

TERRORS BY 'FRIENDS OF LABOR' HEADS FOUGHT IN CHICAGO

BRUTALITY SCORED OF COOK COUNTY'S STATE'S ATTORNEY

Six Months of Continuous Attacks on All Unions Is Record of Tom Courtney, Elected in 1932 as a "Roosevelt Democrat"

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Six months of continuous brutality against labor, breaking up of picket lines, raiding of union offices and beatings of union leaders is the record of States Attorney Tom Courtney, Roosevelt Democrat elected as a "friend of labor" in 1932, the Chicago Civil Liberties Union charged yesterday. Courtney is Cook County's State Attorney for Cook County, of which Chicago is the major part.

Courtney's attacks on the labor movement have not only been aimed at the Communist Party and the militant trade unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League but have included many unions of the American Federation of Labor. The local Chicago Federation and the Illinois Federation are both cooperating with the Civil Liberties Committee here to expose and combat the attacks of Courtney's office upon labor.

Silk Workers Out In Allentown, Pa.

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders throughout the area continually talk peaceful picketing and keep the leadership in the hands of a picket committee of officials, the workers are demanding rank and file control and militant action to close down every mill.

The Communist Party yesterday issued a leaflet warning the workers against arbitration and demanding broad democratic elected committees as against the policy of the U. T. W. leaders. The workers eagerly accepted the leaflet, and when a U.T.W. official attacked the comrade distributing them the workers came to his defense.

A mass meeting is being called by the U. T. W. Friday at Center Square, with John Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor as main speaker. The Communist Party is issuing a leaflet calling upon all silk workers to attend the meeting to prevent any maneuvers to place the strike in the hands of the Roosevelt mediation board, and to demand the election of a broad rank and file strike committee, against individual settlements and for the strengthening of the strike until all the demands of the national convention are met.

A mass meeting is being called by the Communist Party on Tuesday to explain in detail the Communist proposals to win this strike.

Converters Join in Shamokin

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 5.—The strike in the Eagle Silk Mill here is 100 per cent solid, with 800 converting workers striking together with the weavers and throwers. The Eagle company is one of the biggest plants in the country, employing more than 3,000 workers.

At the strike meeting in Red Men's Hall today, all hands were raised in enthusiastic response to a motion for mass picketing of the mills of the Susquehanna Silk Company in Sunbury, Pa., 17 miles away. Preliminary reports indicate that the strike is taking hold in Sunbury. Shamokin strikers are optimistic over possibility of organizing Sunbury workers today and pulling them out on strike. Twenty-five cheering carloads of strikers traveled to Sunbury for picketing.

Many workers of U. T. W. local 1739 feel that Walter Fortune, president of the local, is more sympathetic to the company than to the strikers. Fortune complained that the Eagle Company is being "crucified" and will lose money because of the strike, but brushed over the unbearable conditions of the workers in the mills, trying to make them feel good by telling them that their wages are "no worse than over the rest of the country." Workers are forced to operate four double looms at an average of \$13 for a 40-hour week.

Fortune called the strike of converting workers a "misunderstanding" and said that unless the Patterson, N. J. Converting Works came out within 24 hours, he would go to Washington to try to convince U.T.W. officials that the strike of Eagle Converting Department was a "mistake."

At the meeting today, John Dean, Communist Party organizer, was ordered out of the hall when he rose to inform the strikers of 100 per cent support from the Daily Worker and the Unemployment Council of Shamokin, which will help the strikers fight for relief.

The strikers did not have a chance to say anything but many seized copies of the Daily Worker and read it. The greatest danger in the present strike for the workers in local 1739 is the absence of a democratically elected, broad rank and file strike committee. The present strike committee was appointed by Fortune.

Easton N.T.W.U. Acts to Strengthen Strike
(Special to the Daily Worker)
EASTON, Pa., Sept. 6.—The Executive Board of District Six, Easton Pa., National Textile Workers Union, met yesterday and adopted motions to go on record as in full sympathy and in support of the general strike in the textile industry, to elect a strategy committee of six to meet with the strategy committee of the A. F. of L. to make joint decisions, and to call membership meetings at which reports of the actions of the Strategy Committee will be made and where organization and preparation for strike will be made.

Local demands to apply to the Easton Mills will be drawn up and submitted.

Unless Every Section and Unit in the Party Throws Its Forces Vigorously into the Circulation Drive, the Daily Worker Remains Unknown to Thousands of Workers.

Mills Shut Quickly In New England

By CARL REEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

out voluntarily and that 90 per cent were "intimidated." But every worker in New England knows that the general 1934 strike in New England is now all-tight because they themselves carried on huge mass picket lines.

In Fall River last night tear gas was again thrown at a crowd of thousands of pickets in front of the Sagamore Mill. But the workers closed the mill and every other Fall River mill. Auto squads of pickets were mopping up the few smaller mills today which remained at work, the strikers sending pickets from the plants already struck.

In Lowell the strikers formed a united front of the U. T. W. and members of the independent union, the Textile Workers' Protective Union, the urge of the workers for unity inducing the officials to hold joint meetings. The workers merged on the picket lines, members of both unions picketing together.

But the officials of the Protective Union furthered the "red scare" by attacking Communists, J. O'Sullivan, attorney for the union, declaring that the union's charter forbids harboring Communists in its ranks. This union claims 4,000 members.

In Lawrence, I toured the giant American Woolen Mills, huge brick fortresses. Workers told me today that far less than half of the woolen workers are now at work. Only about 5,000 out of approximately 20,000 woolen workers are at work in Lawrence. The spinning and other rooms are working with skeleton forces.

Unless the company changes suddenly its announced schedules the mills are to begin a two weeks' shutdown tomorrow night. This affected the strike here, the workers feeling that since the shutdown begins tomorrow they would not come out for the few working days. However, the organized and concerted drive would strike Lawrence especially, since all other woolen mills are out now.

Speeches of such U. T. W. leaders as Batty, Sylvia, etc., are convincing evidence that these officials were expecting the Roosevelt move for "investigation" and have been laying the basis for a back-to-work move via this route. They concentrate on praise and glorification of Roosevelt in speeches, attempting to create the feeling that Roosevelt opposes bad manufacturers. They continue with the "red scare" in order to be able to break down the organized demand for a strike until victory is won.

Many workers I talked to feel that the main demand of the strike should be a demand for increased wages, especially increased wages for unskilled. They favor raising of the minimum wage of all textile workers before the strike is settled.

They point out that the U. T. W. officials now leading the strike accepted the low minimum wage now in the code, and actually helped to write the code as members of the N. R. A. boards. They point out that these U. T. W. leaders have failed to put forward the demand for increased wage minimum. This is a basic demand, and starvation wages is what really brought them on strike, coupled, of course, with the killing stretch-out.

In Burlington, Vt., Mayor James Burke issued an order prohibiting all outdoor meetings. The "benevolent" employers who now after everyone is obviously on strike declare they close the mills down to "protect loyal employees" only yesterday asked Governor Ely to call out the National Guard in Massachusetts. This request was contained in a telegram to Ely from Frank Carpenter, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who asked for "protection" against "crowds of hoodlums," as he termed the strikers. He said, "If the help were given assurance that they would not be physically injured or molested it is our opinion that the mills could easily continue to run."

Since under Massachusetts law only Ely can call out the National Guard, this telegram was considered as a request for troops. But it was not granted, the employers now turning to Roosevelt to end the strike.

The walkout of thousands in Rhode Island makes the strike effective in this center, where two days ago it was a weak point. The New England press is playing up Governor Winant, one of Roosevelt's board, as a "friend of labor" in order to make it easier for him to send the strikers back before winning their demands.

A picket line of more than 5,000 shut down the Shawmut Mill at Lowell yesterday.

1,200 Out in Boston
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—About 1,200 textile workers came out on strike here yesterday with about 400 still at work. These remaining few hundred will be out soon. The United Textile Workers, which has a small nucleus of about 60 members, at a mass meeting held on Labor Day with about 150 to 200 present voted to strike Tuesday morning. However, no attempt was made Tuesday morning to form a picket line when about 100 stayed out.

Only when National Textile Workers Union followers got in among these textile workers was a picket line successfully established by members of both unions on Tuesday at noon. The followers of the National Textile Workers Union have been in the forefront of struggle and have actually been the driving force in making the picket line a success. Tuesday noon about 700 responded to the strike call as a result of this joint activity of followers of both unions. The ranks of the strikers were swelled to 1,200 by Wednesday. By today every textile worker is expected to be on strike, with militant picket lines being formed.

This new Roosevelt board consists of: John W. Winant, chairman, millionaire Governor of New Hampshire, one of the textile states. Many of today's capitalist press stories label him a "liberal Republican." Winant, in "Who's Who in America," lists himself as "engaged

Arbitration and Bullets

AN EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ouset, rejecting all the tricky, dangerous and sell-out arbitration maneuvers.

Arbitration is just the other face of the terror which is raging against the textile strikers, splattering blood in front of scores of textile mills. Arbitration means death for the strikers' just demands, just as the bullets of Roosevelt's supporters deal out death to militant strike pickets for the crime of fighting for bread, a chance to live, and better living conditions.

The heroic strike of the textile workers is an inspiration to the whole American working class. Textile strikers! Keep your ranks firm! Pull out every mill. Shut down the whole textile industry. Reject arbitration. Keep up the mass picketing and the flying squadrons. Push on until complete victory for your demands are won!

Textile workers. Seventeen of your brothers have died to help you win this strike, and hundreds of thousands are battling on bravely to win the demands for which you came out on strike.

Arbitration strike-breaking schemes must be defeated. They can be defeated by rank and file action.

Take the strike into your own hands by electing rank and file strike committees in every local. Every step should be taken now to organize regional strike conferences in every textile area, in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in the South. Workers representing every mill in the region should be sent to these conferences. The regional conferences, fighting against arbitration, mobilizing a real 100 per cent walkout and mass picketing, should elect delegates who really represent the workers.

These delegates from the regional conferences should hold a national meeting, and act as the only genuinely elected representatives of the hundreds of thousands of strikers, with authority to act for them, to meet and negotiate with the bosses in order to insure the strike will lead to a victory for the workers.

This is the most effective way of blocking arbitration strike-breaking maneuvers. Do not let Gorman & Co. through his General Council, which is prepared to arbitrate in 24 hours, decide the outcome of your strike or under what conditions you go back to work. That should be put up to the strikers themselves, and decided by them.

