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Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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ITALIANS ADVANCE FOR BIG PUSH

ERB WORKERS CONFER TODAY WITH UNIONS

Pittsburgh School Kids Lack Shoes — Mayor Withholds Relief Funds

The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies moved full speed ahead yesterday in preparation of a gigantic protest movement against the reprisals of the Emergency Relief Bureau administration against the 7,000 workers who participated in the stoppage last Thursday.

No reply had been received yesterday from Mayor LaGuardia to the letter of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, counsel for the association, demanding that he halt the reprisals.

Leaders of the association and Marcantonio will confer today with unemployed organizations and labor unions for joint action with E.R.B. employees, at a Madison Square Garden meeting and other steps planned, Bernard Riback, secretary of the association said.

Mass March Planned

The plans of the association include a mass march to City Hall at the earliest possible date and a stoppage on the E.R.B. Fifty thousand people is a conservative estimate of the number of people expected to participate in the march, Marcantonio declared yesterday.

The Madison Square Garden meeting, Mr. Riback said, will be utilized for the mobilization for the march to City Hall. The organization demands reinstatement of 900 E.R.B. workers who were ordered discharged or their transfer to W.P.A. jobs with no wage reductions, continuation of seniority rights of workers who participated in the stoppage and a 45 per cent increase in relief for the unemployed.

Assails Alien Lists

Speaking before a conference for the protection of foreign-born yesterday in the Irving Plaza Hall, Congressman Marcantonio charged that "considerable sentiment prevailed in the E.R.B. for the establishment of special lists of aliens." Viewing this as outright discrimination, Marcantonio declared his intention to fight this move.

Backing the Madison Square meeting and the proposed stoppage of the E.R.B. workers, Oscar Quinn, executive secretary of the City Projects Council, said that his organization was "behind the fight to a man."

Mr. Fuss said that a committee from the council will meet today with a committee from the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies to work out joint plans for the mass meeting and parade to City Hall.

Ridder's Stand Scored

The statement of Victor Ridder, W.P.A. administrator, to the effect that he would attempt to make the existence of unions unnecessary was sharply assailed by Mr. Fuss.

"Mr. Ridder's contention that unions among W.P.A. workers are unnecessary because the American Federation of Labor unions are sufficient is invalid in the light of actual facts," Mr. Fuss declared. "The American Federation of Labor Unions, except in emergencies such as the recent hours-wage controversy, do not take the day to day grievances of all the project workers. Since the W.P.A. is not their main field of activity it has been left to unions such as the City Project Council to take up the cudgels for W.P.A. employees. Mr. Ridder's assumptions and conclusions regarding unions among W.P.A. workers are completely wrong."

(Continued on Page 2)

'Daily' Drive Suffers Drop On Saturday

The Daily Worker \$60,000 drive suffered a setback Saturday.

Only \$623 came in—when the need is for \$2,000 a day. If the drive is to end Nov. 1!

Most of this money came from two districts—New York and Cleveland. \$430 and \$137, respectively.

The highest sum received from among the other districts was but \$15 from Minnesota.

Boston and Pittsburgh, among the districts the Daily Worker depends upon to go over the top this week, were not even present. Neither was Colorado. Connecticut sent \$8 and Buffalo was represented only by \$12 from Syracuse.

Unless every district strives to do its fullest share to bring up the contribution total every day this week to the \$2,000 average needed, it is clear that the drive is in danger of not finishing on time!

The Daily Worker feels that it does not have to emphasize again its need for immediate funds—in other words, for the full \$60,000 by Nov. 1.

Districts, respond by rushing substantial contributions every day this week!

Lewis Sees Attempt Of Big Coal Operators To Smash the Unions

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) (See Editorial on Back-Page)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—John L. Lewis yesterday told the Daily Worker in an exclusive interview that the deft hurled by five big operators at the Guffey Coal Act is part of a general drive by "big financial interests" of the millionaire American Liberty League to smash unions through-out industry.

The United Mine Workers' president led the spectacular fight for industrial unionism at the recent American Federation of Labor convention. Lewis also led the fight that ended Matthew Woll's cooperation with the Nazi-connected anti-labor National Civic Federation.

See Fascist Intent
All that Lewis said indicated that he is fully aware of the fascist intent behind this latest move of the Liberty League financial and industrial barons. Though he did not mention the word, it seemed clear he was thinking of what he said at Atlantic City: "There are forces at work in this country that would wipe out, if they could, the labor movement of America, just as it was wiped out in Germany or just as it was wiped out in Italy."

"The major number of the coal operators of this country want to comply with the Guffey Act," Lewis declared today. "But certain large financial interests in the coal industry wish to use the coal companies as mere pawns for the prosecution of other interests."
"In the prosecution of other interests such as general union-smashing?" Lewis was asked.



JOHN L. LEWIS

He replied, "Of course."

First knowledge of the new move by the finance oligarchy came Thursday. Then it was announced five leading coal corporations would refuse to sign the "miniature coal act."

(Continued on Page 2)

Red Candidate To File Suit

Accused Communists of 'Violence' Plot

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Antonio Lombardo, Communist candidate for mayor, and the Communist Party will file a \$250,000 libel suit tomorrow against the Democratic candidate, Stanley W. Church. It was announced here today. The suit follows a statement made by Church yesterday that "outside Communists" were "plotting violence" against him in order to give the city a Communist mayor.

In an obvious attempt to create a "red-scare," Church had the police give him a special guard. He turned his own auto over to the police and declared he would ride only in a police car until election day.

Church found himself facing a Communist candidate in the finals when Mayor Paul M. Crandell, Republican, candidate for re-election, died of heart failure last Wednesday. The city charter provides for a final run-off between the two highest candidates in the primary election. If either dies, his place in the finals is to be taken by the candidate who ran third. Lombardo was the third highest.

"The Communist Party does not believe in individual violence," Lombardo declared in announcing.

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Count Boosts Red Vote

GLACE BAY, N. S., Oct. 27.—Official figures for the balloting in Cape Breton South, as announced by the deputy returning officer after checking the reports from sub-divisions, give J. B. McLachlan, Communist candidate, about 300 votes more than he had previously been allotted. This means that McLachlan's \$200 has been saved.

Standing now is Dr. D. J. Hartigan, Liberal, 10,409; Findlay MacDonald, Conservative, 7,355; J. B. McLachlan, 5,365; D. W. Morrison, Reconstructionist, 5,006.

Greyhound Bus Case Hearing Crucial Test for Wagner Law

(See Editorial on Back-Page)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—The National Labor Relations Board, and the machinery of the Wagner Act either stand or fall on the decision rendered in its first case, still in progress here and involving the first of nine employees of Greyhound Bus Lines, whose reinstatement is demanded in the complaint of Local Division 1063 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

In the legal battle before the three-man board, lines have been clearly and sharply drawn.

On one side, Attorney Robert Watts, chief counsel for the board, has led before it a string of a dozen witnesses for the union and

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LABOR PARTY SOLE COURSE, SAYS GORMAN

Sees Disillusionment in New Deal as Spur to New Party

(See Editorial on Back-Page)

By Carl Reeve

The chief reason for the recent growth of the Labor Party, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers said when interviewed at Bible House, Astor Place, is the disillusionment of the workers with the results of the New Deal.

"There are thousands of people like myself," Gorman said, "who were willing to give the N.R.A. a chance and who have now arrived at the conclusion that it just won't work." As the disillusionment of the workers has increased the sentiment for a Labor Party has increased.

"The two major political parties are bound up financially and morally to the very interests most bitterly opposed to us, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Liberty League."

"Our only course is the immediate development of a strong and courageous Labor Party."

Was General Strike Leader

Gorman was the leader of the general strike of half a million textile workers a year ago. At that time Gorman still had faith that the Democratic Party, under the leadership of President Roosevelt, would aid the workers to solve their problems. In ending the textile strike at that time, Gorman felt that the Winant Board, appointed by Roosevelt, would do something to grant the textile workers their demands.

Today, Gorman says that under the New Deal, "Industrial unrest is not abating. On the contrary it is increasing." He characterizes the New Deal as "soberly disappointing" to the workers.

"Developments at the American Federation of Labor convention helped the movement for a Labor Party considerably," Gorman told.

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8,000 VOTE SILK TIEUP IN PATERSON

UTW Sanctions Poll on Strike Among 20,000 Viscose Workers

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—A general strike involving more than 8,000 silk workers will go into effect at midnight Wednesday, when the shifts change. The strike aimed at stabilization of wages and for the 1933 contract wage scale of \$1.94 for 100,000 picks was voted yesterday afternoon by the strike committee of the American Federation of Silk Workers, A. F. of L.

The strike call will affect the Plain Goods Department of the union, involving weavers, winders and quillers, in what is considered the largest section of the industry here. The strike committee, composed of thirty-five workers representing the various crafts and headed by George Hoehchens, had been previously empowered by the membership to act on the question of the strike.

Negotiations Failed

The decision for strike action was adopted after several weeks of negotiations, which failed to bring about a settlement with the manufacturers. Attempts to settle the disputed questions were made by Major John V. Hinchliff's industrial committee, the Mayor's committee and representatives of the National Labor Relations Board. Negotiations fell through last week when the manufacturers failed to appoint their representatives to a joint committee of manufacturers and union representatives as proposed by the Mayor.

An enthusiastic membership meeting late yesterday endorsed the action of the committee. The demanded scale of \$1.94 for 100,000 picks—a pick is a thread run across a warp in making silk cloth—would give the workers a minimum \$20 weekly wage, union leaders said. At the present time, they related, workers are getting between \$15 and \$13 a week.

Picketing Ordered

Shop chairmen will meet Tuesday night and Wednesday morning

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Full Independence of Ethiopia Is Aim of Soviet Union's Policy, Kalinin Declares in Speech

Says Only USSR Fights for National Emancipation of All

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—The Soviet Union approaches the struggle of the Ethiopian people against the invasion of Italian fascism as a struggle for independence, declared Michael Kalinin, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., today. The statement was made amidst stormy applause at a joint session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakstan Socialist Soviet Republic and the Second Congress of Kazakstan collective farm shock brigades now in session in Alma Ata, south eastern center of the Soviet Union.

After transmitting the greetings of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union to the people of Kazakstan on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Kazakstan Republic, Kalinin declared:

Cites Soviet Position

"There is not a single nationality in the Soviet Union which is not utilizing its pent-up energies, after centuries of oppression, for the goals of Socialist construction. Every Soviet worker and peasant is in one way or another concerned with international affairs, understanding that the state which we are building is surrounded by capitalist countries."

"I therefore take the liberty to give a brief analysis of recent international events."

Briefly mentioning the main antagonisms in the capitalist world as evidenced by the struggle between both eastern and western capitalist countries, Kalinin said of the existing conceptions of the Soviet Union and of capitalist states of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict:

"The position of the Soviet Union towards this conflict is totally different from that of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which approaches Ethiopia as a fighter for independence. The capitalist states say much about implanting culture among backward colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but they incite that culture with a capitalist whip."

"But the Soviet Union fights for culture through national emancipation of all peoples."

Kalinin devoted the second part of his report to the problems of Socialist construction.

Capitalist 'Solutions'

"The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is a splendid example of how capitalist states 'solve' the national question. But here in this splendid city of Alma Ata, the best Kazakstan people, women workers and collective farmers assemble."

"Before the revolution, the exploiters mocked at the people of Kazakstan, scoffed at them, didn't

(Continued on Page 2)

Britain Plans to Extend Air Transport System Throughout the Empire

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Construction of twenty-nine giant flying boats to link the ends of the British Empire with England, will be launched in an announcement expected Thursday.

The flying boats, together with twelve huge land planes, will be built at a cost of about 1,000,000 pounds (\$5,000,000) to improve Empire air routes, according to plans expected to be announced Oct. 31 at a meeting of Imperial Airways directors.

The new aircraft will operate a regular service to India in three days, to Capetown, South Africa, in four days, and to Australia in a week.

The new airway plan is seen here as part of British imperialism's rapid mobilization for war.

Italian Press Hails Hull's Reply To League Query on Sanctions

(By United Press)

ROME, Oct. 27.—The newspaper Voce D'Italia today praised Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reply to a League of Nations inquiry on sanctions against Italy as the American government's refusal to "associate itself with the collective folly at Geneva."

"By this freedom of action," the paper said, "Washington has reserved for itself political and economic intercourse with Italy which honors the sense of independence in international responsibility which is the American policy."

"In the Washington government's mind the sanctions constitute an acute and permanent war menace as a means of prolonging the war,

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MIKHAIL KALININ

Miners Urge Coal to Italy Be Barred

Chicago Police Attack Anti-War Pickets at Italian Consulate

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Oct. 27.—An appeal of the International Committee of Miners to all miners, railway workers, dock and transport workers, to refuse to load or transport a single ton of coal assigned for Italy has just been published by L'Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France. Such action, if carried out on an organized, mass scale by the workers, will cut short Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, the appeal states.

Pickets Assaulted

The pickets, mostly plain-clothes men, assaulted the pickets and seized their placards and banners. A large mobilization of uniformed and mounted police shut off the area about the Consulate early in the morning before the pickets arrived. No arrests were made, following the policy of the authorities here to intimidate and terrorize all peace activity without giving it any publicity by making arrests.

The fight for peace, and an embargo of all goods and loans to the Fascist war-makers who rule Italy is going forward under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee for the Defense of Ethiopia. A medical committee to organize the collection of medical supplies for Ethiopia has also been formed and is now completing plans to raise funds and supplies. It is planned that further efforts will be made to organize picket lines in the streets to express the sentiment of the people for peace and for the defense of Ethiopia.

Military Roads Extended

The Diamante and Birol columns now are entrenched across the foothills of Mount Samaiat and the Mai-Fara River, a branch of the Takaze. The advance is expected to halt for a short time while whole communications are perfected and supplies brought up from Adigrat, directly north.

Military roads already have been extended southward from Adigrat in anticipation of the push to Makale, which may begin in earnest.

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Youth Movements In Norway Conduct Unity Discussions

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

OSLO, Oct. 27.—Discussions are now in progress between representatives of the Young Communist League of Norway and the Norwegian Young Workers League, youth affiliate of the Norwegian Labor Party, on the unification of the two organizations.

The Young Workers League agreed to participate in these negotiations, which if successful will unify the revolutionary youth movement in Norway, at the demand of several of its important sections and the Norwegian Workers Sports Union.

