

How Many Districts Are Following Wisconsin's Example This Week? Received Yesterday \$ 3,582.08 Total to Date \$42,406.26

Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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JAPANESE BALK AT BORDER INQUIRY

U.S. Supreme Court Sends Herndon to Georgia Chain Gang

FASCISTS SHOOT MUTINEERS IN ARMY

Progressives of AFL Unite to Back UTW Labor Party Motion

Six Nation-Wide Unions Back Resolution, Gorman Says

By Carl Reeve (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent) ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—Secretary Fremming of the Committee on Officers Reports reported at the A. F. of L. Convention here today that the Building Trades dispute has been settled. He said a committee with equal representation is empowered to settle the dispute with an impartial chairman if such is found necessary. Neither department is to be recognized until the arbitration is completed and a new convention is held. Arbitration is to be completed within thirty days. Both sides agree to this agreement. Earlier the Credentials Committee had proposed to seat Williams, the head of the faction which Green had supported. This would have outlawed the McDonough department. There was loud applause for the report.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—The resolution of the United Textile Workers for a Labor Party already has the backing of six national and international unions. It was announced to the press today by Francis Gorman. Gorman said that ten Labor Party resolutions have been withdrawn in favor of the Textile Union's resolution, and three resolutions remain, including the I.L.G.W.U. and United Hatters resolutions.

The convention today unanimously adopted the report of the Committee for the shorter work day, which called for a vigorous campaign for the six-hour day, five-day week without any reductions in pay.

Impressive Vote Seen The unions endorsing the Gorman resolution, in addition to the Textile Union, are Gorman said, the Brewery Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Automobile Workers, Dyers and Cleaners, and Fur Workers. "We are assured of a really impressive vote for the Labor Party in this convention," is the way Gorman viewed the situation.

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Amter Urges 'Daily' Drive Be Spurred

By I. Amter (Communist Party District Organizer of New York) We are now in the last lap of the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. Some Sections have done a very good job—for instance, Sections 2 (mid-town west side), 9 (Nassau County), and 24 (mid-town east side), which by Oct. 5 had already exceeded their quota. This shows that workers respond to the call of the Party and Daily Worker and will do everything in their power to help expand the possibilities of the foremost newspaper of the working class.

Some sections, on the other hand, have shown great negligence in the drive. We cite particularly, Sections 19 (Staten Island), 13 (Schenectady) and 20 (Yorkville), which up to Oct. 5 had cleared only 15.8, 18.9 and 22.1 per cent of their quotas respectively. This shows that sections have not recognized the importance of the drive, the necessity of raising funds for the Daily Worker, and the political possibility that exists of reaching masses of workers with our call.

The other sections range from 34 per cent to 60-75 per cent. There is no reason why every section and every unit of the Party should not reach the quotas they have set.

YOUNG NEGRO MUST GIVE UP IN TEN DAYS

Petition Drive, Further Steps Are Pressed By Defense Body

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The United States Supreme Court today refused to re-hear the appeal of Angelo Herndon.

This decision means that within ten days Herndon, young Negro working class leader, now out on \$15,000 cash bond, must surrender in Fulton County (Atlanta), Georgia, to begin serving a sentence of eighteen to twenty years on the dreaded Georgia chain-gang. He was given this virtual death sentence by the Georgia courts under slavery days state "insurrection law" of 1861, for organizing white and Negro unemployed to win relief.

The International Labor Defense, which is conducting Herndon's defense, today issued a call to all friends of the Herndon Defense to rush the collection and turning in of signatures, addressed to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, demanding Herndon's freedom.

Two million signatures must be received by the National Herndon Petition Committee, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, within the next eight days. Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the I.L.D., said:

At the same time Miss Damon called for speedy collection of funds to support further legal steps which will be taken, and to carry on the campaign to keep Herndon off the chain-gang.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court was made on an application for re-hearing of the case filed by Whitney North Seymour, retained for Herndon's defense by the I.L.D., after the previous decision of the court which refused to review the case, in a six to three decision, on technical grounds. The application for re-hearing cited authorities to show that these technical considerations, so flimsy that three of the mem-

(Continued on Page 2)

Women Strikebreakers Stripped of Clothing By Memphis Pickets

(By United Press) MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Two women strikebreakers were stripped of their dresses and part of their underwear here today as they attempted to begin work at a cosmetic factory where nearly 100 women workers are striking for higher wages.

Violence flared twice, despite close guarding by police, as a number of women and girls answered an advertisement by Plough, Inc., for workers to replace the strikers. The women strikers, who have picketed the employes' entrance since the walkout, were reinforced by 200 men from other labor unions.

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Browder Nails Newspaper Tale Of 'Red Raid' on AFL Parley

Branding it as part of the efforts of certain A. F. of L. leaders to prevent progressive action, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday issued a vigorous denial of a story in the New York World-Telegram that Communists were planning to break up the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City.

The World-Telegram story declared that "an emergency squad and detectives were held in readiness to intervene in case of trouble" and charged that Communists had attempted at the last three A. F. of L. conventions "to wreck the meetings."

Secret Document Links the Police With WPA 'G-Men'



Stanley H. Howe William Hodson

Espionage System of Long Standing Perfected Under General Johnson's Rule to Hound and Persecute Organizers of Relief Workers

By Harry Raymond and S. W. Gerson

Spies, stoolpigeons and agents provocateurs, recently organized by General Hugh S. Johnson into a tight-knit, semi-fascist G-man service of the W.P.A. to intimidate leaders of organized protest, to establish blacklists and disrupt union organization on relief projects, have long been active in the relief apparatus of New York City.

Official records show that for more than a year sums of relief money have been lavishly expended for the upkeep of a network of anti-labor secret service men. These men, operating under the personal direction of the "liberal,"

(Continued on Page 4)

2 Gallup Defendants on Stand Prove Innocence in Frameup

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau) AZTEC, N. M., Oct. 14.—In accordance with a defense motion Saturday for a directed verdict of not guilty for six of the defendants on the ground that there was no testimony against them, counsel for the defense today announced that these six defendants, Gonzales, Bartol, Gomez, the two Correas and Sosa, decline to introduce any testimony and rest their case.

The announcement came in the course of the trial of ten Gallup miners framed up on a charge of murdering a sheriff, who was killed by the fire of his own deputies when they attacked a crowd of workers.

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Nazis Press Nanking Men Drive to Grab Aid Advance Memel Area Of Red Army

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The German press today renewed its verbal bombardment against Lithuania following the official announcement that the German Party in Memel won twenty-four seats and the Lithuanians five seats in the recent election.

The Lithuanian Governor of Memel, Vidas Kurkauskas, resigned today, presumably as a result of the outcome of the election and the new Diet (parliament) is expected to assemble before the end of this month.

TOKIO PRESS 6 Drastic Sanctions Voted Against Italy By Fifty-Two Nations

Border Raid Is Being Followed by Provocative Propaganda Drive

MOSCOW, Oct. 14.—While the Soviet government awaited Japan's reply to its strenuous protest over bloody, provocative Japanese-Manchurian border raids, cables from Tokyo tell of a press campaign of threats and vilification inspired by the military clique.

In its protest to the Japanese government over the three clashes on the Siberian border which occurred Oct. 8 and 12, the Soviet Union called upon the Japanese authorities to make appointments for a mixed commission to investigate the clashes and also to demarcate the frontier so that Japan could not claim ignorance of the exact definition of the Soviet border.

Text of Protest

The Soviet protest to the Japanese government stated: "On October 6 a patrol of the Grodekovo frontier detachment, composed of two mounted frontier guards, was attacked three kilometers from the frontier by a detachment of Manchukooan troops which entered Soviet territory. There were twenty of the Manchukooans, under command of a Japanese officer.

Another Japanese-Manchurian detachment was noticed, about fifty strong. In connection with these violations of the frontier the Soviet government lodged a categorical protest with the Japanese and Manchukooan governments.

Fire on Soviet Patrol "On October 12, at 4:05 P. M. Khabarovsk time, a Japanese-Manchurian detachment of fifty men crossed the frontier near the same place, penetrating more than one kilometer into Soviet territory, and opened fire on a Soviet patrol of mounted frontier guards.

Two other Soviet patrols, two and a half kilometers from the

(Continued on Page 2)

United Anti-Fascist Action in Milwaukee Breaks Up Nazi Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Led by a united front of Socialists and Communists, a crowd of anti-fascists yesterday staged a demonstration at a meeting of 200 Nazis in American-Lutheran Hall. Shouting slogans: "Down with Hitler," "Free Thaelmann!" They tore down swastika flags and forced the meeting to halt.

Fighting started in which a number of Nazi speakers received a drubbing, among them, Walter Kappeler, national organizer of the Friends of the New Germany, who was unable to continue his attacks on Communists, Socialists and Jews. One worker was arrested.

(Continued on Page 2)

Swing to Left Is Reported At Socialist N.E.C. Meeting

With the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party still in session yesterday, first reports of the decisions adopted so far indicate a swing to the left and the reopening of the struggle with the reactionary "Old Guard" of New York State.

The National Executive Committee went on record in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party and issued a statement attacking the Roosevelt W.P.A. program.

6 Drastic Sanctions Voted Against Italy By Fifty-Two Nations

1,300 Jailed in Sicily As Desertions Mount, Emigree Press Says

(By United Press) LONDON, Oct. 14.—Six drastic financial sanctions against Italian fascism were today decreed by the League of Nations large sanctions Committee of Fifty-Two Nations. Italy's allies, Hungary, Austria and Albania, again abstained on all votes.

On the initiative of Great Britain, the deadline for beginning the actual execution of these collective financial penalties was fixed at Oct. 31. Two exemptions were included under the general categories of religious and humanitarian projects. Under the first would come Red Cross funds and under the second exemption would come church funds, both of which will not be cut off by League action.

The penalties imposed by the large Committee of Fifty-Two was in the nature of ratification of proposals previously submitted by the smaller working Committee of Eighteen. The smaller committee, where all the plans are actually hammered out after discussion, plans to set up a permanent sub-committee charged with supervising the actual execution of the penalties.

This sub-committee would be the watchdog of the League of Nations for the carrying out of all decisions relative to sanctions.

Sub-Committees Set Up Three other sub-committees were set up by the Committee of Eighteen today to handle different aspects of the question. One committee will be devoted to the subject of Italy. The second will handle the problem of compensation for states likely to suffer disproportionately if sanctions are strictly applied. The third will in-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Court Denies Plea Of Mooney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Supreme Court today again refused the plea of Thomas J. Mooney, famous labor leader, that it take his case out of the hands of the California courts which have been hearing his plea that he was illegally convicted for participating in the 1916 Preparedness Day Parade bombing in San Francisco.

The Court's action was understood only to indicate that it does not intend to interrupt the California proceedings. It does not prevent the Mooney lawyers from appealing from the State court's decision on the direct question of his freedom when that decision finally is made.

The tone of the opinion was such that it caused the attorneys of the famous prisoner to file a petition of a writ of habeas corpus with the California Supreme Court. The higher tribunal had indicated that it could not consider the Mooney case until every recourse to the State had been made.

Proceedings recently were begun before a referee appointed by the California Supreme Court to take testimony. The hearing, reviving issues of the trial at which Mooney was convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day Parade plot, became very bitter.

Thomas J. Finnerty and Frank P. Walsh, Mooney's lawyers, then appealed to the Supreme Court to take the case itself on the grounds the California proceedings were being prolonged for the purpose of exhausting Mooney's funds.

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Consul To Be Picketed In Chicago

Open Hearing and Mass Meeting Planned in Anti-War Fight

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—Members of the American League Against War and Fascism are planning to express their opposition to Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia by picketing the offices of the Italian Consul, 301 North Wells Street. It was announced here today. Plans for the picket lines have already been completed. Following the conference Monday night at which more than a thousand Negro and white opponents of Mussolini's war pledged to support a John Robinson Fund to Aid Ethiopia, named after the Chicago Negro aviator heading Selassie's air forces, the Joint Conference for the defense of Ethiopia, a united front committee, is completing plans for an open hearing Oct. 21 on the police attack on the Aug. 31 Ethiopia demonstration, and following that on Oct. 23 another mass conference to plan the next steps in resisting the fascist war. The hearing will be held at the Warwick Center, 543 East 47th Street, and the mass conference at the Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Boulevard.

Mutineers Shot in Italian Army

face of Messina, shots were fired at the secretary of the local fascist organization. The police have arrested 1,300 persons. Army conditions in Italy are, of course, infinitely better than those on the Ethiopian war front. As shown by the rising rebellion against tank warfare among the Italian soldiers, not the least of the problems confronting the fascist high command is that of revolt within their own ranks.

Men Fairly Roast in Tanks

The tanks used on the Eritrean-Ethiopian border are extremely small, in which only two men can be wedged in after some effort. The occupants of the tanks are dressed in extremely heavy clothing and helmets to protect them from fire. As shown by the jagged, broken countryside of Ethiopia, without this protection, collisions with the side and roof of the tanks would be fatal. The heat in the tanks vary from 120 to 130 degrees. They are shut tightly to prevent snipers from firing the men inside with rifle fire from elevations. Under these conditions, seeing men die of heat, virtually tried in the tanks, Italian troops are increasingly refusing to obey orders of superiors calling for tank warfare. They are willing to risk a flogging rather than suffer heat and the deadly heat inside the ovens of fascist warfare.

Aksum Captured

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 14.—Five days after the fascist army had planned to take the city, Aksum, "holy city" of Ethiopia, fell into the hands of the Mussolini forces. It was taken with little resistance on the part of the Ethiopian defenders. The Ethiopian commanders are sticking to their strategy of waiting until the Italian forces have moved further from their base in Eritrea before meeting them with the full brunt of guerrilla warfare and mass attack. Sniping and persistent, if weak resistance, slowed up the drive to Aksum.

Osaden Defeat Planned

Defeat of the Italian forces defending the eastern front, called a council of war at his Jijjka headquarters today to discuss plan for a large scale offensive against Italian columns invading Osaden province. War toms sounded across the broad expanse of Osaden province today as the Ethiopian defenders concentrated in this district, prepared to move toward the front where they hope to halt the Italian advance.