It is the workers who came out of the mills, who are facing the bayonets and machine guns of the bosses, who are losing their lives in the struggle. It is the rank and file of the workers who should have the say on how this strike should be run and under what conditions it shall be negotiated and settled!

Attempt Is Begun To 'Sell' Board Idea

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

of L.) special strike committee chairman today made it clear that his warm welcome yesterday to the Roosevelt banker-lawyer Mediation Board and his subsequent no-strike, compulsory arbitration board "adjustment" proposals are but the prelude to a U.T.W. program "best calculated to aid the President in his heroic efforts to bring about real recovery."

Despite his mediation overtures, however, Gorman declared that strike telegrams from workers all over the country "still pour in; every telegram is 100 per cent strike."

At 9 a. m. today Gorman announced that "450,000 workers are out. We'll hit the 85 per cent mark (510,000) before the end of the week. Some strike orders will be issued tomorrow when the upholstery and drapery workers will be called out."

Gorman's figures cannot be taken as official since new totals are admitted each hour. It is a conceded fact, however, that the number out on strike is being multiplied with each new report.

"Reports continue to pour in reporting more mills closed. We are closing the industry. Every hour sees new mills closed. Even the sections that we knew would lag behind are joining the strike. Today the strike tide is flooding up across North Carolina. New England is racing ahead."

"We entered this strike as a last desperate resort to bring about the correction of evils that could be tolerated no longer. We undertook to apply the cure ourselves, after a year of delay and bickering through boards," Gorman declared today in a formal release.

On arbitration, he said: "We do not know whether the union will be asked to submit the textile strike issues to arbitration, but if an arbitration proposal is made we shall agree to it only after we have closed all mills in all divisions of the industry."

Bouquets for Roosevelt
"Roosevelt," he said, "has acted out of a spirit of helpfulness and because of his genuine concern for the welfare of the workers. We know that... Despite the officially admitted reduced standard of living suffered by all workers under the Roosevelt program. It is obvious that the Gorman strike leadership is baffled by the totally unexpected, mountainous wave of strike militancy of the workers. Only this desperate determination on the part of the workers to fight on the picket lines has prevented the U.T.W. leadership from stopping the strike forthwith on receipt of the Roosevelt proposal. Indications point to the attempt to keep the workers under U.T.W. control within grazing radius of the U.T.W., as it were."

Acting on the recommendation of Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Roosevelt last night appointed a textile "inquiry" mediation board of five to "inquire into the general character and extent of the complaints of the workers in the cotton, wool, rayon, silk and allied industries." "To inquire into the problems confronting the employers" and "upon the request of the parties to a labor dispute, act as a board of voluntary arbitration or select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration." Each board member will be paid \$25 a day.

Roosevelt ordered the new board to report to him, "through the Secretary of Labor," and "not later than Oct. 1, 1934."

This new Roosevelt board consists of: John W. Winant, chairman, millionaire Governor of New Hampshire, one of the textile states. Many of today's capitalist press stories label him a "liberal Republican." Winant, in "Who's Who in America," lists himself as "engaged

Judge Denies Release to 24 In McKeesport

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 6.—Release of the twenty-four McKeesport prisoners, held on charges of "striking to riot" in connection with the International Youth Day demonstration last Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus was denied yesterday by Judge Ambrose B. Reid, in Common Pleas Court.

The hearing was marked by Reid's vicious attacks on Communists, other workers and lawyers who defend working class prisoners.

The writ was filed by Attorneys Arthur Rack and Sylvia Schlessinger, charging that the prisoners were imprisoned unlawfully, many of them arrested miles from the scene of the International Youth Day demonstration, were held incommunicado and denied counsel, and had been held for trial without proper hearing.

Attorney Rack's statement gave the lie to the case record filed by Police Magistrate Trich, which stated that the prisoners were bound over over at a night court session.

Reid remanded the prisoners to jail but reduced bail in each case from \$2,000 to \$1,000.

Meanwhile the workers of McKeesport, undaunted by Mayor Lysle's fascist attack, will hold a protest meeting tonight in Unemployment Council headquarters. The leaflet issued for the meeting charges Lysle and the City Council with "leading the steel trust and munition makers' program of fascism and war."

A mass delegation will meet at U. C. headquarters tomorrow at 9 a. m. and carry a protest to Lysle's office.

recognition of the U.T.W., the 30-hour week of five days "of not more than six hours per day," the offer, in point five, states:

"All grievances arising in the shop shall be adjusted by the union and the employer. In the first instance, such grievances shall be submitted to the shop committee and the mill foreman or mill superintendent representing the employer, and in the event they cannot adjust such grievances, the matter shall then be submitted to the officials of the union and the employer. In the event the union and the employer cannot agree, the matter shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, consisting of three persons—one member chosen by the employer, one by the union, and one member chosen by the two members previously selected, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties."

U. T. W. point 6 states: "There shall be no strikes or lockouts during the life of this agreement."

Garrison's letter to Roosevelt, declaring that "it is desirable that we be as far removed as possible from direct participation in controversies over some aspects of which we may, at a later date, be asked to sit in judgment," foreshadows the probability that the Winant board will concoct some plan of channeling the workers' protests into the time-consuming deliberations of the National Labor Relations Board—a body which tacitly approved of the employer violence during the Pacific Coast strike.

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24 NOTED NEGROES PROTEST SCHUYLER ATTACK ON HERNDON

Hold the Pittsburgh Courier Equally Guilty of Slanders Against Struggles of the Negro People—Demand Columnist Be Fired

NEW YORK.—Twenty-four outstanding Negro intellectuals and professionals joined Negro and white workers last week in indignant protests to the Pittsburgh Courier and its columnist George Schuyler, against the attacks peering regularly in that paper on the Scottsboro and Herndon defense. They expressed particular resentment against Schuyler's insinuation, in an attempt to have Herndon's bail revoked, that the heroic young Negro leader would probably "skip bail."

"We want to state unequivocally that your unprovoked attacks on the defense of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon lend encouragement to the rulers in the South, who deny the Negro people all their elementary rights," says the protest to Schuyler. "This fact is driven home by the appearance in the Jackson County Sentinel, home paper of the lynchers in Scottsboro, Ala., of your attack on the Scottsboro defense, which appeared in the American Spectator. The Sentinel reprints your article with a note of approval—and this is not an accident."

"Your attacks upon the defense of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys are attacks upon us as members of the Negro group—an oppressed group struggling to free itself from oppression. Your entire intent, as shown by your recent articles, is to betray and crush every spark of militant resistance which has flared up among the Negro people, in their indignation at these outrageous frame-ups."

"We accept your challenge. We intend to spread far and wide the knowledge of your deeds. We believe that the masses should know of your treachery, should realize where you stand."

A similar protest sent to the Pittsburgh Courier holds that paper jointly responsible "with Schuyler for all the disruptive and slanderous attacks which have appeared in his column upon the militant struggles of the Negro workers," and also declares: "We demand the immediate dismissal of George Schuyler from the staff of the Courier. We demand an end to the provocations against the Scottsboro-Herndon defense and other militant struggles. We likewise demand that this protest be published in the columns of your paper."

Those who have signed the protest so far are Channing Tobias, Y. M. C. A. Senior Secretary to Colored Men and Boys; Peyton F. Anderson, M. D.; Harold Jackson, Albert H. Armstrong, J. J. Jones, M. D.; Augusta Savage, Dorothy K. Funn, L. Rebecca Baker, Mrs. Eva Sharp, Ruth B. Price, Owen H. Price, A. Hudson Sealy, M. D.; M. A. Savage, Gwendolyn Bennett, Louise Thompson, Aaron Douglas, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Langston Hughes, Alta Douglas, Evangeline St. Claire, Hugh A. Glover, William C. Chase, William Toney and Eugene Gordon.

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Jobless to Confer With Philadelphia Relief Chiefs Monday

Group Will Demand Union Pay for Work Done on Relief Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The relief administration in this city was yesterday compelled to grant an audience to a delegation from the Unemployment Councils representing the entire city. This conference will take place on Monday at 3 p. m. at the county relief headquarters, 15th and Cherry Sts.

The Unemployment Councils' delegation will raise as the main issue the demand for union wages on relief jobs as against the system that is to be introduced after Sept. 15. This is the budget system, which means that the unemployed will have to work for the relief they will get from now on. The delegation will demand cash relief of not less than \$2 per person, as well as coal, lights, clothing and free rent.

The delegation will also demand food for all textile strikers in this section during the entire period of their strike.

Workers' organizations have been urged to send delegates to the unemployment conference to be held in Garrick Hall on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 10 a. m. Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, will be the main speaker.

Tells of Graft In Bank of U.S. 'Liquidation'

NEW YORK.—Charges of graft, bribery and widespread corruption involving high Tammany leaders, judges, large corporations and wealthy lawyers, in the liquidation of the defunct Bank of United States conducted by the State Banking Department, have been made by Morris A. Greenbaum, accountant for the Bank of United States Depositors' Committee.

Many hundreds of thousands of dollars, Greenbaum charged, were paid from Bank of United States funds to prominent individuals and corporations for all sorts of fake "services."

Some of the deals made by the State Banking Department, as listed by Greenbaum, were:

James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, was paid \$25,000 out of the assets of the defunct institution for "referee fees."

A payment of \$157,000 was made to the firm of Olvany, Eisner and Donnelly, attorneys for New York Investors, Inc., for appraisal of real property. George W. Olvany, former leader of Tammany Hall, is a member of the firm.

A mortgage of \$250,000, held by the bank on a modern, fully-rented apartment house at 166 Second Avenue, was sold for \$100,000.

Loans amounting to \$13,318,655.19 were erased from the books without any publicity.

An enormous liquidation "expense" amounting to \$7,000,000.00 was spent since the bank closed, including "legal services" totaling \$785,822.05.

The Bank of United States Depositors' Committee have issued a statement charging that the Banking Department and State officials are purposely trying to stifle an investigation of the liquidation proceedings.

The committee is going ahead in the fight for its own investigation into the liquidation of the bank.

Harlem Jobless Mass At Home Relief Bureau; Protest Discrimination

NEW YORK.—Three hundred Negro workers and ex-servicemen massed before the Harlem Relief Bureau at 181 W. 135th St. yesterday and elected a committee of 35 to present their demands before the borough supervisor of relief.

