's Jury Finding  
Rueb, an I.L.A. member, was not arrested by police until night, and is now being held on a "suspicion of manslaughter" charge, despite the fact that witnesses state his attack on Ross was vicious and unprovoked.

The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder "by person or persons unknown." It recommended, however, that police hold Rueb for further "investigation."

According to Rueb's statement, Ross came up to him on the street and demanded to know if he, Rueb, had not stated that he, Ross, was a Communist. Rueb admitted such a statement and hit Ross, telling him to get out of the street, according to a statement from Detective Lieutenant Henry L. Evans.

Ross was a former I.W.W. member and served time in San Quentin following conviction on criminal syndicalism charges at the time of the San Pedro waterfront strike in 1923.

At the inquest, Edward Hunt, member of the reactionary I.L.A. "gang" led by President Bruce, testified that Rueb was drunk at the time of the fight. In another effort to whitewash Rueb, testimony was introduced that Ross was connected with a radical publication on the

waterfront, assertedly the "Waterfront Worker." Rueb refused to testify.

Trade-unionists and workers are urged to send demands upon the City Council and Mayor Shaw of Los Angeles and upon State Attorney General U. S. Webb demanding a full and open investigation into the crime, and the complete punishment of Rueb and those police officers responsible for not giving Ross immediate medical attention.

Despite emphatic statements by police and reactionary officials of the I.L.A. and other unions, "beef squads" composed of thugs in the unions cooperating with police officers, continue to exist and continue to "dump" sincere, militant rank-and-file union members.

Francis G. Fetzler, secretary-treasurer of the I.L.A., denied all knowledge of any such thing as a "beef squad."

San Pedro police officers were also loud in their denials that "beef squads" were operating in the waterfront.

A previous "beef squad" in San Pedro, operating in the Marine Firemen's local of the International Seaman's Union, was broken up several months ago when police officers killed Fred Friedl, its leader, as he was being taken to the police station. Several days later the remnants of the squad sought to beat up a militant member of the union, whom they believed to be alone. Nine militants were present to defend their fellow worker, who was ill from a previous "dumping," and in the fight that ensued with some 11 "beef squad" members, Riley, a vigilante, was stretched out with a four-inch fracture in his skull. He died several days later.

What Is To Be Done?  
First, it becomes imperative that the delegates to the convention shall put forth every effort to bring about a nation-wide conference of rank and file delegates from the locals of every union, including the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and from the shops of unorganized workers, for the purpose of amalgamating all of these forces into one national organization with a rank and file leadership and a militant fighting program for the improvement of the condition of the workers. And it would be correct that such a national organiza-

### Labor Ticket Plans Drawn In Schenectady

### Unions Driving Force—All Workers' Groups Are Participating

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Continuation Committee of the Conference for a Labor Party in Schenectady made plans at its last regular meeting to proceed with a Labor ticket for the coming elections.

A Nominations Committee was elected and tentative nominations made for candidates to run on the Labor Ticket. The majority of the nominees were the most active union members of the Electrical and Radio Workers Union, who have proved themselves the most loyal friends of the workers of General Electric in their efforts to the building of a powerful union.

The move for a Labor Party in Schenectady was sponsored by the Radio and Electrical Workers' Union in the General Electric plant here. A conference was held on Aug. 21 at which 21 organizations were represented, among whom were the Electrical and Radio Workers Union, four A. F. of L. unions, the Schenectady County Unemployed and Relief Workers Union, the Italian Independent Political Club, a number of fraternal, social and cultural organizations and the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The conference decided to endorse the movement for a Farmer and Labor Party in Schenectady to be based on trade unions, unemployed organizations and all workers' organizations "regardless of race, color, creed or political beliefs." The conference also decided to participate in the coming elections with a Labor Ticket. A Continuations Committee of 15 was elected to proceed with all preparations for a Labor Ticket this Fall.

Among the points on the united Labor Ticket program are: for genuine unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the employers and the wealthy; for the 30-hour week without pay reductions; for the defense of civil rights; against company unions; for equal rights for Negroes and against discrimination against them; against the threat of fascism which endangers the labor movement.

The Continuation Committee meets every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. at the office of the Electrical and Radio Workers Union, 445 State St.

### Typographic Union Convention Urges Olympics Boycott

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The 79th annual convention of the International Typographical Union, oldest international union in the United States and Canada, in session here, yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of boycotting the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

"The Hitler government is pursuing a ruthless campaign of persecution against Roman Catholic and Protestant organizations who would not submit to the rule of the Nazi church dictatorship," states the resolution in part. "The Jews continue to be hounded and abused, cruelly tortured and intimidated, and hourly face the threat of being annihilated physically, morally and economically."

Second, to adopt at this convention a definite, precise program demanding the immediate establishment of the 35-hour week as a bridge toward the 30-hour week. For the minimum hourly rate of wages on the basis of not less than \$1 per hour for skilled labor, 80 cents for semi-skilled labor and 60 cents for unskilled workers. For the abolition of all rating systems, for unemployment insurance to be paid for by the manufacturers by establishing a fund of 2 per cent on the pay roll, such a fund to be administered by a committee chosen by the union. For the carrying on of a struggle with all other workers for the passage by Congress of the Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827. Against all compulsory arbitration.

Organizing Drive  
To carry on an immediate intensified campaign for the organization of the unorganized and to prepare all shoe workers for a nationwide struggle to establish a decent standard of living by virtue of a higher wage to all workers.

To establish uniform agreements in all organized shops and to eliminate all Saturday or Sunday work.

Last but not least, it becomes the duty and obligation of every delegate to the convention to protect the interests of the membership of the union by voting for the immediate removal from office of the present national leadership—both the general officials and the G. E. B.—and to call for an immediate election of new officials.

There are many other matters of importance that will come up at the convention which the delegates should wholeheartedly support, such as the fight to free Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon and other political prisoners; the fight against war and fascism; and last but not least to carry on an active campaign among the shoe workers for the formation of a Labor Party.

## JAPANESE MINISTRY CALLS WAR ESSENTIAL TO NATION'S SURVIVAL

### Official Pamphlet for Wide Distribution Urges Preparation for Further Aggression and Conflict in the Far East

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
PEIPING, Sept. 8.—The press department of the Japanese War Ministry has issued a new pamphlet on "The International Situation," in an edition exceeding 100,000 copies, exhorting the Japanese people to prepare for increased militarism and new imperialist adventures in the Far East. These pamphlets as a rule set forth the views of leaders in the Japanese army and the Japanese government.

According to the authors of the pamphlet, the present international situation is proof that "the pitiless law of the struggle for existence necessitates the elimination of the weak and the survival of the strongest in endless conflicts between selfish governments." While this situation exists, the pamphlet says that "even the organization of a hundred Leagues of Nations or the signing of thousands of non-aggression pacts cannot bring about the establishment of peace throughout the world."

In the opinion of these sociologists of the Japanese general staff, the key to the establishment of international peace is "the correct distribution of territory and the sources of national wealth according to population." Japan, says the pamphlet, is among the most densely populated countries in the world, and the shortage of important products compels Japan to import a large part of her necessities such as iron, copper, cotton and wool.

In an attempt to make Japan the leader of "all Asiatic countries," the pamphlet states that all Asia has become a prey of Europe and America with exception of Japan, China and Siam. "From this viewpoint, the creation of Manchukuo and the cooperation of Japan with Manchuria have profound importance in correcting the world policy of the other powers," reasons the pamphlet.

Warning that Japan is determined to fight all competitors to the limit is given in a concluding statement that Japan must "arm for the defense of the Far East against all kinds of possible attempts to violate peace." It is understood that when the Japanese imperialists write "peace," they actually mean "Japanese plans."

The strikers are demanding increased wages and union recognition. Protest meetings are being held against police brutality.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—For the second time police raided the headquarters of the Horween Co. tannery strikers, smashing the furniture and clubbing workers. Since the strike began on Sept. 4 police have made dozens of arrests and have beaten strikers. The police have escorted scabs to and from the shop.

The International Labor Defense has defended arrested strikers. An Emergency Strike Committee was set up. Bail was raised from \$25 apiece to \$200 each, but all arrested workers are out on bail. A Negro striker was framed up and is out on \$1,000 bail on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Among those arrested, in addition to members of the Strike Committee, are Charles Smith, representative of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, national office at Boston.

The strikers are demanding increased wages and union recognition. Protest meetings are being held against police brutality.

The Fourth National Congress of the Workers & Farmers Co-operative Unity Alliance is hereby called to take place Oct. 8 at 10 A. M. at the Yata Temple, 11th St. and John Ave., Superior, Wis. The Fourth Annual Meeting will discuss and decide upon all matters of importance before the meeting specified in the constitution and all other matters that may be brought up by the constituent organizations.

The Executive Board invites all workers' and farmers' organizations to attend and participate through fraternal delegates.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD WORKERS & FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNITY ALLIANCE Wm. E. Lauri, Secretary.