Italian Domination Spurned

Italy has made indirect but definite proposals to Ethiopia to end the war in return for substantial concessions of territory and economic advantages, government spokesmen revealed today. Emperor Haile Selassie's answer was a flat "no". It was reliably learned Italy proposed to keep all the territory it is invading, new occupy and wanted additional concessions to give it virtual control of the entire country. The Emperor is unwilling to give up any Ethiopian lands.

Minneapolis Labor Denounces Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia

New York Furriers and Philadelphia Metal Workers Protest Robber War in East Africa—Conference of Italian Groups Called in Providence

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The Central Labor Union of this city, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, unanimously adopted a resolution at its Wednesday meeting denouncing the invasion of Ethiopia, it was announced today. The central body also sent a communication to the Italian consulate in St. Paul, calling for a halt on fascist Italy's warring on the Negro nation. The motion was introduced by M. Marjinson, delegate from the flour and cereal workers union, who is also head of the local chapter of the Chest for the Liberation of European Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—Denouncing the fascist war on Ethiopia as "a war against the interests of the Italian people," the Philadelphia District Council No. 2, Federation of Metal and Allied Unions, passed a resolution condemning the war and calling for "united action of the whole trade union movement in the Philadelphia and Camden area for the preservation of peace." "This war," the resolution says, "is a war of reaction and aggression on the part of fascist Italy to subjugate and exploit the people of Ethiopia." It is also pointed out that machine, sundry, electrical and radio industries are or are easily converted into munition manufacturing plants, making a case for peace by workers in those industries more imperative.

Japanese Balk at Border Inquiry

Japanese-Manchurian detachments, numbering eighteen men, hurried to the assistance of the first patrol. The Japanese-Manchurian detachment, on the night of the machine gun fire, and in order to mask itself set fire to grass and moved toward the Soviet patrol under cover of a smoke screen. Eiji Amano, Japanese foreign office spokesman, in an interview with foreign correspondents, admitted that his government had received the Soviet protest, but declared that the Japanese authorities are opposed to a commission being set up to investigate the cause of the clashes.

Provocative Propaganda

Editorial and news extracts from the Japanese press called here, however, show that a propaganda "smoke screen" of the most provocative kind is being released in Japan to cover the border provocations. Some of the newspapers carry blunting anti-Soviet headlines. Meanwhile the supreme military command of Tokyo has called for a series of military conferences to deal with the government's policies, particularly in China and in problems arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

High Officers of the Japanese Army

High officers of the Japanese Army are now meeting in Dairen, Manchuria, to discuss the question of further aggression in North and South China, as well as the new steps in the series of provocative acts against the Soviet Union. Major-General Tasutsugu Okamura, of the general military staff

Furriers Send Protest

The Joint Council of the New York Furriers' Union today protested against Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in a telegram to the Italian consulate, 134 West 70th Street, New York City. The telegram, signed by S. Wolf, chairman, read as follows: "In the name of 10,000 furriers, we protest against the war carried on by your government against the Ethiopian people. We pledge to support the world-wide movement to stop the fascist aggression on defenseless peoples."

Rally Called in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—Challenging the fascist assertion that Providence Italians stand behind Mussolini's war in Ethiopia, the Providence branch of the American League Against War and Fascism today issued a call to all Italian organizations and individuals to support a mass conference on the war in Ethiopia to be held next Sunday in Providence. At a recent meeting of Italian organizations called by Luigi Scarpato, Mussolini agent, and member of the recently appointed National Committee of Seven to win support of the American-Italians for the fascist war program, a statement was made by Scarpato that local Italians would be called upon to "express their solidarity" behind the Italian expansionist aims. The meeting, however, was not as successful as the ballyhoo preceding it. Delegates attended, but for the

Herndon Sent to the Chain Gang

of the court refused to concur were without foundation. The application and brief were supported by a brief amicus curiae (friend of the court) filed by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the National Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Church League for Industrial Democracy, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and a number of noted churchmen.

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It is yet insufficiently realized that if, as a result of combined working class direct action and pressure the existing League of Nations Covenant is adopted in its entirety, bringing about unity of all forms of action and resistance against Mussolini, political, economic and military, this will result in two very important political facts: 1) The strengthening of the people of Ethiopia and the colonial peoples all over the world in this fight against imperialism. 2) The strengthening of the fight against fascism in Italy and Germany, especially because of the two countries will have of the measures the rest of the world is willing to take to prevent the advance of fascism.

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Official Quarters Fail To Confirm Story in London Paper

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Official quarters today were without news of a reported order to evacuate all British subjects in Addis Ababa. It was understood here that issuance of evacuation orders was entirely at the discretion of the British Minister in Ethiopia, Sir Sidney Barton. The Exchange Telegraph said all British subjects and foreigners under control of the legation had been ordered to leave the city—women and children to leave immediately and men to do so on a moment's notice.

Gallup Defendants Prove Innocence

job to fix a car, he said, and went downtown to get piston rings. He stopped at a pool room and when he came out, saw a crowd of women and children, with the men in back turn into an alley. He saw a crying child of six lying on the ground. He picked the child up and it ran off. He saw a gun near Esquibel's body, picked it up and ran to the alley entrance where someone, he doesn't know, grabbed the gun. Avitia testified he saw no one else and also saw no beating. He was arrested on the street a half hour later.

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MARKETS and the War

THE outbreak of war in Ethiopia and fear that it will spread to Europe have had an intoxicating effect on the commodity markets. Cotton, copper, and other raw materials last week headed the upward rush of the markets. Speculative buying has spread to almost all raw materials and foodstuffs. "The Economist" index of wholesale commodity prices has gone up to the highest point since June, 1930. A vigorous boomlet in commodities seems to be in the making due to speculative buying in anticipation of a general war.

War and Commodities

Two important factors are behind the upward march of commodity prices. In the first place, there has been heavy buying of raw materials by Italy and Germany. Secondly, there has been a rush to expand inventories by exporters who want to stock up for the great increase in demand brought on by the war and war fears. If a general war does not come in the immediate future, they expect as "Business Week" says, that it will certainly come within the next two years. Hence the speculators are buying heavily to take advantage of the speeding up of military preparations by the imperialist powers, the possibility that the war may spread to Europe and the disruption of shipping schedules due to embargoes, sanctions and the like. War scares and increased military preparations have lined the pockets of the Big Money boys. Foodstuffs, raw materials, naval stores, munitions are all soaring in price. The uniformity and breadth of the price advance will soon begin to have its effects upon living costs right here.

The Embargo

American workers and other friends of peace will have to put the full force of mass pressure behind Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation if even its limited effects are to be achieved. The capitalists who stand to profit from selling raw materials and munitions to Italy are openly discussing ways to evade and nullify the neutrality resolution. The Merchants' Association of New York has advised its members that they can continue to sell vital raw materials to Italy, since they do not come under the scope of the neutrality act. The exporters were told that they could get around Roosevelt's statement made at their own risk. This mild form of sanctions will be evaded by making sales directly in the United States. The Italians will then ship the commodities in their own ships. Cotton, copper, chemicals and scrap iron are going in large quantities to the Italian fascists. The Journal of Commerce cynically remarked that "the neutrality resolution will likely play a minor role." It is the Italian lack of funds that will be the major obstacle to their war purchases.

Vigilance Needed

All workers and intellectuals should be on the lookout for capitalist attempts to break through the wall of sanctions. Secret shipments of arms should be reported. The fight to prevent loans to Italy should be extended.

Aim to Curt Allies

The sixth curb is designed to prevent Italy from acquiring foreign credits through real or dummy institutions in League countries friendly to her, such as Austria and Hungary. And also to prevent acquisition of such credits through governments or corporations in non-League countries. In practice such financial sanctions or penalties would not only block streams of loans and credits to Italy proper but would even halt the sale of Italian securities on stock exchanges of League states and presumably would forbid foreign payments of insurance premiums to Italian companies. The committee also accepted a proposal by Robert Coulinde of France for the creation of two sub-committees to prepare economic sanctions with the greatest possible speed. It was decided to create even a third sub-committee to insure that League members will apply all the required sanctions as soon as possible.

Penalties Must Be Approved

Great Britain, represented by Capt. Anthony Eden, was strongly back of the need for speed, apparently fearing that Italy might achieve her aims in Africa if there is too much delay. It was Eden who proposed Oct. 31 as the deadline for the application of sanctions. After Argentina and other Latin-American nations had indicated the proposed sanctions might require endorsement of their parliaments, some of which are now in recess. During the two-hour meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, the Soviet Union, South Africa and Canada severely criticized Argentina's attitude in agreeing to sanctions with reservations which in effect nullified them. The so-called "Penalties Committee" now consists of 18 members as Mexico has been added. The big Penalties Committee is officially said to include 32 nations. Albania, Austria and Hungary are included as members, though they have said they will not join in penalties. Every penalty must be approved by the big committee before it is put into force.

Arms Sanctions Now Effective

Under the system quickly worked out to arrange penalization of Italy, the general staff committee took charge at each stage and names a sub-committee to consider a specific penalty. The sub-committee drafts its penalty and submits it to the general staff committee, and then submits it to the big Penalties Committee for final action. The big committee includes all nations members of the League except Germany and Paraguay, which have given notice of resignation. Guatemala, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic, which did not send delegates, and Ethiopia and Italy which are excluded as disputants from the League.

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Albania Builds Fortifications Along Adriatic

Fulfills Secret Treaty With Italy Paid for By a Big Loan

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—Albania has begun construction of strong defenses along the Adriatic coast in accordance with a secret treaty with Italy. It was stated here today in reliable quarters. Italian officers are supervising the work. The defenses run along the ridges of the Acroteravina mountains as far south as Valona. The Isle of Sason, off the Albanian coast, is also being fortified. It is reported that the fortifications are being built in exchange for an Italian loan of 60,000,000 gold francs (\$3,954,000) to Albania.

52 Nations Vote Drastic Sanctions

investigate the constitutional and legal difficulties which certain nations may encounter in applying "sanctions." Nations able to impose penalties as soon as they are ratified by the larger League Committee of Fifty-Two will be expected to do so. Those needing parliamentary ratification will be expected to try to obtain it by Oct. 31 or report to the League on when they can join in applying sanctions.

Nature of Penalties

The six financial sanctions approved by the Committee of Fifty-Two today were: 1—Prohibition of loans to the Italian government and subscriptions to loans floated by the Italian government. 2—Prohibition of bank credits to the Italian government and prohibition of the completion of loans made but not yet fully executed. 3—Prohibition of loans to Italian public institutions, corporate bodies or persons, and prohibition of subscriptions to loans floated by the banks of companies or persons named.

Prohibition of the Issuance of Shares to Persons or Corporate Bodies

4—Prohibition of the issuance of shares to persons or corporate bodies named.

Prohibition of all Bank Credits to Private Persons or Corporate Bodies

5—Prohibition of all bank credits to private persons or corporate bodies named.

These Prohibitions to Apply Not Only Against the Italian Government and Persons and Corporations on Italian Soil but Also Against Third Countries or Persons and Corporations Acting as Intermediaries for Italy.

The Sixth Curb is Designed to Prevent Italy from Acquiring Foreign Credits through Real or Dummy Institutions in League Countries Friendly to Her, such as Austria and Hungary. And also to Prevent Acquisition of such Credits through Governments or Corporations in Non-League Countries.

In Practice such Financial Sanctions or Penalties would not Only Block Streams of Loans and Credits to Italy proper but would even halt the Sale of Italian Securities on Stock Exchanges of League States and Presumably would forbid Foreign Payments of Insurance Premiums to Italian Companies.

The Committee also Accepted a Proposal by Robert Coulinde of France for the Creation of Two Sub-Committees to Prepare Economic Sanctions with the Greatest Possible Speed. It was Decided to Create even a Third Sub-Committee to Insure that League Members will Apply all the Required Sanctions as soon as possible.

Every Penalty must be Approved by the Big Committee before it is put into Force.

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The War in Ethiopia and the British Workers

By HARRY POLLITT

The Ethiopian situation has brought the whole working class movement in Britain right up against the problem of what tactical line has to be put forward, that at the same time as it can prevent war, can also turn the fight in this country against the National Government.

It is an undoubted fact that half the confusion and doubt that exists in the minds of the active section of the working class movement of this country is not caused by feelings of pacifism, it is not caused because they want to take a negative attitude, but by the genuine feeling that the policy of the Labor Party and Trades Union Congress in connection with Ethiopia is one that ties the Labor Movement behind the imperialist aims of the National Government, a policy that makes no differentiation between the working class line in support of the League of Nations and the National Government's line. Trade unionists and other workers do not exactly forget the worsening of their conditions the imposition of the Means Test; the new Unemployment Act; the cuts in wages, the armaments race led by the National Government together with its whole pro-fascist policy. The workers hate and distrust the National Government, that is why they are fearful about supporting any policy that seems in the slightest way to indicate support for the National Government.

The National Government is an imperialist government that is taking a line in regard to Ethiopia and the working class movement in this country are at stake. The National Government because of its interests in the Sudan, Egypt, India etc. opposes the aggressive policy of Mussolini in regard to Ethiopia which if he was allowed to carry through, would be a menace to vital interests of British imperialism. The attitude of the National Government in the League of Nations, as outlined in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, is different from the attitude it took when Japan

was doing the same in Manchuria that Italian fascism wants to do in Ethiopia. No one should be deceived by the National Government that it is fighting for the defense of Ethiopia with clean hands. The National Government is as much an imperialist robber as Mussolini. It is only their rival interests in Africa which has brought them in conflict with each other. That is why a country like France can't know whether the National Government would take the same strong line if the independence of Austria were attacked. They ask because British imperialism is rightly suspected all over the world, and regarded as the greatest imperialist power whose dominance and rule by force and violence over vast colonial territories is a standing incitement to all other imperialist powers.

Utilizing the League Covenant

It is yet insufficiently realized that if, as a result of combined working class direct action and pressure the existing League of Nations Covenant is adopted in its entirety, bringing about unity of all forms of action and resistance against Mussolini, political, economic and military, this will result in two very important political facts: 1) The strengthening of the people of Ethiopia and the colonial peoples all over the world in this fight against imperialism. 2) The strengthening of the fight against fascism in Italy and Germany, especially because of the two countries will have of the measures the rest of the world is willing to take to prevent the advance of fascism.