Professional Football

AT NEW YORK: Chicago Cards—14; New York Giants—13.

AT BROOKLYN: Brooklyn Dodgers—17; Philadelphia Eagles—6.

AT PITTSBURGH: Pittsburgh—6; Boston—4.

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Stalin's Mother Tells Of Son's Early Youth

By Sender Garlin (Special Daily Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Oct. 27.—The seventy-five year old mother of Joseph Stalin today thrilled millions of Soviet readers with her dramatic story of her famous son's visit to her in Tiflis.

Yekaterina Georgovna Djughashvili, in a talk with newspapermen, gave the details of the surprise visit of her only son whom she affectionately calls "Sohsoh."

Stalin's aged mother lives in a small, cozy two-room apartment in Tiflis. Entering the apartment, one's eyes meet with an enormous portrait of Lenin. On the table in the center of the room is a vase filled with flowers, and the current day's papers. On a coach is seated this modestly dressed old woman, wearing horn-rimmed spectacles. She wears a black kerchief on her head. A representative of the Tass, Soviet News Agency, described the interview as follows:

Love and Pride

As we came in, Stalin's mother was reading the newspapers. We shook her old gnarled hands and when we mentioned the name of her son, her eyes gleamed with happiness—in them were seen love and pride.

"My meeting with Sohsoh," she said, "hadn't seen him for quite some time. I wasn't feeling so well, my eyes felt rather weak but when I saw him, I felt so happy. I seemed to have wings. In no time I forgot about my weakness and sickness."

She paused as if she were constructing in her mind those minutes with her beloved son. She drew her kerchief closer, and began again:

His Arrival Announced

"In comes Lavritskii (secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party) and tells me that Sohsoh has come, that he is here and that he is coming into the room this very moment. The door pings and my own boy comes in. I look but I don't believe my own eyes. He, too, seems very happy. He comes over and kisses me."

"He looked hardy and happy and in his tender way, he asks me about my health and that of our relatives and friends. Gazing at him, I noticed in my son's hair some grey streaks. I asked him:

"What is that, son? Are you getting grey-haired?"

Asks About Grandchildren

"Nichevo, mother. [Never mind, mother.] White hair—that doesn't matter. I am feeling wonderful and you mustn't doubt that."

"Then I asked him about my grandchildren. I love them more than anything else in the world, my own Svetlana, Yasha and Vasso."

"But Sohsoh," continues Stalin's



JOSEPH STALIN

mother, "tells me jokingly that he has come here under orders of Svetlana, who asked grandmother to send her some nut jam. Sohsoh also loves that jam very much. Ever since he was a child, he had that weakness."

Recalls 2 Other Sons

"Time flew by. We remembered old times. We sat together for a long time and I was very happy. After all I was together with my Sohsoh."

"A little later," she continued, "he left to look at the town. I remained alone. Memories flooded in on me, because I once had two other sons besides Sohsoh. I lost them both very early and he alone remained."

"I remember how I wanted to give my only son an education and how I placed him in school. He learned very well, but his father, now dead, took the boy out of school to teach him his own profession, shoemaking. I protested strongly, even quarreled with my husband, but nothing came of it, my husband had his way."

Excelled as Scholar

"Nevertheless, after a time, I succeeded in returning him to school where he was considered the first scholar. They even gave him a stipend, three rubles a month."

Stalin's old mother then talked of her days of poverty and need, when she had to hire herself out as a domestic worker. She told how

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Priests Exhort All Ethiopians to Rally Against Invaders

Disabled Men Told to Join Labor Corps

Army Mustered in North to Repel Expected Italian Advance

(United Press Staff Correspondent)
HARAR, Oct. 27.—Ethiopian priests appealed today for mobilization of all men unfit for actual military duty, as reports reached here of further penetration of Italian troops on the Northern front. The action of the priests was believed country-wide. Here the entire populace was summoned to the churches, where priests exhorted all those incapable of bearing arms to join labor corps and set to work immediately in transport units.

The quiet Sunday calm was shattered by the shouts of stress cries. After prayers for wisdom against the invading Italians, the monks read a proclamation believed inspired by Emperor Haile Selassie.

"Every Man Needed"

"The government needs every man," the priests intoned. "They must go. Their wives, their sisters must not weep when fathers, sons and brothers leave."

"It was and is the voice of God that says we must go to war against the invader of our country. While the men are away every woman must come to the church each morning and night to hear the voice of God."

Old men, boys, the lame and disabled, were asked to help carry supplies to the armies in the field and to organize engineering units and to improve transportation facilities.

Labor Needed on Roads

Need for manpower here was to improve the road to Jijiga, a dirt thoroughfare over southern Ethiopian forces gassed late yesterday with 3,000 picked men and heavy supplies.

The Italian armies in the South were in the neighborhood of Daggah Bur, 50 miles southeast of Jijiga, suggesting a possible engagement at Jijiga shortly.

It was believed that today's appeal by the church for today's appeal was prompted by the action ten days ago of Ras Kassa, who detoured the enroute to the front. He directed his far southeast of Labella, which lies between Gondar and Makale.

Boisters Defenses

Kassa is now at Makale, seeking to bolster Ethiopian defenses there with the possibility that his forces may attempt to repulse the Italian advance.

Labella is a holy city similar to Aksum which now is in Italian hands. It contains churches which were hewn from rock centuries ago. It is doubtful that Kassa knew, when he went to Labella to pay homage to the churches, that he might inspire a fervor throughout the country.

Meanwhile Ethiopian reports said that Italian scouting planes had scoured the countryside searching for a marching army, with the probable purpose of bringing up bombing planes to disrupt the march.

Ethiopians Ready

But the Ethiopian forces are already attaining substantial strength to the point where they believe themselves capable of repulsing the next Italian offensive southward.

This Italian drive is expected by Ethiopia when present tentative indirect peace negotiations in Europe collapse of their own weight. No one here gives them the slightest chance for success, since any settlement involves territorial concessions in Northern Ethiopia which the Emperor is neither willing nor able to make from fear of rebellion among his Northern chiefs.

Concerning this point an official said:

Strategy Unchanged

"After months of war, and perhaps several severe defeats, we are able to give up territory. But such action now would be tantamount to cutting his own throat."

It was said that Ethiopia's strategy remains primarily unchanged and that Italy would be allowed to penetrate farther toward Makale before a major engagement.

It is agreed, however, that Ethiopia can no longer permit Italian armies to advance so slowly that they are able to fortify themselves as they progress, because against modern fortifications Ethiopia admits its armaments useless.

Italians Advance For Big Push

(Continued from Page 1)

Monday, 13th anniversary of the Fascist March to Rome.

London Reports Advance

(By United Press)

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The left wing of the Northern Italian Army in Ethiopia has reached Debra Abou, between Adigrat and Makale, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent said today, and is concentrating for further advance toward Makale.

Makale is one of the strategic centers where major battles are expected. Ethiopians have been swarming over mountain trails from the interior to join the attempt to break the Italian advance at that city.

An Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Adwa said that patrols of the Second Army Corps had pushed toward Makale in covering their assigned task of containing the advancing columns of the native British army.

These movements point to an early engagement, it is believed, in the Northern front.

Bullets for Mussolini's Bombers

ETHIOPIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY IS PICTURED IN ACTION



Attempt Seen To Smash Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

"prescribed by the Guffey Coal Control Act.

Finance Ties Shown

The companies involved are Pittsburgh Coal, world's biggest bituminous operator; Consolidation, Pocahontas Fuel, Berwind-White Coal Mining; and Island Creek.

The New York Times, in an interview with the Pittsburgh outfit "represents the Mellon interests," the Consolidation "is identified with the Rockefeller," the Berwind-White "is connected with powerful New York financial groups, including some powerful in the I. R. T. and Pochahontas and Island Creek are particularly heavily entrenched financially."

Lewis then stated also that the anti-Guffey Act move is part and parcel of the "assiduous anti-New Deal campaign of the American Liberty League and similar interests."

He added:

"I am informed that representatives of these companies met recently for two days in New York, with John W. Davis present, and decided upon this course of action."

Injunction Sought

Late Friday Chairman Hofstad, of the National Bituminous Coal Commission issued a formal statement on the situation. He said it had come to his attention that "certain interests" opposed to the Guffey Act were making efforts "to stampede coal producers into not accepting the code." He added it is the Commission's intention to "enforce vigorously every provision of the law."

Meanwhile the Carter Coal Company retained a plea for an injunction to restrain the operation of the Act. This will be heard tomorrow in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Lewis, asked to comment further on the situation, said emphatically: "The situation is exactly as I have already described it. That is about all there is to say now." However, he remarked:

"It is the purpose of the Coal Commission to go forward with enforcement. It is the purpose of the U.M.W.A. to cooperate. Consequently, these financial interests take this action on their own responsibility."

Father of Act Opposes It

J. D. A. Morrow, president of Pittsburgh Coal, one of the five corporations now defying the Guffey Act, is generally believed here to be one of the prime movers who pro-

Soviets Want Free Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

let them pass through the streets, treated them like dogs. Now the Kazakstan people speak with pride and joy of their great regeneration, of their extraordinary successes.

"That is where the root of the success of Stalin's national policy lies!"

Stalin People's Leader

Stormy applause and cries of "Long live Stalin!" did not permit Kallinin to continue. When the cheering had subsided, Kallinin continued:

"Why is Stalin's name so proudly pronounced in all languages and by all peoples in our country? Because the ideals of all toiling mankind are incarnated in Stalin. Stalin's policy advances the culture of all backward nationalities, bringing them into the front ranks.

"This enables all peoples of our land to say that the Soviet Union is the true fatherland. When the cheering had subsided, Kallinin continued:

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Easton Bosses Get Demands Of Fur Strike

Mass Picketing Is Set Up—Sympathy Action Today in Jersey

(Special to the Daily Worker)
EASTON, Pa., Oct. 27.—On the second day of their strike, employees of the Kusu Fur Company forwarded a letter to the owners today containing the demands of the strikers and calling for a conference with the Fur Workers International Union, which is leading the strike.

The letter was sent by the elected strike committee of the twenty-five workers, headed by Tony Amato as chairman, and Joe Kusma, secretary. The demands as contained in the letter call for union recognition, a flat wage increase of \$10, a 35-hour week and the establishment of the unemployment fund to be paid by the owners at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent of the total payroll. The fund to be administered by the union.

The union also demanded that the shop remain in Easton and that all the former workers be reemployed without discrimination.

A committee of strikers yesterday visited the shop of a contractor doing work for the company in Washington, N. J. The shop was closed down and the furrers employed there are joining the strike tomorrow morning.

With the spirit of the strikers high and their ranks unbroken despite attempts of the owners to do so by sending agents to the strikers, mass picketing was started yesterday. With the New York shop of the company and contractors there also on strike the strikers and the union are determined to carry on to a victorious settlement.

ERB Workers See Unions Today

(Continued from Page 1)

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No Shoes for Kids

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

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A great ovation and cheers of "Long live Stalin!" greeted Kallinin's concluding words.

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Seamen and Longshoremen! Support the Gulf Strike! Refuse to Handle Hot Cargo!

Statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

"On Nov. 1 all longshore work in New York and other ports will stop on vessels from the Gulf."

This is the pledge made by President Ryan in Galveston on Oct. 25 to the striking longshoremen of the Gulf.

Every longshoreman should back up this statement and give full support to their brother union members in the Gulf who are fighting for recognition of the I.L.A. and for a union agreement.

The strike started in New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville and Savannah because the ship-owners refused to negotiate or recognize the I.L.A. The Texas longshoremen, who have union recognition came out in support with the rest of the Gulf a week later when the ship-owners continued to refuse to negotiate and tried to use scabs to break the strike.

Negro and white longshoremen are fighting side by side in a militant struggle. The ship-owners are now trying to smash the strike by murdering and wounding our brother members. Also, in the Texas ports they have recognized and signed agreements with a "company" union.

If the Gulf strike is defeated, the I.L.A. will be smashed throughout the Gulf—the open shop will be established—and the power of the I.L.A. on the East and West Coasts will be weakened. United action of seamen and longshoremen will be more difficult to achieve. Every union man, every local of the I.L.A. and I.S.U., in every port of the country, must come to the support of the Gulf strike!

The West Coast District of the I.L.A. weeks ago voted and is now refusing to work scab cargo from the Gulf. The Philadelphia I.L.A. local has voted for solidarity action. The West Coast I.S.U. has instructed its members not to sail on ships carrying hot cargo. Now President Ryan has pledged the support of the East Coast!

Every longshoreman should welcome this statement of Ryan's, which was in the minds of the longshoremen for some time. But it must be remembered that Ryan pledged support at the beginning of the strike, but postponed any action until the Coastwise agreements expired Oct. 31. There must be no delays! Action is necessary!

Longshoremen, endorse the call for solidarity.

Every local, vote to refuse to handle hot cargo from the Gulf on and after Nov. 1.

No delays in solidarity action unless voted by the membership.

Refuse to load or discharge Gulf cargo, until the I.L.A. is recognized in all local and an agreement signed there.

Some locals of the I.S.U. have shown their disapproval of the do-nothing policy of the District officials by voting for solidarity action. Every local of the I.S.U. should take similar decisions and propose joint action with the I.L.A. in the Gulf and East.

The Communist Party calls upon all its members and sympathizers in the marine industry to exert every effort to build the unions, to help cement the unity of all unions and crafts, and to help mobilize all possible aid for the Gulf strike.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
 COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

White Guards Are Recruited By Japan

Anti-Soviet Leader in Shanghai Negotiating With War Lords

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—As part of their larger plans for an imperialist attack against the Soviet Union, Japanese militarists are recruiting Russian White Guards, residing in France, China, and elsewhere, for settlement in Manchuria. It was disclosed here today.

These steps were taken coincident with the recent invasion of Soviet territory near Fognrichaya and the killing of several Soviet border guards, the threatened invasion of Soviet territory by a Japanese Khotilla up the Amur River near Khabarovsk and the campaign of imprisonment and torture against Soviet citizens residing in Manchuria.

Ivan B. Mikhailov, a White Guard formerly living in Paris, has just arrived in Shanghai to conclude negotiations with the Manchurian authorities for the settlement of 1,000 Don Cossacks in that territory. Mikhailov was a member of a detachment of 8,000 Cossacks who fought in the counter-revolutionary army of Baron Peter Wrangel until they were defeated and forced to retreat into Poland by the Red Army in 1920. Most of the survivors took up residence in France.