## The SOVIET UNION at first hand on NOVEMBER SEVENTH

Eighteen years of colossal achievement will be reviewed November 7 in every town and village of the U.S.S.R. Millions on parade in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa will sum up the past year's progress in a two day celebration that in itself makes history. Those days are the best time in which to see and feel the world-important progress made during the second five year plan. Besides the celebrations: Visits to factories, workers' clubs, opera, drama, ballet, museums. Tour rates in the U.S.S.R. from five to thirty days are based on \$5.00 per day third class, \$8.00 tourist class and \$15.00 first class—which include meals, hotel, guide-interpreters and transportation on tour.

Write for detailed information to Department 56 INTOURIST, INC. U. S. Representative of the Travel Company of the U.S.S.R. 545 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

I WOULD like to know, says a woman member of one of the fraternal organizations, "whether you would call it sensitive or not." Here is her letter. What do you think?

SOME men, some of them by no means rank and file, in their formal talk, refer with pride to the Soviet Union where women have complete equality. But in their daily conversations, expressions they use unconsciously reveal their thoughts that a woman is not and never can be man's equal.

"That is a womanish revenge" shouted one man after reading about a woman who had brutally murdered her husband because he jilted her.

"In the leading column of one of our papers, the columnist, in referring to a flier who kept postponing his hop, said 'Even a woman does not fear bad weather.' I have heard one man comrade state 'None of the women' (referring to the women revolutionaries of Czarist Russia) 'became prominent until after their husbands had become prominent.' I could go on citing endlessly.

CONSIDER such expressions as the above very unfair, and on several occasions I complained. The reply was that I am 'sensitive' and perhaps have an 'inferiority complex.'

FALL it what you may, but such expressions give me a curious reaction. I know the difference between the past and the future we are creating. I know what encouragement such expressions and such an attitude could give to a newcomer who still is swaying between the preachers of slavery and our movement towards a new life.

IN my opinion, such expressions are out of date in so far as our movement is concerned. If we are sincerely out to bring women to the forefront, we must learn tolerance, and we must use the language of revolutionaries. Women have been plenty discouraged. What we women need is encouragement, the recognition of our accomplishments and possibilities.

In common struggle, with the men comrades using towards us a comradely attitude and giving us comradely assistance, will we overcome our weaknesses. Of course we can only abolish them altogether when we abolish this system of slavery that creates them.

I WOULD like especially some of the men who think they may be described in this letter, to comment. The writer says, in addition, "Not that we are out to set women against the men. That would be wrong. But the only way we can put a stop to such an attitude is to throw it out from time to time, in our press. I really would appreciate somebody else's opinion on the subject."

Let's Begin! Today should provide the first big contribution to the credit of the column which is required reading for every woman worker in the United States. We are referring, of course, to "In The Home" entry into the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. It can't be that the followers of Ann Barton are going to let the followers of cartoonists eat them out in raising money to the credit of their favorites! Well, let's see how much you send in Ann's name today! Quota, \$300.

Pattern 2397 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Omaha Labor Day Celebration Avoids Mention of Tram Strike

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.—The Omaha Labor Day celebration at German School demonstrated the degeneracy of the A. F. of L. leadership in Omaha.

One speaker was Gov. Cochran, whose speech sounded like a mixture of a Hearst editorial and a power trust advertisement.

Mayor Finerty of Council Bluffs also spoke. One significant statement made by him was, "In the future I intend to follow the same line as I have in the past." It is significant to note that his "line" in the past has been to betray the workers, particularly the street car strikers.

Shady Lewis, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, using a hope dodge mixture of left phrases and deep praise of the New Deal said, "I am pleased to speak from the same platform with these distinguished gentlemen (i.e. Cochran, Finerty, Butler). He also said concerning organized labor that "they can get what they want that is reasonable if they organize strong enough. . . . The machine instead of becoming a benet has become a curse."

The most significant statement made by Shady was, "The American workers' wages according to what they produce are lower than those of any other country in the world. The American worker produces 100 per cent more according to his wages. The Russian worker three per cent." This contradicted Cochran's statement that "the workers in Communist Russia were as bad off now as they were under the Czar."

None of the speakers mentioned the street car strike. The Governor did allude to "late unpleasant disturbances in Omaha."

In the parade at 10 a. m. the street car men as well as all other unions were forbidden to carry any banners or slogans.

I. W. O. Branches Increase Activity in Ethiopian Defense Movement

In response to the call of the National Executive Committee of the I. W. O., city committees and branches of the Order are intensifying their participation in the movement for the defense of Ethiopia against Italian fascism's aggression.

The New York organization is active in the picketing of the Italian consulate organized by the American League Against War and Fascism. The Harlem branch of the Order, which has over 300 Negro and white members, is a part of the Harlem united front Ethiopian Defense Committee.

The Chicago City Central Committee of the Order is a part of a joint committee for the defense of Ethiopia. The question is being discussed in all the branches. Ten thousand special letters have been printed to be given to each member of the Order mobilizing them for participation in all actions promoting the struggle for Ethiopian independence. The Order in Chicago has also held open air meetings on the issue.

The I. W. O. City organization in Philadelphia has distributed leaflets emphasizing our solidarity with the Ethiopian people and is participating in the formation of a united front Ethiopian Defense Committee. The Italian Section in Cleveland is carrying on activity among Italian workers to win them for struggle against Mussolini's attempted ravage of Ethiopia. Milwaukee reports that they are taking an active part in the united front movement organized by Negro, Italian and other organizations. At a recent demonstration the I. W. O. Secretary was one of the main speakers.

However, in all of this work there is one serious weakness. The sections of the Order do not yet fully understand the necessity of approaching other fraternal organizations, particularly American fraternal organizations, for united actions.

If the I. W. O. is to play its part in developing unity of the working class, the most burning need today in the struggle against war and fascism, then we must try to unite the fraternal movement. That is the particular task of the Order, as a proletarian fraternal organization. City Committees and branches of the I. W. O. should, therefore, take immediate steps to contact other fraternal bodies for the purpose of involving them in the campaign for defense of Ethiopia, which is a campaign against the imminent outbreak of a new imperialist war.

The International Workers Order has already had some good experience in the campaign for social insurance. As a result of that effort, a definite impetus was given to the establishment of the unity of action of these organizations on issues confronting the working class. Thus in the present city elections in New York it is possible to establish a United Labor ticket in Yorkville with the participation of a number of Czech-Slovak organizations previously united in the fight for H. R. 2827.

The candidate for Alderman on the United Labor Ticket is Edward Skokles, a member of the I. W. O. This should serve as an example to our I. W. O. membership of how to develop the united front in the fraternal field. The very fact that a member of the International Workers Order who was active in the campaign for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill has been honored by being nominated as a candidate on the United Labor Ticket should inspire our members to intensified activity to build the Order and participate in the struggles of the working class.

The International Workers Order will begin its Fifth Anniversary Recruiting Drive on Oct. 1. Our activities in the struggles against fascism, for social insurance, etc., must be bound up with recruiting. While the particular function of the I. W. O. is that of a workers mutual aid organization, which is its first appeal to the masses, yet recruiting into the Order is not alone a matter of convincing workers that we give the highest benefits at a minimum cost. Our I. W. O. becomes an attraction to the workers only because of its struggle for workers interests. We will grow to the extent that we convince the workers in action of the fundamental difference between our organization and bourgeois fraternal movements.

Trade Union Unity in France Nears Completion

By GEORGE MOREL

The negotiations between the leading committees of the French General Confederation of Labor (reformist) and the Unitary General Confederation of Labor (revolutionary) has come within striking distance of organic unity. Both trade union federations have been conducting united front activity for some time. Their unification on a national, organizational scale will be a tremendous step forward for the general unification of all working class forces in France.

Some indication of the distance traveled by both organizations was given by Leon Jouhaux, head of the Amsterdam Trade Union International (with which the General Confederation of Labor is affiliated) on Aug. 5 at the Congress of the National Teachers' Union: "Negotiations have reached a stage where we are convinced that unity will be established before the end of this year. Its basis will be made concrete at the Congresses of the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U."

Concession on "Fractions" Previously, on July 24, 1935, the negotiating committees of both trade union confederations had issued a joint statement setting forth minimum conditions of unity which, while not solving every question, went a long way in the direction of the much desired amalgamation. The most important concession made by the C. G. T. U. was the abolition of "fractions" within a united organization due to the uncompromising stand adopted of the C. G. T.

Both Congresses will be charged with finally carrying through the formation of a new, single trade union confederation by the amalgamation of the C. G. T. and the C. G. T. U. In order to speed up the amalgamation, the Administrative Committee of the C. G. T. has made the following proposals:

(1) To set up contacts between the Federations to amalgamate the trade unions on the basis of specific agreements to be concluded by them.

The Ruling Claws by Redfield



"Ah Berlin! Be quiet—be calm—be serene."

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD!