The demonstration, called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Harlem Unemployment Council and the Workers Ex-Servicemen League, protested the refusal of relief to William Alfred, a Negro veteran who died of starvation last week after relief was denied him.

The delegation marched to the borough relief offices at 124th St. and Lenox Ave., where a committee placed the workers' grievances and demands before Assistant Borough Supervisor Levine.

The delegates demand the removal of Mr. Wright, Mrs. Mason and Miss Florine, relief heads of the Harlem station. The Negro unemployed, the delegation pointed out, are forced to live in diseased fire-traps because rent allowances for Negroes are lower than those for white unemployed workers.

DEPUTIES IN STRIKE WITHDRAWN

McGUFFEY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Fifty special deputies who have been kept here to guard strike-breakers in the union workers' walkout were ordered withdrawn by Hardin County Commissioners. The high price of the "army" is given as the official reason.

Workers here, however, see the withdrawal as a result of the tremendous resentment against the deputies and the fact that public opinion in the county is firmly with the bitterly-exploited strikers.

Negro Woman Badly Clubbed In Cop Attack

NEW YORK.—A young Negro woman was brutally kicked and clubbed and several other workers badly beaten and arrested Wednesday night when LaGuardia's police launched a savage attack on a peaceful demonstration of white and Negro workers protesting job discrimination against Negroes by the Empire Cafeteria, 125th St. and Lenox Ave.

The attack occurred when, following a meeting at Lenox Ave. and 127th St., about 300 white and Negro workers began walking toward the Empire Cafeteria to protest the refusal of the management to hire Negroes as countermen or in any capacity other than porters.

5,000 Jobless Demonstrate in Allentown

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 6.—Five thousand unemployed workers demonstrated here Monday demanding an immediate end to all evictions and sheriff sales and immediate payment for all rents and provision for light and fuel for the jobless.

Fitted battles with the landlords and their hired thugs on one side and unemployed workers on the other side are resulting from the refusal of the Lehigh County Poor Board to make provision for paying rents. In many instances, police, sheriffs and constables are refusing to undertake the sales and evictions ordered by the landlords.

One landlord smashed down windows and doors in entering a house and upset a stove placed there by the poor board because of the birth of a baby.

Another landlord hired men to tear the roof from a house in order to oust a widow and two small children. The men were pulled from the roof by an enraged crowd of workers.

Still another landlord armed his friends with pick handles and succeeded in removing half of the furniture from a tenant's home before workers arrived and stopped the eviction. A member of the evicted family was ill in bed under the care of a doctor and a nurse.

The unemployed workers of Allentown, disgusted with the conciliatory leadership of the Unemployed League, who in the past engaged a lawyer to meet with the landlords on the question of evictions and advised the membership to take legal steps to stop evictions, are mobilizing the workers for militant action to end all evictions and force the County Poor Board to pay rents, gas, fuel and electricity for all the jobless.

Haitian Authorities Jail Seaman Who Had Communist Literature

NEW YORK.—A Munoz, messman on the S. S. Postores and a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, was arrested by Haitian authorities and is being held on a charge of smuggling Communist literature into Haiti.

A member of the ship's crew who gave this information to the Daily Worker yesterday, declared that Munoz had gone ashore at Port-au-Prince to visit a friend, and had been searched by customs officials. They claimed to have found on him a bundle of Communist leaflets, describing protest actions of the American working class in support of the struggles of the Haitian masses against American imperialism and its native puppet government.

Munoz was placed under arrest and customs officials later searched his locker on the ship. The ship's crew forced the captain to protest his arrest, but the Haitian authorities refused to release him. The crew is now appealing to American workers, Negro and white, and their organizations to protest Munoz's arrest and demand his immediate release.

Jobless in Western Penn. Push Plans for State Hunger March

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 6.—The Unemployment Councils of Western Pennsylvania are pushing forward plans for a state-wide hunger march to Harrisburg on Oct. 12, following the announcement of Gov. Pinchot that the State Legislature will meet Sept. 10 to discuss relief legislation.

The unemployed workers from the entire State will converge on Harrisburg demanding that adequate funds for relief during the coming winter be appropriated.

Upholsterers' Strike Hits All Union Shops

NEW YORK.—Workers in all upholstery shops organized by the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union responded enthusiastically to the strike call issued Tuesday morning. At the same time Local 76 of the Upholsterers International (A. F. of L.) declared a strike.

The National Furniture Workers Industrial Union has issued a call to members of both unions to unite on the picket lines in one strike for one set of demands.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

New York C. P. Urges Fight for Adequate Relief at Once

LaGuardia's Tax Schemes Called Maneuver to Put Through Tax on Wages and Fares

NEW YORK.—Declaring that Mayor LaGuardia's tax schemes are a maneuver preparatory to putting over the subway tax and taxes on wages and salaries, the New York District Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a statement calling for organized struggle against LaGuardia's plans.

The statement follows: "It is now clear from the action of the Board of Aldermen that the LaGuardia tax proposal is a maneuver in order to carry through the fare tax and wage and salary taxes in the interests of the bankers and big business. This sleazebag servant of the bankers hides the planned plundering of the workers and poor population generally behind the smoke screen of a proposed business tax. LaGuardia in this case runs true to form. Each time before slashing the relief of the unemployed, before firing C.W.A. and other relief workers, before carrying through salary cuts, he invariably indulges in his choicest demagogic, sheds crocodile tears over the unemployed, and pays lip service to the need for unemployment insurance.

"The revolt organized by LaGuardia in his Board of Aldermen, including the Fusion as well as Tammany and Republican members against his proposed tax bill, and the demagogic, weak, half-hearted defense of this bill by the President of the Board of Aldermen, is one of the most cynical acts of treachery as yet perpetrated by LaGuardia. The action of the Board of Aldermen and the failure of LaGuardia to issue a special message to the legislature on the tax bill is a serious menace to the masses of employed and unemployed, to the poor consumers generally, to the high fare, wage and salary raids, the drastic reduction of relief to a point below the present hunger level threatens the employed and unemployed masses.

"Behind the demagogic and maneuvers of LaGuardia, stands out the stern and brutal fact that no relief funds are now available for more than 800,000 destitute families. Relief workers are being fired by the thousands. With winter setting in, even the so-called LaGuardia plan for raising 50 million dollars for the year, in itself a drastic reduction in relief allowances, is thrown overboard by the Board of Aldermen.

"The schools are opening. Workers' children, bare and ragged and hungry, are not provided with any guarantee of lunches and clothing. Hiding behind the planned excuse of opposition from the Board of Aldermen, instead of providing increased relief, LaGuardia is preparing wage taxes, higher fare, salary grabs for the employed and hunger and destitution for the unemployed in the name of the sacredness of the bankers' agreement, in the name of the sanctity of the plundered wealth of the rich. Big business must not be touched. The 100 million dollars to the bankers is more important than the well-being and lives of the unemployed and their children.

"The Communist Party, the revolutionary Party of the working class, in the last mayoralty elections, exposed the role of LaGuardia and foretold his program of carrying through the bankers' agreement at the expense of the relief of the unemployed and living standards of the whole working population. The Communist Party calls upon the unemployed and employed workers to tear off the hypocritical treacherous demagogic mask of LaGuardia, to unite in the demands:

"For immediate appropriations of adequate relief funds for all unemployed! Tear up the bankers' agreement! Fight against any fare tax, wage or sales tax! Tax the rich—use the enormous interest paid to the bankers to provide adequate emergency cash for winter relief to the unemployed! Organize—demonstrate in all neighborhoods, throughout the city for immediate adequate relief payment! Prepare to demonstrate for your demands by the thousands at the Board of Aldermen meeting on the 14th. Vote the Unemployment Councils!

"In the coming elections vote for the Party of struggle in defense of the living standards and rights of the masses. Vote for and support the candidates of the Communist Party, the candidates who lead the fight for relief, for jobs, for unemployment and social insurance. Vote Communist—vote against the parties of the bosses—the parties of hunger, wage cuts and police terror!"

Cleveland Jobless Will Meet Tomorrow to Plan Work Relief Demands

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6.—A city-wide mass meeting of unemployed workers will be held here Saturday at 3 p. m. at Zahler's Hall, E. 93rd St. and Kinsman Road.

The meeting will discuss the work relief problems of the jobless, adopt a plan of action and elect a committee to place the workers' demands before the work relief officials.

A preliminary arrangements committee, elected on the projects to call the mass meeting and formulate a preliminary set of demands, is tentatively putting the following proposals before the mass meeting for adoption and elaboration by the workers:

- 1.—An increased working week of thirty hours at trade union wages.
- 2.—Union conditions on the jobs; accident and liability insurance; free transportation to and from work.
- 3.—For the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Leaflets are being distributed and meetings are being held on the relief jobs to mobilize the workers for the mass meeting.

Federal Relief Grant Made to Pennsylvania; Special Session Called

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 6.—Pressed by the demands of the 1,750,000 Pennsylvania unemployed and their dependents, federal relief administrator Harry L. Hopkins yesterday allotted \$10,500,000 to the state to meet September relief payments.

Governor Pinchot, who yesterday announced the convening of a special session of the State Legislature on Sept. 10, later moved the date to Sept. 12, because of Jewish holidays. He declined to say whether he will throw the assembly wide open or confine it to the issue of relief legislation. Hopkins is demanding that the State match federal relief grants dollar for dollar.

Striking Pipe Makers Mass-Picket Factory

NEW YORK.—A mass picket line of more than 300 workers on Wednesday strengthened the strike at the Supreme Briar Pipe Company, 125 Navy St., Brooklyn. Taxicabs which came to the establishment to transport seabs went away empty when the workers appealed to the drivers to support the strike.

The strike is now in its eleventh week and is 100 per cent solid. It is led by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Twenty thousand new readers by Sept. 1st means 20,000 additional recruits for organized class struggle.

Jersey A.F.L. Locals Act on Workers' Bill

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was unanimously endorsed at a conference of delegates and members of the A. F. of L. held here Sunday, Aug. 26. The 29 delegates from 19 local and one Carpenters District Council of Hudson County, represents 7,500 workers organized in the A. F. of L.