It is also reported that Ataman Gregory Semenov, a White Guard leader who replaced the notorious counter-revolutionist Admiral Alexander Kolchak, after the latter's death, has been in China and elsewhere to aid in the preparation of Japanese imperialist plans ever since Japan's conquest of Manchuria. Semenov's White Guard troops are being used by the Japanese militarists along Manchurian railways at present.

Red Candidate To File Suit

Church's Sloan is 'able, honest and fearless'

(Continued from Page 1)

that the libel action would be taken against his Sloan.

"Church's Sloan is that he is 'able, honest and fearless,'" the Communist candidate went on. "But his record as councilman and his latest antics prove that he is only as able and honest as he is feeble and no more so."

Lombardo pointed out that Church was trying to throw a screen over the fact that he had nothing to offer the people, while Lombardo's program is definitely in their interests. Lombardo has been campaigning for the immediate launching of local W.P.A. projects; lower taxes, amending the city charter in order to make it more democratic; and a 25 per cent increase in home relief.

The raising of the "red-scare" by Church was scored by Leonard Bright, secretary of the Westchester County Committee of the Socialist Party, who called Church and his Democratic machine a "lot of nervous molls." He added that it is a "gross injustice for any one to believe that the Communists believe in political assassination."

Three Lombardo-for-Mavor headquarters were opened yesterday at 60 Winthrop Avenue, in the Negro neighborhood, 200 Union Avenue, in the heart of the Italian section of the city; and at 463 Main Street.

Stalin's Mother Tells of His Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

Joseph studied and how he taught his two brothers. When he was a youngster, he taught the neighbors children how to read and write.

Easton Bosses Get Demands Of Fur Strike

Mass Picketing Is Set Up—Sympathy Action Today in Jersey

(Special to the Daily Worker)
EASTON, Pa., Oct. 27.—On the second day of their strike, employees of the Kusu Fur Company forwarded a letter to the owners today containing the demands of the strikers and calling for a conference with the Fur Workers International Union, which is leading the strike.

The letter was sent by the elected strike committee of the twenty-five workers, headed by Tony Amato as chairman, and Joe Kusma, secretary. The demands as contained in the letter call for union recognition, a flat wage increase of \$10, a 35-hour week and the establishment of the unemployment fund to be paid by the owners at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent of the total payroll. The fund to be administered by the union.

The union also demanded that the shop remain in Easton and that all the former workers be reemployed without discrimination.

A committee of strikers yesterday visited the shop of a contractor doing work for the company in Washington, N. J. The shop was closed down and the furrers employed there are joining the strike tomorrow morning.

With the spirit of the strikers high and their ranks unbroken despite attempts of the owners to do so by sending agents to the strikers, mass picketing was started yesterday. With the New York shop of the company and contractors there also on strike the strikers and the union are determined to carry on to a victorious settlement.

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Left Wing Parley Of Japanese Unions Plans Unity Drive

TOKYO, Oct. 27.—The left wing of the Japanese trade unions, Saikoku Rododan, has just concluded a conference in the Makatsu Kusu Islands, emphasizing the necessity of immediately establishing

the united working class front in Japan.

Approving the chief report delivered by Hosoda, the conference decided to conduct the struggle for the united front under the slogan of carrying out strikes in defense of factory legislation with the additional demand of extending this legislation to all factories. Temporary workers at all enterprises to be made permanent and to fight for a general wage increase of 30 per cent.

And "forgets" that part of the statement which declares that:

"The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International wishes to make every effort to coordinate all effective actions against war and against the fascist formers of war."

Socialist Workers for Unity

No doubt, thousands of Socialists and literally millions of workers are sorely disappointed at the failure of the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International to answer the appeal of George Dimitroff with a militant, "Yes! Comrades we are ready! From now on, we march in solid and united ranks!"

But these thousands of Socialists and workers are also jubilant that nothing like what the New Leader imagined ever came to pass.

Is there anything more revealing than this episode of the depth to which the Old Guard of the United States will stoop to put obstacles in the way of united action against war and fascism, against Italian fascism's piratical invasion of Ethiopia for the most pressing, immediate problems of the American worker?

The bottom was reached when the New Leader completely falsified the results of a meeting of its "own" international leadership.

New Leader Falsifies Report of International Decision on United Front

By THEODORE REPARD

One of the greatest frauds and outrages ever perpetrated by the Old Guard of the Socialist Party upon the members of the Party and the working class at large, was achieved by the New Leader, organ of the Old Guard, in its issue of Oct. 19, in reporting the rejection of the appeal for a united working class front against war and fascism from the Communist International by the recent meeting in Brussels of the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist (Second) International.

There seem to be no limits to the slander and filth to which the Old Guard will not stoop, even if it has to invent to smash all efforts at progress for comradely, friendly, united front action between Socialists and Communists.

Story Faked—And All Wrong

Even if it had to invent and manufacture its own evidence! A new law was reached by the New Leader when it deliberately and consciously manufactured a story in its New York offices as to what happened on Oct. 12 in Brussels—and guessed wrong in almost every detail!

To prove the charge, we need only quote the New Leader side by side the official statement by the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International, which was printed last Saturday in the Daily Worker.

The New Leader begins as follows: "Meeting here (Brussels) last

invitation, on the one hand because of the composition of the delegation of the Communist International, and on the other because they have rejected all common action between the Communist Parties of their countries and all common action between the two international."

The official statement is plain. No guesswork is necessary to know what happened in Brussels.

New Leader Version

The New Leader story tries to make it appear that the Executive Committee categorically rejected the stand of the Socialist Party of France for an affirmative answer to the Communist appeal. Here is the New Leader version:

"While the spokesmen of the French Socialist Party urged the opening of negotiations with the Comintern, the Executive took the position that whatever may be the opinion of French Socialists concerning the efficacy of the united front in France, the Socialists of other countries had no reason for entering into a united front with the Communists, especially since all other countries represented a politically negligible force, useful only as agents provocateurs for Moscow."

We pass up the four cracks about the political unimportance of the Communists and the "agent provocateur" say.

decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its recent meeting in Copenhagen, rejecting the united front as a snare and a delusion," the New Leader discovers.

Wrong again! What actually happened was that, due to the stalemate between the forces for united front and the forces of reaction, the Executive Committee decided to maintain the status quo, which gives affiliated parties full freedom to enter into united action with the Communists of their respective countries.

Full Freedom Reaffirmed

"Although the decision of the Executive of the I.S.I. of Nov. 17, 1934, which gives affiliated parties the freedom to decide

Hudson County Central Labor Body to Launch Labor Party

LOCALS ASKED TO AGT TO BUILD BROAD PARTY; DARROW BACKS SUGAR

2 Federal Gag Bills Are Assailed as Meant for Strikebreaking

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The Hudson County Central Labor Body is in the making in this city and county, embracing one of the most important industrial sections in New Jersey.

The Central Labor Union of Hudson, at its last meeting, voted to instruct Fred Scriven, secretary, to notify all affiliated locals that at the next meeting of the central body a committee of twelve will be elected to work out the plans for a Labor Party.

This action was in accordance with a resolution of Claude Gomez, delegate of the Dye Workers Union, which also calls for the election of similar committees in each local to cooperate with the Central Labor Union's committee.

To Include All Groups
The resolution calls for the organization of a broad Labor Party, to include not only A. F. of L. unions, but other labor organizations, Negro organizations and groups of professional people.

The meeting took another progressive step when it adopted a resolution, introduced by Delegate John Lysaght, condemning the Kramer Anti-Sedition Bill (H. R. 6472) and the Tydings-Corcoran Military Disobedience Bill (S. 2253). Lysaght declared that these anti-labor work-democratic bills are the work of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Hearst press and the American Liberty League, and are intended to be used for strike-breaking purposes. The resolution will be sent to President Roosevelt, Speaker Byrnes and union organizations.

"Cannot Stop Movement"
In presenting his resolution for a Labor Party, Delegate Gomez declared:

"Francis Gorman of the Textile Workers declared at the A. F. of L. Convention, no one can stop the Labor party movement. We have learned by experience that the Republican party wants to destroy the unions, and that the New Deal means only a new deal for big business and a bad deal for unions and workers generally, while living costs and profits rise and wages drop. At the same time we are hampered by receiverships and injunctions and shot down by Federal troops, police and hired gunmen."

Delegate William McMullin of the Steamfitters' Union, reporting on the action of the A. F. of L. convention on a Labor Party, said: "Although the convention turned down the resolution, the rank and file were obviously in favor of a Labor Party."

Soviet Revolution Rally in Milwaukee; Hathaway to Speak

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker at the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Russian revolution which will be held here in Plankinton Hall, City Auditorium, 500 West Kilbourn, Saturday evening, Nov. 9.

The program includes presentations by the United Gesang Verein, the South Slav Chorus, Pioneers and other cultural groups. Admission will be 25 cents for employed and 10 cents for unemployed.

Newark Celebration Nov. 8
NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution for the first time in the history of New Jersey was announced yesterday by the Communist Party. The celebration is scheduled to take place Friday evening, Nov. 8, in the Laurel Gardens, 457 Springfield Avenue, a hall with a capacity of about 4,000.

Arrangements have also been made for the publication of a souvenir journal for the occasion. All greetings, the committee urged, should be in the District Office of the Party by Nov. 1.

Meeting in Wilkes-Barre
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 27.—Wilkes-Barre will commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Russian Revolution with a huge mass meeting to be held Sunday, Nov. 10, 9 p. m. at the Workers' Center, 325 East Market Street.

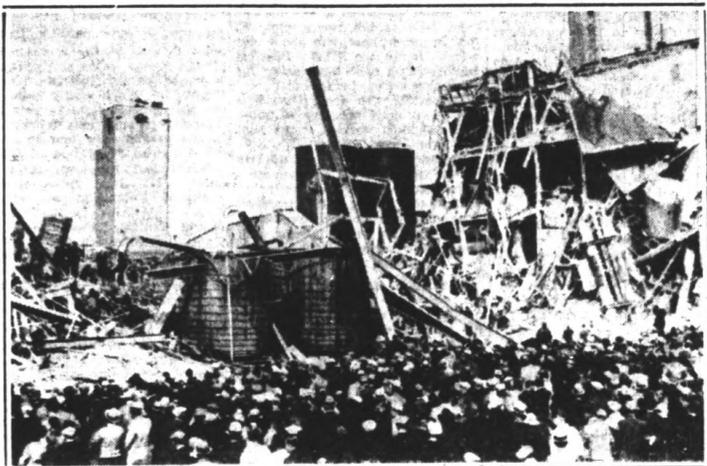
Walter M. Trumbull, United Textile Workers Union organizer of Easton, Pa., will be the main speaker. The Wilkes-Barre Lithuanian Workers' Chorus and the Wyoming Sextet will sing.

Yakhtontoff in Toronto
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 27.—Major-General Victor A. Yakhtontoff, chief speaker at the eighteenth anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, will be held in Massey Hall, Toronto, was a general in the Czar's army at the age of 35. After twelve years absence from the land of his birth he returned in 1918 to "what things were like under the new regime. He is now an enthusiastic supporter of the Soviet Union.

The big Massey Hall meeting will be held on the night of Saturday, Nov. 9, and the speakers will include Tim Buck, general secretary of the Communist Party, a representative of the Friends of the Soviet Union which is sponsoring the meeting.

Where Factory Blast Killed 6 Men

EXPLOSION OF PAINT OIL ENTOMBED WORKERS IN CHICAGO



Toledo Communists Urge Boycott of Block Paper

Condemn Effort of the 'Blade' to Instigate Fascist Violence by Scurrilous Attack on Lucas County Labor Congress

TOLEDO, Oct. 27.—In a series of editorials published in the Toledo Blade in the last week, an attack was launched against the Lucas County Labor Congress in an attempt to defeat the candidates on the Labor Congress slate for election to the offices of City Council and the Board of Education.

The editorials declared that the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action, which is the labor party movement in Toledo, formed by the Central Labor Union, drew up a platform, the preamble of which was Communist and Socialist and which aimed at the establishment of Sovietism in the United States.

Fascist elements in Toledo were whipped up into a lynch spirit against the Toledo Section of the Communist Party as a result of these editorials in the Toledo Blade, a Paul Block owned newspaper, it was found out in several parts of the city.

The editorials also declared that the Lucas County Labor Congress does not represent the workers of Toledo. The effect of the Blade editorials upon the reactionary elements resulted in threats of wrecking the Communist Party office.

An effort at splitting the working class movement in Toledo and to cause a bitter war between the American Federation of Labor and the Communist Party. A fascist attack upon the Communist headquarters would have been seized upon by the Toledo Blade as an example of disunity in the labor movement and the Blade would have used this attack to try to discredit the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action in its efforts to elect the slate of the Labor Congress into the City Council and to the Board of Education.

The Communist Party in Toledo sharply condemned the splitting tactics of the Paul Block paper, the Toledo Blade. Paul Block, an ally of Hearst, is an enemy of the labor movement and has continual published signed and unsigned articles in the Toledo Blade viciously attacking the Communist Party and everything progressive. The Communist Party in Toledo, as the Communist Party in the United States, is unalterably opposed to the fascist Paul Block and calls upon its members and sympathizers to

boycott the Blade and to pass the word on.

The Communist Party in Toledo has already declared itself with regard to the platform of the Lucas County Labor Congress. The Communist Party in Toledo asserts that the platform of the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action is not a Communist platform, but that many of the measures in this platform have been supported by the United States for a long time.

Unity Needed
The Communist Party in Toledo stated that the fascist attack of the Blade can best be met by the complete unity of the working class and its sympathizers in Toledo. The unity of the Communist Party, the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, Negro organizations, youth organizations and other organizations sympathetic to the aims of democracy, free speech, free press, and against fascism, will be able to prevent the Toledo Blade, the Paul Block-Hearst combination, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and all other enemies of the trade union and Communist movement from splitting the ranks of the workers and prevent them from instituting the reign of terror that has been established against the trade unions, Communist and Socialist movements in Germany and in Italy. The unity of the working class organizations must be the answer of all organized and unorganized workers in Toledo regardless of political affiliation, trade union membership, and regardless of color or creed.