Redfield has been hanging around the Daily Worker Business Office to get money to buy himself a new drawing pen. "There's nothing too good for my followers," he says, "and now that I'm giving an original drawing every day to the individual or group who contributes the highest sum daily in the name of 'The Ruling Claws' to the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive, want to give them the best drawing possible." Well, we're going to give him his new pen as soon as the first contribution comes in to his credit. So let's see who gets the first original Redfield, drawn with his new Special \$60,000 Drive Pen! Quota, \$500.

Is Special Appeal Needed To Keep Boston in Action?

After two weeks of immense quiet, Boston makes its appearance on today's list with over \$100. It is the biggest contribution of the day.

But it is necessary to say that Boston will have to make plenty of more big daily contributions before the Daily Worker can consider it as doing its part in the drive. The Provincetown Unit is down for \$30 of Boston's contribution. The Finnish Workers Federation in the district and the Worcester section have also made contributions.

On the Connecticut list, New London is represented, and in New Jersey, a contribution has come in from Hudson County, which is in competition with Paterson.

DAILY WORKER FINANCIAL DRIVE

Table with columns for District, Name, and Amount. Includes districts like Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, New Jersey, and Philadelphia.

Farmers Face Foreclosures In Rust-Ridden Districts

BRISTOL, S. D.—Much rust and heat damage and in spots drought is reported here in Day County, intensifying the need of united front and rank and file controlled organization, if the debt-ridden farmers are to protect the rights of their families against the legalized (?) greed of the mortgage holders.

While the reports on the kinds and varieties of grain having more resistance to rust are from real good to fair and a half crop, the less rust resistant kinds are reported from a half crop to no harvest. One report is that of combined wheat which the buyers offered thirty cents a bushel for because of poor quality.

An Insurance Company, with much land here, which it got by legally (?) foreclosing on pioneer farmers, is reported to have shipped in at least two carloads of "Marquis wheat," last spring, for seed (farmers here discarded Marquis wheat ten years ago as unfit for this locality) which their tenants were compelled to sow, against the better judgment of the tenants. It is reported, that these tenants were required to put up notes and crop mortgage for this seed. The report now is that none of the Marquis wheat will be harvested, but the notes of the tenants, for this seed, are still legally (?) due this fall.

Debtor tenant farmers are in a quandary, with a heavy straw and a light, poor quality grain crop (all mortgage covered) he has but a very slim chance of having anything left for his family after the creditors have satisfied their legal (?) rights.

Many "individual" ways and means of action, are being thought up by different farmers, to try to protect their family, but the Creditors have proved themselves "past-masters" (with the aid of the "Borner's law") at beating all "individual" action, and of course like "volunteers" are ever on the alert.

United mass action is the one, tried and proved, means we have of protecting the natural first rights of our families. The greedy creditors' so-called legal claims must be considered only after these family "first" rights are provided for. "The wife and kiddies have the first mortgage."

Eviction Becomes Consolidated Cigar Town Issue

By a Worker Correspondent

RUTLAND, Vt.—Yesterday an eviction notice was served on Ash Dore, a relief worker in this city, for him and his family to vacate the house within two hours.

They were not evicted in two hours. But in less than that length of time members of the Rutland W.P.A. union, and of the Communist Party, had taken their places in the doorways of the house. They found a very sick baby on a couch. When the doctor came he said, "if you move that baby across the street she is liable to die."

At once the union, and the Communist Party, drew in workers and liberals. Reverend Clayton Brown called on the judge and the newspaper and the city officials, as did many others that the editor of the newspaper said, "is this a riot you started?" Judge Rotford refused to grant a stay or to do anything about it. The newspaper has had a reporter at the house ever since.

The union and the Party are on guard, and popular sentiment as evinced by even the newspaper writeup of the case, is all behind the Dore family and the sick baby. But the sheriff says he will move them out onto the street soon. So the workers remain standing guard.

And the new relief workers' union is calling on all trade unions to immediately take steps to protect this worker's home.

The judge said this is a test case. All rent payments have been cancelled by the city. This means that the city with its little Hitler mayor will try to force all the relief workers and their families out into the streets, and the union and Communist Party will stop this at the first home.

Jack Frost Workers Face Layoffs

By a Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Workers of Jack Frost, what are we waiting for? Let us organize and protest against the low wages and unnecessary layoffs. This is the time of the year when the bosses lay off many of the workers. This means that those who remain must slave harder to do some one else's work besides their own.

Through organization we could better our working conditions and earn more money. Let's not be afraid of our tyrant bosses. Talk it over with your fellow workers.

Possibilities are rife for soon calling an international Congress of representatives of trade unions affiliated to both Internationals to lay out the basis for establishing a Single Trade Union International. The R. I. L. U. does not put up any conditions for restoring trade union unity, other than that this unity is to be based on the class struggle and trade union democracy, on the struggle against wage cuts and for higher wages, for social insurance, including unemployment insurance, at the expense of the employers and State, on the struggle against fascism and for the restoration of the free trade unions wherever fascism has dissolved them, against imperialist war.

If the Bureau of the Amsterdam International also desires this, then unity will soon be restored on a world scale. In France, it is near completion.

For the course of 15 years the R. I. L. U. and its affiliated Sections have beaten back the attacks of the bourgeoisie. They have grown into powerful centers of resistance to the capitalist offensive even in those places where they have been driven underground. To liquidate these militant organizations would mean to render a great service to the bourgeoisie.

Experience acquired in establishing trade union unity in France shows that this unity is achieved not by means of liquidating one organization in favor of the other but that it is achieved by means of amalgamating all existing organizations on an equal basis.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

Treatment of Piles

A. C. of Chicago, writes:—"I am twenty-one years old and weigh approximately 130 stripped. I have never been seriously ill aside from the subject of this letter. Last year I had a very severe attack of external hemorrhoids which recurred the early part of this year. I am constantly threatened by their recurrence. Last year they laid me up for a week. This year I was laid up for about three days and they're damned annoying. I understand they indicate weak blood vessels.

"Mineral oil has given me relief, as has also at times—Psyllium seed, both of which I use because I believe their efficacy lies in the fact that the action is wholly mechanical. Lately I have developed the habit of smoking cigarettes after meals or at the stool, and the result has been actually gratifying.

"The condition that irks me most right now, however, is the extremely sour mouth I have each morning."

EXTERNAL hemorrhoids are due to any condition causing congestion of the rectum. The most common cause is constipation. The habitual use of laxatives and purgatives will cause prostration and inflammation of the hemorrhoids. Mineral oil and agents which produce a bulkier stool, such as Psyllium seeds have relieved your constipation. It would, therefore, be advisable to continue their use daily. One tablespoonful of light mineral oil twice daily will probably be adequate. Its use, however, should be continuous and not intermittent. The oil will prevent the straining during defecation that congests the blood vessels which form the hemorrhoids.

It is believed that a constitutional weakness of the hemorrhoid blood vessels may play a role in some cases, although this is impossible to prove.

If your hemorrhoids recur in spite of daily taking of mineral oil, it would be advisable to have a complete physical examination including the rectum. A planned diet may succeed in permanently correcting your trouble.

The sour morning taste may be due to your constipation and rectal trouble. If it does not disappear after correcting the constipation, other sources, such as mouth, stomach, nose and throat should be investigated.

Moscow News

THE two coming issues of the Moscow News (No. 33 and No. 34) contain complete information on the recent Physiological Congress held in the Soviet Union.

Number 33 contains the addresses of Prof. Pavlov, Prof. Karpinsky and other noted physiologists. Number 34 has many articles dealing with the various aspects of physiology that were taken up at the Congress. All of these articles are presented in a very interesting and readable manner. All workers should be particularly interested in one article entitled "Physiology of Work is Highly Developed in U. S. S. R."

Itching of the Anus

W. A. R.: Amityville, N. Y.—You are probably suffering from "pruritus ani," which merely means itching of the anus (opening of the rectum). There are many possible causes for this troublesome condition: Ringworm infection, irritating foods in the diet, sweating and rubbing together of the cheeks in walking, fissures, piles, small skin tabs, etc. Often it is not easy to discover the cause and further investigation is needed.

It is best to apply soothing applications, such as borax solutions, until all the irritation and inflammation has subsided. Often x-ray treatments are of value. Alpine light (sunrays) have not much value. When the irritation has subsided, a one per cent nupercaline salve (or other local anesthetic) may be of value. It is, of course, necessary to correct the underlying cause if it can be discovered.

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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

ONE of the ways you can tell Communism is superior to capitalism is by studying the biggest things under yours and every-one's nose—architecture.

This art, next to that of the moving pictures, is the one that reaches the greatest masses of the people. The Soviet Union is beating America at both—not because Russians are better artists than Americans, but because they are working for the people directly and simply, under a non-profit system that functions only for the people's good, whereas under capitalism, artists must serve the masters of profit; they must vulgarize, cheat, and lie.

Look at what is happening to Moscow. I visited that city twice—in 1926 and in 1930. On my first visit it was still architecturally the same as it had been under the Czar; but the Soviets hadn't had time yet to bring the benefits of Communism to the people's houses.