A delegation was elected to present the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill to the 56th Convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor for endorsement. A state committee was also formed to involve locals other than those represented at the conference in the fight for the enactment of the Workers' Bill.

NEW YORK.—The tabulation of the money received up to September 1 from local Party sections in New York, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000, shows a slow pace on the part of these sections, the business office announced yesterday. Only Sections 12, 17 and 6 are energetically moving towards filling their quotas. The quota of the sections, in all, is \$11,896. But ONLY \$375.50 have been received—ONLY 4.8 PER CENT of the quota. It is shown, for instance, that Section 13, with a quota of \$200, and Section 20, with a quota of \$500, have sent in nothing—0 per cent of their quotas. It is revealed, furthermore, that Section 5, with a quota of \$750, has sent in \$1.

The Daily Worker appeals to its readers to take immediate steps to remedy this condition. There are numerous ways of raising money quickly—parties, collections, donations. It is urged that every member of the New York District realize that his paramount political task at this moment is to help raise the \$60,000 for the new Daily Worker.



Attack on Maine C. P. Opens with Frame-Up of District Organizer

(Special to the Daily Worker) BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Dave Halper, Communist Party section organizer of Lewiston, Me., has been arrested on a framed-up charge of assaulting an officer. He was brutally beaten up and his room was raided. The case will be appealed. Bail is set at \$500. A deportation investigation is being carried on by the police, although Halper is a citizen. This is the first instance of open terrorism against the Communist Party in Maine.

Ford Lays Off Workers In Thousands; Union To Demand Cash Relief

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—Ford workers, returning to work yesterday after a shutdown of over a week, found that thousands of them were being laid off for an indefinite period.

The extent of the layoff may be judged from the fact that in one department, out of one hundred workers, about a dozen are now left.

The manner in which this layoff is being carried through is an old Ford trick. Instead of laying workers off and taking their badges away at the time of the shutdown, he has the workers return with the expectation of getting their jobs back. In this way he tries to demoralize the workers and make those who remain more fearful of their jobs.

The Auto Workers' Union is taking steps to organize the fight for adequate cash relief for unemployed Ford workers.

Portland Labor Hall Bars Marine Meeting

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 6.—A meeting called to protest the murder charge frame-ups of 30 members of the International Longshoremen's Association was sabotaged by the board of directors of the Labor Temple here, who, after accepting a check from the International Labor Defense for one of the halls, curtly broke the contract.

A committee from the I.L.D., protesting the action, was told that the Labor Temple was not for rent to any organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L. They further declared opposition to the mass and legal defense organized by the I.L.D. for the thirty workers.

NEW YORK CUSTOM QUALITY CLOTHES

NEW YORK	BROOKLYN	NEWARK
826 BROADWAY Cor. 12th St.	447 FULTON ST. Cor. Lawrence St.	94 MARKET ST. Cor. Washington St.
841 BROADWAY Cor. 13th St.	93 FLATBUSH AVE. Near L. I. R. Stn.	JERSEY CITY
100 5th AVE. Cor. 15th St.	1700 PITKIN AVE. Near Rockaway Ave.	317 CENTRAL AVE. Cor. Griffith St.
1282 BROADWAY Cor. 33rd St.	1512 PITKIN AVE. Opp. Loew's Pitkin Theatre	4 JOURNAL SQUARE
442 7th AVE. Cor. 35th St.	1622 PITKIN AVE. Cor. Hopkinson Ave.	BOSTON
943 8th AVE. Near 57th St.	26 MANHATTAN AVE. Near Varot St.	575 WASHINGTON ST. Cor. Avery St.
208 WEST 42nd ST. Near 7th Ave.	JAMAICA	PHILADELPHIA
152 EAST 84th ST. Near Lexington Ave.	168-05 JAMAICA AVE. Cor. 168th St.	1225 MARKET ST.
115 WEST 125th St., Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.	At the End of the "L.I.", Jamaica, L. I.	38 SOUTH 69th STREET
1371 St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 177th & 180th Sts.	BRONX	
	10 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Jerome Ave.	
	340 E. FORDHAM RD. Opp. Kingsbridge Rd.	
	378 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Webster Ave.	
	526 WILLIS AVE. Near 149th St.	

NEW YORK, Bronx, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston. No Charge for Alterations. Earn Expenses Selling the "Daily"

MAINTENANCE YARD MEN SPEEDED OUT OF JOBS

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Underdeveloped Breasts

D. G., New York—The problem of underdeveloped breasts in a woman of 28 is not a very simple one. You state that you "have a nice form except for terribly underdeveloped breasts that detract considerably" and you ask for "something that you can do to promote larger growth."

As a rule the reverse is true. Women usually complain that their breasts are too large and they use all sorts of contraptions to make them appear less conspicuous. The "boyish" form and the "silhouette" figure were all the rage not so long ago. Has the matronly shape come into style again?

Your letter provides insufficient data to aid us in passing judgment on your case. The following questions concerning your history are very important: (1) How old were you when puberty began; (2) Do you menstruate regularly; (3) Do the breasts become painful or do they seem larger during the period; (4) Are you married or single?

Besides the history, other data obtained from physical examination and laboratory tests are necessary in order to determine which gland or series of glands are not functioning properly. This data consists of general appearance, character of voice, height, weight, length of trunk and extremities and the relationship of these lengths to one another, distribution of hair on the body, hormone tests, X-ray examination of the skull, blood tests, etc.

The development of the breasts, as well as body growth in general, is dependent upon the interaction of certain glands. These glands are called the endocrine or ductless glands because their secretions are not discharged from ducts or canals, but are given off directly into the blood stream. The secretions from the ductless glands are called hormones. The hormones which are responsible for breast development are probably the same ones which cause menstruation. There are at least two glands that are responsible for menstruation: The

ovaries, and a gland located in the brain at the base of the skull called the pituitary body. When one of these two is not functioning properly, menstruation will be abnormal. When the hormones are diminished, menstruation will be scanty or absent. When these glands produce too much hormone the bleeding will be excessive. Underdevelopment of the breasts is probably due to some disorder in one of these glands.

At the present stage of our medical knowledge, very little can be done for the underdevelopment of these glands, although many doctors claim good results by giving injections of the extracts of these organs. It is the consensus of opinion of the best medical authorities that these extracts are not of much value.

At present we know of no medicine that will cause permanent increase in the size of the breasts. It is an established fact that the breasts grow larger during pregnancy, however. It is possible that that is your solution. On the other hand, childbearing may be entirely out of the question for you at this time.

The only alternative we know of is to have made a specially constructed brassiere built up with padding.

An Appeal to the Textile Strikers

The Daily Worker invites all textile workers to write on their strike activity.

During the strike, first consideration in the publication of news and correspondence will be given to the textile strike.

This invitation is extended not only to Communists, but to ALL textile workers.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Ex-Housewife Writes from Moscow

A comrade spending a few days at Camp Wingdale sends us a copy of portions of a letter she had from a friend now in the Soviet Union, with this comment: "This comrade was a housewife when she lived in the U.S.A. Now she is working for the State Publishing Company as a translator, and at the same time goes to school." The former housewife writes:

"Dear ————
"You must wonder why I don't write to you and yet you must know that only the most urgent tasks keep me from writing. I have always been active, but the way I am kept busy now cannot be compared to my activities in the states. I come home at ten in the evening and then I have to do some work yet. I do not complain. It is the sort of work and activity that keep me in a state of elation, nothing less. Let me tell you about it.

"School closed on June 20. From the first of June until the 20th, we took exams before the school commission, the result of which is naturally sent to the Party Nucleus of Work. This is how school and work are connected in the Soviet Union. I got ten days off from work during examinations (with pay of course). Our group finished brilliantly. Out of 14 students, 11 were made "Udarniks" (Shock Brigadiers). I am one of them, too, so you don't have to be ashamed of me!

"We have, at our work, so-called 'Polit-days' at which a report is given on the existing situation, both abroad and in the country. Discussion follows from the floor. I was assigned by the Party to give a report on the International Situation, —in Russian, mind you. It was the hardest task I had to carry out.

"Yesterday we were mobilized by the District Committee to go to different factories and give reports, etc. I was assigned to the 'Red Metalist.' Let me tell you that there is where you come face to face with life, construction and workers. There you felt the joy of construction! I was taken through all departments and each department tried to show me its wall-paper, its lists and pictures of 'Udarniks,' its clean benches, etc. The machinists are the ones who do the strutting. Every one looks up to the worker who can handle a difficult piece of machinery. They are 'Udarniks' in most cases."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2028 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 2 1/4 yards 54 inch fabric and 1/4 yard 39 inch contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Program to Back M.&O. Strike Vote

By a Worker Correspondent

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—The workers on the M. & O. feel the teeth of the R. R. mediation board. For over two years grievances have been piled up until they now number well over 2,000. This road, now in the hands of the receivers, is famous for its 25 per cent pay cut two years ago. As per the decisions of the Federal Board for the return of the 10 per cent, the M. & O. returned 5 per cent to the men and then stated that they would be unable to make any further wage adjustments. They raised the flimsy excuse that "they were hardly making expenses now," in spite of the fact that car loading has increased and the roads are paying off extras to the "coupon clippers."

The officialdom of the lodges and crafts on the road was forced to back the rising sentiment for strike to issue strike ballots, calling on the men to authorize the calling of a strike in case an agreement could not be reached. The strike vote carried almost unanimously. This correspondent interviewed the men in the M. & O. shops and freight houses found that very few of the men had any faith in the officialdom to take action. Most of the workers stated that this was just a "move" on the part of the officials so as to drag out the argument.

The R. R. Unity Movement of E. St. Louis and St. Louis is issuing a leaflet to all R. R. men giving them the experience of this latest move by the R. R. labor "leaders." It is calling upon the men to defeat these sellout artists. It calls upon the M. & O. men to take immediate steps to prepare for strike during the so-called "negotiations" now taking place. It calls upon the workers to call a joint meeting of all lodges and crafts to elect a broad rank and file strike committee to be empowered to make all strike preparations and to handle all negotiations; to send delegations to all R. R. lodges in St. Louis and E. St. Louis to popularize the pending action and call for support. It calls upon the M. & O. men to stand solid for the demands of: 20 per cent or strike; against the compulsory arbitration and the Watson Parker law; no settlement to be made without the ratification of all unions and lodges involved. The Railroad Unity Committee invites all R. R. men in the E. St. Louis and St. Louis territory to communicate with them at 601 S. Fourth St., E. St. Louis, or 1229 N. Leonard Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Let's take for an example the fire-knockers. I remember a time when three men, taking it easy, used to do the following job, now done by one fire-knocker. He has to knock the fire out of the box, water and coal the engines, wash out the pans, and keep on watering and firing the engines that come in and out. On the average about 18 or 19 engines pass in and out.