Hallowe'en Party
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—An old-fashioned Hallowe'en Party replete with apple bobbing, pie eating contests and country games has been arranged by the Young Communist League for Thursday night in the People's Auditorium, 2454 West Chicago Avenue.

Working class organizations are asked not to arrange affairs on those days.

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Steel Barons Reject Bid For More Pay

Company Union Told That Wages Will Not Be Raised

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—The demand of thousands of steel workers in the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Company for a 15 per cent increase of wages, as expressed by the "employers' representatives" of the company unions, has been flatly rejected by the company officials.

Godfrey Richards, general chairman of the mill representatives, told steel workers of Gary.

Richards told the workers he "was not satisfied" with the decision and stated that appeals might be instituted to the Federal Labor Board.

Admit Cuts
The steel company officials, in their reply to the demands of the workers, admitted that the spread-the-work scheme had slashed the individual pay envelope, but pleaded a loss, a statement that nearly overlooks the fat interest payments and high salaries paid to the officials and bondholders.

The company, which is a subsidiary of the Morgan-controlled U. S. Steel Corporation, also rejected the following proposals of the workers: that workers get a vacation once a year with pay, that clerks be given full-time work instead of the present part-time work plan, that pensions be increased in place of the recent reduction in all pensions over \$9 a week, that the company union representatives be allowed to have a voice in the hiring or firing of the workers, that company union representatives be paid for time spent on union matters, and that workers decide the election dates.

Deny Appeal
The officials also rejected the request that company union members be given the right of appeal to higher officials in the company. The workers were told that they could appeal to Federal agencies.

Dissatisfaction and desire for organized struggle are unquestionably growing in the steel mills here as the starvation wages and the speed-up make miserable the lives of the workers.

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ALABAMA JUDGE ASKS TROOPS IN MINE TIEUP; NO-AID EDICT ISSUED

Company Unions Lose Ground - Sympathy Strike Talked

By BILL MOSELEY
BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27.—National Guardsmen were requested by Probate Judge Copeland and Sheriff Blains of Blount County as thousands of striking coal miners protested the announcement of the State Welfare Department that there would be no more state and county relief for strikers. The request for troops was based on the report that United Mine Workers from Noyta and Trafford were preparing to march to close two non-union mines in that district.

"Emergency funds are exhausted," was the way Governor Bibb Graves attempted to justify the cutting off of relief to striking miners. "Miners are not unemployables," the State Welfare Department stated, "and are therefore not entitled to relief from our funds." The Welfare Department suggested the miners get work on W.P.A. projects. The pers

one behind this strategy is to break the strike through starvation or, if the miners force federal relief, to tie them up in W.P.A. jobs and prevent them from picketing.

Sympathetic Strike Talked
One miners, members of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union are talking sympathetic strike as present coal supplies of the steel and iron companies are becoming exhausted. The ore miners and steel workers are expected to refuse to work on ore iron made from imported or scab coal. The Birmingham News, chief voice of the operators, admitted that "further trouble might develop over the use of non-union coal brought in to keep industrial operations going."

Meantime, the United Mine Workers were determined to accept no compromise in their demands for the full increases provided in the Appalachian agreement. The operators are attempting to increase the present differential of \$120 a day to \$170.

The spirit of the striking miners is reported on every hand to be splendid. The funeral of Sam Dowdell, Negro U.M.W. member, murdered by a company union member, was crowded to overflowing by both Negro and white workers.

Quit Company Union
The U.M.W.A. is growing rapidly. Thirty-six members of the Brotherhood of Castive Miners at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. Hamilton Slope mine, resigned from the company union and joined the U.M.W.A. at the meeting of the Hamilton Slope local of the U.M.W.A. last week. It was the company union at this mine, it will be remembered, which passed a "resolution" calling on the T.C.I. to reopen the mines. In the Wyalm local of the company union, there are only thirteen members left. It was reported, so rapidly are the company union members leaving the company union and joining the U. M. W. A. The Wyalm local of the Brotherhood had earlier repudiated the scabby resolution of the Hamilton Slope company union officials.

At a mass meeting called by the U. M. W. A. the unity of Negro and white miners was inspiring. It held the floor for most of the meeting. Miners after miners demanded a closed shop and a contract with the U.M.W.A. They repeatedly stressed their determination to stay out until their demands were won.

WHAT'S ON
Philadelphia, Pa.
Concert and Dance for the benefit of Daily Worker, Sat. Nov. 9 8 p.m. at 4033 Girard Ave. Dance to Cuban Music Puppet Show Adm. 25c. Adult 50c. Children 25c.

Come and see the "Youth of the Happy Land" on Saturday, Nov. 9, 9 p.m. at Lehman's Hall, East 125th Street. Free admission. Good program and refreshments. Benefit for the Daily Worker's \$500,000 drive. Adm. Unit 50c. C. P.

Celebration of the 18th Anniversary of Russian Revolution, Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p.m. at Franklin St. East Broadway will be the main speaker.

Cleveland, Ohio
Celebrate the Victory of Socialism, Thursday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m. at Public Auditorium, East Sixth and Lake St. Excellent musical program. Main speaker, Bob Minor. Adm. 25c; unemployed, 10c with cards. Adm. C. P. Y. C. L., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Beings among the great motion pictures of all times
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The Growing Revolt of the Company Unions in the Steel Industry

By JOHN STEUBEN

Article 1
The company unions inside the steel industry that became such a power since the enactment of the N. R. A. are now beginning to revolt. The illegitimate child, the company union, has now grown up to the extent of beginning to learn who is its real father. From every important steel center there comes news of a new type of activity in which many company union representatives are now engaged.

In the McKinney Steel plant in Cleveland the workers put up demands for higher wages and raised other grievances through the company union. One meeting of this company union lasted for nine hours. From Elwood City we hear that the workers circulated a petition for a 15 per cent raise and for the right of workers to hold meetings. This demand was presented to the company union representative with a request that it should be acted upon within fifteen days. Sharon Steel Hoop in Sharon, Pa. fired one of the company union representatives because he refused to be a flunky of the management. A representative from the Carnegie mill in Youngstown, after all his efforts to really do something for the workers failed, had the courage to raise his voice and tell the men that if they want to improve their lot they must organize a real union.

In New Castle, Pa. the company union representative defied the laws of the organization and will open meetings with hundreds of workers attending. On top of it

all, seemingly out of the sky the first national convention of the company union of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, takes place with its militant decisions. No sooner was the convention over there, when news from Pittsburgh and Alliquippa arrives that the representatives from the Jones and Laughlin mills have put up a demand for a 15 per cent raise in wages and the removal of the chairman of the company union who refused to submit the wage demand to the company.

A Cry for Action
These are powerful voices from inside the steel mills. A cry for action, a desire for a change, a protest against the inhuman exploitation by the all-mighty Steel Trust. The Youngstown Telegram, a Scripps-Howard paper, is alarmed. This paper in an unusually frank manner characterized the growing revolt inside the company unions.

"The long-discussed question of whether or not company unions might eventually clash with the industries which helped to create them may soon find an answer here."

The news of these latest developments are the talk of the day among the steel workers. In some mills the workers openly pass around the clippings from the newspapers carrying the stories of the New Castle convention and the demands of the J. and L. workers. In other mills the workers whisper into each others' ears. "Did you

read the papers about the New Castle convention?"

Struggle Developing
These developments are of extreme importance, they are full of possibilities and not without some dangers. It is also not out of the question that as a result of these movements the whole relationship of forces inside the steel industry may change the situation very rapidly and a new rising wave of struggle will develop. Not to see or to underestimate these possibilities may catch the advance guard of the steel workers unaware and unprepared. A clear analysis and quick action is the need of the hour. A successful struggle against the company unions inside the steel industry would also mean the beginning of the downfall of the whole company union movement in the United States, because the company unions in the steel industry are the backbone of the whole company union movement.

Bethlehem Steel, one of the most powerful steel corporations in the country, was one of the first to introduce the company union scheme in 1918. They were so proud of their product. "It is capitalism's move and Bethlehem has shown the way." The time have changed and once again the working class has learned through its own experience.

It is also no mere coincidence that the revolt against the company unions is taking place almost simultaneously with the historic 35th convention of the American Federation of Labor, where, too, the voice against class collaboration is spreading like an echo all over the country. The struggle against the reactionary, class collaboration, do-nothing and surrender policy of Green and Wolf that has taken place at the A. F. of L. convention has already reached the ears of tens of thousands of workers.

From Atlantic City come encouragement, hope and a call to action. There is no doubt that the militant voice of the progressive delegates is having a whole lot to do with the new rising wave of militancy among the steel workers, even though it is only in its infancy stage.

Steel Trust Retaliates
The Steel Trust is becoming alarmed and for once this new movement has caught them somewhat unaware. But it is keeping up with its traditional policy of attempting to nip in the bud any movement that may be dangerous to them.

On Oct. 19 the committee elected at the New Castle convention to present to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. the demand for a 15 per cent increase met with representatives of the company in Sharon, Pa. The company representatives flatly rejected the demand. Likewise the J. and L. has turned down the demand. After the demand was refused, the committee elected at the New Castle convention announced in the press that "if the employees do not get satisfaction we will take our demands to the U. S. Steel Corporation elected at New York." Elmer Glover, one of the members of the

committee, added that if they are unsuccessful there, they will seek to throw out the employe-representative plan and form an outside union.

Additional evidence of how alarmed the steel barons became during the past few weeks can be seen from an Associated Press dispatch from Pittsburgh dated Oct. 17:

"Movements for increased wages overshadowing other recent developments in the steel industry, brought the comment today from Ernest T. Weir that 'pay boosts just now could not help business. The industry as a whole is in no position at this time to absorb an increase in wages. Weir said, a raise would have to be passed on in higher prices and such a step certainly couldn't help business. In fact it would be more likely to react the other way.'"

But what a perfect liar Mr. Weir is, if we compare his statement with the following facts as presented by the American Iron and Steel Institute covering 158 steel companies.

Year	First Half	1934	Per cent Increase
1935	11,367,991	11,812,223	3.9
1934	10,929,927	11,367,991	4.9
1933	10,382,000	10,929,927	5.2
1932	9,834,073	10,382,000	5.5
1931	9,286,146	9,834,073	5.8
1930	8,738,219	9,286,146	6.1
1929	8,190,292	8,738,219	6.4
1928	7,642,365	8,190,292	6.7
1927	7,094,438	7,642,365	7.0
1926	6,546,511	7,094,438	7.3
1925	6,000,000	6,546,511	7.6
1924	5,450,000	6,000,000	7.9
1923	4,900,000	5,450,000	8.2
1922	4,350,000	4,900,000	8.5
1921	3,800,000	4,350,000	8.8
1920	3,250,000	3,800,000	9.1
1919	2,700,000	3,250,000	9.4
1918	2,150,000	2,700,000	9.7
1917	1,600,000	2,150,000	10.0
1916	1,050,000	1,600,000	10.3
1915	500,000	1,050,000	10.6
1914	0	500,000	10.9
1913	0	0	11.2
1912	0	0	11.5
1911	0	0	11.8
1910	0	0	12.1
1909	0	0	12.4
1908	0	0	12.7
1907	0	0	13.0
1906	0	0	13.3
1905	0	0	13.6
1904	0	0	13.9
1903	0	0	14.2
1902	0	0	14.5
1901	0	0	14.8
1900	0	0	15.1

In explaining the above figures the Labor Research Association in its October Steel and Metal Notes states the following:

"Net profits of 158 companies

"These sections are used Loud-Speaker equipment are not in the election campaign."—Harry Lichtenstein, Daily Worker, N. Y. C. Manager

SPECIAL LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEMS FOR ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL USE

AC Amplifier - AC-DC Amplifier - Battery Amplifier
Battery-AC Amplifier - DC Amplifier

Above amplifiers are sold complete ready to use. They consist of a 15 Watt output amplifier, 2 dynamic speakers, 2 metal Bell flares, microphone stand, ribbon headset, microphone cables, plug tubes, etc.

These amplifiers can be had at special prices made available through the efforts of Carl Brodsky, N. Y. State Campaign Manager. These amplifiers and equipment are built to stand up under rough usage for indoor and outdoor work.

For further information call CARL BRODSKY, STUYVESANT 9-5557
This offer available in all sections in the U.S.A. — write to

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LOUD SPEAKERS RENTED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
8 FOURTH AVE. (COR. ATLANTIC AVE.) BROOKLYN - TRIANGLE 5-0346

HOME LIFE - By Ann Barton

R. C. of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The following is in answer to a little friend of mine, who saw Mother Bloor's picture in my scrap book, and wanted to know 'who is that nice old lady?'"

TO MOTHER BLOOR By R. C. COME, my pet, sit on my knee. A story you would tell. Yes dear child, she's seventy-three. Oh-ho, you think, that's old? Then here's a lesson for today, And mark my words full well, So when the years have rolled away, This to others you may tell.

HER hands clasp firm from coast to coast. Warm hands of Black and White. Her feet will tread a million steps, To fight for Freedom's Right.

HER ears can hear each moan and groan. Of the toilers' misery. Her eyes can see the final goal, A land of liberty!

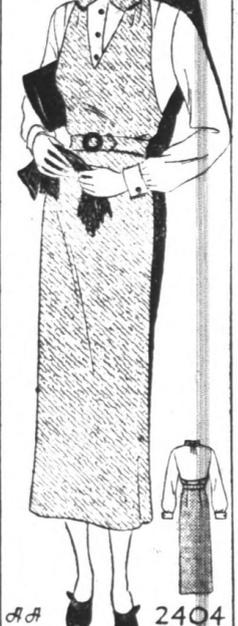
HER tongue's a lash against the class. Whose law is war and gloom. Her flame has fanned a mighty fire, That hastens their day of doom.

Her heart beats fast as in the Dawn. Red Youth she does behold, Her soul is Revolution. And flows through a myriad fold.

OH, Mother Bloor can know no bars Of prison or of time. Her age is of the Ageless. For she is Youth Sublime!

WHEN Mother Bloor left Pennsylvania Station in New York on the train that was bearing her westward to prison bars, thirty children, Young Pioneers, stood behind the gate, as she descended to the train. They were shouting "Three Cheers for Mother Bloor!" Those cheers to her were more warming than any other cheers could have been. For Mother Bloor's activity is carried through always with those children, the youth, in her mind. "I want to hurry—to make the revolution for them," she often said. And the children, the youth that she loves so deeply, more than reverse her.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself? Pattern 2404 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards 84 inch contrasting for blouse. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from each order of New York City on residents in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales Tax) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern.