On my second visit I found several main streets that I couldn't recognize. Tverskaya Street, for example, was lined with splendid new apartment houses, and public buildings of a new and simple splendor.

Friends returning from Moscow say that the most amazing changes have gone on in the five years that have intervened. The most beautiful subway in the world, is only one example. Built with all the love and esthetic joy that the Greeks put into their temples, it shows what the future will hold for Moscow. Nothing is too good for the workers. Moscow has a ten-year architectural plan that is designed to make it the most beautiful and humanly livable city in the world—the old ramshackle, semi-barbaric capital of the Czar is to become a magnificent garden city for free and equal humanity.

Few of us realize with what poignant horror the Soviet masses await the coming world war. For them the fruits of Communism have just begun to come in; life is growing rapidly better—joy, magnificent, and there are scores of grandiose plans like the one for Moscow waiting to be carried out—if war does not interrupt.

William James prayed for some "moral equivalent" for war, that would inflame the imagination of the masses as does a war, and make peace as thrilling as mass-murder. The Soviets have found this equivalent in the joy of mass-esthetics, mass-planning, mass-creation of new wonderful cities.

### Cult of the Skyscrapers

COMPARE a city like New York with Moscow. New York is supposed to be one of the architectural miracles of history. Some Americans brag about the skyscrapers. For a time, a section of our bourgeois artist world made quite a little cult of the skyscrapers. In their own subtle esthetic way, they bragged and boasted about all this loose-flung masonry and steel. The skyscrapers were supposed to symbolize something—America's power, America's buoyant young energy that soared idealistically to the heavens.

Returning from Europe recently, I formed on shipboard the acquaintance of a Hindu intellectual from the Punjab, a teacher of history. He was visiting America for the first time, and was filled with an enormous eagerness as to what he would find. He was filled with all the illusions European and Asiatic intellectuals have about America, including the skyscrapers.

"Aren't they too awe-inspiring?" he asked. "Don't you New Yorkers feel crushed, insignificant, as you walk about in the shadow of these giants you have made?"

"No," I answered, "the people of New York take the skyscrapers just about the way a Vermont farmer takes the mountains around him. They become just a part of your unconscious background. The farmer's main worry is scratching a damned living out of the rocky soil. The mountains don't help him much at that. And the skyscrapers don't help New Yorkers; if anything, they make life harder for most of us."

"Is that so? Why?"

"Because they have congested everything so that there is no air to breathe, and no amount of subways or elevated trains can solve the transportation problems these skyscrapers have created. Every hot, terrible, hellish overcrowded subway train at night and morning, jammed with nauseated, pale stenographers, messenger boys, garment workers and clerks, can be charged up partly to these damned monstrous skyscrapers.

"Skyscrapers! no we have little love or respect for them! They were not built to serve the people's needs, or for any idealistic motive of bringing a new beauty into life. They were rigged up hastily by greedy land speculators, during the most vulgar height of the boom. Now most of them are half-empty; which proves there was no real human reason for them in the first place.

"We may use skyscrapers under Communism, but they will be built to answer the people's needs. Under capitalism they are only weapons of exploitation and the vulgarization of life."

I don't think my Hindu friend believed me. It was hard to shake his romantic notions, even though I assured him there were millions of New Yorkers who had never entered a skyscraper, or ever thought about it—no way or another, and that I would wager that one-third of the New York workers would give all the skyscrapers in the world for a little shack in the country, and a chance for their babies to breathe pure, clean air.

### Money Mills

RECENTLY, I ran across some words by Henry James, one of America's few real intellectuals, on this subject of skyscrapers. It was written some time around 1907, when the buildings were first going up.

"New York is a heap of big things done for inordinate gain," he said, "and not an expression of any other matters whatever. Dividends flash, nickers and flare up and down them . . . their spikes form a monstrous comb for raking in profits . . . The immeasurable bridges and horizontal sheaths of pistons; and the skyscrapers, each in itself a huge, constricted and compressed community, throng, as a complicated watch throbs, with the telling of the hour and the minute, for these are not buildings, but machines, money mills."

I am glad Henry James, the aristocrat, was not buffeted by the sordid skyscrapers of New York. Nothing can rise above its source; no man or building can rise above his purpose in life. There is no accident in life or art; there is cause and effect. Any Marxist and any worker can agree with the aristocrat, Henry James; skyscrapers do not serve man, either esthetically or morally, because they were destined to be capitalist machines for profit.

### LITTLE LEFTY



CHOCOLATE CAKE, WELL, UMN - GUESS I'LL GO TO THE MEETING AFTER ALL - I'M MAD ANYWAY



### WORLD of the THEATRE

Brooklyn United Front Theatre Group

UNTIL WE TURN, by Louis Viltzes, and TAKE MY STAND, by E. England, two plays presented by the Labor Theatre at the Brooklyn Little Theatre, directed by Kumar Goshal.

Reviewed by RAY LUDLOW

THE Labor Theatre, which seeks to establish a permanent revolutionary theatre in Brooklyn, presented two one-act plays on Monday night at the Brooklyn Little Theatre, 126 St. Felix Street. "Take My Stand," by E. England, and "Until We Turn," goes the honor of being the first produced revolutionary drama of the 1935 season, and the credit of being worthwhile, if not wholly successful attempts.

The two plays are not evenly matched. "Take My Stand" has real punch to it, for Miss England has translated into terms that are actually dramatic the story of a white collar worker in a Southern spinning mill, who cannot forget that his parents were exploited share-croppers. When the mill hands strike, and seek to form a union, he defies the mill-owner, his father-in-law, and "takes his stand." He joins the militant workers in their bitter fight for union recognition and better hours and a living wage.

"Until We Turn" never jells as a play. There is potential power in its story, but the author never turns on the ignition. Five women, all wives and sweethearts of workers, are shown gathered together waiting for their husbands to come home from the day's work. They are uneasy, because a strike is pending. They have heard that the militia has been called out. But when the strike actually gets under way, and the militia charges and shoots down the workers, the terrible drama of the events outside never breaks into the room where the women meet.

Both plays commendably avoid sloganizing, and make their points by means of natural dialogue. The real difficulty of the evening came in the fact that the actors, who tried hard enough, lacked experience and failed to bring their parts to life. The direction, too, was uninspired. In one instance in "Take My Stand," a scene where the strike committee visits the mill-owner to present their militant demands and give a fine demonstration of black and white uniting, what should have been a highspot of the play becomes only a halting bit.

THE Labor Theatre has taken a serious task to itself in presenting revolutionary plays with a United Front appeal on a professional theatre basis in Brooklyn. By uncovering such a play as "Take My Stand," which has just been issued by the New Theatre League, it has already proved the worthwhileness of its existence.

It is to be hoped and expected that the current three weeks' run of last night's performance will see a considerable improvement over the awkward "first-night" acting. And that in its future productions the Labor Theatre will find a style of approach to theatre which will be peculiarly and successfully its own.

Meanwhile, friends of the new theatre movement should make it their business to see "Take My Stand," a fine contribution to the literature of the new theatre.

### Moscow Theatre Plans Drama on Arctic Work

By the terms of a socialist agreement between the Moscow First Art Theatre and the winter staffs of the Yugoslav Shar, Greben and Yaroslav polar stations, the theatre agrees to organize a literary and dramatic brigade to study and dramatize the heroic fight to master the Arctic. The theatre will also arrange special radio concerts and lectures on theatrical art for the polar stations.

It is further planned to send a brigade to the north to become acquainted with conditions of life and work in the Arctic. The people at the polar stations in turn promise to collect local legends, songs and costumes which, together with the diaries of the members of the winter staff, will be turned over to the theatre.

### Leningrad Exhibition In Memory of Barbusse

An exhibition dedicated to the memory of Henri Barbusse will be opened in a few days in Leningrad by the Salytkov-Shebdrin Library and will have on display editions of Barbusse's works in Russian and foreign languages, photographs of the author, and literature on his work.

### Scotty: Star Picket

By BETH McHENRY

LATE FLASH: Sylvester (Scotty) Scott is held under \$300 bond in a Brooklyn court on a charge of vagrancy. He was arrested after leaving the picket line in front of the Italian Consulate where he had picketed on 48-hour shifts since the beginning of the picket line, September 4.



One of the huge demonstrations in front of the Italian Consulate, protesting Mussolini's Ethiopian war plans.

SOME of the other pickets wanted Scotty to go home and rest. He had been picketing day and night before the Italian consulate, with only an occasional hour's sleep in some coffee shop. This was the third day that the New York City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism had kept a continuous picket line before the consulate. The rain had been falling steadily, and Scotty's clothes were soaking wet.

But Scotty wouldn't leave. "Mussolini ain't going to let a little rain stop him; is he? I'm going to stay here and see that the line keeps going."

Scotty is a tall, gaunt fellow who has been unemployed long enough to give his bones a chance to see the world. His full name is Sylvester Scott, and he is an electrician by trade. One of the reasons he hates war so much is because he was in the U. S. Marine Corps for three years.