In 1931, when there was much less unemployment, three men did this job. Now with so many more unemployed and despairing, one man has to tear his guts doing this hard and dirty job and get much less money than in 1931.

Now take the lubricator. He has to fill 4 flanges on the outside of an engine and then has to fill two cans on the inside. Besides this, he has to tote his own oil, and believe me, I know more than one brother carrying a rupture doing this hard work. He also has to coal and sand the engines. This also is a three-man job. Of course, only Negroes get this worse kind of work.

Axtell Attacks U.S.S.R. Because It Is Ruled by 'Ignorant Workers'

By a Worker Correspondent

MOBILE, Ala.—Last night, Axtell, from the International Seamen's Union (I. S. U.), spoke at a meeting of seamen. It is significant to note that this meeting was to have been held at the court house steps, which is the headquarters of a lot of Negro longshoremen thought would be in the open. However, it was held inside of the court house. Evidently this phoney knew of the militancy of these Negro longshoremen and therefore preferred to have a jim-crow meeting where there would not be much opposition, because the city judge and two or three other lackeys were there, obviously to keep down "trouble."

After having knocked the M. W. I. U. and the rank and file committee in the West Coast strike, calling this kind of action "un-American," Axtell paused for a few minutes and asked the seamen if they knew what kind of union they should have. When he said this about six or seven seamen answered that only revolutionary organizations could get anything for the workers.

Axtell's attacks against the Soviet Union were such obvious lies that a lot of the seamen got up and left the meeting. The following are some of his statements. "That Russia could not succeed because it placed the leadership of the country in the hands of 'ignorant workers.'" "That Russian Socialism was modified Capitalism." "That we were all capitalists, and here we have freedom of press," etc., etc.

But where most of the seamen saw through this faker was when he proudly admitted that the I. S. U. and the A. F. L. were working 100 per cent in co-operation with the N. R. A. and the Roosevelt government.

This morning all over the docks could be seen seamen and longshoremen, Negro and white, reading the one-page special issue of the Marine Workers' Voice with the real details of the West Coast strike.

Bosses in Campaign of Intimidation Against Chicago Taxi Drivers

By a Taxi Driver Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is well to have the cab drivers here and in other cities, as well as other workers, know the frenzied efforts made here by the taxi-fleet owners to beat down the growing determination of the men to organize themselves.

Men are openly fired for talking about organization. They are also hounded and terrorized for obvious and flimsy reasons.

At this writing two drivers are in jail, Nate Burman and a man by the name of Mogul. Two others are threatened with arrest of civil suits. Why has this particular time been picked to hog-tie these men, some on charges a year old or better?

We expect the support of every cab driver to fight for adequate wages and decent working conditions that are rightfully ours.

One Man Tears Guts Out to Do Work of 3

Attack on Conditions of White Workers Always Follows Attack on Negro Workers

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—I am a colored maintenance of way worker at the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Yards. The Daily Worker was put in my hands a short time ago, and it could be a wonderful shield in the workers' hands if we could all only see it.

I am working as an extra at the Terminal, and we sure get a dirty deal. Sometimes we wait a whole month before we get a little work to do, and then we are given so much and such heavy work to do—say for 3 days or a week—that we really need the month lay-off to get over the effects. Then, of course, it means starvation and misery at home.

What does this mean to the regular men? They feel kind of lucky that they can work full weeks, but they taste the same bitter pill when they realize by the pain in their tired bones that they are doing three men's work—thus making the bosses richer, themselves thinner and denying us extras a little more and bread.

Let's take for an example the fire-knockers. I remember a time when three men, taking it easy, used to do the following job, now done by one fire-knocker. He has to knock the fire out of the box, water and coal the engines, wash out the pans, and keep on watering and firing the engines that come in and out. On the average about 18 or 19 engines pass in and out.

In 1931, when there was much less unemployment, three men did this job. Now with so many more unemployed and despairing, one man has to tear his guts doing this hard and dirty job and get much less money than in 1931.

Now take the lubricator. He has to fill 4 flanges on the outside of an engine and then has to fill two cans on the inside. Besides this, he has to tote his own oil, and believe me, I know more than one brother carrying a rupture doing this hard work. He also has to coal and sand the engines. This also is a three-man job. Of course, only Negroes get this worse kind of work.

But make no mistake, through these last four years the white workers have been getting it dirty too. They have been laid off, driven to do much more and harder work than before, their wages and working rules have been slashed right and left. And the funny thing about it is—well, perhaps it's more sad than funny for both of us, black and white folks—that the attack on the whites always follows like a clock the beating down of our conditions. We Negroes always come first—but we can always be sure that the white workers will get it next.

There is another grievance now that's bothering most of us and that is the latest pension act. We all have to pay our two per cent, and we do it know, many of us, whether we will ever get any benefits. First you must work over 30 years on the job and be near dead before you get the pension—and secondly, there is nothing written in the act that will compel the boss to keep us that long. So we might pay this 2 per cent for years and not get a lick.

What I would like to know is—why can't our greedy rich bosses and their government pay it all—why shouldn't they be responsible for the security of our old age after they have taken the flesh from our bones and sucked our blood clean dry—both black and white?

One thing more, our union officials who are well paid by us, don't get a care, it seems. Our Jim-Crow M. & W. Lodge doesn't even know of the conditions and grievances. We don't have the protection of our union even though we pay dues.

The black and white M. & W. lodges here and all the Railroad Brotherhoods are in the hands of a few people who years ago have become great servants of the bosses and painful boils on our necks. It's time we began to buy and read the Daily Worker, and begin thinking for ourselves. Black and white labor organized, strong and united in the common bonds of toil, can put an end to these conditions.

Force Oiler to Work as Inspector

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY.—On the 12 to 8 there is an order making 57 cents per hour and due to the lack of car inspectors, many of whom have been furloughed, the gang leader makes this oiler do car inspectors' work. This work should pay 74 cents per hour, but the oiler is doing it for 57 cents.

He is held responsible for everything on the car he inspects, and the gang foreman is tickled pink



to show the master mechanic that he can get this amount of work done with a short crew.

This oiler has too much work to do getting his own job, as he has to get all the boxes on both sides of every train coming in to his zone. In addition to this he is sometimes asked to give another oiler in another zone a hand. While he is helping the other oiler, if a train comes in on his zone he hasn't time to get it, the train is broken up and he has to hunt through the yard for the cars that come in on this train.

NOTE: This man is working himself to death and at the same time ruining things for the other men. It is a common practice for the Penn to put lower paid men on jobs calling for more money, and then abolish the jobs while the lower paid men continue to do them. At the same time while working himself to death he is taking away the job of a man who is furloughed and who would be called back if he were to stick to his job.

As to the interest of both the oilers and the car inspectors to join the United Progressive R. R. Workers' Union and make this one of their central demands.

Tied Up All Day in Penn Yards Waiting for a Possible Job

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The commissary in the Penn R. R. Yards in Sunnyside is so bad that a worker walking in there never feels safe. The other day a pipe fell on a man sitting there and hurt him. They took him away and he hasn't seen him again. Besides that, the air is close because there are a lot of men sitting around. We sit around all day waiting to be called, and if we get hungry, we don't dare leave because we may lose our turn.

They take fourth cooks, who are on the payrolls as fourth cooks, getting fourth cooks' wages, and use them as countermen, truckmen, and porters. This means that while they should be getting a salary as a truckman, or counterman, which is from \$114 to \$98, they are getting the fourth cook salary which is \$70.

NOTE: The men should demand their pay according to their regular classification and not permit the Penn to reduce them in this fashion. Furthermore, the men should join the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees. Its membership is growing and the new members expect action, not talk.

San Pedro Seamen Will Fight Plan for \$5 Per Month Forced Labor

By a Worker Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The S.E.R.A. in San Pedro is building a camp for the unemployed seamen. They will work 24 hours a week and wages of \$5 a month.

Thirty-five per cent of the seamen are under the age of 25, and they are the most active in reorganizing the Waterfront Unemployed Council. The seamen are going to fight this new war move for two reasons: (1) It takes them away from the town so they can't look for jobs, and it prepares them for war by regimenting them into an isolated camp and putting them under wartime discipline.

Brotherhood Member Urges Letters to Spur Action on Workers Bill

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In the July issue of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' journal, a rank and file member of the Brotherhood asks for support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, stating: "On page 355 of the May issue is a short article telling of two different bills. At our last convention we went on record for Federal unemployment insurance, with no contributions from the employed. The Lundein Bill, H. R. 7598, is the only one proposed in Congress embodying the principles expressed in the B. of L. E. convention. So why not take it up in every division room, endorse it, and let the

younger brothers know of the endorsement."

All railway employes should write to the "Open Letter Box" of their official brotherhood journal and let their fellow members know of their demands for H. R. 7598, and to popularize this bill in every way possible.

PARTY LIFE Increased Terror Shows Need of Reserve Forces

Leading Comrades Urged Not to Rely on Files for Records of Most Promising Members

With the continuation of the crisis, the militancy of the workers in their fight for immediate demands is growing. As a result of this, the terror against the workers and particularly against its militant leadership is assuming many manifestations of open fascist character as evidenced in the recent struggles in Minneapolis, San Francisco, and so forth.

More than ever before the Party today is confronted with the need for more and better forces. The lack of reserves is one of the problems every functionary from the Central Committee down to the sections are confronted with. Without doubt the need for building up reserves, more forces, is now more

acute, because of the intensification of the terror.

The method used today is this: When a leading functionary of a district or section wants to find out whether there are promising forces among the membership in his particular district or section he issues a long questionnaire and by this method determines the background, the political maturity of the particular comrade to be placed in leadership. It often happens that not even a questionnaire is issued, but one is given a function without going into his social background and as a result of such inadequate methods we often find that comrade placed in positions, or functions, which they cannot fulfill.