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Nations imposing all forms of sanctions on Italy in defense of Ethiopia.

This is not to say we believe the League of Nations can finally abolish war. The Communist viewpoint on this is perfectly clear. Peace and Armaments. Facts of Aggression, the magnificent efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve Peace are all important factors to retard and prevent the outbreak of war for a time. The only final guarantee for the abolition of war is by the carrying through of a Workers' Revolution and thus to abolish the causes of war capitalism.

We Communists are willing to utilize any and every means to put "smoking blocks" in the way of the warmongers, but never by telling the working class that the hands of the National Government are clean.

To those who say it is not our concern what takes place in Ethiopia, which is the net result of the propaganda of the Socialist League and the I. L. P., we only point out, not only how shortsighted this view is, but also that it has nothing in common with international solidarity. Without any exaggeration it can be stated that millions of colonial

Georgia A.F.L. Head Threatens Strike Against WPA Scale

Labor to Fight For Hard-Won Union Standard

Southern Differential Is Also Target for Workers' Attack

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—J. A. Harper, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, has declared that he is prepared to call a statewide strike on W.P.A. projects unless labor's demand for union wages on relief projects was granted.

Answering the statement of Miss Gay B. Shepperson, State W.P.A. administrator, that she "intends to carry through the W.P.A. program as it has been announced," Harper replied, "We are not stopping with her. We will continue to state our case fully to the authorities in Washington, and if nothing comes from either source, we will strike."

Speaking against the wage differential embodied in the W.P.A. scale and announcing the determination to smash the attempt to drive down union scales via Roosevelt's "security wage," the union leader added: "We have struggled for years to build up a scale of wages and hours which the W.P.A. is attempting to destroy in one swoop in Georgia. The northern Republican states are paying the prevailing wage or higher on W.P.A. projects and we want that in Georgia, too."

The W.P.A. scale for skilled labor which the State administrator "intends to carry through" is \$68 a month for a 98-hour month. The unions are demanding their regular rates varying from 85 cents to \$1.25 an hour.

Philadelphia Conference To Plan Relief Program

Meeting Will Take up the Questions of Socially Needed Work Projects, Genuine Unemployment Insurance and Increased Cost of Food

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—A call by the United People's Council for a relief conference has been sent out to Negro and white churches, trade unions, fraternal and professional organizations. The conference will be held Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2 p. m. in the Social Lobby of the Y. M. C. A., Fifty-second and Sansom Streets.

This conference will take up such problems as the high cost of living, the fight for genuine social and unemployment insurance, the creation of useful work relief projects such as hospitals, recreation centers, and schools and the removal of slums.

"The need for such a conference is great. We hope to start actions that will alleviate and improve conditions in West Philadelphia," said Dorothy Bowers, secretary for the Organization Committee of the Council.

"In West Philadelphia, we find tens of thousands of unemployed are dependent on relief which is inadequate even according to the statements of the relief officials," she continued. "The tremendous rise in prices, especially on living necessities, inflicts the greatest hardship even on the thousands who still have jobs."

"At this conference we shall thoroughly discuss the removal of

Thousands To Hear Talk By Browder

Leader Will Speak on The C. I. Congress in Chicago Wednesday

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—With the opposition to Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia growing here, thousands of workers and sympathizers of the revolutionary movement are expected to hear Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, discuss the decisions of the recent Seventh World Congress as they affect the struggle for peace.

Browder will appear as the main speaker at the open membership meeting of the Communist Party, to be held Wednesday at 7:30 P.M. at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Avenues. Morris Childs, District Organizer of the Communist Party here, will be the chairman.

Thousands of invitations have been issued to members of the Socialist Party, trade unions, working class groups and clubs inviting them to take part in the discussion on Browder's report Wednesday evening with the need for the united and people's front as the main point in the discussion. Many Socialist Party members have already expressed their intentions of taking part in the Browder meeting.

Election of Sugar to Council Within Reach of Detroit Labor

Victory Will Spur Drive for Farmer-Labor Party—Next Period in Drive Is Decisive—Ward and Precinct Committees Must Now Be Established

By GEORGE MORRIS

The outstanding result in the Detroit primary election is that a place in the Common Council is within reach of labor. It is now clear to all that the votes are there but it will take an active campaign and stiff resistance to the old political machines to bring them out. Maurice Sugar with 18,325 votes came tenth of the eighteen nominated. There are nine to be elected. He trailed Laura Osburn, the ninth by a little more than a thousand. The vote for the incumbents who were on the slate of big business ranged from 26,000 to 42,000.

If it is realized that the primary campaign for the labor ticket of three candidates has barely had time to gain momentum and now, spurred by the success in the primaries, the swing for Sugar will gain strength, then there is no doubt that Sugar can with the proper efforts be elected to the Council.



MAURICE SUGAR

Coming at this moment, election of a labor councilman in such a corporation-dominated city, and at that, such a man as Sugar, the significance can hardly be overestimated. Such a victory is just what labor in this country needs at this moment in order to stimulate the development of the growing sentiment for a Farmer-Labor Party. It would help greatly to swing masses to the Farmer-Labor movement who still doubt if immediate independent political labor action is practical. It is a well known fact, that while thousands can be won to pave the way for a Labor Party, millions are rather impressed by a practical illustration. And what could be more appropriate than electing Sugar?

Sugar is not an individual who has decided to make a special circumstance or a promise to labor to carry its banner. Sugar actually personifies and is an expression for those elements who are joining behind a Farmer-Labor Party. His 22 years of activity in the working class movement and ability, gives undisputed evidence that the masses of this country are putting forward one of their very best to be the first one to break into the chambers which until now were closed to them. There were and are people in some legislative bodies who are friendly to workers in varying degrees. But Sugar will be the first genuine representative who bases himself unqualifyingly upon a united people's movement of workers, farmers, middle class, professional and Negro and all oppressed people. His years of struggle in behalf of these sections of the population is evidence that, in the Council, he will take the added advantage to continue the struggle.

Who Cast the Votes?

Who voted for Sugar? An analysis of the vote by wards and precincts shows that it came in the first place from the working class. One out of every 4 1/2 votes was cast for Sugar. Approximately one out of every ten went to McKie and O'Camp the other two United Labor candidates. The Polish districts where the meat strike was centered gave a heavy labor vote. In the Negro districts Sugar often came among the first three. Sugar, known as champion against fascism, received a large vote in the Jewish districts. These votes explain why Sugar went ahead of his ticket. It is widely known that in all his activity as attorney, Sugar was foremost as a defender of strikers and victims of the open shoppers. The Negro people know him as an ardent defender of victims of race discrimination and how he has exposed the "pure-white" policy of the city administration. He is known as an outstanding fighter against war, fascism and for defense of the Soviet Union. His struggles have therefore in many ways made him an expression of the oppressed.

The campaign to elect Sugar becomes a foremost task for the De-

troit working people in the coming weeks. The main opposition of the employer-controlled machines is still to come. The votes are there, but labor can still be cheated out of a victory by negligence and carelessness. There is no doubt that William McKie who polled 8,885 votes and Fay O'Camp who polled 7,009, would have pulled through into the nomination column were it not for the many labor voters who failed to register or didn't think primaries are important. Only 86,000 voted out of the 500,000 who registered. At that, labor's candidates who were unknown and never ran for political office before, came higher than many of the candidates who were known in politics for years including present state representatives.

The Socialist Vote

The victory for Sugar is still more evident from the fact that this time he was not endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor as he was in the Recorder's Judgeship race last spring, but on the contrary, he was opposed by the Federation's top leaders. Also many local unions were intimidated against openly supporting the labor ticket. The Federation labeled the Labor Ticket Communist and printed vicious attacks against it. But apparently the membership of the A. F. of L. is not guided by endorsements of the reactionary group in control of the Federation. George Engel, who was one of the four endorsed by the eve of the elections received 26,000 votes and was lowest of the incumbents, although on the slate of big business. The workers did not forget his arbitration award against the stereotypers. Obviously the swing for independent political action in the locals is much stronger.

Another demonstration as a result of the election is that those who will come in the way of unity of labor will be isolated and condemned. The Socialist Party came in the way this time. In place of accepting the invitation to join the United Labor Conference and add its candidate to the three, the Socialist Party put forward its own, Douglas Strachan. This candidate was permitted by the officials of the Detroit Federation to receive endorsement because they thought it will help strengthen the Socialist Party's fight against the Labor Ticket. Instead, Strachan came 44th of the 44 candidates with 2,452 votes. A more striking example of the fruits from a splitting policy, service to reactionary union officials and inactivity in the struggles of the workers cannot be found anywhere.

Big Drive Now Needed

Undoubtedly such experience for members of the Socialist Party and A. F. of L. unions will set many to serious thinking. But at the present time, the campaign to elect Sugar becomes a foremost task for the De-

ent writing there are only three weeks to election day, and no time can be lost if any good is to come out of these lessons. Both the Socialist Party and the Detroit Federation should be won behind the candidate of Sugar. As was made quite plain by leaders of the Detroit Federation at its last meeting, the locals don't pay attention anyway to the Federation's endorsements if they don't favor them. Thirty A. F. of L. locals backed the Labor Ticket before the primaries and the list will double now, judging by the sentiment. A careful analysis of the vote shows that the Labor Ticket received far more Socialist votes than did the Socialist Party candidate. Far better than the Federation and the Socialist Party officials endorse Sugar and help insure his election.

The outstanding lesson from the practical campaign work in the primaries is that it isn't sufficient to only convince voters. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO BRING THEM OUT TO VOTE. This, unfortunately, still holds for those who already vote labor as well as those who are counted upon by the employer-controlled machines. It will take a large active campaign committee to elect Sugar. The fact still remains that the labor vote was large only where campaign committees were active. Ward and district (precinct) committees must be established within a few days. The slogan is "NOT A HOME TO BE LEFT OUT." The entire city must be combed and headquarters should be immediately designated in all wards. The Communist Party has called upon its entire membership to make election activity the foremost task for the next month. Other organizations behind Sugar's candidacy should follow with a similar call.

Next Period is Decisive

The Negro people have turned out splendidly behind Sugar. But the fact remains that the great support for Sugar among the 80,000 Negro voters was barely tapped. Scores of church and cultural leaders among the Negro people who have declared for Sugar's support, should be asked to take an active part in the campaign. The Negro papers (with exception of one) should be asked to print blank which they have not given publicity to the only candidate that the Negro people really support.

The candidates of the employers should be placed on the spot. During the primaries some of them got away with "murder." Engel for example, should have been exposed for his anti-labor record. Many do not know that Laura Osburn, who was endorsed by the Citizens League of big business, and had just topped Sugar's vote, is an enemy of civil rights and as member of the Board of Education, voted to deny Cass Technical High School to the Youth Congress. Union "card carriers" and demagogues among the candidates who are humbugging union workers for votes must be exposed for their deeds. Unemployment relief will be a cardinal issue in a few weeks. Federal funds will not come off and the city will have to care for at least half of those now on relief rolls who will not go on projects. How do the candidates propose to finance that?

It will take a large volunteer campaign army and quick action to carry through the job. The boss-controlled machines can be counted upon to try the meanest tricks and deceit against Sugar. But hard pushing will win. It may mean a sacrifice of a few hours activity each week for hundreds of workers. But it will be worth it. It will be putting the first labor man in office and setting a shining example to the country, and above all, for the workers of Detroit. It will go a long way to breaking through the open shop wall that has been imprisoning them.

Alabama W.P.A. Strike Solid with 600 Still Out Against Coolie Wages

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 14.—The 600 project workers who struck here Thursday continued their refusal to return to work today for the coolie wage of \$22 a month.

The trucks which carry the workers to the projects have been leaving empty for the last five days and it is expected that the strike will spread to other localities where the sentiment against the coolie scale is running high. The strikers are demanding a minimum wage of 24 cents an hour.

Close Finish Is Seen As Race In 'Daily' Drive Gets Hotter

The Daily Worker \$60,000 drive enters this week with the race becoming all the merrier among the closely packed bunch of districts leading the field.

While Wisconsin has become the first district to go over the top, New Jersey and Philadelphia are now tied at 80 per cent. New York and Pittsburgh are over 70 per cent; Detroit is at 69; Colorado and California are also over 60 per cent; and four other districts are above 50 per cent and shooting ahead.

A number of these districts will in all probability go over the top this week—but one prediction is as good as another as to which will be first!

Detroit seems to have taken the play away from Chicago and Cleveland, its main competitors. It is now in fourth place, while Cleveland and Chicago are tied in eighth. Unless these two slower ones do some pretty sprinting there'll be a lot of rejoicing in Detroit soon at their expense!

Drivers' Union Councils Call Leader Slain Relief Parley

Anti-Labor Gun Terror Arouses Workers in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—Sentiment among workers for the establishment of a workers' defense committee is rapidly rising here following the cold blooded murder of William M. Polley, organizer of the Teamsters' and Truck Drivers' Union, A. F. of L., by anti-labor terrorists last Thursday.

Polley was shot when he stopped his car at a traffic signal downtown. The car containing the murderers sped away after they had riddled the labor leader's body with bullets. Witnesses said that there were at least three men in the car and that they opened fire as they drew alongside Polley's car.

Polley was identified by city detectives who were sent to the scene of the murder when it was reported.

Detroit AFL Organ Urges McCormack Inquiry Revival

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—Revive McCormack Committee," is the title of an editorial in the current issue of the Detroit Labor News, organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor. The McCormack Committee is more popularly known as the "Dickstein Committee," which under the guise of investigating Nazi activities in this country, directed an attack against Communists. The editorial states:

"We urge that the House appropriate funds for reviving the committee so that it can continue its good work. We want neither fascism or Communism nor any part of either."

Significantly, there isn't a word in the News on the results of the recent primary election here, which showed that the so-called friends the Federation endorsed were among the lowest. Douglas Strachan also of the Socialist Party, being last with only 2,452 votes. The Labor ticket which the Federation endorsed, the Communist came out with 18,325 votes for Sugar who was nominated while the other two were almost within reach of nomination.

George Engel whom the Federation endorsed for re-election was denounced by the printing trades as a tool of the newspapers. On one occasion he handed down an arbitration award against the workers. His vote was the lowest of the incumbents.