When the cops up at the Italian consulate kept trying to make "foreigners" out of all the other pickets, they didn't point to Scotty. He is so American in appearance—there is no mistaking either him or his accent. He lips because he has a tooth missing—but his speech is straight "New York."

He asked Scotty if this was his first picket line—and he looked insulted.

Victor Picketler "I've been on three big lines in the last year," he told me. "I just got off the 'island' a month ago—they sent me up during the National Biscuit strike. And they arrested me eight times over at Ohrbach's."

He paused and then added, "And don't think I wasn't at the Bremen demonstration, either. Ask anyone if I'd let a Nazi demonstration go by without doing something about it."

Scotty was brought up a Catholic. He used to serve on the altar at St. Patrick's. That's why, when a priest came up to him at the consulate and tried to make him feel ashamed of fighting "for niggers," Scotty was especially disturbed. "When I remember that stuff they used to tell us about God's believing all people are the same under their skin and then see how

quick they are to try to sick white men onto Negroes when it's a question of war for profit, it sure makes me sick."

Scotty has been active a long while in the Anti-Nazi Federation. He can't stand aside when there's a picket line to fall into.

All night long he walked up and down in the rain. And when others joined him, he appeared as delighted as a child.

The People Don't Want War "They're coming with us," he said. "These people just got to be TOLD about war. They don't want it no more'n me or you."

He told me about eight or ten passersby had stopped to talk, then dropped into the line. One sympathetic man returned with a pot of coffee late at night. But best of all, Scotty said, were the recruits that had been brought into the American League Against War and Fascism through the picket line and the meetings held before the Italian consulate.

He grinned when he spoke of the effect of the picket line upon the

well-to-do neighbors of the consul. "Naturally most of them are against us but a few of them people are more with us than with Mussolini. One of 'em told me, 'Good boy, keep going.'"

"The second night of the picketing," he went on, "a whole branch of the League from East New York came over and demonstrated in front of the consulate. We didn't set them all to picketing—the ones that was left over marched up and down Lexington Avenue between 68th and 72nd Streets, carrying banners and talking against Mussolini's war." Scotty grinned again. "It was three o'clock in the morning," he added, "think that don't mean something!"

Scotty planned to get some rest when the picketing was over. He thought he'd get a new shirt too, if he could scrape together the thirty cents. I asked him where he lived.

"I stay in flop houses," he answered. "Sometimes it ain't so good. But let me tell you one thing, sister, I'd hell of a lot rather sleep in a flop house than a barracks!"

### Browder's Congress Speech Featured in The Communist

THE COMMUNIST, September, 1935, 96 pp., 20 cents.

Reviewed by J. MINDEL

THE articles in the September issue of "The Communist" deal with actual problems of the class struggle in America. First is the speech of Earl Browder delivered at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International during the discussion of Dimitroff's report. The speech deals with the concrete application of the tactics of the united front in the struggles of the working class and the tolling masses of America. It is the task of every section of the Communist International carefully to examine the relation of class forces in its country and on the basis of the concrete situation apply the general line laid down at the Seventh Congress.

Comrade Browder in his speech discussed concretely how the masses in the U. S. should be mobilized to prevent the coming to power of the most reactionary, most predatory section of monopoly capital, to prevent America from being engulfed in the worldwide wave of fascist reaction, to preserve the American toilers from a repetition of the bestial horrors suffered by the German masses under Hitler.

To achieve this a coalition of all the anti-fascist forces must be established. Browder discusses in detail the problem of establishing such a coalition in America through the organization of a "Farmer-Labor Party." He emphasizes the need to establish working-class unity and of winning the organized workers for a broad united front. This unity is hindered by the class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. top bureaucracy and by the reactionary Old Guard of the Socialist Party. The task of the Party in overcoming all obstacles in the creation of the broadest united front of all anti-fascist forces in America is fully discussed in this speech.

In taking up the achievements and shortcomings in the struggle for unity and for the united front, Browder emphasizes that "this is a program of struggle. It will require all the abilities, resources, determination and energies of our Party." The Party will be able to

carry out this task because it is a united party with the firm Bolshevik leadership.

Minor on Browder's Book The unity and Bolshevization of the Party was achieved in struggle against the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites, the Right opportunism of the Lovestone renegades and the "Leftist" tendencies. Minor deals, in his article "Somebody Is 'Dis-tressed'—But Not Karl Marx," with the many phases of the ideological struggle.

This article is an excellent and thorough review of Browder's book "Communism in the United States." Comrade Minor in reviewing the book, makes a contribution of his own. This article will undoubtedly serve as a stimulus for many workers to study Browder's contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

Terre Haute Strike The general strike in Terre Haute is discussed by Comrade Gebert. Gebert does not merely describe the struggle of the workers in Terre Haute against the capitalists, the State, the treachery of the top A. F. of L. bureaucrats. He draws conclusions and takes up the role of the general strike in the day to day struggles of the workers. Comrade Gebert takes up and answers the various demagogic arguments against the general strike which

### Back Issues of Soviet 'Travelogue' at 3 Cents

Soviet Travel, the "travelogue" of the Soviet Union in pictures and prose, has now been made available at the low price of 3c a copy. The back issues now available at this price deal with the following topics: "The Soviet Dance," "The Volga," "Armenian Melody," "Old and New Moscow," "Ukrainian Issue," "Children's Issue," "Soviet Science," "Soviet Art," "The Arctic Number," "People in the Public Eye," etc. The original price of these periodicals was 25c. The low price of 3c per copy will remain for one month. No mail orders will be filled.

"Soviet Travel" may be obtained at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C., and at the People's Book Shop, 140 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

### WORLD of BOOKS

Truth About Soviet Prisoners

RUSSIAN JUSTICE, by Mary Stevenson Colcott. New York, Macmillan, \$3.00.

Reviewed by S. W. GERSON

"PRISONERS IN RUSSIA," observes Miss Colcott, "are never put in uniform."

This probably characterizes Soviet penal procedure better than anything else. Those deprived of their liberty in the U. S. S. R. are not set apart as a group of un-touchables; external and internal "prison" characteristics, as we know them, are banned by Soviet corrective methods.

Miss Colcott has done a distinct service to the American reading public generally and to those who desire specific and specialized information on juridical and penal methods in the Soviet Union. Once and for all, in an authoritative and incontrovertible manner, she has blasted the lie that there exists no legality and no orderly justice in the U. S. S. R.

### Explodes Kitchin Fables

For those who have believed the Heastian-Forward old wives' tale about an arbitrary, despotic and chaotic legal procedure in the Soviet Union, this book should be an eye-opener. Uncritical people who may be prone to accept the fables from the pens of the Tchermayns and Kitchins would do well to study Russian Justice carefully.

Criminal acts in the Soviet Union, Miss Colcott points out, fall into two broad categories: crime of a socially dangerous character, that is, directed against the Soviet regime; and crime which is not socially dangerous, but is, nevertheless, a violation of the criminal code.

Methods of dealing with both flow out of the class character of the proletarian state. The attempts of the numerically small bourgeoisie with the aid of international capital to organize counter-revolutionary acts against the dictatorship of the proletariat in alliance with the peasantry met—and still meet—decisive punishment from the state. This, Miss Colcott admits, was an historical necessity.

### Legality in Civil War Days

But even during the very height of the Civil War, with the young Soviet Republic fighting with its back to the wall, resisting counter-revolution and foreign intervention on a dozen different fronts, there still remained revolutionary legality: Says Miss Colcott on this point: "Most of us, it seems, have had the impression that during the days of the Civil War there were no legal guarantees in the state, but such an idea is not correct. One thinks of courts as suspended, but there were orderly trials even in the darkest days of military Communism when non-judicial bodies like the Cheka were at their height."

From the very day of the revolution the old "punishment-fitting-the-crime" theory was cast into the limbo of the past, along with the Romanoffs and Rasputin. As far back as July 23, 1918 a decree was published forbidding any type of punishment "tending to degrade the prisoner."

### Educational, Not Primitive

Thus, we are informed, "the present-day approach to crime repression in the U. S. S. R. is, then, through educational and corrective labor. . . . The authorities seek to use labor that is constructive as to character and useful economically, and not the kind that brings indignity and resentment when resorted to as punishment or disciplinary measures. The sentence is designed to be as brief as possible."

Operating on the principle that one must correct, in the 1926 edition of the Criminal Code the whole conception of punishment was abolished. Thenceforward the term used was a "measure of social defense." This corresponded entirely with the maturing of the understanding of criminal procedure in the Soviet Union in the light of experience. With the disappearance of organized bodies of counter-revolutionists (in the sense of a Denikin, Wrangel or Kolehak) and the growth of Socialist economy, those charged with the responsibility for carrying through revisions of penal law bent their efforts mainly towards winning the criminal back to society.

### Describes Trials and Prisons

Careful chapters on the preliminary investigation, the methods of prosecution and the criminal codes make up a section particularly valuable to the member of the legal profession. For the ordinary layman, the chapters on court procedure, corrective labor and the descriptions of Sokolniki prison and the Bolshevik Commissar are worth the price of the book.