8,000 Vote Silk Tie-Up in Paterson

at union headquarters, 71 Washington Street. A strike vote, which may involve the 20,000 employees of the Viscose Co. in a walk-out, was sanctioned by the national executive board of the United Textile Workers at the board's meeting last week at the general offices of the international union at the Bible House. Balloting will begin at once on the strike issue among the union workers at five plants of the company. William F. Kelly, U. T. W. vice-president in charge of the rayon situation, declared yesterday. These plants are located at Nitro, W. Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Roanoke, Va.; and Meadville and Lewistown, Pa. The company, the union states, has discharged 100 of its employees at the Nitro plant because of union membership.

The Ruling Clawes by Redfield



"Another one of our regiments'll be wiped out here Major, but it's all for the best."

Boston Groups Must Race Fast to Reach Drive Mark

The progress of organizations and Party sections in Boston are accounted in detail in the latest reports from the district in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. Over the top already are Sections 1 and 2 in Boston, Section 4, Providence, the Provincetown unit and the Young Communist League. The Jewish Bureau, which was moving slowly up to a few weeks ago, now leads the mass organizations, with 68 per cent. The Armenian organizations, however, are at the bottom of the list, having but 6 per cent. Certainly, the Armenian comrades are not going to let this situation continue!

Boston's rise in percentage during the last week shows what can be accomplished when a district sets to fill its quota pronto. One can hardly doubt now that Boston will be over the top when the drive ends. Show your stuff, Boston!

Table with columns for District, Total to date, and various sub-sections. Includes districts 1 through 21 across various states like Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, etc.

United Labor Day Rally Repels Attack Of Swiss Fascists

ZURICH, Oct. 27.—Attacked by fascists and police with blackjacks and other weapons, the united Labor Day demonstration of both Swiss Communist and Socialist Democrats succeeded in putting to rout the attacking fascists after a bitter, drawn-out struggle in which ten persons were wounded. The united front between Socialists and Communists on Labor Day, celebrated here a few days ago, was effected in numerous of the larger centers, including Basle and Zurich. In many localities, both Parties have formed electoral units for the Parliamentary elections, held today.

YOUR HEALTH - By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise) When is Gonorrhoea Cured in a Woman? A. M. Cleveland, Ohio: You have not been examined often enough for the doctor to have discharged you. Before you can consider yourself cured (1) You should have no discharge, pain or bladder complaints; (2) The doctor should find no evidence of the disease; (3) Special tests of the discharge from the female canal must be made once a month for three months after menstruation; (4) There should not be a return of symptoms after sexual union.

New Issue of 'Health & Hygiene' UNTIL this month it has been our habit to announce a new number of "Health and Hygiene" on or before date of publication. We feel, however, that the magazine has advanced so far that it speaks for itself.

The November issue went on the news-stands last Thursday. Subscribers, or most of them, received the issue on the same day. What do you think of our magazine now? Do you think it is worth the fifteen cents per copy? Do you agree with us that "Health and Hygiene" is the literary bargain of the day at the special subscription rate of twelve issues for one dollar?

Thousands of you have given the answers to these questions by increasing our circulation to 20,000 copies per month. For those who have not yet subscribed, our warning is that the special offer will be up soon. A total of 4,500 readers wanted the October issue and could not get it. There were not enough copies available. We don't like to be moralists, but we do want to point this moral: Buy your copy now; subscribe for a year now.

Nature of Sexual Maturity

B. T. of Brooklyn, N. Y. writes: "I wonder if you can tell me if there is anything wrong with me. I am twenty-two, married almost five years and have never had an orgasm. I have a son three years old. I have never had any desire for sexual relations. I would appreciate an answer."

IN ORDER to be honest with you, we feel compelled to state that we cannot consider it normal never to have experienced sexual desire and never to have attained normal sexual gratification. There is no doubt that maturity in womanhood, which in bourgeois society at least, culminates in marriage and child-bearing, is necessarily a sign of maturity of sexual instinct. By maturity of the sexual instinct we mean the experiencing of normal sexual desire with the gratification of this desire by normal means.

Since this does not seem to be the case with you, the answer to the question: "Is there anything wrong with me?" must be in the affirmative. But let us hasten to add certain qualifying points to this reply. Even though for some unknown and probably psychological reason you do not experience normal desire for intercourse, it is of importance to remember that you should not concern yourself unduly with this if it does not interfere with your ordinary routine activities and is not the source of any unhappiness of either a personal or marital nature. In other words, if you are getting along comfortably, and if your difficulty has not been a source of irritation between you and your husband, then it would seem that the best thing to do would be to leave the matter alone and not concern yourself unduly with it. It is because we feel that this is the wisest course, that we refrain from launching into any unnecessary or prolonged psychological discussion of the problem, at this time.

Itching After Baths

COMRADE A. C. writes that he is bothered by itching following a hot bath, shower or swim. Also that this happens in the summer time mainly. WHILE we cannot tell exactly what your trouble is, it may be that you are suffering from excessive irritability of the tiny blood vessels of your skin. Contact with hot or cool water can act as the exciting agent which brings about the sudden dilatation of the small vessels which produce the itching. The use of only lukewarm water in a bath, followed by the application of glycerin and rose water, or olive oil may allay the itching. If this simple effort is not helpful, it may be necessary to consult a skin specialist or clinic.

California College Finger Prints 2,700 Students

By a Worker Correspondent SAN JOSE, Cal.—Approximately 2,700 college students at the suggestion of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. were finger-printed as they registered for classes at the opening of the Fall term at San Jose State Teachers' College here this week. President Thomas W. MacQuarrie, who was the first to be finger-printed, explained that two files of the prints were to be kept, one at the college and one for the "Civilian Identification Files" at Washington, D. C. MacQuarrie, noted as a reactionary, was responsible for the persecution of several students during anti-war protests held on the San Jose State Campus some time ago. Students declared this week that some of their classmates have been identified already as stool pigeons for the local and Federal police.

C. R. Strikers Declare Hunger Strike in Jail

BELVEDERE, N. J., Oct. 27.—While nine of the twelve strikers, who are lodged in the Warren County jail here for picketing the plant of Consumers Research, Inc., refused to take food yesterday, five hundred members of the trade unions of Warren County and vicinity staged a demonstration in front of the jail here last night.

The demonstration, which was arranged by the recently formed Joint Council of the trade unions of this district, came at the end of a motor parade through Warren County, in which eighty cars and the 500 demonstrators participated.

Among organizations represented in the parade were four locals of the American Federation of Dyers, Printers and Finishers, including Local 2247; three locals of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, led by Local 20; the Eastern Central Labor Union, including the American Federation of Silk Workers and the Motion Picture Operators Union, and the Porcelain Workers Union of New City, N. J.

The hunger strike was started yesterday by Kate Leira, twenty-one years old, of West New York, N. J. The action was not taken "against our treatment in jail or the prison fare," John Heasty, president of the union involved and one of the hunger strikers, declared. "It is against trumped-up charges, excessive bail, wholesale arrests, the New Jersey injunction law and the refusal of the board of the Consumers' Research, Inc., to arbitrate. It will continue as long as we are held prisoners."

Bus Case Crucial For Wagner Law

His formal challenge filed with the board, a classic of this type of demand charges the Wagner Act violates Greyhound Bus Company's "rights to freedom of speech, liberty and trial by jury; the rights, privileges and immunities" guaranteed that company under the Constitution.

Greyhound Co. has indicated that an adverse decision by the board will be fought through the Supreme Court. Attorney Watts has presented an outright case to prove the workers were fired because of their union affiliation. The heckling questions of Bowen have in every case failed to upset the workers' story, or even the police.

In brief the workers' testimony covered these major points: 1) That the company foisted upon them a representation plan (company union). It was merely handed to them, and they were never allowed to vote for or against it. Its by-laws were written by the company; the workers were never allowed to approve or disapprove them.

2) That when they turned to an A. F. of L. union, the company spied on meetings, threatened, intimidated, and coerced them in their right to organize. Ten workers in Pittsburgh were finally fired in the climax of this campaign in an effort to break the strongest foothold of the union and serve as a lesson to other parts of the Greyhound Lines.

3) That "reduction of forces" claimed by the company now as the reason for the firings, is only a smokescreen of lies, since the work formerly done on certain buses by nine of the Pittsburgh mechanics fired was never really transferred away from Pittsburgh.

4) That special police were posted by the company at Pittsburgh to prevent any of the men the company claims were "only furloughed" from entering the property.

Company Denies Everything As this is written the company is still placing a battery of security before a board to deny all charges of intimidation, fostering company union, swearing "none of these employees was discharged or laid off because of union affiliation," etc., etc.

The proceedings reached an intensely dramatic stage at various points of the workers' testimony their description of espionage work by the bosses; the company's admission, under oath of the hiring of spies; statements by foremen to the workers, "If you know what the hell's good for you, you'll stay away from that union." Introduction of "inner company" letters to field heads, stating "the company has decided to set up an employee representation plan" for which workers were to be selected "who will work in the interest of the company and not be radical."

Board Member Backs Company Board member John Carmody at one point during the hearing distinguished himself by lining up definitely with Greyhound to rail against the collection of evidence against the company by labor board investigators.

The exceedingly complete manner in which the union's case was presented, however, places the issue in a very clear-cut fashion and leaves the board little or no room in which to maneuver. They must either be for or against—the workers must be restored to their jobs, or the company and company union upheld. They must act or else, to paraphrase a more vulgar, but extremely pertinent expression.

Significant Issue In the documentary evidence introduced for the union, Attorney Watts has effectively cleared up any possible doubt as to whether employees of Greyhound Lines come under the interstate commerce clause of the Act, taking away from the company one of the most effective weapons used in the infamous Weirton case.

But the center of the stage, as far as the organized section of American workers are concerned, is occupied by this first test of the Wagner Act on which the A. F. of L. officialdom has leaped so heavily. And on the decision of the board, for or against the workers, and the issue of constitutionality which will be fought out later in the Supreme Court, will depend the immediate future of governmental arbitration machinery and its role in the class struggle.

Rickshaw Pullers Strike (By Cable to the Daily Worker) SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—Six hundred rickshaw pullers here have declared a general strike against the practices of many Japanese and Koreans refusing to pay their fares.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R., putting forward proletarian internationalism, against a national racial discension.

Anti-Picket Law Assailed In Nebraska

ARCADIA, Neb., Oct. 27.—The Nebraska criminal syndicalist and anti-picketing laws were vigorously assailed by representatives of Nebraska trade unions, farmers' organizations and liberal groups at a conference for the protection of the civil rights of the American people held here last Saturday and Sunday at the call of J. J. Schefcik, president of the Farm Holiday Association, Madison County, Pa.

The conference organized itself into a permanent organization under the name of the Nebraska Civil Rights League, adopted the following slogan: "To Protect the Rights of the Common People," and elected permanent officers and a State Committee.

A.A.A. Condemned Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the crop destruction policy of the Roosevelt government, the subsistence wages on the W.P.A. and the government's denial of the right of W.P.A. workers to organize and strike against starvation wages and miserable conditions.

A resolution condemning "the vicious, bloody, inhuman attack of the Italian Fascist militarists upon the Ethiopian people," called on the United States Government to support "the general embargo against Italy as proposed by the League of Nations."

Another resolution condemned the imprisonment of "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor and the other U. P. Party defendants.

Among the organizations represented at the conference were the Farmers Union, Building Labor Union, Cleaners and Dyers Union 19688, Farm Grange, Farm Holiday Association, Farmers National Committee for Action, American League Against War and Fascism, Socialist Party, Certified Potato Growers Association, Members of the Trips A Contract Signers, Unemployment Councils, and the Congressional Church of Red Cloud, Neb.

Officers Elected The Daily Worker was included in a list of newspapers to which the conference voted to send press releases of its activities.

Rev. H. Hester, pastor of the Congressional Church of Red Cloud, Neb., was elected president of the Nebraska Civil Rights League set up by the conference; John Squires of Loup City, Neb., vice-president; Robert Burleigh of Lincoln, Neb., secretary, and Fred Hoppe of Arcadia, Neb., treasurer. Leo Sell, Arcadia, Neb., Gal Plinsinger, Spencer, Neb., and William Choquette, Lincoln, Neb., were elected to an Advisory Board of three.

A State Committee was set up with the following members: L. Larson, Niobrara, Neb., H. Mathisen, Spencer, Neb., Mr. Huff, Hastings, Neb., Dewey Hanson, Omaha, Neb., J. Ingersoll, Omaha, Neb., Mrs. Halk, J. J. Schefcik, Alliance, Neb.

Gary Murder Linked to War On Racketeers

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—Much interest has been aroused here by the gang murder of Dan Perrotta, 24-year-old City Councilman of Gary, nearby steel center, who was shot down two days ago by gunmen in a sedan.

Perrotta, two weeks ago, was denounced in a violent letter sent by James P. Pace, American Legion commander, for his activity in defending the right of Bob Brown, Communist organizer, to speak at the City Council in protest against the breaking up of peace meetings. For his courageous stand in defending free speech Perrotta won the plaudits of many liberal elements in the community of Gary and also the intense opposition of the open reactionaries.

The local press connects the murder of Perrotta to disputes about gambling rackets, Perrotta having called for an exposure of these rackets.

Italy Hails Hull's Reply

(Continued from Page 1) Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation, announced Oct. 5, 1935.

For this reason, observers here had not viewed Hull's reply as advancing the cause of collective sanctions against Italian fascism.

No Further Steps Seen For the most part, the reply in forms the League committee of steps already taken by the Roosevelt government without giving any indication that further and more effective moves will follow. Hull's statement recalls the proclamation of neutrality of Oct. 5, 1935, "bringing into operation under an act of Congress an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents," and the warning against travel on the vessels of both warring countries by American citizens. In the latter case, since Ethiopia has neither a merchant marine nor liners, the warning, in effect, concerned Italian vessels only.

The course thus pursued in advance of action by other governments, most of which are parties to one or more of the peace pacts to which I have referred, represents the independent and affirmative policy of the government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war.