Philadelphia Strike Wins Big Victories For Furriers Union

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The general strike led by the International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L., was settled yesterday at a conference between the union and the employers' association.

The manufacturers gave in to most of the demands put forth by the strikers.

The strike continues in a few shops the owners of which are not members of the association. These include the Fox-Welch and a few other shops which seek to continue operating under open shop conditions. Union leaders expressed their determination to direct all their forces to make the owners of these shops sign union agreements.

The new agreement signed with the association provides for the 35-hour week, time and a half for overtime and the establishment of an unemployment fund to be paid by the manufacturers at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent of the total pay roll.

The following scale of wages is set up in the agreement. Between \$50-\$60 a week for cutters, \$41.90 for operators, \$39.60 for finishers and \$30.80 for second class finishers.

Denver Mass Rally On Tuesday Night To Aid Gallup Ten

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—Ray Lowderback, secretary of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly and president of the A. F. of L. Bakers Local No. 26, will be one of the main speakers at the Grace Community Church, 13th and Bannock Streets, Thursday night at a meeting called to protest the attempt of railroad ten Gallup miners to death sentences.

The defendants, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, are now on trial for their lives at Aztec, New Mexico.

The meeting has been called by the Regional Gallup Defense Committee. Lowderback's co-operation with the committee shows the growing participation of A. F. of L. unions in the campaign to free the defendants, framed up for their successful leadership of a strike of Gallup miners in 1933.

Thursday's meeting will also be addressed by Dr. Edgar M. Walberg, president of the Grace Community Church, and Frank Spector, national organizer of the International Labor Defense.

The Hancock section of Upper Michigan pledges to beat the Ontonagon section in the same district in filling their quotas before Nov. 1.

Roy Hudson to Report On Comintern Congress In Baltimore Sunday

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—The first report here on the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International will be given by Roy Hudson, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, at 8 o'clock Sunday evening when the Workers School Forum opens at 209 South Bond Street.

All members of the Communist Party and their friends have been urged to attend this important meeting.

Ship Workers Win Pay Rise At Camden, N.J.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The striking employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., were granted a 5 per cent wage increase and the 36-hour week by the Wiley arbitration board, following a very militant strike of 1,800 workers. It was reported here yesterday.

The agreement is to remain in effect until the completion of seven naval vessels now under construction at the company's yard, and it is estimated that this would require about two and a half years.

The U. S. Navy contracts involved work on which was halted for three months by the strike, were estimated to amount to about \$59,000,000.

The company and the union agreed that neither lock-outs nor strikes would be declared during the term of the agreement.

Workers' Groups Plan Daily Worker Benefit In Harrison, New Jersey

HARRISON, N. J., Oct. 14.—A joint affair for the benefit of the Daily Worker financial drive will be held here in the West Hudson Labor Lyceum, 15 Ann Street, at 8 o'clock Saturday night.

A full program of entertainment has been arranged by the joint committee for the affair which is sponsored by the Communist Party, Lithuanian Literature Society, the Tom Scott and the Tom Mooney Junior Branch of the International Workers Order.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

Ward Three Party and Dance given by Section No. 3 of the C. P. will take place on Friday, Oct. 25, 8 p.m. at 125 Fairmount Ave. All money raised will be turned over to the Daily Worker Drive.

Beginning Oct. 17 the Unemployment Council will hold a benefit showing of "Peasants" at the Europa Theatre, Market St. from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock for this moving picture through the members of the Unemployment Councils, 87 N. 8th St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Entertainment and Dance. Opening district conference of the International Workers Order, Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 P.M. at Lithuanian Hall, 171 Jane St., S.S.

Daily Worker Festival, Sunday, Oct. 20 from 4 p.m. until 7 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2487 W. Chicago Ave. Concert, entertainment, dancing and championship contest. Adm. 25c. A. S. P. C. P. Party, Section 9 City-Wide Daily Worker Affairs Concert and Ball featuring the New Theatre Group, Sunday, Oct. 27. Hungarian Culture Center, 201 West North Ave., 7 p.m. Ending of Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. Put Chicago over the top.

Cleveland, Ohio

Victory Celebration Sat., Oct. 19, 8 P.M. at South Slav Workers Home, 567 St. Clair Ave. Earl Browder will present the honor banner to Daily Worker Comm. of Sec. 2. Program: Dancing, games, refreshments, Workers Male Quartet. Also a mass display of revolutionary literature.

Baltimore, Md.

Roy Hudson, member of Central Committee of C.P., will lecture on "The Revolution in the U.S.A." at the regular open forum of the Baltimore Workers School, Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 P.M. at 209 South Bond St. The lecture will be followed by a social.

A benefit restaurant for the Daily Worker Drive will be open from 11 o'clock to 7 P.M. on Sunday, Oct. 20 at 209 South Bond.

The 15th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated Sunday, Nov. 16, 1:30 P.M. at Lehmann's Hall, 648 North Howard. Earl Browder will be the main speaker. Tickets 25c. No sale at 209 S. Bond, 500 N. Eutaw. At the door 25c.

Talk on Mass Defense To Be Given in Denver

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—A lecture on "Policies and Tactics of Mass Defense" will be delivered by Frank Spector, national organizer of the International Labor Defense, on Wednesday evening at 2559 Lawrence Street, here.

In addition to the membership of the I.L.D., members of various working class and liberal organizations have been invited to attend.

Barges Settlement Sought

It was the refusal of the longshoremen to handle cargo shipped through companies against whom the Bargemen's Union is striking or from the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company, which backed out forty members of the Warehousemen's Union, that precipitated the recent crisis here, and resulted in Judge Sloss's decision.

In withdrawing from the "hot cargo" situation, striking bargemen pointed out that Federal Conciliator Walter Mathewson is seeking to effect a settlement of their dispute. The warehousemen have filed complaint with the local labor board against the packing company.

In the meantime, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific opposed the release of the Point Clear to ease the situation.

Deadlock on Agreement

Sept. 30, the date on which all existing maritime agreements expire, passed with the unions deadlocked with the employers over granting of modifications in the agreements demanded by the workers.

Employers claim that passing of the expiration date without notice of termination by the unions is in effect a renewal of the agreements without change. Union officials assert that since they have held conferences with shipowners, new agreements are in process of negotiation.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGraw has arrived on the coast to straighten out the differences.

New worries arose as gulf longshoremen went out on strike and appealed to stevedores in other ports not to load cargo destined for gulf ports.

Alabama W.P.A. Strike Solid with 600 Still Out Against Coolie Wages

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 14.—The 600 project workers who struck here Thursday continued their refusal to return to work today for the coolie wage of \$22 a month.

The trucks which carry the workers to the projects have been leaving empty for the last five days and it is expected that the strike will spread to other localities where the sentiment against the coolie scale is running high. The strikers are demanding a minimum wage of 24 cents an hour.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Pennsylvania Students Win Increased Aid

Voice in N.Y.A. Is Also Won—Youth Press for 6-Point Program

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The students of the University of Pennsylvania under the leadership of the National Student League won the right to take part in administering National Youth Administration funds for student relief, the students' organization announced Saturday.

The students also won their demand for an increase in the wage scale from \$15 a month, as originally proposed by Roosevelt's N. Y. A. program, to \$25 a month. The students will elect their own representatives on an administration board to consist of students and faculty members, the latter to be chosen by the faculty and the present N. Y. A. administration in charge of the university projects. The students will take part in the assigning of student work projects, as well as in the assigning of students to any research work which will assist them in distributing the work.

This victory is a concession to the criticisms and influence of the National Student League on the campus. The N. S. L. had pointed out that the N. Y. A. was inadequate and bureaucratically controlled.

At a meeting of the National Student League and a large portion of the student body, the students unanimously endorsed the National Youth Act sponsored by the American Youth Congress.

The representatives of the N. S. L. plan to urge upon the school authorities the immediate calling of elections to set up a student-teacher committee as soon as possible, to put into effect the following six proposals:

1. Students are to receive prevailing wages on all projects but at no time is a student to receive less than \$25 a month.
2. Students are not to replace regular workers at the university.
3. Students are to be given work related to their studies, or to fields for which they are preparing.
4. All work is to be useful work.
5. All members of the Student-Faculty Committee to be organized are to be eligible for N. Y. A. aid and are to be paid for this work as are other students receiving N. Y. A. relief.
6. In those cases of students whose regular roster work makes it impossible for them to do N. Y. A. work in return for assistance, such roster work shall be considered N. Y. A. project work and shall be paid N. Y. A. project wages.

Roosevelt Backers Are Preponderant In WPA Apparatus

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Aubrey Williams, Acting Works Progress Administrator, in the absence of Harry Hopkins, said yesterday that people who are sympathetic to the Roosevelt program have obtained a preponderance of positions on the W.P.A. administrative staffs over the country. He hastened to deny, however, that it was necessary to deny a Democrat to get such jobs.

This statement has been taken by some observers in Washington to confirm the charge often leveled at the Roosevelt W.P.A. apparatus that the \$4,800,000,000 works progress fund is a huge election campaign fund.

Detroit Youth to Hold Hallow'en Fete Oct. 31; Sugar to Talk There

The Young Communist League of Detroit will hold its traditional annual Halloween dance on Thursday, October 31 in the Finnish Ballroom, 5689 14th Street, corner McCraw Street.

With the nomination of Sugar for the city council, the affair will serve as a mobilization of the youth in support of Sugar, who will address the affair for a few minutes. Music will be supplied by two orchestras which will play continually from 9 P.M. until 2 P.M. The program will include a fifteen-minute satirical sketch, "Home of the Brave," by the New Theatre Union, and a girl's popularity contest, the winner of which will receive Robert Forsythe's book "Redder Than the Rose."

Bosses Use Blacklist in Drive on Pacific I. L. A.

By SAMUEL S. WHITE (Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—Despite concessions by waterfront unions, prospects for industrial peace on the San Francisco waterfront seem doomed by the arbitrary attitude of employers.

Longshoremen opened the door to an amicable settlement by accepting the decision of Judge M. C. Sloss, arbitrator, that the workers must handle "hot cargo," freight previously handled by scabs. The situation was eased somewhat, with 30 ships still tied up, as compared with 30 at the height of the dispute. Yet, more than 1,400 dock workers were idle as a result of the employers' refusal to employ new gangs until the waterfront and maritime workers released the Point Clear, which had been tied up at a local dock for months, with "hot cargo" from British Columbia.

Bosses also demanded that all men employed pledge themselves to

Union Strikes Back

The union, through President Harry Bridges, hit back at the employers by alleging that the bosses were continuing to blacklist union men in an effort to build up another company union, such as existed on the coast for years.

Bridges also accused employers of violating the agreement by evading the hiring regulations by calling for gangs of dock workers to report to the shippers' headquarters. From there the men are sent out in crews to individual employers. Bridges warned that no crews would be sent out unless individuals employers place their orders directly with the hiring hall, as has been the practice.

The longshoremen agreed to handle the "hot cargo" after the Bargemen's Union and the Ware-

Housemen's Union, both affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, withdrew their pickets from docks and released the stevedores from any obligation of support.

It was the refusal of the longshoremen to handle cargo shipped through companies against whom the Bargemen's Union is striking or from the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company, which backed out forty members of the Warehousemen's Union, that precipitated the recent crisis here, and resulted in Judge Sloss's decision.

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Chicago, Ill.

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DAILY WORKER Concert and Ball

FEATURING "Union Label," by New Theatre Group
Daily Worker Sketch, by the Puppeteers
"The Great Philanthropist," by the New Theatre Group

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27
HUNGARIAN CULTURE CENTER
7 P. M. 2011 WEST NORTH AVE.

ADMISSION 25c. Tickets at Workers Book Store, 2135 Division St.; 161 N. Franklin St., 1326 E. 87th St.

Union Protests Mount Against the 'Anti-Red' Amendment

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

ARE you complaining that you don't have enough to get along on? Are you organizing to demand more relief, better wages? In speaking to your shopmates, your neighbors and friends about the world today, do you try to show that the capitalist system has brought unemployment, unjust privation to hundreds of thousands of American families?

If you do all these things, there is someone who strongly objects. That someone wrote an article in the Sunday magazine section of the "Herald Tribune," called "What Are You Worth?" He is a professor, loyal to the capitalist system, and uses his talents to explain it's not such a bad old system after all.

EVEN though the ownership of property is undoubtedly very unequal," he says, "the total wealth in the country is large enough even in these times of depression to provide a substantial amount for the average family and still have enough left over to constitute a thousand or more great fortunes."

THE trick seems to be, according to this apologist for capitalism, that these so-called impoverished masses really have never considered what they own. As a typical example, he takes a friend of his, who upon inquiry related he probably did not have over \$1,000 in the world. But he and he told, when he realized he had not counted the family silver, the china, etc., he found he owned \$7,000 worth in this world. It should make us all very cheery, no?

This brilliant writer makes a chart on which you are to figure out all you have. Says he, you will really be surprised to find you are not so destitute after all. Do you have a piano, a radio, do you have infant's clothes? How much are they worth?

Perhaps, he hasn't taken into account the negligible value of infant's clothes, used again for a second baby? Perhaps he has never faced the necessity for converting the old upright family piano into cash?

FOR my part, I'd like to take the gentleman for a little trip with me. I'll introduce him to an Italian woman, who during the time she was pregnant, had to fight mightily for relief, because in more prosperous days, she had furnished her little home with care and taste.

"I can't eat chairs and tables," the woman told the investigator who questioned her. "No one wants to buy my furniture, except for nothing. My blood and bone is in that furniture!" I could, perhaps, show him that this woman's family is not an unusual case.

I'd show him tenement rooms, with scarcely any furniture at all, with benches for chairs, and boxes for tables. Add that up, professor! Just think of the time it took to write that article—the mental labor, think of the struggling ingenuity, to find one more way to tell the working masses, not to think of better things, since things aren't so bad after all.

Think of it, and realize how capitalism prostitutes minds, that perhaps under another system might be

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Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



Six Unions Back U.T.W. Resolution

(Continued from Page 1)

ing inclination to use practical tactics in promoting early success for the project we are all interested in. We are assured of a really impressive vote for the Labor Party in this convention. Three resolutions remain before the committee—the United Textile Workers' resolution, the International Ladies Garment Workers' resolution, and the United Hatters' resolution. The other delegates appeared before the resolutions committee in favor of No. 135. Among the international unions whose votes will be cast for our resolution are the Brewery Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Driers and Cleaners, the Automobile Workers, and the Fur Workers.