For those workers who are curious about Soviet criminal procedure, we say: Rush to the bookshop and get Russian Justice. For lawyers it's simply required reading.

### Questions and Answers

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

#### A Progressive War

Question: Can you publish an explanation of the meaning attached to the phrase "a progressive war" by Communists?—A. S.

Answer: Communists are opposed to imperialist war. In fact they are in the forefront of the struggle against capitalist preparations for a new world slaughter. But since war is inevitable under capitalism, and the abolition of the basis for war will come only with the destruction of the capitalist system, Communists cannot be Utopian and remain indifferent to the question as to what their role should be in the event of the outbreak of another round of wars.

Their position is dictated by the revolutionary principle that wars are the continuation of the policy of the ruling classes by other means. The capitalist governments, who oppress and rob their home populations as well as the colonial peoples whom they have enslaved, pursue the same policy in intensified form through war. They seek to extend their conquests, to gain more loot at the expense of their weaker rivals, etc. Such wars are against the interests of the working class and all the exploited peoples of the world. Thus the last imperialist war was a fight between two bands of robbers for the re-division of the world. The victorious imperialists of the Allied camp swallowed their colonies of the losers and subjected more colonial peoples to the lash of their particular brand of oppression.

Such a war was against the interests of the working class and the exploited peoples of the world. They exchanged one group of tyrants and exploiters for another group equally as bad.

But there is another kind of war which is a progressive war and which Communists support. Lenin defined such a war in the following terms: "There have been many wars which notwithstanding all the horrors, cruelties, miseries and tortures, inevitably connected with every war, had a progressive character, i. e., they served the development of mankind, aiding in the destruction of extremely pernicious and reactionary institutions."

Thus if the Italian imperialists attack Ethiopia, the Ethiopian people would be fighting a national war of freedom against fascist aggression. And in China the Communist Party now calls on the Chinese people to wage a national war of liberation to drive the Japanese imperialists out of their home land. Such progressive wars for national liberation are supported by Communists throughout the world.

Lenin gave as a hypothetical example the case of Serbia, which was attacked by the Austrian imperialists. He pointed out that the Serbians were fighting a national war of freedom against the Austrian oppressors. If this conflict could have been isolated, then according to Lenin, "all Socialists (read Communists now) would be obliged to wish success to the Serbian bourgeoisie." He cited another example in Belgium, if it had merely been a case of that small country being attacked by imperial Germany, and not a matter of two groups of imperialists using Belgium as a catspaw. If other nations had sincerely come to the defense of Belgium and fought for its freedom then the workers, Lenin said, should be on the side of Germany's enemies, even if it meant helping the Belgian bourgeoisie.

The Comintern has just announced that in conformance with these Marxist-Leninist principles it will support those small countries which are threatened with fascist invasion. Such cases would be the threatened Nazi attack against Lithuania or Czechoslovakia or if the Nazis threatened the independence of the Scandinavian countries. These countries insofar as they fought against the efforts of the Nazis to enslave them would be fighting a just war and the Communists would aid these peoples in their fight to maintain their independence and to defeat German fascism.

Hence wars by the Chinese people for national liberation or by the peoples of the small countries of Europe to maintain their independence in the face of fascist attacks by the Italian, German and Japanese imperialists are progressive wars. They are progressive wars since they would lead to the weakening and perhaps destruction of the imperialist powers, the liberation of oppressed nationalities, and the maintenance of independence by small countries. Such struggles would help destroy reactionary institutions and movements which are against the best interests of mankind and would help advance the cause of the proletarian revolutionary movement throughout the world.

### TUNING IN

<p>7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch        WOP—Metropolitan Travelling        WAZ—Richard Leibel. Or.        WABC—Variety Musicale        7:30-WOP—Sports—Stan Lomax        7:45-WEAF—Popeye the Sailor        WOP—Jungle Club        WAZ—Tony and Gus—Sketch        WABC—Variety Musicale        WOP—Best of Orchestra        WAZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch        WABC—Ducky Orchestra        7:45-WOP—Interview with Frank Buck        WAZ—Three Scamps, Songs        WABC—Becke Carter, Comedian        8:00-WEAF—Melloni's Varieties        WOP—Salon Minnie Hour        WAZ—Nickelodeon—Sketch        WABC—Arden Orch.; Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Jack Arthur, Barrister; Audrey Marsh, Soprano; Rhythm Girls Trio        8:30-WAZ—Cryl Pitt, Tenor        WOP—Friday the 13th—Sketch        8:45-WAZ—Talk—Hendrik Willem van Loon        9:00-WEAF—Capt. Henry's Show Boat; Lanny Ross, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano; Conrad Tubshank, Barrister; Helen Oelsham, Contralto; Mollasses 'n' January, Comedians        WOP—Dinah Shore, Contralto; Lee Cronican, Piano; Bela Ross, Organ        WAZ—Death Valley Days        WABC—Manhattan Choir        9:15-WABC—Talk—Charles H. Towne        9:20-WEAF—Brushoff Orchestra        WAZ—Shield Orchestra        WOP—Mary May, Comedian; Lucette Lee and Jerry Cooper, Songs; Ast-jinsky Orchestra        10:00-WEAF—Whitman's Music Hall; Helen Jepson, Soprano; Mischka Levinsky, Piano; Michael Bartlett, Tenor; Bob Baras, Comedian, and Others        WOP—Tom Terris, Adventurer        WAZ—Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, Conductor        10:30-WOP—Harris, Orchestra        WABC—March of Time—10:45-WABC—Prima Orch.        WAZ—Baritone; Audrey Marsh, Soprano; Rhythm Girls Trio        11:30-WEAF—National Forum        WOP—Oak Town Meeting        WAZ—Linetta, Orchestra        WABC—Hansy Orchestra</p>
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### We Can Count Pretty High!

We hope to be able to count all the money that's coming in to Lefty's credit in the "Daily's" \$50,000 drive, now that Del is giving an original Lefty drawing strip every day to whoever sends in the highest contribution daily in his name. Judging by Lefty's popularity, Del ought to finish his \$500 quota in less time than it takes to spend it at the Ritz. You'll probably always see Del walking around with a big smile from now on. Start sending your contributions right now!

# Hearst Spins Atrocity Tales to Aid Mussolini War Plans

STRUGGLE IS BETWEEN IMPERIALIST OPPRESSORS AND OPPRESSED—NEGRO AND WHITE MUST ANSWER BARRAGE OF LIES WITH SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATIONS

"HANDS of Belgian babies chopped off by Huns!" We all remember the "atrocity" stories ground out by the propaganda machine of British Imperialism during the World War to help wean the sympathy of the American people to its side.

Today the machine is being dragged out again, its rust scraped off, while under the guidance of Mussolini it turns out a new series of lies to help the war plans of Italian Fascism.

"Massacre of Whites Seen in Ethiopia... savage

tribes... a war of all blacks against all whites... Ethiopians accustomed to torture their prisoners..."

This is the voice of Imperialism today, broadcast especially through the Hearst press.

Its purpose? To shatter the bond of solidarity that is being built all over the world with the people of Ethiopia against the Fascist invader.

For Mussolini is no fool. He recognizes as one of his greatest obstacles today the opposition that is being offered to his plans by the masses of people of every

country—and especially within the ranks of his own army.

We are supposed to believe that the Negro people of Ethiopia and with them the rest of the people of Africa, are lining up against a "white world."

But there is no "white world." The five-sixths of the world still under capitalist domination, consists of oppressed and oppressors. It is against the imperialist oppressors that the subjected people of Africa are aroused—not against their white brothers slaving in

the imperialist countries.

The very fact that such propaganda is spread throughout the United States shows which way the wind is blowing in the camp of American imperialism. And it is only a hint of the barrage of lies that can be expected once Mussolini gives the order to fight.

The war-makers must be answered by still greater demonstrations of Negro and white workers in every city. Stop Mussolini's war of enslavement and death! Solidarity with the fearless people of Ethiopia!

## Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)  
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1935

### Moses and Johnson

THE controversy between General Hugh S. Johnson, New York W.P.A. Administrator, and Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses regarding the "use of bums and police court vagrants" on W.P.A. projects has revealed no basic differences between the Republican commissioner and the New Deal administrator, despite the sharpness of the barbed polemics that the two gentlemen have hurled at each other.

Mr. Moses's assertion that 1,000 of the men sent to the park projects by the W.P.A. are "riff-raff" was indeed a vile and vicious attack on the unemployed. But the New Deal General, who now struts forward as the "champion" of the "riff-raff," is no less vicious in the administration of his job than is Mr. Moses. The General's ukases against strikes for union wages, his threats to fire workers who act as union men, have placed him at the top of the list of enemies of the jobless.

"He's doing a good job," General Johnson said yesterday, speaking of Mr. Moses, which proves that their disagreements are not basic, that they both agree on maintaining the starvation relief system.