Particularly at this time must we remember that as the terror increases, the keeping of files and the use of questionnaires will be more difficult, if not impossible. Therefore Party leaders, district, section, trade unions and mass organizations, particularly section and district comrades to be placed in leadership. It often happens that not even a questionnaire is issued, but one is given a function without going into his social background and as a result of such inadequate methods we often find that comrade placed in positions, or functions, which they cannot fulfill.

During the period of illegality, it will be absolutely essential to exchange functionaries from one district to another, or sending comrades from one part of the city to another. This can only be carried out successfully if the leaders of the particular district and section are well acquainted with the functionaries and actives of their sections.

Emphasis must be laid on the study for more forces by section functionaries, since reserve forces must at all times come from the lower units of the Party. The systematic working out of a method whereby new Party comrades who are singled out should be attached to leading comrades, committees, such as section committees, Org. Department, agit-prop, membership committee, should be worked out where one comrade of the particular committee is entrusted with the care and training of the comrade. Only in such way can we efficiently train more forces with the best results.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

SCIENCE AND SOCIALISM

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor, Daily Worker:

Allow me to express my opinion in regard to Comrade Ramsey's articles. I believe that series of articles is a very important contribution to the theoretical knowledge of every worker. The material contained in them is very well selected so as to give the reader an insight into the scientific world. But the comrade is not merely reporting the various discoveries and inventions; he is also subjecting the material content to a Marxian analysis. After reading a few of these articles it becomes clear to the reader that it is impossible for science to develop further within this decaying capitalist system. With the deepening of the crisis the imperialists of the world more and more feverishly prepare for war and they utilize science for building the means of destruction. Only under socialism will science have the possibility of boundless development, because it will work for the good and welfare of humanity and not for the benefit of a few rich parasites. The only shortcoming of Ramsey's articles is that they are too short and do not appear frequently enough.

A. F. B.

NOTE: In Wednesday's column, an incorrect address was given for the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. The correct address is 799 Broadway, Room 523.

Box Score of \$60,000 Drive

Donations to the \$60,000 Daily Worker drive must be speeded. To put this campaign over the top, and insure a three-edition paper, receipts must average \$625 per day. Districts must enter in to Socialist competition immediately. A daily box score of the District competitions will be published. Only nine districts are engaged in Socialist competitions for the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. This is a serious situation! All Districts must immediately challenge and accept challenges from other Districts!

WINNING			TRAILING		
District	Total to Date	% of Quota	District	Total to Date	% of Quota
25 Districts	\$1198.73	3.9	2—New York	\$911.61	3.3
3—Phila.	250.00	7.1	5—Pittsburgh	41.21	3.4
7—Detroit	91.46	2.6	6—Cleveland	65.54	2.1
4—Buffalo	7.05	.9	13—California	—	—
18—Milwaukee	39.55	3.9	12—Seattle	4.00	.8
19—Denver	54.55	13.6	21—St. Louis	9.00	1.9

District	Total to Date	% of Quota
DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)	\$91.46	
DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)	\$177.38	
DISTRICT 9 (Minneapolis)	\$90.05	
DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)	\$4.00	
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)	\$4.00	
DISTRICT 14 (New Jersey)	\$6.52	
DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)	\$13.00	
DISTRICT 16 (Charlotte)	\$5.00	
DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)	\$39.55	
DISTRICT 19 (Denver)	\$54.55	
DISTRICT 20 (Houston)	\$1.00	
DISTRICT 21 (St. Louis)	\$9.00	
DISTRICT 24 (Louisiana)	\$1.00	
DISTRICT 25 (Florida)	\$5.00	
TOTAL ALL DISTRICTS TO DATE	\$2110.34	

District	Total to Date	% of Quota
Received September 5	\$187.51	
Previously received	\$1944.33	
TOTAL TO DATE	\$2131.84	
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)		
Roxbury Unit 1:50	6.70	
Worcester sec 45:34	10.00	
Sec 1 North End	5.00	
Unit	5.00	
Sec 1 North End	2.25	
Back Bay Unit 3:15	10.00	
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)		
Sec 2 PB 55:00	5.00	
Sec 12 PB 10:00	1.00	
Sec 12 CP 1:50	5.00	
Camp transportation	26.00	
Sec 12 col. 5:45	5.00	
Sec 12 col. 5:45	5.00	
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	\$250.00	
Total to date	\$1,100.00	
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)		
Syracuse District	5.00	
Works Club	1.00	
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)		
Pitts. Farmers & Workers Club	53.00	
DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)		
Total to date	\$65.54	

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

To help the Daily Worker launch its three editions, two New York Editions of 8 pages, the improved National Edition of 6 pages (8 Saturday), I enclose my contribution.

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to DAILY WORKER 50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me..."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000

International Labor Defense Room 430, 80 East 11th St. New York City

I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME

ADDRESS

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

IN THOSE days when the giant corporations were beginning to squeeze the smaller business men out of existence, a whole school of writers developed whom the late Theodore Roosevelt contemptuously dubbed "muck-rakers." Included in this group was Miss Ida Tarbell, who is soon to celebrate her 77th birthday.

Time was when Miss Tarbell lifted the lid off the malodorous activities of the Rockefeller and their Standard Oil Company in a book which created a minor sensation way back in 1904.

In thick, heavily-documented, profusely illustrated volumes Miss Tarbell gave the story of the Rockefeller pirates, rebate schemes and cutthroat methods. In fact, so vigorous was her expose of the oil king and his gang that the liberal "Nation," in a review published early in 1905, chided Miss Tarbell for her book and described her expose as a series of "railing accusations."

Those Trust-Busting Days

MISS TARBEEL and her muckraking companions lived and thrived in that period when trust-busting was one of the chief activities of the liberal journalists. In the pages of the American Magazine and similar publications they attacked monopolies and called for "regulation of the trusts." Their frantic pleas represented the dying gasps of the small business men and middle class groups being crushed by the giant corporations of the country.

While some of the muckrakers traveled over the length and breadth of the country exposing corruption in municipal government and private corporations, others—carrying hymn books in their hands—sought valiantly to persuade the "Captains of Industry" that they could get along much better if they tried practicing the Golden Rule in their business.

As for Ida Tarbell, she seems to have discovered in later years that her expose of the Standard Oil Company was an indiscretion of youth. For in later years she made amends for her brassiness by writing a whole series of books which showed the more "kindly aspects" of those Captains of Industry about which she had written so harshly and unsympathetically.

In 1916, for example, Miss Tarbell emerged with a book called "New Ideals in Business: An Account of Their Practices and Their Effects Upon Men." This, however, was only a prelude to her masterpiece, a eulogy of that notorious labor hater and union-buster, the late unlamented Judge Elbert H. Gary, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who was the leading figure in smashing the Great Steel Strike of 1919 with the aid of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Spirit of the Golden Rule

THE magic spirit of the Golden Rule dominates Miss Tarbell's "New Ideals in Business." It is full of—oh, so many—wonderful things. She becomes lyrical, for example, about "an organization modeled after the Progress Club of the German-American Button Co., the Quality Club of the Hickey-Freeman Company of Rochester, N. Y."

This organization is truly a wonderful thing. "It is made up of the officers and directors of the firm, and the heads of the departments and an elected representative of every 50 employees." Miss Tarbell goes on to say that "a list of committees will give a fair idea of the range of the club's interests—the kind of look-in on the business which it gives. There are committees on 'Quality of Merchandise,' 'Service to Customers,' 'Efficiency,' etc."

I may be all wrong, but my guess is that this marvelous organization is just a company union by another name. But it's nevertheless the same kind of a rig-out which organizes clambakes, Halloween parties for the boys and which announces that conditions in the plant are just fine and dandy.

It was in 1925 that Miss Tarbell published her book on Gary. It was set up in fine, large type, was beautifully illustrated and the publishers, with a sense for the artistic, put it out in an elegant binding. This is easy to understand, for this biography was achieved with the kindly co-operation of Mr. Gary, and there is no doubt that even if the book were not a best-seller, the steel-master would see to it that the publishers were not left in the lurch.

Miss Tarbell, the rebel of the early '90's, was mellow and broad-minded in tone as befits a biographer of Judge Gary, one of the most ruthless exploiters of labor in the history of industrial America. "Judge Gary," wrote Miss Tarbell, "is a likeable man, approachable, interested in everybody's problems. His personal qualities have made him acceptable when, if he had been dictatorial or pompous, self-seeking or vain, he would have made far less headway than he has."

He Loved Horses

BUT this is by no means all. "He loves horses but keeps no racing stable. It would not, in his judgment, be a good example. He is generous, particularly in what concerns the steel towns, the body of iron and steel workers. Hundreds know this, but the last thing in the world the public knows or what he would have it know, is what he gives."

I am willing to take Miss Tarbell's word on the late judge's love for horses, but if you want first-hand details regarding the love that he displayed for the workers in the iron and steel towns in Western Pennsylvania, just read William Z. Foster's "Story of the Great Steel Strike of 1919." Also don't fail to gaze closely at the photograph of the mutilated body of Fannie Sellins, the steel organizer, who was beaten to death by hired thugs of the United States Steel Corporation.

The same writer who exposed the highway robberies of the Standard Oil Company unflinchingly wrote that Gary "has great concern always about the personnel of the corporation. He knows the men from top to bottom, in a quite surprising way, and looks out for them, foresees situations and is constantly warning his executives to look ahead."

Undoubtedly it is the same kind of "warning to look ahead" as Steel Trust officials gave to their executives to set up barbed-wire entanglements and bring in an army of gun thugs on the eve of the steel strike which William Green and his cronies in the A. F. of L. blocked several months ago.

What a Fine Man!

AND of course we must not forget to mention Miss Tarbell's perfectly sweet book on Owen D. Young, big boss of the Morgan General Electric Company, who helped fasten 90-year debt yoke on the German people. Miss Tarbell described Young as "a new type of industrial leader," for which she was rewarded by having her book placed in the "Owen D. Young Library of English Literature for College Students."

I think Miss Tarbell is really entitled to a nice, quiet birthday. She has worked long and tirelessly in recent years, and has more than atoned for her ungracious remarks about the Standard Oil Company.

Real Wages 10% Below 1929, Study of Earnings Shows

By J. WALLACE

IF we divide the index of average weekly earnings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics by its index of the cost of living over a period of years, we arrive at a rough approximation of trend in the "real wages" of employed workers. The latest computation indicates that average "real wages" of employed workers, based even on these consecutive government indices, are now at least 10 per cent below the level of 1929.