"We are planning to go to the floor of the convention with a plan of concerted action, not for the purpose of seeking to ouster the delegates and gain publicity for ourselves, but simply for the purpose of making the best possible show of strength, and of proving to the convention that the Labor Party is not without support. We shall continue our efforts after the convention with perfect assurance that the popular wage earner demand for a genuine Labor Party warrants and demands such action. We know that many delegates are still convinced that the best means of securing consideration for the workers is through the old-time non-partisan method of action, but we are equally certain there is a growing conviction to the effect that longer postponing is a mere waste of time and a postponement of the real issue."

ILL.G.W.U. Resolution Would Bury Issue

The resolution introduced by the I. L. G. W. U. delegates would in effect bury the Labor Party campaign in the Executive Council. The resolution does not call for endorsement of the Labor Party campaign but for the Executive Council to "study the subject of independent labor political action with the view of taking the initiative in the formation of such a Labor Party. This resolution provides for nothing after the convention is over, but would serve to hold things up until the "study" of the Executive Council is completed. It calls for action from the top but not in cities and states after convention.

Many rank and file delegates consider this resolution as a useless and empty gesture made in order to appease the rank and file in the I.L.G.W.U. and at the same time to keep Dubinsky's standing unimpaired in the Executive Council, of which he is a member. The Executive Council has already proposed continuation of the old Gompers policy of endorsement of candidates within the existing old parties.

The U.T.W. resolution on the other hand, calls for "finite action after the convention to organize the Labor Party movement in localities and states.

To Fight for Shorter Hours

The report of the committee on the shorter work day given by Secretary John Simons and unanimously adopted, pointed to the eleven million still unemployed, the six years of depression, and gave figures to show that in the last two or three years hours are being lengthened and production per man increased. The only answer is in the putting into effect of the six-hour day five-day week with wage increases as production goes up, the report said. It is the only means of mastering unemployment and restoring prosperity, Simons reported. This campaign was declared to be the paramount object of the convention and the Executive Council was instructed to spare no effort in the campaign.

William Green, speaking along the lines of the report, declared that the Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks, by winning shorter hours, had won more for substitutes. Green declared that the workers had lost morale through unemployment, and that the young men and women denied the right to work on the shorter work day, whenever the resolutions are not won, Green said

Social unrest will develop and become a menace to the nation and our democratic institutions.

Warning Against Speed-Up

A rubber workers' delegate declared the rubber workers now have the thirty-hour week, but the employers are campaigning to take it away from them, and he urged a fight against this attempt to lengthen hours.

If the employers put over the eight-hour day again, he said, "in our highly specialized industry, there are not enough wheel chairs in Atlantic City to wheel home the cripples that will come out of the speeded up rubber plants."

The resolution of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union for the Black thirty-hour-week bill was unanimously adopted. Other resolutions for the thirty-hour-week were declared covered by the committee's report.

The Committee on Industrial Relations, reporting on disputes with the employers of the Sheep Shearers, meat cutters with the Wilson Company at Oklahoma City and the Morrell Company at Sioux Falls, of the employees of the Lindemann Heverson Company in Milwaukee, endorsed the struggle these unions had referred to the Executive Council.

Will to Struggle Shown

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 14.—The will of the membership of the A. F. of L. for militant struggle was vigorously expressed at the convention session today in discussion on a number of resolutions in support of strikes.

In contrast to the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations, which supported the strikes but took little concrete action, delegates took the floor and called for boycott of the employers concerned and vigorous more concrete support. In no case did the committee approve the resolves to place these employers on the unfair list.

Enthusiastic applause given these speakers showed the militant feeling of the A. F. of L. membership. Speaking of the resolution for support of the Terre Haute strikers and for censure of Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana for calling out the National Guard, delegate Howard Lawrence of Chicago declared that Governor McNutt, before election, denounced Fascism, and is now living up to the fascist policies he then condemned. He said that McNutt is violating the constitution of Indiana in calling out the Guard against the Columbian Stamping Mill strikers.

Will Censure McNutt

The committee recommended that the Governor and other Indiana officials be notified of the fact that the A. F. of L. deposes the use of the National Guard in the situation. Upon amendment of Frank X. Martell of the Detroit Federation of Labor, it was decided to also notify the American Legion of A. F. of L. disapproval of McNutt's calling out the Guard. Martell pointed out that McNutt, when head of the American Legion, had spoken before an A. F. of L. convention professing friendship for the A. F. of L. He said that the present commander of the Legion spoke at this convention of his friendship. Martell therefore proposed that the convention notify the Legion of the position of the convention on the Terre Haute strike and ask their support in condemnation of use of the militia and Martell's amendment was adopted without any opposition.

Kohler Struggle Aided

The Committee on Industrial Relations, in this resolution, as in others, struck out the proposal to boycott the Columbian products and replace the company on the unfair lists. Instead the Executive Council was instructed to do all possible to secure a settlement and take further action later.

An amendment from the floor also strengthened the hand of the striking employees of the Kohler Manufacturing Company at Kohler, Wis. The Committee proposed support of the strike and referring the matter to the Executive Council to renew efforts to secure a settlement. The amendment made by Wyndam Mortimer of the Automobile Workers that the Executive Council institute a nation-wide publicity campaign to set forth Labor's side of the fight and to counteract the Kohler Company's anti-union publication today. He emphasized that

the aim of the Labor Party forces is to go forward with the Labor Party campaign after the convention.

Gorman's statement was given to the press by the Labor Party Committee, which consists of Delegates William F. Kelley, U.T.W. vice president; Francis Gorman, president; Wyndam Mortimer, Auto Union; William Kuehnle, Hartford Central Labor Union; Paul M. Peterson, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; Sam Brown, Bookkeepers Union; Edith Braun, Stenographers Union. Kelley is chairman of the committee.

"The committee is grateful to the introducers of the resolution which have been with us," said Gorman, who leads the Labor Party forces at the convention.

"Their action indicates a growing support for the project and a grow-

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

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.

Children Who Won't Eat

F. G. of St. Louis, Mo., asks: "What could be done to a child that would not eat. This is how much has been done to that child: He is a premature child and never took a bottle of the breast, but was fed with a teaspoon even to a drink of water, until he was able to take a drink from a glass. Now this child is two years old and is underweight and although everything possible is done, he will keep the food in his mouth after it is put there for maybe hours at a time and will not swallow, and is forced to eat still bring it up. The child is very bright otherwise. He talks, walks and is very active."

UNFORTUNATELY you do not mention in your letter the weight of your child so that it is difficult to estimate just how serious your problem really is. If your child weighs about 20 pounds or more you have little to worry about, especially as you claim your child walks, talks and is very active.

Holding food in one's mouth after eating is not an uncommon occurrence among infants and young children and is not nearly so serious a condition as refusal of a child to swallow anything but liquid food. Many times children will outgrow the habit as they become more active and start playing with other children.

The only effective treatment that can be resorted to is to start the child for a period of 12 to 24 hours if necessary, and repeat for shorter periods after your first attempt. You must remember that starving means no food of any kind, no water, no milk, no fruit, no kind at all. Most parents do not have the firmness of intent to follow through with a period of real starvation, and the habit will all by itself be emphasized. You may first try giving your child a small lollipop to keep in its mouth immediately after finishing his meal. If these suggestions do not help, do not worry. You may safely wait another year.

Publicly Campaign Voted

Green rose to explain the Executive Council's stand. He realized the peculiar importance of the Kohler workers' fight, he said, in view of Walter J. Kohler's prominence as a plumbing manufacturer and in the Republican party. But an effective boycott would have to have the support of the Building Unions which install Kohler's products, Green said, and the position of these unions was weakened by unemployment and other difficulties.

On motion of J. Frederick, the Committee's Kohler report was amended to call for a nation-wide campaign of publicity and circularizing to be launched by the Executive Council.

McNutt Governed

Paul V. McNutt, Governor of Indiana and former head of the American Legion, came in for sharp condemnation for his "military dictatorship" against Terre Haute strikers. Recalling McNutt's professions of friendship for organized labor, when he represented the Legion at the New Orleans A. F. of L. convention, Frank X. Martell, of the Typographical Union, asked that copies of the resolution be sent to the Legion, so that it might know of his "change of heart."

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Unemployment Council Greeted A.F.L. Sessions

Message to Green Urges Unity of Jobless and Organized Labor

"Through you we greet organized labor in behalf of the organized unemployed." Thus began the telegram sent yesterday by Herbert Benjamin, secretary, in the name of the National Unemployment Council, to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The telegram was addressed to Mr. Green at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Federation in Atlantic City.

Citing the "increasing solidarity and improved fraternal relationship between organized labor and organized jobless" as exemplified in the recent struggles for prevailing union wages on W.P.A. projects, the wire states: "We feel certain that your convention will not only mark and approve the gains already made but will take steps to develop further the unmet needs and guard standards on public as well as private projects."

We hope that the desperate plight of those for whom neither jobs nor direct relief is provided will also receive your consideration," the telegram continued, "and that the power of organized labor will be thrown behind the unemployed who are fighting for continuation of their relief and for more permanent assurance of decent existence through a system of federal unemployment and social insurance."

The telegram addressed to Mr. Green and to the convention concludes: "For our part we pledge to continue our efforts to enlist not only the members of our organization but all unemployed for support of labor's struggles to prevent debasement of wage standards and working conditions, to assure recognition of bona fide unions and delivrance from obnoxious company unions, to win the shorter work day and to give labor greater power in the political life of our nation. Ours is a common fight for the right to work in order to enjoy the fruits of our labor and to win a greater measure of security. We aim to create a unified organization of the unemployed as an integral part of the organized labor movement of the United States as represented by the American Federation of Labor."

Jewish Veterans Launch Campaign Against Olympics

(By United Press)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—A nationwide campaign against American participation in the 1936 Olympic games in Germany has been started here.

The movement, sponsored by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, is a protest against Nazi discrimination against Jewish and Catholic athletes.

A.F.L. Convention for 30-Hour Week

(Continued from Page 1)

ring the matter to the Executive Council was passed by last year's convention, "but we haven't had results."

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Secret Document Links the Police With WPA 'G-Men'

Message to Green Urges Unity of Jobless and Organized Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

acts and is now a member of the Complaints Division and Appeals Board of the W.P.A. Roy L. Mangum, erstwhile supervisor of project 278 of the College of the City of New York.

Johnson Follows Hodson

What General Johnson did when he took over work relief in New York City was to pick up the loose ends of Mr. Hodson's espionage work and set up a new intelligence service along military lines.

The continuous demand of organized labor for union conditions on the projects, the rapid growth of workers' organizations on the relief jobs, the failure of W.P.A. to supply the promised funds for projects—all this placed the General's back to the wall. He struck out like a man in a frenzy. Labor defeated him and forced him to pay a higher hourly rate to skilled mechanics.

To maintain as far as possible open shop conditions on the projects the General completed the organization of the espionage system, now known in union and relief circles as G-men of the W.P.A., which was started a year ago by Mr. Hodson.

A.O.P.E.E. Charges

In the month of June, 1934, Alexander Taylor, then secretary of the Associated Office and Professional Employees, and I. L. Needleman, chairman of the grievance committee of the organization, charged that:

1. A number of Relief workers were dismissed because they were radicals.

2. Commissioner Hodson kept a so-called radical blacklist.

3. Persons thought to be radicals were not admitted to work relief.

When the charges were printed in the press, Commissioner Hodson publicly denied them. Edward Corsi likewise denied charges that he had conducted a secret investigation of Mr. Needleman.

The Police Department said that it knew nothing about a radical blacklist.

Secret Document

But relief workers were dismissed because they were listed as radicals. Hodson did keep a blacklist and persons thought to be radicals were denied work relief.

All of these facts are plainly stated in a secret document now resting in the archives of the T.E.R.A. Division of Information and Review.

This document was kept a secret because it told of the workings of a secret anti-labor spy system which operated in cooperation with the New York Police Department and high officials of the LaGuardia administration. Presented to the T.E.R.A. on Sept. 20 by a special investigator, it is now made public by the Daily Worker.

Names on Radical List

The investigator first deals with the case of ten workers who were dismissed from New York University and City College of New York for "radical" reasons. These names were given by the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare.

"The names of nine of these ten workers were found subsequently to be included in the radical list," the investigator says, and he lists the names of the ten.

The report of the investigator goes on to say:

"Mr. Mangum supervisor of project 278 of C.C.N.Y., said at one time that the names of these workers came to his office complaining of overcrowding and lack of ventilation in their working quarters. During this interview they shouted, according to Mr. Mangum; they demanded instead of requested and did not act like gentlemen." Mr. Mangum, however, admitted to the T.E.R.A. investigator that the working quarters were in fact overcrowded."

Work with Police

On Aug. 13, 1934, Mr. Hodson was approached by the T.E.R.A. investigator and asked about the radical list.

"First," he denied he knew its existence," the investigator persisted, and then he called his assistant, Stanley Howe, who handed the investigator a report entitled "List of 179 persons submitted by supervisors as being agitators and organizers on various relief projects."

Investigator's Conclusions

"On the other hand," the document concludes, "there is available irrefutable evidence, documentary and other, to the effect that the Department of Public Welfare does foster a policy of discrimination against total or militant members of certain organizations, 'controversial' is the word often used, and the latter are proscribed on certain lists called agitators list which are turned over to the New York City Police."

Unions, organizations of the unemployed and project organizers attempting to exercise their rights on W.P.A. Projects to organize collectively bargain, strike, demonstrate and petition are now being harassed on all sides by secret investigators and spies provocateurs who have the official sanction of the U. S. government and are paid out of relief funds.

Victor Rieder, new W.P.A. administrator stands confronted with two questions. Will he continue to run the relief apparatus with the aid of the spies and secret agents? Or will he heed the demand of labor to abolish the G-men of the W.P.A. and allow workers to organize and bargain collectively like free people.

The third article on the relief situation in New York will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Cleveland Auto Council Scores Expulsion Drive

Locals and Officials in New York, Pittsburgh Express Opposition

Opposition to the proposed "anti-red" amendment to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor mounted yesterday. Resolutions, wires to the convention, and other forms of protest were reported from trade unions and local labor leaders.