Fascism brings to the youth wholesale dismissal from industry; labor camps, and continuous military drilling for wars of conquest.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE Moscow Theatre Festival was held some months ago. But I have just run across the report of a foreign visitor, who says:

"For English visitors, it was especially interesting to find Shakespeare so prominent, with an unusual Fletcher thrown in for good measure. It was not mere chance that this happened; if the program was to give an indication of the popular taste at the moment, it could not be otherwise.

"The classics are sweeping the Soviet Union. Pushkin, Ostrovski, Schiller and Moliere and Shakespeare are holding the stage.

"On collective farms, peasants are listening for the first time to the full-blooded thunder of 'Othello.' Young factory workers are wrestling with the pessimistic complexities of Dostoevski in their dramatic circles, while 'Hamlet' is the most successful production of the State Theatre of Soviet Armenia.

"The production by S. G. Birman of Fletcher's 'The Spanish Priest' at the Second Moscow Art Theatre was received with great enthusiasm. The bawdy Elizabethan humor has been treated in such a bold way and the whole performance is so infectious in its high spirits, that this play, together with those of the children's theatres, was considered by some to be the high spot of the festival.

Swing Toward Classics

IT is the first time that this theatre has attempted Fletcher, and its aim has been to condense and tone down the turgid, gloomy elements and emphasize the note of optimism. As the prologue says, 'Our aim is to make you laugh.' The theatre certainly succeeded.

"And what of the modern Soviet plays? In a general sense, there is no vast experiment with form. The swing toward the classic... has resulted in the playwright using the traditional three and four-act form and adhering as closely as possible to the Aristotelian unities.

"In content, naturally, there is a constant change, since life itself is always changing. Values shift as Soviet man develops; and the personal relationship becomes more important. The problems of the new intellectual are rapidly assuming a prominent place."

Audience of Millions

THE above is an extract from an article in the Moscow News by Andre Van Oyseghem, who, I believe, a young bourgeois theatre director who works in London.

Does his picture of the Soviet theatre sound as if life were drab there, a mechanized barracks, a place where nobody ever laughs, or loves, or thinks freely, as some American visitors have dolefully assured us?

No, it sounds like a place where all the immortal instincts of mankind function freely and exuberantly. The Soviet masses have carried on the great tradition of the Russian theatre. The only difference is, where formerly a small and precious minority of intellectuals participated in the creation of a theatre world, now millions of new intellectuals, the collective peasants, factory workers, Red Army men, are sharers in the nation's culture.

Is this good or bad? It is good, for it crowns the poet, it lays demand on him, it makes a culture as exciting and secular as politics. The poet has in the Soviet Union an audience of millions, where in capitalist lands his audience is only in the hundreds.

And the Soviet audience is not ingrown specialists of culture; but is made up of people who drive trucks, who raise wheat and babies, of people who make up the normal majority of the human race. Arthur Rimbaud would not have given up literature in disgust if he had such an audience. James Joyce might not have burrowed so deep into himself that he now seems forever lost in the abysses of a mad genius.

Luxury for All

WHAT many people cannot understand, and will never understand, is that life changes, and that unless you change with it, you are left behind like moldering seadrift on the beach of history.

How many rigid generalizations the glib verbalists have made about the Soviet Union. It was Asiatic, it was Peter the Great, it was a place of barren dogmas, etc., etc., etc.

But the Soviet Union is not a static thing. It is life itself, the life of 160,000,000 people who have merely entered a new plane of history, and are developing day by day.

At first, in the iron period, direct Soviet propaganda is the most useful art-form, just as you must teach a child dogmas about brushing its teeth, moving its bowels, washing its face in the morning, and learning to read and write, however painful this all seems.

Then youth, and higher interests, and new maturity appears.

The Soviet Union has begun at last to enter upon Communism. Material luxury, not for a few, but for all, is near, and on the cultural plane, millions of people have grown beyond the necessity of the simple "miracle-play" stage of propaganda, and now demand Shakespeare, Dostoevski and Pushkin.

Erase the Infamy

THE American people would similarly outgrow Eddie Guest and the Saturday Evening Post and Bernard Macfadden in a Soviet society.

Why do we ever doubt this? Today, the American masses are far beyond what the moujiks and factory workers of Russia were culturally in the time of the Czar.

They would make an enormous and rapid leap under the right conditions. We can trust the American people; they are not a base, vulgar, irredeemable "mob" as Menckel, Hearst and Hollywood would have us believe. They are merely overworked victims of a filthy system of profit, and even in their spiritual life the Hearsts and Macfaddens degrade and exploit them.

Let us erase the infamy, said Voltaire. Let us eliminate capitalism, and the American people will find their glorious soul.

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18 Years of the October Revolution

By SENDER GARLIN (Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

KHARKOV, U. S. S. R.—Riding through the streets of this beautiful Ukrainian city in a Soviet "Ford" the other day, I wondered whether the liberal journals, in commenting on the 18th anniversary of Soviet rule, will continue to refer to the "interesting Russian experiment."

For seldom have I visited a city which evidenced such a spirit of enthusiastic activity as Kharkov which has grown from 300,000 before the Bolshevik Revolution to more than a million at the present time.

As we drove through the streets, the driver called my attention to the scores of modern buildings for workers, the magnificent equipped Polyclinic Hospital, the House of the Pioneers (situated in the majestic building of the former Ukrainian Government) the numerous parks, theatres and newly-constructed school buildings.

Lisin, the director, received me and his interpreter in his office. On his desk were models of transformers, electric fans, electric irons, and other equipments manufactured in the factory. Lisin made an heroic attempt to carry on the conversation in English, but unfortunately, his several months' stay in England had been insufficient.

Around Lisin were none of the trappings that surround the typical executive of the large capitalist concern. Behind the desk sat a well-built man in his forties with a dab of a moustache and close cropped hair. Lisin began life as a locksmith, fought in the czarist armies during the imperialist war for three years, two of them at the front; for two years more he fought in the civil war while the workers and peasants of Russia were repulsing the invaders of 19 fronts. Later he worked in the Andry May shipyards in Nikolayev, studied in the economics division of Moscow University, became a member of the State Planning Commission in Kharkov. Since 1931 he has been studying electrical engineering during off-hours and in two years will receive his diploma. Professors of engineering are paid to come to the factory to give Lisin private instruction.

My final question: "Can you say, Comrade Director, that the level of technique of this factory is equal to that of similar plants in America?"

"Unquestionably!" he replied emphatically, pride shining in his eyes. "The Young Engineer."

Our interview ended, the director called in a young Soviet engineer and asked him to oblige us by showing us around the factory introducing the various workers. The engineer promptly told us that he had spent several months in Schenectady where the factory had sent him to study the methods of the General Electric Company. A few minutes' conversation with the engineer revealed the fact that he, like so many others, was a "chorni rabotchi" (unskilled laborer) only a few years ago. The factory had sent him to the technical school and university and was now utilizing his skill.

Before the Revolution the Chems Electrical Plant was a concession of the powerful "Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft," the German General Electric Company. The boxes were driven out in February 1917. Later the workers of the plant, with guns in their hands, had driven the "whites" out and seized control of the factory in their own interests.

Today a total of 14,000 workers are employed in the plant, of which a little more than one-fifth are women.

Paulina Karlova Erast, now 50, is one of the women workers who toiled in the German plant in Riga, and who later came to the Kharkov factory with a group of fellow-workers who were transferred here by the company. She has worked in the Chems plant ever since.

I talked with Paulina Erast in the office of the editor of the factory paper. I told the editor (himself a worker) that I wanted to speak to old workers and hear from their own lips what 18 years of Soviet power had done for them. Paulina Erast was one of the workers who was waiting in the editor's office. While she spoke, several other workers waited patiently in the little room.

About Paulina Erast seemed to spring out of the pages of the memoirs of rank and file Bolsheviks one has read about. Overflowing with energy and enthusiasm, she answered my questions in a torrent of emotion. "Have conditions improved for me?" she repeated my question. "Just look at me. When I worked in this plant for the capitalists I was barefooted and half-starved. Until I was sixteen I didn't have shoes. I was illiterate. Now I am a highly qualified work-

er, and my son is soon to graduate from the Institute of Aviation as an expert in airplane building. You have seen the department where I work. Does it look like a factory to you?"

"I wish you would visit my apartment on 'free day.' Formerly only a bourgeois could live there. I responsible parties to account before the Soviet. This is Soviet Democracy."

Paulina Erast repeats her invitation to pay a visit to her home. "Tell the workers in your country," she says when she rises to go, "tell them, how we work and how we live here!"



Scene in a factory school where Soviet workers learn to be skilled engineers and technicians.

We turn to another worker who has been waiting in the editor's office. He is short, well-knit, with iron grey moustache and attired in a dark plain work suit. Peter Jacobovich Dongen also remembers the Old and the New. He has bitter memories of the factory when it was ruled by the capitalists. "Then," he related, "we had small machines, and a young worker had no right to talk to the foreman, who kept all his knowledge in his vest-pocket. As an apprentice I received one kopek (half a cent) an hour and after three years' work I got four kopeks an hour."

Schooling was unknown to the youthful Dongen, who yearned for education and technical skill. In 1912 he recalled, an evening trade school was organized, not by the company, but by the local authorities. But opportunities for learning were reserved only for the sons of the managers and the straw-bosses, not for the workers.

In 1913, Dongen became a Communist and from that time on until the Bolshevik Revolution his life was one of incessant struggle and strike activity. After the February revolution he was one of the 150 workers in the factory who studied military tactics. "The Mensheviks refused us guns, so we brought our

own guns. By the time we acquired 75 revolvers, this factory became the fortress of the Bolsheviks."

Here was a worker who had fought and struggled, risked prison and death, not to escape from his class and the factory, but rather to find joy and freedom in the factory through collective labor in a workers' and farmers' land.

The Chems Electrical Plant is a profit making institution, but its profits do not go to absentee owners and coupon-clippers. In 1934 the factory cleared a profit of twelve and one-half million roubles, and this year it will net a profit of fifteen million roubles.

Where does this money go? It goes toward the increase of wages (15 per cent this year); the expansion of the plant, for the purchase of additional machinery, the construction of new buildings, the erection of new apartment dwellings for workers and the extension of the social services for those who create the profits.

Real Social Service

"Social service" isn't at all what it sounds like. To the workers of the Chems it has meant the construction of six huge new houses during the past year. It means the modern, perfectly equipped Polyclinic Hospital where workers get first-class treatment, however complicated; it means the beautiful Rest Home fifty kilometers from the factory; the children's sanatorium in Eypatoria on the Black Sea in the Crimea, the former playground of the Czars; it means the nursery which is now being constructed for the children of the women workers.

The editor of the factory showed me through the various departments. The machines were humming, but in other respects the factory bore little resemblance to similar plants in capitalist countries. Every department was light and airy, and everywhere were potted ferns and flowers. In these Soviet factories the workers established their own norms of production, and there are no straw-bosses to speed them up.

Such workers, who are found by the millions in flourishing factories throughout the U. S. S. R., typify the history of the working class before and during the Revolution, and now work and live with a joy hitherto unknown. Within them is embodied the living proof of the correctness of the path they have followed—the path of Proletarian Revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Theatre League Performances in Midwest

By ALICE EVANS

THE old accusations, often justified, that all revolutionary plays were cut to one pattern, and that the workers' theatres lacked artistry, were admirably disproven by the Midwest Conference Performances of the New Theatre League, held October 11th and 12th, in Chicago.

A responsive audience braved the ban of Goodman Theatre and Chicago Woman's Club Theatre on "propaganda plays" and packed the small auditorium of Forester's Hall to see a program which, for all of its faults, presented a variety of approach and high degree of artistry that has yet to be duplicated in the Middlewestern history of the social theatre.

The first play, a scene from BLACK PIT, by Albert Maltz, presented by the New Little Theatre of the Jewish Peoples' Institute of Chicago, began slowly and developed somewhat self-consciously to its dramatic end. From the serious and at times too-careful production there was communicated a solid conception of character, particularly in the case of the drunken miner, and a slowly rising mood, which held one's complete interest, in spite of the over-heavy dialect.

The Vanguard Players of Chicago in their scene from JOHN HENRY, by Herbert Kline, showed great technical improvement over previous performances. In many cases the actors have conquered stiffness and achieved a fine mobility of body and voice. This new adeptness, with the group's emotional sincerity, achieved a passionate and deeply-moving drama, in spite of certain remaining imperfections. Notable among these was the lack of reality in the actors' handling of their picks, which they slung around entirely as if they were made of cardboard instead of iron, and gingerly brought down on the supposed road bed with an entirely make-believe effect. This might have been acceptable in a stylized production, but definitely hurt the otherwise intense and effective realism of this performance.

harmony commendable in so young a group. Often, however, their movements lacked vigor, and tended to make the representation of proletarian rebellion look too much like the "awakening of Spring."

The Chicago Theatre Collective in TILL THE DAY I DIE, Clifford Odets's indictment of German fascism, showed remarkable competence at handling a difficult job, for the play requires great skill to counterbalance its extreme theatricality. There was some over-acting, and in the main a failure to have the play or characters build sufficiently in depth and emotional power; partly the playwright's fault, partly the actors' need for getting deeper into their parts, and the director's need to draw the thing together into a more cohesive whole.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE marked the first participation of the Little Theatre of Hinsdale, Illinois, in any New Theatre League program. This translation of a light Soviet comedy was done with freshness and charm, revealing acting dexterity and imaginative direction. The advisability of performing such a play in the United States is doubtful, since its only contribution to a better understanding of the Soviet Union is that its young people are human beings instead of caricatures. But its picture of the Russian housing problem is entirely out-of-date, and the play might be misunderstood, by audiences fed on Hearst, to be an attack on the Soviet Union's moral standards. Certainly the New Theatre League is to be criticized for not having a program note or announcement explaining the nature of the play, and the Hinsdale Little Theatre is to be commended for an understanding and sympathetic production.

GOD'S IN HIS HEAVEN, the tragic story of America's wild boys, presented by the Scandinavian Blue Blouses startled the audience with its maturity of production for a group that has been in existence less than a year. The characters were created with a depth of reality and accuracy of performance which overshadowed occasional stiffness or lack of smoothness. The playwright's work with its many weaknesses and defects, ending, was greatly improved by expert direction and the creative response of a theatre that has an important future in Chicago.

The Puppet Players, in spite of a weak script, provided a delightful interlude, notable for its expertly created puppet dolls and the synchronization of movement with voice and music. The humor and punch of their work leads us to expect great developments in this important form of propaganda.