When we apply the index of the cost of living to a worker's family budget, however, we get a more concrete picture of how far behind the workers have fallen in the struggle against starvation. A so-called "minimum health and decency budget" was worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1919. The inadequacy of this budget, in terms of present day needs, is now generally admitted even by the government experts who prepared it. But even accepting this low minimum budget, and pricing the ar-

	Minimum Health and Decency Budget	Skilled Workers' Budget	Unskilled Workers' Budget
New York, N. Y.	\$1,662	\$2,722	\$2,122
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,853	no report	no report
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,847	no report	no report
Rochester, N. Y.	1,808	no report	no report
Chicago, Ill.	1,613	no report	no report
San Francisco, Cal.	2,101	no report	no report
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,950	\$2,027	no report
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,923	no report	no report
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,938	no report	no report

titles which it contains according to the latest index figures on cost of living released by the B. of L. S., we find that its costs range from \$1,467 a year in Schenectady, N. Y., to \$2,101 in San Francisco, which incidentally is one of the highest cost of living cities in the country.

Here is the latest pricing of this budget based upon cost of living figures released by the government bureau for the six months ending June 30, 1934. It shows what this annual budget would cost at current prices and also what a somewhat more adequate budget, called by the Labor Bureau, Inc., which compiled it, a "skilled workers' budget," would cost:

SENDER GARLIN

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Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934

Gorman's Agreement

GORMAN, the leading U. T. W. official in the present textile strike, has just offered a proposed agreement to the textile employers upon which he offers to end the strike.

Every textile striker now fighting for better wages and against the killing speed-up should discuss this proposed agreement with his fellow workers on the picket lines.

Every striker should ask himself the question, does this agreement adequately protect my interests? Does it give me what I and my family need in our fight for better wages and for the end of the frightful stretch-out in the mills?

The very heart of the textile strike is contained in the demands on the wage scale and the limitations of the speed-up formulated at the recent United Textile Workers Convention.

It is fundamentally on the question of wages and speed-up that one million textile workers are now out on strike.

AT THE recent convention of the United Textile Workers Union a program representing the minimum wage demands of the rank and file membership of the union was forced upon the officials by a unanimous vote.

These demands define exactly what the rank and file textile workers want. What they are fighting for on the picket lines. They want a minimum wage of \$13 a week with the rates rising up to \$30 for highly skilled workers. They listed very definite demands on the number of looms and spindles to be worked by each worker in every department.

And yet it is on just these definite conventional demands of the rank and file on wages and stretch-out that Gorman's agreement leave the field open to victory for the textile employers!

It is just the question of wages and speed-up that Gorman's proposed agreement offers to "arbitrate" with the employers through the Roosevelt Mediation Board. Gorman lists all the other convention demands just as they were originally passed. But he does this only to divert attention from the fact that on the central issue of the strike, wages and speed-up, he drops the convention demands, and leaves the way open for concessions and betrayals.

Gorman's agreement merely proposes that wages and work loads shall be discussed with the employers and the Mediation Board.

This is tantamount to letting the employers know that the U. T. W. officials are ready to act in the spirit of McMahon, U. T. W. president, who declared two days ago that the union officials are willing to "give way here and there"—that is to say, on the most vital issues for which the textile workers are now so bravely fighting.

Any strike settlement that goes back on the convention wage scale, leaving the textile workers as hungry as before, as driven by the stretch-out as before, is a defeat for the workers and a betrayal of their struggles.

THERE must not be one single settlement of any question involved in the strike without a vote taken by the strikers themselves. It is the strikers, the pickets, who must have the real authority to decide all agreements. The strikers must see to it that they have the final vote on every settlement, rather than leave the decisions to the upper officials.

No "arbitration" of any wage or speed-up demands! All questions of settlement to be submitted to the strikers for a general vote! The convention demands are clear and definite. The strikers will see that they are not betrayed.

The Aluminum Strike

FEDERAL labor conciliator Fred Keightly and Dave Williams, official of the American Federation of Labor, were both working at great speed yesterday to conclude a betrayal of the one-month strike of 8,700 workers at six plants of the Aluminum Company of America.

According to Keightly, top union officials and representatives of the company have agreed in a secret conference to end the strike today. The strikers have had no say in the matter.

United Front Problems Of Youth Congress To Be Discussed Tonight

NEW YORK.—The resident committee of the executive board of the First American Youth Congress, in its drive to advance the united front achieved at the First American Youth Congress, has called a symposium for tonight at Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, on "The First American Youth Congress and After."

The speakers, who will discuss concrete plans for putting resolutions adopted at the Congress into effect as well as other problems which face the youth, are: Gil Green of the Young Communist League; Alfred Bingham, editor of Common Sense; Monroe Sweetland of the League for Industrial Recovery, and Theodore Draper of the National Student League.

N.Y. LAUNDRY DRIVERS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—All drivers of the Holland Laundry, Ninety-third Street and Third Avenue, struck on Wednesday under the leadership of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union to force the reinstatement of a union driver who was fired for union activities.

and, indeed, none of the points of settlement were announced. But the fact that the secret agreement is a rank betrayal of the worker's interests is clear. Dave Williams, who is aiding in the negotiations, let the cat out of the bag.

"You can't say anybody won or lost anything now," declared Williams. "To say what decision has been reached might cause another strike before this is ended."

What more evidence is needed than this? Fearing the resentment of the rank and file over an agreement kept secret and which rejects the demands of the workers, the union leaders hope to break the backbone of the strike by herding the workers back into the mills, and after this is accomplished and the workers are demoralized, they feel, a restrike movement will be impossible, at least for a while.

In short, the aim of the government mediators and Mr. Williams is to give the aluminum bosses, who are now ready to retreat before the militancy of the workers, a breathing space, a chance to rally their forces for a heavier and more concerted attack on unionism and the workers' conditions.

The demands of the strikers are simple and just trade union demands: Recognition of the union and a universal wage scale. The bosses in their conferences at Washington have continually refused to agree to these demands. But just when victory is in sight, the government and top A. F. of L. officials step in and conclude an agreement without the consent of the workers, which will give the workers none of the demands for which they fought.

It is not necessary, however, for this strike to end under any such secret agreements and plans, which are favorable to the bosses and not the workers. The workers should and can decide the question.

The aluminum workers should set up their own rank and file committees to take charge of the strike. Mass picket the mills. Demand that only a democratically elected committee of the rank and file shall negotiate with the manufacturers. Demand that all questions of settlement be taken before the membership of the union for a vote.

Do not allow government mediators and Mr. Williams, who have proven themselves agents of the bosses, to decide the matter. That is the job of the strikers, and the strikers only.

Settlement through a secret agreement, a strike-breaking settlement, must and can be defeated by the aluminum workers. Textile workers, too, should take note of the kind of a settlement government officials are trying to put over on the aluminum workers. It is this same kind of a settlement that Mr. Roosevelt's Mediation Board is trying to put over on them.

Sloan's New Line

MR. SLOAN, spokesman for the textile employers, now has a new line to explain away the tremendous sweep of the textile strike.

"The mills are being closed by intimidation," he states now.

During the first day of the strike he belittled the walkout with the aid of his fake statistics, "proving" the strike only 26 per cent effective.

And the capitalist press gave him all the help he wanted in his poison campaign against the strike by featuring his doctored publicity on all the front pages in the headlines.

But, apparently, Mr. Sloan's hopeful statistics no longer console him. He reads in today's papers such headlines as this, "New England Mill Cities Hit by 100 Per Cent Tie-Up."

And Mr. Sloan admitted sadly today that the "mills are closing so fast," that he cannot count fast enough to figure out the new percentages.

So he drags forth his latest piece of stupidity and poisonous provocation against the strikers, charging that a "minority" of textile workers are "preventing the workers from entering the mills."

COULD anything be more ridiculous than this idea that a "minority" of the textile workers are "intimidating" the majority to join the strike?

Mr. Sloan refers to the flying squadrons of strikers who are marching from town to town and from mill to mill spreading the strike call. Mr. Sloan is vainly trying to conceal the fact that in every case these striking workers are greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the workers in the mills, who immediately respond to the leadership of their fellow workers by joining the strike.

Could "intimidation" by a "minority" shut down the entire New England textile industry? Could "intimidation" by a "minority" bring 60,000 new strikers onto the picket lines in the South within 24 hours after the first strike call?

It is the bitter anger of the textile workers against the most brutal exploitation and wage slavery in the mills that is sweeping one million workers into the greatest battle for better conditions in the history of American labor!

The intimidation comes not from the strikers, but from the employers and the Roosevelt government with its police and armed forces, who are attempting to terrorize the workers back into the yoke of the \$8 a week starvation wage and the killing stretch-out at the looms.

It is the Roosevelt government which tries to starve the strikers back to work by inadequate relief rolls, that is guilty of intimidation and terrorism; not the textile workers who are using their power of organization to better their conditions.

No one will be fooled by your stupid lies, Mr. Sloan. The working class of America stands solidly behind the greatest textile strike and laughs to scorn the lies of your capitalist colleagues and their kept press.

Cleveland, New Haven Press Plans for Anti-War Congress

NEW HAVEN will be represented in Chicago by a number of delegates. A tag day is scheduled for tomorrow.

Following an outdoor meeting on Central Green last Friday, 400 persons crowded Fraternal Hall for a talk on War and Fascism. Mother Bloor, recently returned from the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism in Paris, was greeted with great enthusiasm by the audience and a number of persons present filed applications for membership in the League.

NEW YORK.—The National executive committee of the American League Against War and Fascism and the Arrangements Committee of the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, a delegated body, will meet tomorrow at 8 p.m., at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, to discuss preparations for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago, September 28, 29 and 30.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—The twenty-four organizations affiliated to the New Haven branch of the American League Against War and Fascism are all busily engaged in recruiting support for the congress and it is expected that

Harbin Press Urging War Against USSR

Manchurian Newspapers Lay Groundwork for Japanese Attack

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (By Wireless)—The Japanese, Manchurian anti-Whiteguard press, in line with their slanderous anti-Soviet campaign are conducting the most unbridled war propaganda against the U.S.S.R.