The Joint Council, International Pocket Book Workers Union, yesterday wired the Atlantic City convention, asking for defeat of the amendment on the ground that it invaded trade union autonomy and inner union democracy.

The Joint Board, Knit Goods Workers Union, yesterday filed opposition to all "anti-red" proposals, which was expressed previously in the board's statement to the A. F. of L. convention on the Teachers' Union situation.

Zimmerman Joins Fight for Local 22

Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is in Atlantic City to present in person the condemnation by that union of the "anti-red" move.

Several locals of the Upholsters, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics International Union of North America, notably Local 140-B, telegraphed protests against the proposed amendment to Atlantic City.

By unanimous decision of the members of the Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union Local 107 wires were sent yesterday by the union's president Hyman Gordon, to President Green of the A. F. of L. and to President John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union, against the amendment.

Wires also poured into Atlantic City from union shop units in the garment center.

Cleveland Auto Council Acts

By Sandor Voros

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Cleveland Auto Council took the lead in opposition to the proposed amendment to the A. F. of L. Constitution which would exclude unions which are offered or represented by Communists or other militants.

At the Council's meeting on last Thursday night, a resolution was adopted protesting against the persecution of union members because of their political beliefs.

Local Leaders Apprehensive

One prominent local labor leader, who refused to be quoted for obvious reasons, stated: "The drive against the Communists may cause irreparable harm to the entire A. F. of L. It will give a much-needed excuse to reactionary officials to get rid of all opposition from whatever quarter, by simply labelling it Communist. I hope the delegates will have sufficient horse sense to vote down this nonsense."

Similar apprehension was voiced by a number of other leading trade unionists. As a report of the A. F. of L. has come to a pretty pass in the Federation if a man cannot voice his opinion any more, without risking his position," do about it, he replied, "Don't worry. No matter what the machine does in Atlantic City, execution rests with the local unions. The fight will be made right in the locals."

Pittsburgh Unions Protest

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 14.—Trade union leaders here today indicated either opposition to or non-concurrence in the demand of the A. F. of L. executive council that an amendment be placed in the constitution providing for discrimination against Communists, as formulated in the report of the Executive Council last week.

Hyman Freedman, financial secretary of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 86 queried by the Daily Worker as to his position on the proposed "red" expulsions, declared:

"I am absolutely against this amendment suggested by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, calling for expulsion of Communists. We plan to take this matter up at our next local meeting, Oct. 17, and at that time will voice our protest against the amendment."

It is believed Green's drive is being made not only against the Communists but against all militant workers in the garment center.

Club at All Opposition

Morris Seder, recording secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also declared himself "against the Executive Council's proposed amendment to bar Communists from the Federation."

The whole deal, he said, is "very dangerous" and will be used to "bulldoze trade unionists in the Plumbers Building at 1931 Fifth Ave. He admitted that it would be dangerous to pass such an amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution in that it would be used to expel all militants.

Edward Leonard, business agent of Plumbers Local No. 31, A. F. of L., while declining to make any statement as an officer of the union, nevertheless declared that in his own personal opinion, every man entitled to his own political opinion, every man is entitled to his own political beliefs, whether they happen to be Communist or not, and that again speaking merely as an individual, it would be wrong to approve such an amendment.

Leonard said: "Why we have Communists in nearly every one of our local unions is because of the building trade union in the Plumbers Building at 1931 Fifth Ave. He admitted that it would be dangerous to pass such an amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution in that it would be used to expel all militants.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

REALLY, there is something comic about fascists. I suppose this is no time for humor, but when a good laugh comes your way, why resist it?

Hitler and Mussolini are the funny men of the modern world. Many simple-minded Americans, without a single political idea in their heads, roar with laughter whenever either of the fascist dictators is flashed on the screen in the news reels.

The two dictators are like bad actors of the old barnstorming Shakespearean school. This old actor ham was a stock figure in American burlesque shows.

Really, does it sound like anything but a Hollywood actor with an ambitious press agent? The man is a hollow shell, and everyone can see it by himself.

Killingly Funny HE INFECTS all his assistant little Napoleons with his own disease. Look at that fascist delegate at the Geneva conference, nervous little Baron Aloisi.

The correspondents try to treat him as seriously as their professional ethics demand. But the note of humor always creeps in. One day the Baron looks sad and worried.

On the Gallows OF COURSE it is very probable that in Italy, the great proletariat is demanding justice! of the fascists.

Paying the Price FASCISM is the last stage of capitalism, as has been said a thousand times. It is the stage when capitalism, once a lusty, intelligent, progressive youth, must pay the price of all its debauchery.

Artists Union to Open Three New Exhibitions Of Work of Members

Here is My Bit Toward the \$60,000! NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to DAILY WORKER 30 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

LITTLE LEFTY



Exhibit A!



by del



by del



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.

On Progressive Groups Question: Is it correct for workers in the L unions to participate in and form progressive groups? TRADE UNION GROUP.

Answer: The organization of progressive groups would depend upon the situation in a specific trade union or union local. If a union or a local has a militant program which fights for the workers against the bosses to win better conditions; if there is genuine democracy within the union so that the rank-and-file can express their opinions and participate in working out the policies of the union; if there is a fighting leadership which ceaselessly fights for the carrying out of a program that will benefit the workers, then, under such circumstances, with the progressive elements as the dominant force in the union, there is no need for a progressive group to act as the spearhead in the fight to make the union strong and make it a fighting instrument for the benefit of the workers.

But under less favorable conditions the formation of a progressive group composed of the most loyal, sincere and advanced members of the union is of importance to the entire membership. This progressive group must dedicate itself to the task of fighting for trade union democracy, to see that the will and aims of the rank-and-file are not thwarted by bureaucratic procedure and dictatorial methods. The group must strive to convince their fellow-unionists that only trade union democracy plus progressive fighting policies will win their demands and needs.

In those many cases where union officials are sincere and honest, they find that the progressive group is the backbone of the fight to build a strong union and to convince the more conservative members that fighting methods are essential to strengthening the union and winning demands. It is an erroneous notion deliberately spread by enemies of labor that progressive groups exist solely to harass officials. It is only the bureaucrats and the union wreckers, those who stifle the struggles of the workers, strong-arm their protests and sell them out to the bosses, who are pitilessly exposed and fought by progressive groups. The aim of a true progressive group is always to build the union and win better conditions for the workers, and these are the aims of anyone who is a sincere and militant trade unionist.

'Eighteenth Brumaire' In New Translation

A new translation of "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," by Karl Marx, is being prepared for publication in late October by International Publishers to sell for 90c. C. P. Dutt is editor of the new edition, which is based on authoritative texts supplied by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

"The Eighteenth Brumaire" belongs to Marx's series of three historical works on France. With the restoration of the French monarchy in 1815, the class struggles which began in 1848 were temporarily ended and Marx was enabled to sum up the experience of the revolutionary period. "Class Struggles in France" (which International Publishers also expects to publish this year), traces the detailed history of 1848-50. "The Civil War in France" (now available in the Marxist Library) is the classic analysis of the Commune of 1871. In "The Eighteenth Brumaire" Marx drew conclusions which form the basic theoretical analysis of the bourgeois revolution and the part the lower middle class and proletariat plays in it.

TUNING IN

- 7:30-WEAF - American Army Orchestra
7:30-WEAF - Stan Limax
WJZ - Easy Aces - Sketch
WABC - Myrt and Marge - Sketch
7:15-WEAF - Popeye the Sailor - Sketch
WJZ - Jimmie Furey and the Dominoes
WABC - Jimmy Farrell, Songs
7:30-WEAF - Hirsch Orch. Harold Richards, Tenor. E. J. Sullivan
WJZ - Black Orch. Revelers Quartet
WJZ - Lum and Abner - Sketch
WABC - Kate Smith, Songs
7:45-WEAF - The Best Use of the Land - M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
WOR - Washington Merry-Go-Round, Dora Pearson, Robert S. Allen
WJZ - Mario Carli, Baritone
WABC - Benca Carter, Comedian
8:00-WEAF - Reaganian Orch.
WOR - Comedy Music
WJZ - Dramatic Sketch
WABC - Frank Minn, Tenor. Lucy Monroe, Soprano. Connee's Orch.
8:15-WOR - Gershwin Heater, Commentator
8:30-WEAF - Wayne King
WOR - Joras Orch. Eton Boys' Quartet, Letitia Lee, Songs
WJZ - Welcome Valley - Sketch
WABC - Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone
8:30-WEAF - Ben Bernie Orchestra
WOR - The Witch's Tale
WJZ - N. T. G. Show Orchestra, Tom Howard, Comedian
WABC - Gray Orch. Deane Jones, Songs, Walter O'Keefe
8:30-WEAF - Duchen Orch.
WOR - News Parade
WJZ - The New Beauty - Sketch. With Helen Hayes
WABC - Waring Orch. Col. Spangnagel and Budd
8:45-WOR - Yasha Bunukh Orchestra
10:00-WEAF - Concert Orch., Reginald Remberg, Conductor. Soloists
WJZ - Wendell Hall, Songs
10:15-WOR - World Parade - Upton Chase
WJZ - Lucille Manners, Soprano
10:30-WEAF - Common Sense in Government - State Senator George R. Pearson of New York
WOR - Frank Sinatra
WJZ - Con Man Sense in Government - Representative Martin L. Dies
WABC - March of Time - Drama
10:45-WEAF - Al and Lee
WJZ - David Ross, Readings
11:00-WEAF - Ramon Orch.
WOR - News Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
WJZ - News Dance Music (To I. A. M.)
11:30-WEAF - News Dance Music

Familiar Lonigan Figures Reappear In Farrel Stories

GUILLOTINE PARTY, by James T. Farrel, Vanguard Press. Price \$2.50.

Reviewed by ALFRED HAYES

THE nineteen stories contained in this volume repeat a good deal of the territory Farrel has already mined in the Studs Lonigan series. "The Merry Clouters," a sketch of a gang battle in a Chicago public park; "Comedy Cop," a Christmas carol of a drunken ward-heeler; "Big Jeff," a staccato biography of an overwhelming fat pimp and racketeer, and "Jo-Jo" contain characters and situations that were all part of the life and death of Studs Lonigan. In this volume they are simply repetitions.

"For White Man Only" presents a sympathetic account of two Negro boys beaten by white hoodlums on a Michigan Lake public beach. "Two Sisters" is a sketch of a pair of shrews; the humor isn't funny. "Reverend Father Gilhooley," one of the better things in the volume, is a good story of a Roman Catholic priest on the make.

Other hand, "The Little Blond Fellow" is the reverse of the priest-hood, a young neurotic Father who hides his clothes in a public locker and sallies out after sex and sin. "Nostalgia" and "Wedding Bells Will Ring So Merriely" are of the members of Studs Lonigan's gang grown older and respectable, with twangs of memories of the free, touch days of their boyhood wistfully appealing through the diapers and sales talks of their married lives. "Poolnote" is an encounter with a homosexual in the subway.

"The BENEFITS OF AMERICAN LIFE" achieves distinction by its beautifully detailed account of a dance marathon. Which leaves "Scap," "Guillotine Party," "The Open Road," "All Things Are Nothing to Me," and "Studs." The first two of these are laid in France. "Scap" a portrait of a poverty-stricken painter on the brink of utter starvation. "Guillotine Party" takes to be a symbol a group of talky intellectuals drinking, yawning and arguing pro-and-counter-revolution on the eve of a public guillotining which, ultimately, never comes off. "The Open Road" and "All Things are Nothing to Me" give you glimpses of those Irishmen of the 58th Street gang who revolted against the middle-class respectability, ignorance and Catholicism of their people. Both are fairly good stories and a relief from the general run of Farrel characters.

"Studs" is chiefly interesting because it contains in capsule form the whole idea of the Lonigan series. It was written as a sketch and published in 1929. Farrel tells us that the impressions the story left with him were so vivid that they gave him no rest until three novels had grown out of them. The scene is the death-wake at Studs's home, and as the gang talks about home and booze, the author feels that Studs got a lucky break dying when he did. "For life would have grown into father and father decay for him. He, too, was a slob; but he died without having to live countless slobbish years. In the Lonigan series Farrel set himself the task of tracing this sort of Origin of Species of slobs." The novels have made him one of the important American writers; the short stories don't measure up to them at all.

Young German Anti-Fascist Must Be Saved from Murder

Picked Up for Deportation for Activity in Coast Strike

By CHARLES HATCHARD

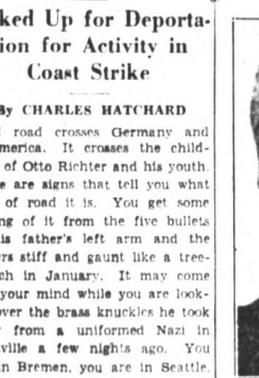
ONE road crosses Germany and America. It crosses the childhood of Otto Richter and his youth. There are signs that tell you what kind of road it is. You get some inkling of it from the five bullets in his father's left arm and the fingers stiff and gaunt like a tree-branch in January. It may come into your mind while you are looking over the brass knuckles he took away from a uniformed Nazi in Yorkville a few nights ago. You are in Bremen, you are in Seattle, you fight for life wherever you are. You first the same enemies on the road and you go always in the same direction.

Yet the scenes change, faster than you want them to change. One day you are a yellow-haired German child and your father is coming home from the war. You were born in 1914 and there is nothing special in that. But you look at his hand. There is no skilled trade possible for it. Every one says that. Your mother dies, your father must bring up your sister and you. And his only jobs are odd jobs, unskilled ones around the brewery.

It began that way for Otto Richter. He learned to be a cooper-smith, to work in machine-shops and to fight collectively for collective gains. He wore a red kerchief and was a workers' children's delegate at eight. And his thatch of light hair stood up on his head like a comb when he cycled down Bremen lanes with leaflets under his arm. You may not know about bicycles and German youth. If you have never seen those young gulls wheeling, you can never fully love Germany. And it is those who love her most who will free Germany from fascism.