CRACK THE WHIP, presented by the Little Theatre Guild of the Y. M. C. A. of Columbus, Ohio, was this group's first appearance on a New Theatre League stage. The group deserves special mention for the only original play (except for the revue sketches) in the entire

two evenings' program for some fine bits of individual acting, and a great deal of vitality in performance. The play, rising from an important and authentic situation, that of discrimination against Negro white collar workers, nevertheless presented a somewhat confused picture, by considering race conflict instead of class conflict as the basis for such Jim Crowism, and by suggesting that the Negro white collar worker could solve his problems by transferring from a bad white boss to a good one.

THE other original contribution to the Performances was the anti-revue presented by the Chicago Repertory Group. The skill and expertness which this group is developing in acting technique, together with the pointed satire, and clever music, created some of the finest moments of the entire program. A single tap dance, snowing the progress of an eager young boy to a lifeless corpse through the war machine, was particularly memorable. Some fine bits of dramatic journalism were achieved in sketches built upon recent events, such as the Goodman Theatre's censorship of social drama. The main weakness, showed by some of these sketches, was of assuming that the audience was familiar with the issues discussed, would laugh at the right places, and so on. With the New Theatre League audience, this assumption was correct, and they enjoyed the revue tremen-

dously, but for reaching out to new and undeveloped working-class groups the material will need considerable re-shaping.

The Detroit New Dance Group climaxed the entire program, and brought to its work complex movement, clear political conception, and emotional power, which fascinated a number of the senses at one time. Any impression of the limited appeal of dancing as a mass cultural weapon because of its seeming vagueness, was completely blasted by the amazing clarity of their work, which was helped instead of hindered by artistic complexity.

In general the Midwest Conference Performances of the New Theatre League were weakest for the lack of joint participation of Negro and white actors in the various casts, and for a certain dependence on the understanding of a limited and already sympathetic audience. The program was notable for the participation of several new groups who were entirely outside the social theatre movement before. The New Theatre League welcomed these groups, with an effective cross section of its work to the cultural front against war and fascism.

Office Workers Union Starts Theatre Group

A new development in the labor theatre movement is planned by the Office Workers Union of 504 Sixth Avenue in the form of a group to be known as the Office Workers Union Players. This group will be composed of members of the former evening troupe of the Theatre of Action, many of whom have had considerable professional and semi-professional experience. The group have joined the Office Workers Union as a unit. It is the intention of the players to draw in talent from the general membership. The members will be encouraged to supply the union players with a repertoire of plays dealing with the lives and problems of American white-collar workers.

Fascist Germany is striving to utilize the war in Africa for the purpose of preparing an attack upon Lithuania. German fascism is acting as the spearhead of international counter-revolution. Germany, Poland and Hungary are fixing up an aggressive bloc in Eastern Europe.

Questions and Answers

Sanctions and War

Question: Will the application of sanctions lead to war, as many liberals and socialists say? B. C.

Answer: A bloody war has already been started by Mussolini in his bandit attack against the people of Ethiopia. The question today is how to stop the robber war, how to defeat Mussolini and preserve the independence of the Ethiopian people. His imperialist aggression can be checked by the effective application of collective sanctions implemented by the independent actions of the workers of the world—boycotts, refusal to load Italian cargoes, etc. Italy is almost completely dependent upon the outside world for raw materials and foodstuffs. Economic pressure would strangle the fascist regime and defeat its invasion.

Those people who attack the application of sanctions are unwittingly allying themselves with Mussolini. It is Italian fascism that raised the slogan that sanctions means war. Mussolini is trying to blackmail the rest of the world by raising the threat of war. But he would never dare to attack the entire League of Nations acting in concert, any more than he could stand up against effective sanctions supplemented by working class pressure in every concrete form: demonstrations, boycotts and refusal to transport Italian goods, as was done by the San Francisco longshoremen.

The danger of another world war does not lie in sanctions or mass actions by workers and peace groups against Italian fascism. It is if Mussolini is not checked that the danger of another world war will become extremely acute. German and Japanese fascism will take his victory as a signal to go ahead with their attacks against the Soviet Union, to start another slaughter for a new revision of the world. A victory for Mussolini would be a defeat for the entire working class of the world and a setback to peace.

The way to fight against a second war is to fight against the robber war launched by Italian fascism. You cannot stop Mussolini with pious wishes. You must defeat him by using the power of world pressure against the weak Italian economy, and thus pave the way for the Italian masses to get rid of the black-shirted dictatorship. To do nothing, or to attack sanctions, is to betray the fight of the Ethiopian people. It is to aid Mussolini, to make a united front with the fascists of England and France who also raise the false cry that sanctions mean war.

Special 100-Page Issue Of 'Soviet Russia Today'

ROMAIN ROLLAND, Martin Anderson-Naxe, Ernst Toller, Maxim Gorky, Heinrich Mann and twenty other world famous writers are among the contributors to the special 100-page November issue of "Soviet Russia Today," which has just been issued in an edition of 100,000 copies.

This special number of the well-known illustrated monthly magazine about the U. S. S. R., covers every phase of activity in the Soviet Union, from labor unions to the problems of Socialist art, and from state planning to family life. Franz Masereel, the noted Belgian artist; William Gropper, Glintenkamp, Ferstet, Kainen, Gilmore and ten other artists have worked to make the issue outstanding in its appearance, with more than twenty pages of illustrations, charts, maps and unusual photographs of Soviet life.

Under the title "A Worker Speaks," the role of the Soviet trade unions in relation to the individual worker and the state, is made clear, and the article "U. S. S. R. in Construction" gives a thoroughgoing account of the marvelous progress of Socialist construction under the two Five-Year Plans. In addition, A. A. Purcell, the well-known British labor leader, contributes an article titled "Russia Leads the World," and both American and British labor leaders who attended the recent A. F. of L. Convention in Atlantic City state their opinions on the significance of the Soviet Union in the world today. The whole problem of Collective Farming and its amazing successes are discussed by S. Heinman, a Soviet authority on the subject.

Leon Dennen, author of "Where the Ghetto Ends," writes about Birobidjan, "the first Jewish republic," and Gaseim Lahuti, a famous Persian poet, tells how the Soviet Union has eliminated oppression of national minorities and opened a new world of life for the oppressed peoples of the East. V. M. Molotov, president of the Council of Peoples Commissars, writes on the growing Soviet democracy; Helena Stassova tells about women in the land of Socialism; Mary Van Kleeck shows how state planning works in the Soviet Union; Anna Louise Strong contrasts two economic systems—Socialism and capitalism—in actual practice; and Ella Winter shows how the Soviet system of life is building a brand new system of social behavior. Kathleen Baines, of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and General Victor A. Yakhontoff, author of "The Chinese Soviets," tell about the Soviet Union in the Far East and the relations with Japan. Joseph Barnes, staff writer for the New York Herald Tribune, and Albert Inkpin, International secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, present two views of American friendship with the U. S. S. R.

In addition to articles by such famous Soviet writers as Ilya Ehrenbourg, Alexis Tolstoy and Michael Kolstov, there are a number of short stories and sketches.

These are only a few of the features that make the big November issue of "Soviet Russia Today" an outstanding year book of the Soviet Union. Although this issue is three times the size of the regular monthly issue, the price has not been increased.

THE CLOTHING WORKERS

by JACK HARDY

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- 7:00-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WOR-Sports Talk—Stan Lomas
- WJZ-Richard Leibert, Organ
- WABC-Syrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF-Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR-Jeanette Macy, Songs
- WJZ-Stamp Club—Capt. Tim Healy
- WABC-Virginia Verrill, Songs
- 7:30-WEAF-Education in the News—Talk
- WOR-The Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ-Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WABC-Singin Sam
- 7:45-WEAF-Football—Jim Watson, Toner
- WABC-Bonnie Orch. Pick and Pat. Comedians; Bob Paige, Songs
- 8:00-WEAF-Organs Trio
- WOR-Tommy McLaughlin, Commentator

- 8:00-WEAF-Hammerstein's Music Hall; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Lacy Dan, Songs; Dorothy Stone, WJZ-Mystery Sketch
- WOR-Rhythmic Trio
- WJZ-Molly McGee and Molly—Sketch
- WABC-Lombardo Orch. 8:15-WOR-Gabriel Heister
- WJZ-Warrior Orch. Odette Myrl, Songs; Pickett Sisters, Songs; Milton Wilson, Toner
- WABC-Bonnie Orch. Pick and Pat. Comedians; Bob Paige, Songs
- 8:30-WEAF-Plaza
- WOR-Tommy McLaughlin, Commentator

- 8 Cummings
- WJZ-Concert Band, Frank Simon, Conductor; Bennett Chapple, Narrator
- WABC-March of Time—Drama
- 10:15-WABC-Manhattan Choir
- 11:00-WEAF-Kate Orch. WOR-News, Dark Town Meeting
- WJZ-News; Dorothy Lamour, Songs
- WABC-Denny Orchestra
- 11:15-WOR-Keller Orch.
- WJZ-Negro Male Quartet
- 11:30-WEAF-News; Madriguers Orchestra
- WJZ-Ray; Noble Orch.
- WABC-Freeman Orch.
- 11:55-WEAF-Jesse Crawford
- WOR—Jazz Music (To J. A. M.)
- 12:00-WEAF-Bertie Orch.
- WJZ-Shander, Violin; Romanelli Orch.
- WABC-Simon Orchestra
- 12:30-WEAF-Bertie Orch.
- WJZ-Lyons Orchestra
- WABC-Music from Hawaii

Only a Farmer-Labor Party Can Stem Growing Reaction

NOT HOOVER OR ROOSEVELT BUT A GENUINE ANTI-CAPITALIST PARTY IS THE CHOICE BEFORE THE AMERICAN MASSES IN 1936, SAYS GORMAN

GOVERNOR PHILIP LA FOLLETTE says a third party is coming, but not next year.

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, says that a third party—not a third capitalist party, but a Labor Party—is not only coming, but the time is ripe for its formation.

In an interview in New York Saturday La Follette declared that "if the country is offered a choice between Roosevelt and Hoover, Roosevelt will win, hands down."

Speaking at a conference of the Women's Trade Union League, Gorman said: "If a referendum were taken, the working people of the United States would vote for a Labor Party."

In other words, why should the choice be between Roosevelt and Hoover? Why not a choice between the two parties of capital and an anti-capitalist party of

labor, the farmers and all oppressed sections of the population?

But the choice is even more urgent than that. It is a choice between a New Deal which constantly surrenders to the most reactionary Wall Street groups that are trying to strangle with the noose of fascism all democratic liberties, and a real new deal—an anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party.

Francis Gorman has one thing in common with Governor La Follette: both have supported the New Deal. But the difference is that Gorman seems to have realized his mistake.

"The failures of the New Deal," he told Saturday's conference, "mean that unless something is done about it, trade unionism will be wiped out."

And in an interview with Carl Reeve, of the Daily Worker, he said:

"The two major political parties are bound up financially and morally to the very interests most bitterly opposing us, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Liberty League. OUR ONLY COURSE IS THE IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRONG AND COURAGEOUS LABOR PARTY."

Our only course. . . Not Roosevelt or a Republican in 1936. Either one spells defeat for the masses of the people. Either one means that the Hearsts, the Liberty Leaguers, the Chamber of Commerce will continue to press the government along the path of fascism—and the government will continue to yield inch by precious inch. Either one means the threat that "trade unionism will be wiped out," democratic rights destroyed, living standards undermined.

Is a national Farmer-Labor Party possible by 1936? Of course!

One year ago there was nothing. Today there are Labor Parties in existence or under way in city after city from coast to coast. All that is needed is courageous immediate action on the part of all anti-fascist forces, and especially of the trade unions, to strengthen and weld together this movement along the lines indicated in Gorman's Labor Party resolution at the A. F. of L. convention.

If this is done—and it can be done—1936 will mark the dawn of a new day for the American people, a new declaration of independence from the tyranny that threatens us, the beginning of an American people's movement to defeat and wrest control from the Wall Street money-masters that are trying to drive this country along the path of Germany, Italy and Austria.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935

Workers Must Act

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL'S reply to the League of Nations does not alter in any concrete respect the position already taken by the Roosevelt government's "neutrality" proclamation.

Hull's reply gives lip-service to peace and "sympathy" to the efforts of the League of Nations but it does nothing to stop up the leaks in the neutrality legislation, especially the economic leak.

What the overwhelming majority of the American people now want to see is a complete embargo upon all shipments of all goods to fascist Italy.

The American working class must carry out that program with the Roosevelt regime, without the Roosevelt regime or against the Roosevelt regime. The important thing is to see that not a shipment, not a train loaded with goods for Italy is permitted through to the fascist war-lords.

Secretary Hull professes that the Roosevelt government "views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize or shorten war."

The American people do not give a hoot about sympathy. They want action. And the action they want is to clamp down a complete effective embargo on all goods to the Italian fascists.

The Miners' Problems

JOHN L. LEWIS, president of the United Mine Workers, spoke bluntly and to the point concerning the five big coal corporations which have hurled a defiance at the Guffey Coal Act.

This move is part of a union-smashing drive, Lewis told Marguerite Young of the Daily Worker. The five companies are controlled by the financial overlords of Wall Street. The Mellon and Rockefeller interests are prominent in them and their move against the Guffey Act was launched following a conference with John W. Davis, chief counsel of the House of Morgan and one of the leaders of the American Liberty League.

It is clear that this is the same crew which, through the Liberty League and the Chamber of Commerce, are attacking the New Deal, which they formerly supported, in an effort to force through anti-labor, anti-democratic legislation and establish the methods of Hitler and Mussolini in this country.

The Communist Party opposed the Guffey Bill before it was passed, as well as the Wagner Bill, because such legislation can be used to strengthen company unions and break strikes, as was the case with Section 7-A.

But with the Guffey Bill a law, the Communist Party favors utilizing every loophole to defend the interests of the coal miners. And it is definitely opposed to any move, such as that of the five big coal corporations, which, under cover of an attack on the Guffey Bill, actually seeks a free hand to smash the United Mine Workers, drive down living standards and push forward the whole pro-fascist policy of Wall Street groups that are behind it.

We support John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers in their fight against this ultra-reactionary Morgan-Mellon-Rockefeller juggernaut.

We call upon all coal miners and the

entire labor movement to do everything in their power to defeat the aims of these Wall Street open-shoppers.