Johnson is leaving his post on Oct. 15. He cannot leave too soon to suit the relief workers.

Mr. Moses's resignation would also be accepted by the unemployed with the greatest of pleasure.

### A Dressmakers' Program

THE left wing of the Dressmakers Local 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, has issued a statement, calling for the uniting of the ranks regardless of political differences, and the mobilization of the dressmakers for a militant general strike.

The present agreement expires within a few months, the statement points out, and quick action to mobilize the workers for general strike is needed to win the dressmakers' demands.

Two of the demands put forward by the Joint Board of the union are endorsed by the left wing. These are (1) settling of prices on jobbers premises, (2) limitation of contractors. The third demand put forward by the Joint Board, for the "unit system" is opposed by the left wing on the ground that it would aid speed up, and weaken the fight for enforcement of minimum wage scales.

But in addition, the left wing puts forward eleven additional important demands which should be embodied in the new contract. These include thirty-hour week, no discrimination against Negroes, higher minimum scales for specific low paid crafts, and other important demands.

The program put forward by the left wing for uniting to win these demands in the new contract should be thoroughly discussed throughout the union. The left wing program shows the only way to substantially improve the present contract, and enforce its provisions.

### Hitler and the Mellons

MATTHEW MELLON, nephew of Andy Mellon, aluminum king and Secretary of the Treasury under Hoover, sailed yesterday for the Europa for Germany.

A Nazi flag was draped over Mellon's berth to sweeten his dreams.

"If it weren't for Adolph Hitler," he said gratefully, "Germany would have been taken over by the Communists."

And then what would have happened to the investments of American bankers in Germany?

Mr. Mellon's gratitude for Hitler the Butcher is not undeserved.

### The Coal Situation

SIXTEEN coal companies at Louisville, Kentucky, have applied for an injunction against the provisions of the Guffey Coal Law, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. The Roosevelt government will reply that the petition is "premature" since the Coal Commission is not yet appointed.

Next Monday, Sept. 16, the present contract of the United Mine Workers with the coal operators expires. President John L. Lewis has time after time postponed strike for a new contract on the grounds that the Guffey Bill would solve the miners' problems.

But on Monday, when the present contract runs out, the 450,000 soft coal miners do not yet know what their wages, hours and working conditions will be. Lewis has once more refused to prepare a strike, telling the miners to rely solely on the Guffey Bill. The miners do not even know whether the Guffey Law will be declared constitutional or not.

Even if the Guffey Law is declared constitutional, this Law does not affect wages, hours or working conditions. These will have to be set in negotiations between the union and the operators.

Obviously Lewis will be satisfied if he gets another renewal of the present agreement, which will give him continued checkoff of the union dues. But the miners will not be satisfied. They want higher wages to keep up with higher living costs, full recognition, and the thirty-hour week. The local unions should prepare to struggle for these demands.

### For Teachers' Unity

DR. HENRY LINVILLE and Dr. A. Lefkowitz, officials of the New York Teachers Union, have taken the differences among the teachers to the employers' press. These officials repeat that they will not "compromise" with left wing elements in the union but will resign.

The membership of the union have the final say as to whether or not their union shall be split by Dr. Lefkowitz. Dr. Lefkowitz demanded at the national convention of the teachers' union that all militant elements be expelled and the New York local reorganized. The national convention rejected Dr. Lefkowitz's demand. Now, unable to carry out his expulsion policy, Lefkowitz insists on withdrawing and threatens to set up a dual union.

But the interests of the teachers at this time demand unity more than ever before. If the teachers are to raise their living standards, prevent dismissals and attain academic freedom they must have unity in the union.

The teachers should not allow Dr. Lefkowitz to set up a dictatorship within the union. Democracy in the union is the only way to strengthen the ranks. Neither should those teachers who have, up to this time, followed the leadership of Dr. Lefkowitz, allow him to disrupt the union by causing them to withdraw from the ranks of organized labor.

### Woll's New Offices

MATTHEW WOLL, red-baiting vice-president of the A. F. of L., has opened up new offices for the "Union Labor Life Insurance Company," of which Woll is the head. According to the "Labor Chronicle," organ of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, "Messages of felicitation were received from President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, Herbert Hoover, William Green, Bernard Baruch (J. P. Morgan partner), Walter C. Teague (Standard Oil), Walter Chrysler (auto magnate), John J. Raskob, Will Hays and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. (General Motors), among others."

"Among those who called in person to inspect the enlarged headquarters were: Owen B. Young and Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company, David Dubinsky, president, I.L.G.W.U., and a host of national union officials."

The company, it is stated, increased its business last year, and made "substantial investments in high grade securities."

Evidently Matthew Woll believes in the united front with those who can assure him of well-battered bread.

### Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Wrong Methods of Conducting Daily Worker Campaign—Must Be Linked with Struggles

UNIT 1, Section 5, Detroit, woke up about eight months ago and not only decided but actually did establish a Daily Worker route of 54 readers during this time. Then the Section Committee decided this could be done in all the units. By having a section Daily Worker agent go and work with the units a start was made. It was difficult in most units. There are no Daily Worker agents, and the unit dues were used to find anyone to act as Daily Worker agent. Then the meat strike came along and, of course, the section Daily Worker agent was assigned to work in the meat strike. Committee meetings and so on. Also the Section Daily Worker agent was the Daily Worker agent in unit 1 and a meat strike developed in this unit territory.

The Daily Worker agent, of course, was made responsible for mobilizing the unit and help carry out activities, such as canvassing neighborhoods for women pickets. Now today we have 24 Daily Worker readers left out of 54. This is due to irregular deliveries made in the old sloppy way of delivering 2 and sometimes 3 papers in one day, or other ways making 2 or 3 deliveries a week because the Daily Worker agents are so occupied with more important work. This is the major criminal neglect in our section and units. It is not confined to one unit, it is general. Next is the work in getting new readers. Work is started, then interrupted as something more important comes along to do.

Workers are not willing to pay for papers that are two or three days old, and we cannot blame them. Hearst peddles poison, but Hearst is on the job, and prompt. If we want to smash this poisonous fascist make us at least must give workers service for which they pay us. Last and not least the Daily Worker should be sold wherever there is any picketing; but it seems the Daily Worker agents can do all kinds of other tasks, but they can't be seen around picket lines selling Daily Workers. The circulation of the Daily Worker can be increased, doubled and trebled by steady consistent work and deliveries on time. Sales during struggles will increase if the sections and units stop the sloppy way of shifting comrades from one phase of work to another indiscriminately, etc., without regard to the damage to work already accomplished.

From Detroit Section 5, Unit 1.

COLLECTION lists for the Daily Worker were given to each member, the second week in August was a week late. It was decided to have a check up each week and turn in all funds collected. By doing this the drive would be in the minds of each unit member and would create a spirit of competition. No one wants to be last. The result in the first week was \$9. The next week, August 20, over \$16 was turned in and our quota was \$20. The unit felt rather ashamed of this small quota after proving to itself how simple it was to get money for the Daily Worker, so the goal now is \$40 and we feel we will go over the top, above this figure before the deadline, November 1.

In previous drives the difficulty has been this. Lists were put out but never checked up on until the last few weeks of the drive. Then many lists were lost. House parties were hastily arranged mostly among unit members themselves, few outside contacts made, and in many units quotas were not raised. Section Five has raised its quotas in the past but all units do not fulfill the quotas. Some comrades feel that when the quotas are failed no more should be collected. Section Five, of course, will go over the top but it should have been so already.

How is the Daily Worker taken up in sections and units? In the Section Committee the Daily Worker is taken up for five or ten minutes at the most or not at all. The Daily Worker agents make a report, then it is agreed to do something about it, then the matter is forgotten until some future time, and then repeated. No time is found for the Daily Worker.

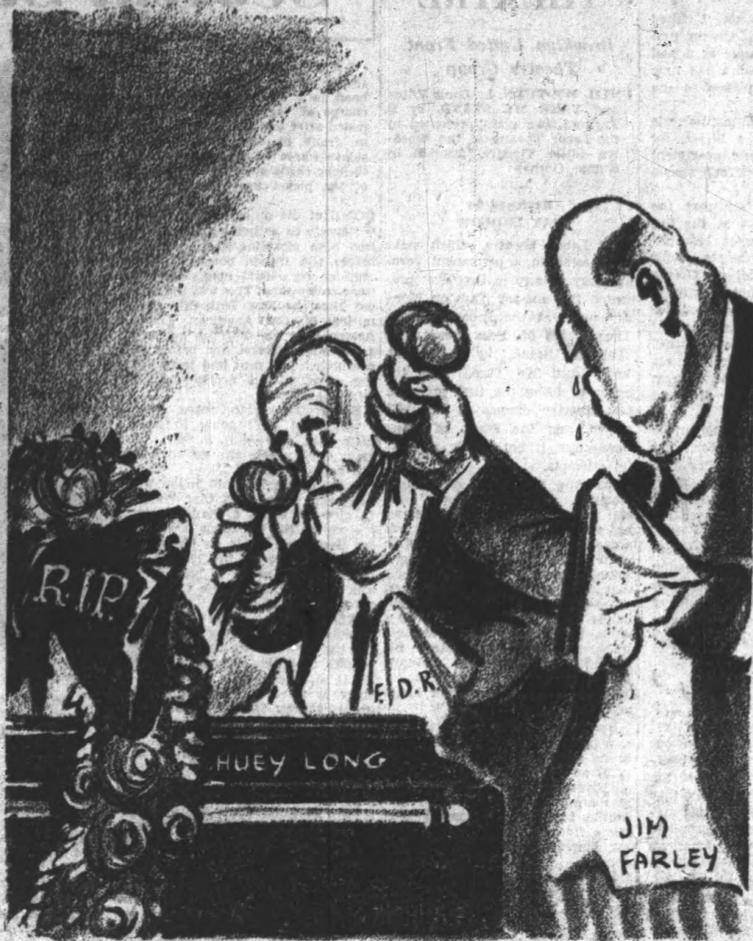
Unit 1, Sec. 5, Detroit.