Storm Troopers' Revenge

Otto Richter feels this. That is what brought him a beating in Bremen the night the Reichstag was burned. He had fought bravely against fascism. Now the Storm Troopers had a chance to repay him. They did at the station-house, with fist and feet. Hardly a month later they raided his home. While his father talked to them, Otto leaped from the back door to his bicycle.



OTTO RICHTER

In twenty-four hours, his legs had been hardened and strengthened. They were not tired. But his wrists ached from the jolting of the handle-bars; there was pain all the way up to his elbows. For four and a half months, Otto made himself scarce. He slept in barns and under porches, ate the meagre offerings of friendly workers.

Marked for Arrest by Nazis

Then he returned home for two nights and disappeared as swiftly as he had come. June 28, 1933 found him a fireman's mess-boy on a German liner bound for Seattle. The Nazi organization aboard ship marked him for arrest on his return. And when the ship reached Seattle, Richter left it in search of political asylum in America. The officer of the Nazi cell had made it clear that return to Germany meant arrest and death. Taking shore leave, Richter walked one block away from the waterfront and ran into a German-speaking worker who took him to San Francisco.

When the great San Francisco marine strike broke, Otto Richter was on the scene. He had already been involved in the dramatic events of German struggle and now he was in the most powerful fight of the American workers since 1919. He was on the same road. He had the same enemies. In the gold fields, he had lived with the miners for four weeks on beans and salty water. Now he was a food worker in the Workers' School. And every where there was the same struggle as in his Bremen home, his machine shop. A worker finds things alike everywhere he goes.

Short, wiry, blue-eyed and blond-haired, Richter was a familiar figure



OTTO RICHTER

as he worked twenty hours a day collecting food for the strikers, preparing it in the soup kitchens he helped set up, serving it, picketing with the men. Four sleeping and two watching the pickets wait all night on the docks. The strike held tight on the waterfront and grew in the city. The vigilante raids began. And when they burst into the Workers' School, Richter helped drive them off. But behind them came the police, not to arrest the law-breaking invaders, but to take in men like Otto Richter. He was held for illegal entry into the United States.

Mass Pressure on Deportation of Labor Imperative

HELD FOR DEPORTATION From July to February, he was in Angel Island prison off San Francisco, held for deportation and defended by the I. L. D. When he was tried in Federal court, Judge St. Sure refused to discuss his right of asylum in America as a political refugee. And Richter, like hundreds of fighters for free Com before him, was placed on the long deportation train. Only the stiff fight put up in his defense kept him from being forced back to Germany from the port of Galveston. When they brought him to Ellis Island, the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born sued out a writ of habeas corpus, thus stopping deportation.

The long and weary struggle is not yet over. Today Otto Richter, defender of German and American alike against the attacks of fascism, is out on \$1,000 bail. His fate is in the hands of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., which must feel the strong pressure of mass support for the twenty-one year old German boy. His plea for right of asylum is being upheld by Bishop P. J. McConnell, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, and Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise. Will he go back to face certain death in Germany, where 4,200 men and women have been murdered, 317,800 arrested and 216,800 wounded by torture because they fought and fight against Hitlerism? The answer lies with us, in our willingness to render aid in return for the aid Otto Richter has given us.

Editor's Note: The address of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is 100 Fifth Avenue. The committee is calling a conference for defense of foreign born Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 13th Street.

Brilliant Musicians to Perform For Benefit of the Daily Worker

A PROGRAM of new Soviet songs heard for the first time on an American concert stage, including Lenin's beloved song and the "Death of Lenin" will be presented at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Oct. 26 at 8 p. m. for the benefit of the Daily Worker. The songs will be sung by Rosa Buska, leading soprano of the Chicago Opera Company, who sang for many years in the Vienna Opera House. She will also present the Suicide Scene from "La Gioconda" on an aria from "Il Trovatore" a group of Folk Songs, etc.

On the same program will be the Hall Johnson Sextette, Negro characters, famous for their singing in "Green Pastures" and well known throughout the concert halls of the world. They will sing a program of spirituals, folk songs, old and new, which are being eagerly awaited by music lovers. The arrangements are all by Hall Johnson.

Alfredo Chigi, leading baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, who has scored instantaneous successes wherever he has appeared, both in concert and in opera, will present the Prologue from "Pagliacci" and other numbers. Maximilian Pilzer, violinist and concertmaster, formerly conductor of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, will present a program which will include compositions by Bruch, Kreisler, Pizer and Sarasate. Pilzer has delighted music lovers throughout the world for many years and is regarded as one of the leading violinists performing today.



HALL JOHNSON SEXTETTE of "Green Pastures"

Russian Ballet Retains Vestiges Of Former Glory

Reviewed by ELIZABETH SKRIP

WHETHER you are a lover of the ballet or not, it is very difficult to resist the appeal of its theatre, of the combination of great artists, designers and composers, contributing to make the setting for a dance story or pantomime colorful and expressive. In America today, the interest in ballet is not due to an actual preference for its technique—toe dancing, character dancing, adagio, etc., as popularized in our movie houses—but is a tribute to the splendid theatre elements which are an integral part of this form, and which, in the modern dance, until very recently, has been minimized.

One should, therefore, in order to acquaint oneself with the best tradition in ballet, outside of the Soviet Union, attend at least one performance of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, appearing for a period of two weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House. That is, if one has the price of a ticket. There still remain some faint vestiges of the glory that was Daghileff's: the careful artistic production, the sets by artists like Picasso, Derain, Lurcat, Chroikov, the music by Stravinsky, Prokofieff, Rossini, the choreography after Petipa, Fokine, Massine, Balanchine—all great names in the history of ballet. . . .

The opening program last Thursday night consisted of the Three Corners Hat, a Spanish folk tale, with music by de Falla, Scheherazade, the famous Oriental fantasy by Rimsky-Korsakov, and Le Mariage d'Aurora, with music by Tchaikovsky. Le Mariage was classical ballet, the women in tarletan and the slippers, the dances a series of technical diversions, displaying the virtuosity of members of the corps. Outstanding in this company are Irina Baronova, who besides being an excellent technician, injects even into the most incidental of piroettes, a lyric, emotional warmth that seems wasted on such trivial subject matter; Leonid Maslennikov, a character dancing as intensely and with projection as in a lesser degree David Lichine, with his promising technical equipment and Tamara Toumanova of the burning glances and fiery style.

CHEHERAZADE, already a part of Rox's and Radio City, suffered by being outdated, even as ballet. The Oriental luxuriousness of Bakst's setting, while perhaps sensational in 1910, when it was first performed, now seems gaudy and stuffy. The sadistic elements of the Sultan's harem, on his exit to the hunt, release and encourage the love of Negro slaves, only to see them massacred on the return of the master, must have appealed to the jaded Russian court. Now it can barely stand revival, save as a museum piece.

The Three Corners Hat had beautiful costumes and a set by Pablo Picasso. The Monte Carlo Ballet, however, did not utilize fully the folk sources inherent in this story, nor did it seek to exploit the satiric elements in the plot of a senile, foolish governor who, enamored of a peasant girl, one of his subjects, becomes the laughing stock of his whole community because of his goat-like caperings. It is this very superficial treatment of all material that renders the ballet nowadays so ineffectual. This company does not seem willing to achieve that seriousness of approach and loftiness of purpose which we have a right to expect of our arts.

In the mind of the reviewer it is highly doubtful whether this technique, studied as it was for display and exhibition, can ever attain emotional or dramatic clarity, and for this reason ever be able to encompass contemporary and meaningful ideas and stir an audience to any great extent. The ballet has much to offer the student, however, even through what it fails to do. Modern dancers, especially those who seek to create significant works, could learn how effective dance drama can be. The revolutionary movement has artists, composers, dancers. Why should they not contrive to present ballets for workers? So far the Ballet Russe is sheer theatre entertainment. But the dance can be more than that.

Strachey to Analyze War Situation Every Week in New Masses

The New Masses announced that John Strachey will contribute from London a weekly cable dispatch to the magazine analyzing the European war situation. The first appears in the current issue, which also contains a short story "about a newspaper that died" by Heywood Brown, entitled "Enduring Bronze," and a hitherto unpublished poem by John Reed, "America, 1918."

Proletarian Literature In the United States An Anthology

Edited by Granville Hicks, Michael Gold, Isidor Schneider, Paul Peters, Joseph North and Alan Calmer

With a critical introduction by Joseph Freeman

FICTION POETRY Over 60 Contributors DRAMA REPORTAGE

200,000 Words LITERARY CRITICISM A Red Treasury of American Writing Book Union Selection for October

Cloth, popular edition, \$1.75 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 381 Fourth Avenue New York City

World War Threatens as Japan, Germany Take Mussolini's Cue

SEATTLE LABOR SHOWED THE WAY! TRANSPORT WORKERS, STOP ALL SHIPMENTS TO ITALY! DEMAND FULL SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALIAN FASCISM!

THREE violations of the Soviet border by Japanese troops within less than a week. Is it only a coincidence that they occur so soon after the guns of Mussolini have begun to cut a path of blood and oppression through Ethiopia?

If we take the word of one who should know, Col. Kenji Matsumoto, Japanese military attache in Washington, they are no coincidence. One of the first results of Mussolini's war, this representative of the Japanese military clique has told the world, will be the seizure by Japan of the maritime provinces of Eastern Siberia.

The Japanese imperialists in the East and the German Nazis in the West are both fishing in the troubled waters of the African conflict. And they may haul in nothing less than a new world war, a new inferno of death and agony for the toiling millions of the world.

Here lies the real danger of what Mussolini planned as merely a private colonial expedition in the grand tradition of imperialist banditry. There's a forest fire raging in Africa with a strong wind blowing!

For months, while Mussolini was strutting and primping on the world stage, the Nazi and Japanese imperialists have been stealthily making their plans. Germany, Poland, Hungary and Finland, this is the new fascist bloc that has emerged, threatening the independence of Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Austria, casting ravenous eyes in the direction of the Soviet Union.

In the Far East Hitler's ally, Japan, has been preparing for "expansion" on its own hook. Secret conferences of the Japanese military clique and their consul

generals in Dairen and Shanghai, have been working out the concrete steps for gobbling up another chunk of China and for war against the Soviet Union.

Whether Hitler makes the first move or Japan, it is clear that these two are working together and await only a favorable moment for converting Mussolini's colonial adventure into something bigger and bloodier — war is trumps in this international gambler's game.

This was what the Communist International warned against in its appeal of October 7 to workers and friends of peace throughout the world.

"Let us surround the fascist instigators of war with an iron ring of isolation," the Comintern appealed.

Hitler and the Japanese militarists are working overtime—we too, the masses of the people in all countries, must move fast.

Immediate, full, collective economic sanctions

—the stopping of all trade with Italy, all loans, credits, the closing of the Suez Canal—this must be the demand of the peace-loving masses in all countries.

And let us not only demand, but ACT.

The Central Labor Council of Seattle, carrying on the glorious anti-war traditions of the Seattle workers, has voted to request its affiliated unions to refuse to handle shipments for Italy and its African possessions.

Seamen, longshoremen, railway workers throughout the country: follow this example. Not a ship, not a train to or from fascist Italy!

Friends of peace everywhere: demand the extension of the embargo against Italy to include all trade, loans and credits. Collect funds and medical supplies for Ethiopia.

ACT TO PREVENT A NEW WORLD WAR!

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935

A. F. of L. at Turning Point

THE present convention of the American Federation of Labor marks a "turning point" in the history of that body. Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, made that assertion in a radio address last week.

Whatever the result of the convention, industrial unionism and the Labor Party will become prime issues for the A. F. of L. from now on, Gorman said. His judgment is borne out by the review of the convention by William F. Dunne, in yesterday's Daily Worker.

Craft unionism is dying, under the hammer blows of the mass production era. "Non-partisan political action" has been fully exploded by the Roosevelt debacle. The way of progress, as the new forces in the Federation understand, is through industrial unionism and a Labor Party.

In another sense, this convention also indicates a turning point in Federation policy. The A. F. of L. will be vitally affected by the decision of the delegates on the "anti-red" amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the Executive Council to shackle the unions and smother progressive activities within them.

Unions in all sections have realized the viciousness of this proposal. Protests have poured into Atlantic City, against this attack on trade union democracy. It is well understood that this measure is intended to check and destroy the rising sentiment for industrial unionism, a Labor Party and other progressive steps.

Defeat of this proposal, together with support of vigorous political and industrial action, will be the beginning of a new and vitalized A. F. of L. Such decisions would make American labor history.

The Plot Against Labor

THAT high officials of the New York city government have been long active organizing a semi-fascist espionage and agent provocateur system against organized labor in the city relief apparatus is definitely proved in today's issue of the Daily Worker.

The facts, published for the first time in the Daily Worker, are taken from a T.E.R.A. document which was suppressed more than a year ago by Federal and city authorities. The LaGuardia administration feared that its devastating contents would leak out—for the Mayor's right-hand men would be revealed as implicated in a plot to emulate Herr Adolph Hitler.

But the plot now stands bared in all its ugliness.

A secret Gestapo exists right here in New York.

Its purpose—to cut down relief allotments for the hungry unemployed by disrupting activities of organized labor.

The organizers of the Gestapo—William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Stanley Howe, personal secretary to Mayor LaGuardia, and General Hugh S. Johnson, W.P.A. chief, retired.

The question now arises: Will Victor Ridder, the new W.P.A. chief, take steps to abolish the W.P.A. G-men? Or will he continue to spend relief funds, as did General Johnson, for the maintenance of a corps of stool-pigeons?

"The Emergency Relief Bureau should no longer be a party to such anti-organizational activities," Ridder and other signers of a report to Mayor LaGuardia on unemployment relief said early this year.

Mr. Ridder, the unemployed will expect that you will carry out this policy on W.P.A.

Good Work, New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD longshoremen have refused to handle cargo arriving there from the strike bound gulf ports.

This action proves the correctness of the rank and file leadership of the San Francisco International Longshoremen's Association headed by Harry Bridges on the question of "hot cargo." This leadership outmaneuvered the West Coast shipowners when the latter tried to put over a lockout around the "hot cargo" issue.

The shipowners were defeated with the assistance of the striking longshoremen of Vancouver, B. C., who lifted the embargo on scab cargo from that port when the San Francisco longshoremen pointed out that the issue was being used by the shipowners to split the Maritime Federation by precipitating a premature strike.