If this is to be done and if the Guffey Act is to be prevented from being converted into a union-busting instrument, the power and resources of the whole labor movement must be thrown into the achievement of three major objectives:

1. The organization of all the captive mines in order to clean company unionism out of these strongholds of the steel companies.
2. The launching of an immediate drive to organize the unorganized in the mass production industries, especially the steel workers, as advocated by Lewis, Howard and the left-wing at the A. F. of L. convention.
3. The building of a broad, fighting Labor Party, in line with the resolution of Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers, as a powerful weapon in furthering the organization of the unorganized, in building the American Federation of Labor in every industry, and, above all, in putting a crimp in the plans of the Liberty Leaguers, the Chamber of Commerce and Hearst to strangle the unions and Hitlerize America.

A Test of the Wagner Law

THE Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, ten of whose members were fired by the Greyhound Co. for union activities, are seeking reinstatement of these employees through the National Labor Relations Board.

This is the first major test of the effectiveness of the Wagner Law in protecting the right of the workers to organize.

The Greyhound Bus Company, the hearings now going on in Pittsburgh brought out, has forced a vicious company union upon the workers, has sent spies against members of the A. F. of L. union, and has employed special police against union men.

The outcome of this case will tell whether or not the workers will get anything out of the Wagner Law. Certainly, one thing is already clear—that the unfair labor practices which the Wagner Act is supposed to have eliminated, are being continued by the employers. So far, the Wagner Law has had no effect in preventing the attack of big business on the rights of the workers.

The company charges that the Wagner Act is unconstitutional, and will take the case to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, not only the Greyhound, but all the big companies, continue to discriminate against the union members, and to enforce company unions on employees.

The chief safeguard of the workers against discrimination is the strengthening of the unions, and the bringing into play of the mass power of the workers.

Paterson Strikes

ON Wednesday, at midnight, the plain goods group of the silk workers in Paterson walk out of the shops—on strike.

Their fight is against the growing sweatshop menace in the industry. Their demands are for a uniform wage scale, at the 1933 level.

With commodity prices rising, the silk workers find their "income" cut to the bone. Despite the Roosevelt ballyhoo about Prosperity's return, the silk workers are perhaps in the worst condition in the history of the industry.

The Paterson strike should be the signal for a drive for organization in the other silk centers. In Allentown, the six-loom system has been introduced in the two largest shops. For operating these six looms (a vicious speed-up device) the workers receive from \$8 to \$20 per week.

In Paterson itself, conditions are so chaotic that wage scales are almost impossible to compute. They vary from shop to shop and from time to time.

Silk Workers! The Paterson walk-out should be only a beginning. There is only one way out of the bog of the wretched conditions which confront you—a real move for national organization.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Drive for Labor Candidates Sugar Campaign an Example Detroit Unions Alert

WE HAVE reached the halfway mark in the campaign for labor candidates for the City Council and it is time to review what additional forces can be added to broaden and strengthen this movement particularly in the trade unions where we are weakest.

A year ago in the unions the sentiment for independent political action was slowly but surely being generated from the ranks of organized labor. To be stifled temporarily by Martel and Co. with the argument that organized labor is not ready to enter the political field as the workers are not ready for it, giving as proof that labor had run candidates before but failed to elect them.

Like a bolt from the sky came the 63,000 votes for Maurice Sugar in the election for Recorder of City this spring, reopening, for heated discussion the fact that a real representative of labor, fighting for Labor Legislation, can receive the approval of the membership at the voting booth and elsewhere, particularly in the union halls and day-rooms.

The gathering storm broke loose at the Federation meeting in the latter part of August when the attitude of the Federation, as regards political action, came up for discussion.

Only through deliberate discussion and a close vote was the endorsement for independent political action defeated.

SINCE this mass of workers is moving towards repudiation of the official political policy of the A. F. of L. of "support your friends and punish your enemies" it is of the greatest importance that every effort be made to involve them in the move for a Labor Party.

For example, in one A. F. of L. union, the following method of work was carried out by the only comrade in that union. For weeks he came to the meetings at least half an hour early and discussed the endorsement of the United Labor Conference and its platform with those members who came early. After the meeting he also spent time with the members in the beer-garden frequented by union members, carrying at all times literature of the campaign. In this way, he secured the support of a group of members in his union.

On the floor of his union this comrade consistently showed where the so-called friends of labor who had been endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor failed to support every piece of worth while labor legislation while they often supported anti-labor legislation and anti-labor acts.

What was the result? When the question of the Labor Party came up in this union, this comrade was able to swing his union, with the support of the small group of workers around him. Later when the stand of this union was attacked by Martel and Co., the question came up for reconsideration in his local, where their previous stand was reaffirmed.

FRATERNALIZATION, activity in the Campaign, acquaintance through distribution of literature, explaining the program of the Labor Ticket, all of these things are in the order of the day for those desirous of really making the Labor Party a real living, moving issue in the trade unions.

In this way the necessary spur to those wavering elements in the Federation will be given and the endorsement by the Federation for a Labor Party become a reality.

By W. A., Dist. 7, From Michigan Organizer

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

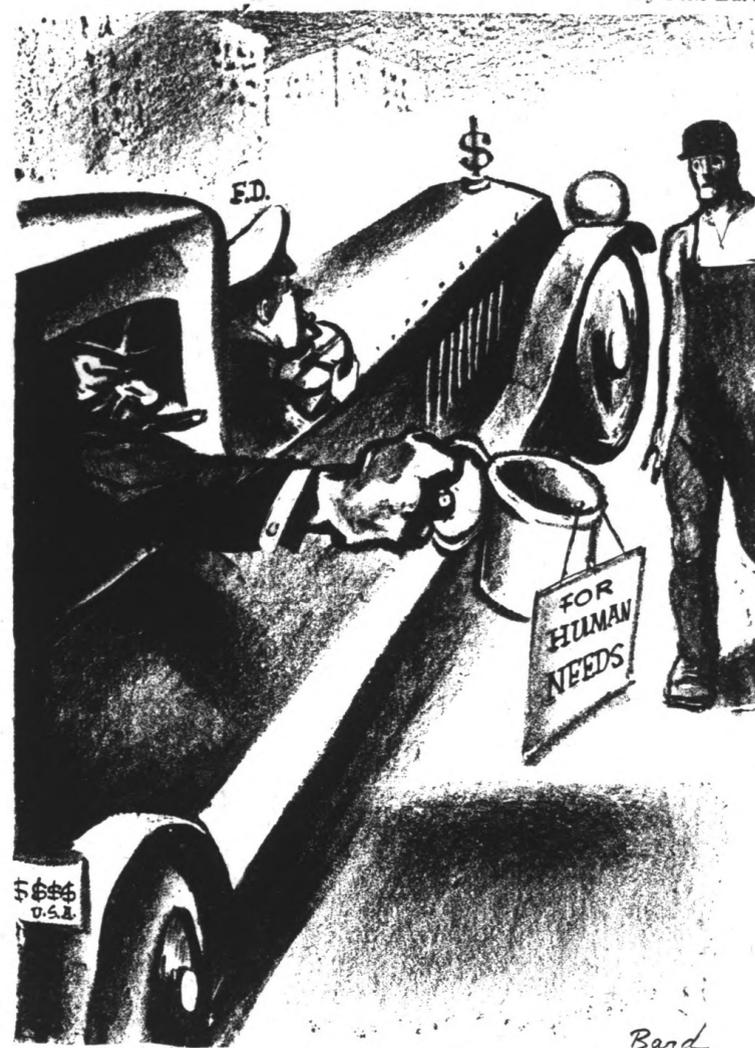
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Fascist Germany is striving to utilize the war in Africa for the purpose of preparing an attack upon Lithuania. German fascism is acting as the spearhead of international counter-revolution. Germany, Poland and Hungary are fixing up an aggressive bloc in Eastern Europe.

THE BEGGAR

by Phil Bard



World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Anglo-Italian Deals "Discontent, Rebellion" The Day of Reckoning

WHAT concerns the British most in their incessant, secret negotiations with Mussolini for a "solution" of the Ethiopian question are vastly important details but not fundamentals. Fundamental, for example, is the understanding that Ethiopia should be sacrificed. Who is to get the greatest share—especially of Tigre and the Lake Tana area appears now to be the greatest bone of contention.

But while Mussolini has to appease ever-increasing voices of discontent, British imperialism faces a general election, as well as a situation created within the League of Nations making a secret understanding difficult to consummate.

This allows Mussolini to try to continue his military advance in Ethiopia as a basis for greater bargaining demands, though every step "forward" increases Mussolini's difficulties and gives British imperialism the advantage in negotiations because of the growing instability of conditions in Italy.

THE League of Nations set-up, also, puts irksome obligations in the way of British imperialism, especially in the Conservative Party's efforts to win an overwhelming electoral victory. Hence the British "attack" on Fascism and dictators, with such strong emphasis on Hitler.

The British Privy Council confirms the enforcement of sanctions for the date set by the League of Nations, though the real desire of the British rulers is to postpone and hold off sanctions to give Mussolini more time for discussion of terms.

Mussolini's response to sanctions on the 13th anniversary of Italian Fascist rule was the weakest he has uttered, compared to his former belligerent howlings.

FOR Mussolini's position grows weaker and more desperate daily. The bitterest inner conflicts of the Italian ruling factions have gone far beyond the rumor stage and already form the basis for an article in the November number of Current History. This article, entitled, "Italy Doubts Mussolini," written by M. E. Ravage, American author who recently spent some time in Italy, confirms what the Daily Worker has been publishing about repeated mutinies in the Italian army. In fact, Mr. Ravage tells of the existence of a dossier of these mutinies that the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda (very friendly to Mussolini) has issued for the guidance of the Fascist press in Germany with instructions: "Nothing is to be printed about the mutinies in the Italian army."

Don't be fooled by the "hug" fascist demonstrations and stories about the depth of the chauvinism which the Italian press tries to instill over the Ethiopian war, advises Mr. Ravage, for "the appearances are deceptive. Never since fascism came to power has communism in Italy been so general as so outspoken among all classes—workers, peasants, industrialists, landowners, investors, merchants—as it has been in the past twelve or fifteen months. Since the Ethiopian war preparations cast their shadow across the land the spirit of discontent and downright rebellion has even found its way into the army."

THE author goes on to support his conclusions with an array of facts. Summing up, Mr. Ravage writes: "Should his (Mussolini's) adventure drag out too long or end in failure he will have to reckon not with the British or the Ethiopians but with the Italian people themselves, the people who so far have been forced to believe that he could do no wrong."

Therefore, Mussolini's appeal for the delay of sanctions actually is a cry for help, couched in threatening words exclusively for the consumption of the Italian Fascists. Before the British privy council acted majority opinion in British ruling circles was for postponement of sanctions. Publication of sanctions enforcement in the official London Gazette is designed to hasten Mussolini's actions, not necessarily ultimately to enforce sanctions.

Forcing the effective application of collective sanctions, together with the independent carrying out of sanctions by labor through strikes, demonstrations, etc., will greatly hasten the day when Mussolini must make his final reckoning with the Italian people.

Letters From Our Readers

Want American History From Marxist Viewpoint

Mr. Vernon N. Y. Congratulates to Mike Gold and the Daily Worker on his voluminous about the American revolutionary tradition. Let's have some more. This sector of political education has been neglected too long. It's about time for some pamphlets on the subject.

N. B. New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: It certainly makes one feel good to see Mike Gold write on the importance of American history. Workers should be made American-history conscious. There must be more study and understanding of our past so that we may better understand the present. The "Daily" should run a series on American history a few days a week.

H. G. Venice, Calif.

Comrade Editor: The Manifesto of our Eighth Convention stated that we were the inheritors and extenders of the revolutionary traditions of our country. We must prove this to the masses.

My suggestion is that a serial, with Bimba's "History of the Working Class" incorporated, be run, this series of articles to include an approach to the historical-economic causes of the various happenings, where the class struggle was prominent, connecting finally our Party in its proper sphere.

The history of our Constitution would be very illuminating. The Supreme Court—its usurped powers

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.

—how what little rights that were given to the common man were worthless because governments only operate for the owning class and not the dispossessed. In other words, show why we must move toward a Soviet America.

J. O. Amsterdam, N. Y.

On Radio Sermons—Christian Ethics and Socialism

Comrade Editor: I listen eagerly to sermons over the radio. On the whole, the capitalist class seems to be well pleased with these sermons, for they provide without charge a national network.

I cannot understand how S. Parks Cedman and his ilk can place Fascism and Communism in the same category. These ministers never mention the thrilling achievements of socialist construction which are made possible only by the stern subjection of saboteurs through the dictatorship of the proletariat. They see no difference between Fascist murders and Communist executions. To them there is no difference between the murderer's dagger and the surgeon's scalpel.

The time has come for Christians to sit up straight in their pews. A tiny trace of sportsmanship will enable any Christian to see that the Communist movement is establishing a socio-economic system upon one-sixth of the earth's surface, which will abolish poverty, disease and war. Shall we doze unprotestingly in the pews while certain ministers, who have apparently sold body and soul to Capital, attempt to use God as a bulwark for capitalism? Stocks, bonds and mortgages, rent, interest and profit, have no place in a Christian system of ethics. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you" is the law to which social institutions must conform—it demands the collective ownership of land and factories as in Soviet Russia. Christians Unite! Fight against war and fascism! Defend the Soviet Union!

METHODIST EPISCOPAL LAYMAN, K. G.

Bridgewater Can Use Your Spare Literature

Comrade Editor: I am a new comrade from the Socialist ranks, with a family of five to support on cooie wages of six to nine dollars.

The opportunity is great in this rural district for education in our struggle. All I have to work with is our paper, the Daily Worker, and a column in a local newspaper which I often use in our fight for the workers.

I appeal to all comrades through the "Daily" to cooperate as far as possible by sending me any literature they can spare so I can distribute it where it will do most good.

Arthur E. Burr, 88a Pond Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

Dimitroff Report on United Front

"The first thing that must be done, the thing with which to commence, is to form a united front, to establish unity of action of the workers in every factory, in every district, in every region, in every country, all over the world. Unity of action of the proletariat on a national, international scale is the mighty weapon which renders the working class capable not only of successful defense but also of successful counter-offensive against fascism, against the class enemy."

(Dimitroff's report to the 7th World Congress.)