Join the  
**Communist Party**  
35 East 12th Street, New York  
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

### THE MOURNERS



### Letters From Our Readers

Tragedy of Florida Keys Due to Capitalist Selfishness

Miami, Fla.  
Comrade Editor:  
The terrible tragedy of the storms over the Keys and the death of hundreds of innocent people was followed by a lot of noise among the Federal, local and private officials and parties, each blaming the other for delinquency in preventing the deaths of veterans and residents quartered on the Keys. Most of the noise does not touch upon the real causes. The death of the veterans and people of the keys is due to the same old story—capitalist selfishness, in the desire for profit. The people were not provided with proper housing. The barracks provided the veterans and the homes provided the people of the Keys were nothing but miserable shanties hardly guaranteed to withstand a good gale, not to mention a hurricane. So chalk up another hideous victory for the great god, greed.

J. C.

'Bystander' at Bremen Trial, Gets Convincing Lesson

New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
For a long time I have been a bystander, looking quizzically upon the reasons advanced by left-wing groups for protesting "this" and "that." Ruling class, vested interests, bosses' terror, and so forth, were phrases that seemed to be too abstract for the concrete conflicts that wind up with arrests and court procedure.

But the so-called "calamity reds" have proved their case for me at last. I witnessed the initial hearing on West 54th Street on Aug. 7 in the Bremen case, and I saw and heard astounding prejudice from the other side of the aisle, enough to make one despair.

All of which proves there can be no polite, disinterested, impartial middle course when oppression threatens. Magistrate Brodsky deserves only praise and not censure, to say nothing of the valiant defense attorneys, in winning freedom for five heroic anti-fascists.

WOMAN SYMPATHIZER.

Workers Everywhere Protest Vicious Pathe Newsreel

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Comrade Editor:  
Have you seen the red-baiting Pathe newsreel and its vicious editorial comments. Here are some samples:

"Since U. S. recognition of Russia, Reds have tried to stir up civil war and insurrection." "Reds have started all strikes." "Allens come in, live on relief, then try to overthrow government." Next the newsreel flashed a shot of the Daily Worker office building, with more nasty remarks. The clip closed with deplorable scenes, suggested by the "viewer" as the solution to everything. It was not so long ago that the Hollywood fade-out suggested the fade-out kiss as the solution to everything!

H.H.H.  
Atlanta, Ga.

Comrade Editor:  
Pathe newsreel showing anti-Soviet, anti-Communist views at the Georgia week. I called up the manager and protested, but just one little me isn't going to have any effect.

R.

Waiting for 'Daily,' Nearly Suffocates on Hearst

Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Comrade Editor:  
While standing in the basement of the public library, reading the good old Daily Worker, I smelt something evil behind me. I turned with a good sense of detection, and discovered immediately that it was a rotten Hearst paper. When I turned back to my "Daily," a man was reading it and three more were lined up, ready to pounce down upon its contents. I then turned through the rotten Hearst editions and after counting twenty-three photographs of men and women brutally slain here in America, I again understood why the Daily Worker has him spotted as "Dirty Excess." The old bastard waxes through crimes galore, criticizing Russia because he knows that one country whose doors are closed to his investment system of exploitation.

T. N.

New Readers Ask, What Is Communism?

Cleveland, O.  
Comrade Editor:  
Just a few lines to let you know that I believe your paper is getting better; right along. Just one fault I find. Quite a few I have talked with say the same thing: that is, you should have a steady column explaining the difference between Communism, Socialism and capitalism, also telling what each one would do for the working class as a whole. Of course lots of us know what capitalism does and has done for us. It should be in every copy so that new readers can see it, as lots of people don't really know just what the Communist point of view is.

J. D.

### U. S. S. R. and Struggle for Peace

"What has the U.S.S.R. relied on in this difficult and complex struggle for peace?"

"a) On its growing economic and political might.

"b) On the moral support of millions of the working class in every country who are vitally interested in the preservation of peace.

"c) On the common sense of those countries which for this or that motive are not interested in disturbing the peace, and which want to develop commercial relations with such a punctual client as the U.S.S.R.

"d) Finally—on our glorious army, which is ready to defend our country against attack from without."

(Stalin, Report to the XVII Congress of the C. P., S. U.)

### World Front

By HARRY GANNES

General Isogai Speaks Against Soviet China Anti-Imperialist Upsurge

THINGS are in a bad way for Chiang Kai Shek's anti-Communist drive in Szechwan, Kansu, Shensi, Hupeh and Hunan, is the gist of Major General Rensuke Isogai's statement of Japan's desire to lead open military aid to the Nanking Generalissimo.

"Japan will not tolerate the establishment of a Communist government in any portion of China or in any other part of Eastern Asia, but will act independently to destroy such a regime," said this important Japanese figure in China.

Isogai is the representative of the powerful Kwangtung Army (Japanese Army of occupation in Manchuria and North China). When he cracks the whip in Peiping, all of the Japanese puppets in the Chinese government in North China and Nanking jump.

Recently, he spoke up on behalf of reinstatement of Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the executive yuan (cabinet), who had resigned because he was accused of too visible an alliance with Japanese imperialism. Isogai minced no words in telling whatever groups may have disagreed with Wang Ching-wei, that he must be put back into office.

WANG CHING-WEI'S resignation was a typical Chinese maneuver to force his reinstatement as a "vote of confidence" for his rabid pro-Japanese policy.

Now that Wang is back, General Isogai takes the next step and insists on the merging of the anti-Communist war with the Japanese military campaign against the Chinese people in North China, Mongolia and Manchuria, that is, against the growing anti-imperialist movement in all China.

General Isogai stresses the fact that Chiang Kai-shek cannot defeat the Red Army of China. At best, remarks the Tokyo militarist, the Kuomintang troops merely spread out the fighting front, showing the battles closer to Japanese-controlled territory to the North in Kansu and nearer the borders of Manchukuo.

"The Japanese then fear is that the Red Army struggles against Chiang Kai-shek in this sector will merge with the anti-imperialist upsurge against the invasion of Japanese imperialism complicating the difficulty for both Chiang Kai-shek and his Japanese well-wishers. Note that the General does not borrow the Trotskyist canard about "red bandits," but talks of Communist government.

"There are other organizations in China," declared General Isogai, "and even individuals maybe, who must necessarily be eliminated before it is possible to meet the problems of Communism."

HERE is a recognition that the fight against Soviet China is not merely a military campaign confined to the Soviet areas, but is interlinked with the growing anti-imperialist struggle against Japanese invasion. This movement the Communist Party of China is striving to transform into a well-knit, vast People's Anti-Imperialist Front.

At the time, Isogai berated even the mildest critics of Wang Ching-wei, the press in China brought out the fact that the desire for an anti-imperialist front was finding expression even through various groups within the government, reflecting, not their own wishes, but the tremendous pressure around them.

Rengo, Japanese news agency, quoted this view as follows: "Wang could no longer oppose the strong faction in Nanking government circles, which recently has started a vigorous campaign against the Foreign Minister (for his pro-Japanese attitude).

"This group is openly advocating a return to the policy of cooperating with the Soviet Union, which, if followed similar to the situation between 1924 and 1927, would automatically call for a cessation of the vigorous anti-Communist campaign now being followed by the Nanking government."

THIS is the Japanese way of putting the fact that, not a return of the 1924-1927 situation is in the offing, but a new anti-imperialist upsurge which may force a stoppage of the anti-Communist war and the inauguration of a national war for the liberation of China from the grasp of Japanese imperialism.

Not is this demand coming from Nanking government cliques. There may be a few who can read the bloody handwriting on the wall. There are undoubtedly scores of lower functionaries in the Nanking apparatus and officers in the Kuomintang army who are awayed by the growing demand for resistance to Japanese invasion.

And Isogai's declaration of "independent" anti-Communist action is also a warning to the broader anti-imperialist movement which is breaking through the nose of the