Meanwhile the gulf strike has created a new supply of "hot cargo." But this time the militant San Francisco longshoremen will not be alone in their fight for a basic principle of trade unionism, the right to refuse to be used as strikebreakers.

Although the national convention of the I. L. A. went on record against the handling of scab cargo, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A., has done nothing to put this decision into action on the East Coast. Instead Ryan has telegraphed the West Coast workers, who have shown by action that they need no urging on this score, to refuse to work gulf ships.

Now is the time to carry out the convention decisions!
Make Ryan act! Follow the example set by New Bedford!
Spread the strike!

The Gallup Trial

YESTERDAY the defense evidence in the frame-up of the ten Gallup miners began, at Aztec, New Mexico. The union-busting prosecution, backed by the most powerful interests in the United States—the J. P. Morgan interests—closed its prosecution of evidence Saturday.

Although the prosecution had made out no case whatsoever against the miners in spite of evidence prepared and typewritten by Attorney-General Frank Patton—Trial Judge James B. McGhee refused to grant a defense motion for dismissal of the charges.

Two persons have been arrested, warrants are out for twelve more, on "contempt" charges for addressing defense meetings in various parts of the state.

The court has demonstrated that it is not interested in the facts in the case, nor in a "fair trial" even by capitalist standards.

Only the might of organized labor can save these ten heroic strike leaders!
Elect delegates from every trade-union body to the National Gallup Defense Committee!

Send funds to smash this frame-up to Frank Palmer, secretary of the committee, 41 East 20th Street, New York City.

Economy, Bankers' Style

MONEY spent to keep millions of men, women and children from starving, is "dead weight," according to the National Economy League.

This Big Business lobby evidently prefers the dead weight of human bodies.

The National Economy League is the same outfit that in the first days of the New Deal put through the legislation which robbed the ex-servicemen of more than \$400,000,000 in benefits. Now it has issued a statement declaring that even the miserable handouts and coolie wage scales of the Roosevelt administration are too great a luxury and ought to be stopped.

When President Roosevelt talks about the federal government getting out of "this business of relief," when he establishes starvation relief wages and cuts what was originally a four billion-dollar work relief program down to a billion-dollar program he is acting as these Tory Wall Street critics of the New Deal want him to act and playing their game.

Not less relief is needed, but more. And genuine unemployment and social insurance as provided in the Lundeen Bill (H.R. 2827).

And if there's to be economy, how about paring down those interest payments to the bankers and "loans" to bankrupt railroads, Mr. President?

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Problems of Ford Unit
An Editorial Reply
Consistent Activity Necessary

DURING the period of layoffs, this summer, the Ford Unit did not pay much attention to the task of carrying on the work in the shop.

The leading comrades in the unit did not take the problems seriously, and did not deem it important to carry on the organizational work among the Ford workers. No attempt was made to recruit Ford workers into the Party and the union. It seems everything is quiet. The reason is that the leading comrades in the unit does not have a proper check-up on the members, and no assignments are given to the members to carry out during the week. All the members do not pay as much attention as they should and do not attend the group meetings regularly. Some of the members leave the unit without any permission, or transfer from a higher body and go to a street unit.

What does that mean? It means looseness in our ranks, and we have to straighten that up as soon as possible, because we can't work like this. We can do nothing in such an important concentration point like Ford, when during the production season 60,000 to 70,000 workers are employed there.

EDITORIAL Note by District 7—
The problem of keeping a unit active and stabilized during the lay-off period is a difficult one, which has not been entirely solved during any slack season in this district. However, there are ways of keeping shop units stable during the lay-off, and strenuous efforts must be made not only by the unit members themselves, but especially by the section and district leadership. Within the units there are three main things that keep a shop unit together—one is the union activity; another is specific assignments to each member each week, with a careful check-up, and the third is lively and interesting political discussions.

We know that not every member of the Ford unit is a member of the Ford local. We also know that not all the Ford local members of the unit are active in the union. If they were, they would certainly attend their unit meetings, for the shop unit meetings in an auto shop also handle all local fraction problems. The Ford local is not building up. And how can it when the members of the unit themselves do not take an active part in building it up?

On the questions of assignments: We know from experience in the Ford unit, and particularly in the group in which the writer of this article belongs, that even during the slack period we can do effective inside shop work which will stir the remaining workers in the department to action. That was demonstrated during the last slack season, in 1934, in this same building. We also know that the method used was the specific assignment of work to those comrades in the shop, and also those comrades in the shop, and also those temporarily out of the shop, with a careful check-up on methods and results at the following meeting of the unit. Attendance of the unit grows. Interest is revived. Comrades not attending were visited, and when they came again, for the meetings were interesting and brought results.

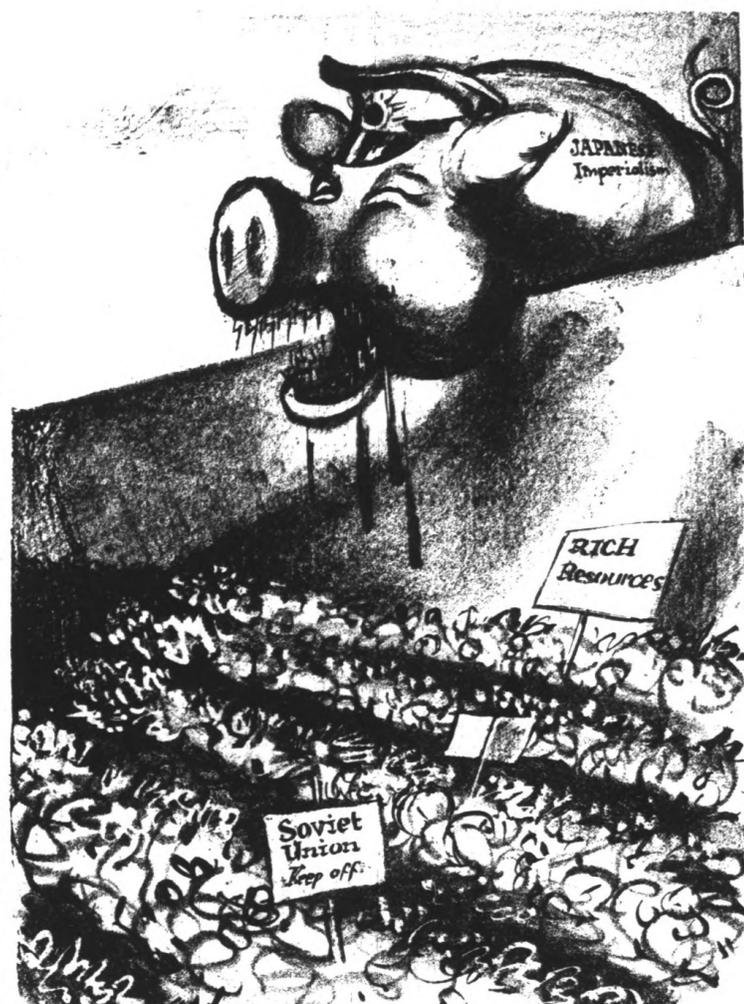
On the question of education of Party members—if regular discussions are held in the units, planned by the unit bureau and concretized to shop and union problems, the comrades will be only too glad to attend their units and learn and take part in the discussions.

Let the unit bureau take up those questions and bring them into each Ford unit group. Let the unit bureau check the comrades on putting those methods into effect.

**BUILD THE UNION!
CARRY ON WORK INSIDE THE SHOP!
EDUCATE THE UNIT MEMBERS!**
—From the Michigan Organizer.

Join the
Communist Party
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

"We warn the imperialist pigs to keep their snouts out of our Soviet Garden!"
—STALIN.



by Phil Bard

Letters From Our Readers

Get Members of Your Family To Register and Vote Red!
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
A word on the elections! I am too young to vote. However, in my immediate family, I have persuaded my father, mother, brother-in-law and sister to register and vote Communist. Four more votes to the cause, and my father an enrolled Socialist and Workmen's Circle member for 14 years!

I wish to emphasize the necessity of getting your immediate family to vote Red. Don't neglect it. This can be done by young Y. C. L.ers and Pioneers.
For a fighting Red representation in Albany and City Hall!
H. S.

Not 'Shame' But Pride in New Popular Appeal of 'Daily'
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
The other day, directly after the special war edition of the 'Daily' had come out with a streamer above the war headline, announcing the results of one of the World Series games, I heard a comrade say, "It's a shame—the 'Daily' is getting just like every capitalist paper—playing up baseball as important as war."

As one who certainly is no baseball enthusiast, but nevertheless has contact with enough working people to know the widespread interest and enthusiasm that exists

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

for the game. I should like to answer this comrade (and there unfortunately are undoubtedly others like him). Is it a "shame" that the Daily Worker is earnestly on the way to becoming a mass paper with a mass appeal? Is it a "shame" that the "Daily" has resolved to broaden its scope and bring its message in popular and more convincing terms to the millions of American workers who still don't even know our paper exists?

It's a shame that there are still people in our movement who are so filled with "Communist vanity" that they are smug in their little Communist cloisters, in their narrow circle of already convinced friends and comrades.

All congratulations to the "Daily" for the advances it has made and for the advances it must continue to make if it shall really fulfill the tremendous task that exists for a revolutionary newspaper in our country, the task of acting as a clarion call and a guide to action for the awakening masses. Congratulations, too, for the splendid job the "Daily" has done in appearing with special war editions, scooping even the "cap" press.

B. I.

The Press Is 'Neutral' On the Gallup Trial
Durango, Colo.
Comrade Editor:
Despite Judge McGhee's official warning that nothing shall be said in the press for or against the Gallup defendants, those innocent workers from Gallup who are charged with murder, there is evident proof that propaganda of a nature detrimental to the defense is emanating from the scene of the trial at Aztec, N. M. An item in the Herald-Democrat of Durango states Judge McGhee's warning at length, and then in giving the "facts" of the case, uses such expressions as that deputies, carrying out a "legal" eviction, were "assailed" and in the "ensuing battle" were shot to death, and so forth.

A.

Italian Worker Discovers 'Daily'—Now My Paper
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
I am an Italian working man, but not a fascist. I found the Daily Worker is the one really for the emancipation of the human race. It is now my paper. Long live the Daily Worker and everyone in charge of it. I will do my best for it.

G. P.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Hearst and Japan
What Both Desire in U.S.S.R.
"Spiritual" Mobilization

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, supporting Hitler and Mussolini, has now concentrated most of his enthusiasm and fervor behind the Japanese provocations on the Soviet border.

Though the Hearst New York Mirror first carried the boast of Col. Kenji Matsumoto, Japanese military attache in Washington, that seizure of Soviet Siberia by Japan "will be the first result of the Italian-Ethiopian war," yesterday's Hearst New York Journal insists on "charging" the Soviet Union with attacking the Japanese-Manchurian raiders.

Attacks on the Soviet border did not begin with the recent drives, beginning on Oct. 6, 1935. More than six months ago a Japanese-Manchurian raiding squad struck at the territory near Lake Hanka, just above Sulfenho, where the latest clash took place.

The aims of the Japanese are clear. They seek to provoke a series of border incidents along the Maritime province in order to test how staunchly the Soviet Union will resist. They are also letting up some trial balloons to see how the other imperialist powers react. Hearst got the idea and begins immediately to try to drum anti-Soviet war sentiment.

The Japanese military just now are running riot in China, concentrating armies, calling important military conferences, handing Nanking new ultimatums. At the same time, they feel that the present might be a good opportunity to slice off at least that portion of Soviet Siberia extending from Khabarovsk to Vladivostok.

Hearst's news service, which is as closely linked with Rengo (semi-official Japanese news agency) as it is with Hitler's Ministry of Propaganda, was the first to report measures leading to a virtual war mobilization of the Japanese military following the attacks on the Soviet border.

"Spiritual and intellectual" mobilization of all Japan's armed forces to place them behind the government's domestic and foreign policies, particularly in China and in problems arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian war, was ordered by the supreme command in Tokyo," stated a Hearst cable from Japan.

"High officers of the Japanese military command in Manchukuo and China were ordered to convene at Dairen, Manchukuo, for discussion of all problems with naval officers."

"High officers of the Japanese military command in Manchukuo and China were ordered to convene at Dairen, Manchukuo, for discussion of all problems with naval officers."

OF COURSE, "problems arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian war," as we have already observed from Col. Matsumoto in Washington, D. C., signify chiefly plans for invasion of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has already raised the alarm. It has protested to the Japanese called for immediate appointment of representatives to a joint commission of inquiry to ascertain the facts of the last three raids. It brings to the attention of the world its readiness to go any lengths for peace in the face of the most arrogant provocations.

While the Red Army and the whole Soviet Union stands guard facing a war-mad military clique in a bloody struggle amongst its own members as to when to start the war against the U. S. B. R. and the workers of the whole world and all friends of the Soviet Union must raise the alarm. Defense of Ethiopia and Defense of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the indivisibility of peace today confronts the masses in the most concrete form.

JAPANESE imperialism has the most grandiose war plans involving a double attack, to the South, into China, and to the North into the Soviet Union.

On Oct. 19, while the provocations were going on at the Soviet border, the Japanese embassy in China handed the Nanking government a new set of eight demands. The pretext for the demands was "to rescue North China from Bolshevization." Nanking was ordered to recognize Manchukuo and the autonomy of North China. Another demand was the transfer of the ownership of the Peiping-Suiyuan and Peiping-Hankow railways to Japan.

Japanese imperialism believes that Mussolini has raised the question of re-shuffling of world colonies, and Hitler is pressing far war against the Soviet Union; and they do not intend to be slow in either direction.

C. I. Congress on People's Front

"In the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the most important task facing the Communists consists in working to establish an anti-imperialist people's front. For this purpose it is necessary to draw the widest masses into the national liberation movement against growing imperialist exploitation, against cruel enslavement, for the driving out of the imperialists, for the independence of the country; to take an active part in the mass anti-imperialist movements headed by the national reformists and strive to bring about joint action with the national-revolutionary and national-reformist organizations on the basis of a definite anti-imperialist platform.

"In the interests of its own struggle for emancipation, the proletariat of the imperialist countries must give its unstinted support to the liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples against the imperialist pirates."
(Resolution of VII World Congress C. I.)