The Japanese newspaper, "Harbin Simbun," issued in Harbin, is attacking the U.S.S.R. and provoking the Japanese population against the Soviet Union.

In an article entitled, "War Should Be Loved," this paper states:

"Nine-tenths of our compatriots (that is, Japanese living in Manchuria), say it would be good if we have a war."

The newspaper "Anspot," refers to a war "that would quickly destroy the beasts from the U.S.S.R. and insure a peaceful situation, and thus deserve approval."

"This frame of mind must be spread throughout the Japanese territory because in order to hunt beasts against which the whole country must be raised, it is insufficient that only the Japanese in Harbin should feel this necessity."

This Japanese organ urges extensive contributions for the preparation of war, recommending even that "school children should economize on school appliances, lunches, etc."

In a burst of chauvinistic ecstasy, the newspaper exclaims:

"Even three-year-old children when playing war should be seriously taught how to handle a rifle and sword, and be imbued with the spirit that war is agreeable and should be loved."

The falsehoods and slanders with which the Japanese-Manchurian press is filled are best illustrated by reports in a number of Japanese newspapers alleging that the Manchurian government decided to discontinue transportation on the Chinese Eastern Railway of Soviet arms and ammunition.

The apparent objective of such falsification is clear. It is common knowledge that the C.E.R. did not and does not carry military freights belonging to the U.S.S.R. Even more, it is a generally known fact that military transportation by the C.E.R. is carried on exclusively by Japanese commanders and Manchurian authorities.

Soviets Plan Future Fight On Droughts

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (By Wireless)—Taking up the future battle against drought, the Peoples Commissars of the U.S.S.R. at its current meeting, discussed the problem of irrigation in the drought regions of the Volga.

Considerable successes were achieved this year by the collective farms of the Middle Volga and Saratov regions, notably in local construction of irrigation works.

The Peoples Commissars instructed the Soviet organs in the district to help collective farms to complete the construction of irrigation systems before the end of this year on an area of more than 78,000 acres, in addition to the area hitherto irrigated.

For this purpose the collective farms receive credit without interest to the amount of four million rubles for four years. At the same time, the Peoples Commissars instructed the Land Commissariat to prepare a plan for the construction of local irrigation works on collective farm fields in 1935 and to complete the present surveying work and the making of plans for irrigation of Volga regions with local water reserves on an area of 300,000 acres, as provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan. This will be the beginning of more extensive irrigation work in the Volga region to combat drought.

11,000 Japanese Leave Tokyo Traction Jobs; Join Strike Movement

TOKYO, Sept. 5.—A huge split in the strike movement in Japan is resulting from the walkout of 11,000 trolley and bus workers in Tokyo, members of the Transport Workers' Union. The workers went on strike yesterday because of layoffs and pay cuts, resulting from reorganization of the transport system.

Attempts are being made to run cars and buses with scabs. The traction strike follows a whole series of smaller strikes of metal and machine shop workers in Osaka, the industrial center of Japan.

The Japanese bosses, in furtherance of their war plans, have been smashing down living standards, and through the most extreme acts of terror against the Communist Party and militant workers, were able to hold back the strike movement.

Lately, however, the number of strikes have been increasing, showing the rising resistance to the program of Japanese imperialism on the part of the workers.

CORRECTION

In the editorial in Thursday's issue of the Daily Worker entitled "4,000 Russian Wins" it was incorrectly stated that the agreement provided for the 25-hour week, whereas it should have been stated "that the agreement provided for the 35-hour week."

BLOOD!



The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN

Member of the Presidium of the Communist International

FOR over a year and a half Adolf Hitler, chief of the German fascists, has been wading in blood. The incendiaries of the Reichstag, Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and the rest, are trying to instigate a new imperialist war. The military-fascist clique of generals and admirals in Japan is holding its army and navy ready and waiting on the eastern borders of the Soviet Union. The international political situation may be subject to great variations, but one fact remains certain: Every imperialist country is already preparing for an imperialist war.

Fascism has become the principal instrument in these preparations for a new war. The offensive of capital on the living standard of the working class is designed to cover the costs of armaments. By robbing the working class of its rights and breaking up its organizations, the capitalists want to throttle the resistance of the working class against wars and robbery.

WORKING CLASS RANKS SPLIT

In the face of this threatening new catastrophe, the ranks of the working class have been split since 1914. Unity is a crying need. Only the unity of the working class against the instigators of war, against fascist oppressors, against the source of imperialist wars and of fascism—capitalism—can alter the relation of class forces in favor of the proletariat.

The Communist Parties in all capitalist countries are waging a dauntless struggle to restore the unity of action of the working class, this being the necessary condition for drawing over the middle strata in town and country to the side of the proletariat. The Communist Parties have also addressed themselves to the leaders of the Social-Democratic Parties in order to achieve the united front of the working class. The results as yet are insignificant. Only in France, in Austria, and in the Saar region have agreements been come to between Communist and Social-Democratic workers. The difficulties are still great, but they are not insuperable.

DESTROY CLASS COLLABORATION

However great these difficulties may be, the Communist Parties will dauntlessly continue their struggle against fascism and imperialist war, against the offensive of capital. The rejection of united front proposals by a number of Social-Democratic Parties may make this struggle more difficult, but it can never hold it up. Class collaboration with the bourgeoisie is the obstacle in the way of establishing unity of action. The natural condition for establishing the unity of action of the working class is to break the class collaboration with the capitalists. This does not mean that the contradictions—in tactics and in matters of principle—between Communism and Social-Democracy will be done away with. Nevertheless, the common struggle of Social-Democratic and Communist workers in the factories, in the trade unions, among both employed and unemployed, is the first prerequisite for overcoming the split in the ranks of the working class.

No one who is against the splitting of the proletariat, no one who wants the liberation of the working class, can refuse this common struggle against the dangers with which the working class is directly threatened.

The Communists, who are leading the liberation struggle of the working class, who, for this very reason reject all collaboration with the bourgeoisie, will continue to fight for unity of action. The success of this struggle depends first and foremost upon the Social-Democratic workers. They must decide: Either with the bourgeoisie against the members of their own class, or with their own class comrades against the bourgeoisie.

These articles, written at various stages of this struggle, are designed, by way of persuasion, to help the Social-Democratic workers to make this decision.

The working class, which fights unitedly and irreconcilably against the bourgeoisie, is invincible; it will conquer.

BELA KUN.

Moscow, July 28, 1934.

by Burck

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

New Outbreaks in Algeria Why Jews Were Attacked Between Anvil and Hammer

WHEN a number of Jews were killed in violent outbreaks in Algeria, a French colony, some weeks ago, the American capitalist press, as well as the Jewish Socialist press, was strangely silent on the fundamental reasons for this bloodshed. Now that the news from Paris indicates that bitter feeling is rising and new rioting is anticipated at any moment it would be well to go into the basis for what, now and then suddenly appears in the American capitalist press as Algerians running amok, seemingly without reason.

The Jewish population of 80,000 out of a total population of 5,000,000 in Algeria has been made the tool and butt of the policy of French imperialism. The Algerians are mainly poor peasants, bitterly exploited by the French imperialists and the owners of huge estates. Hundreds of thousands of them are without land and without means of a livelihood, reduced to the worst stage of beggary and destitution.

JUST before the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the French Minister Ollivier granted the Jews of Algeria, who had inhabited that land for generations, and who had been oppressed under Arab rule, French naturalization and a political status above the rest of the native population.

Since the French and other European population today numbers only 42,000, the policy of French imperialism has been to utilize the Jewish population, with its special political status above the native Algerians, as a spearhead of imperialist oppression. The economic position of the leading strata of the Jews lent itself readily to the French imperialist policy. For the most part the Jews control the money-lending market, the usurious operations against the poverty-stricken peasantry. The great majority of the Jews in Algeria are themselves poor merchants, or poverty-stricken handicraft workers suffering under the proddings of the French reactionary anti-semitic organizations, and in their plight as the French imperialist buffet against the Algerian masses. Their economic position is not much better than the exploited masses of Algerian peasants and workers.

At Constantine, for example, where the worst anti-Jewish attacks took place, a number of the Jews are the bourgeoisie, the government agents, grain dealers, usurers, big merchants and intermediaries or compradors of all sorts.

THE hatred of the Algerian masses against this compradore class is perfectly understandable. French imperialism has cunningly directed the hatred of the Algerian masses against its auxiliary force, its adjuncts in the system of oppression and exploitation, the Jewish compradore and money-lending class. In attacking the Jews, the Algerian population did not distinguish in its bitter hatred of French imperialism between the great mass of the Jews (who themselves are not much better off than their attackers) and the real agents of French imperialism, the Jewish compradors.

Egged on by French imperialists, Jewish rowdies provoked Algerians at the Sidi Lakkar mosque, with the result that an anti-imperialist fury was unleashed against those whom the Algerians looked upon as the agents of French imperialism. Twenty-seven Jews were killed and 200 were wounded.

THE fundamental anti-imperialist nature of the attack was shown by the fact that in many other centers the rioting was directed not alone against the Jews but as well against the French imperialists, as in Le Hama, Bizot, Kroubs, etc. The whole movement, in reality, was a spontaneous uprising of hatred against French imperialism and all its tools. It is noteworthy that in Constantine the bitterest attacks, as admitted in the French capitalist press (Paris Midi, August 7) were made against "those known as money-lenders and big businessmen."

French imperialism is now attempting to utilize the attack on the Jews as a means of discrediting the anti-imperialist movement of the Algerian masses, and justifying its murderous retaliations against the masses as "in defense of liberty."

THE Communist Party of France, struggling against fascism and chauvinism, points out that the main significance of the Algerian mass movements is its anti-imperialist character. It further points out that the victory of the Algerian anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution over French imperialism, though overthrowing along with it the dominant position of the Jewish money-lenders and big merchant exploiters, would bring liberation and a solution to the national and economic problems of the bitterly assailed Jewish masses who are now caught between the anvil and the hammer.

The efforts of the Jewish bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeois Zionists in various countries in attacking the Algerian masses in their anti-imperialist upsurge play directly into the hands of French imperialism and paves the way for still more bitter attacks on the Jews.

The victory of the Algerian anti-imperialist revolution, for which all exploited masses should work, would bring liberation to all oppressed peoples of Algeria, including the great bulk of the Jewish population.

(To Be Continued)