

While day-to-day expenses of the Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense mount, the half-way mark toward the \$15,000 needed has been passed with \$7,517 contributed to date. Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

# Daily Worker

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

See Story on Fund Drive—Page 3  
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## 135,000 TO JOIN TEXTILE STRIKE IN 12 STATES

### Coast Employers Organize Nationwide Vigilantes Groups

### RICHBERG REPORT REVEALS IMPERIALIST WAR PLANS

#### NEW APPARATUS AGAINST STRIKES ALSO ADMITTED

**Program Is Called 'Improvements in Public Service'**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—A summary of war preparations, plans for aggressive imperialist expansion, and government strike-breaking which characterize the Roosevelt "New Deal" with increasing obviousness are contained in the latest and final report issued today by Donald Richberg, key man in the Roosevelt NRA apparatus, giving an accounting of the major Roosevelt policies since last March.  
Under the heading of "improvements in public service," Donald Richberg gives an unwitting picture of steadily increasing activity in the interests of Wall Street monopoly imperialism.  
Listing such activities as the appointment of the Federal Aviation Commission, the strike-breaking operations of the Railroad Co-ordinator and NRA Labor Boards, as "public improvements," Richberg's report is an attempt to conceal the true objective of the Roosevelt NRA as revealed in the Darrow and Thompson reports, the speeding up of Wall Street monopoly control of American industry and the guarantee of Wall Street monopoly profit.

#### Open Press Quarters In Capital

**'Will Not Seek Aid from Unions,' But Expect Woll To Help**  
By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Pacific Coast employers who organized the fascist terror against the recent general strike have branched eastward and opened headquarters here in the capital for a nationwide fascist group, including a countrywide anti-labor association of "Vigilantes of 1934." They hope to take in, but not to identify, 1,000,000 "Vigilantes," including Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor.  
This was disclosed today when a formal announcement to the press set forth that "America First! Inc." has opened offices in the National Press Building. It will "protect the Constitution from subversive attacks," the announcement said, and will "co-operate with the leading patriotic societies, chambers of commerce and trade associations," as well as establishing its own "field force of Vigilantes of 1934."

#### GORMAN HASTILY COMPLETING MANEUVERS WITH ROOSEVELT BOARD TO SMASH STRIKE; INDUSTRY PARALYZED AS TERRORISM GROWS

##### Main Demands In the Strike

The textile workers, 1,000,000 strong, from Maine to Alabama, are fighting for the following main demands as adopted by the recent convention of United Textile Workers' Union:  
(1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week with no exemptions.  
(2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.  
(3) Machine Load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.  
(4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership.  
(NOTE:—For detailed statement of wage demands for each category of workers and machine load in each department see the Daily Worker of Tuesday, September 4.)

##### Gorman's Proposal of Arbitration Resented in the South

By Harry Raymond (Special to the Daily Worker)  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 9.—Francis J. Gorman's proposal to submit the issues of the great textile strike to the Roosevelt Arbitration Board is in direct opposition to the opinion of workers in the Southland. The tremendous fighting spirit of the strikers in face of the brutal reign of terror that stalks through the two Carolinas and the spreading the strike over the weed-end proves this. I have talked to workers along 400 miles of the strike front and they all express the opinion that the strike should be settled only by direct negotiations with the manufacturers through representative committees of the strikers.  
"We'll settle the strike after we have spread it to more mills and when the employers are ready to grant the demands that these six union brothers of ours died for," a local strike leader told me yesterday, as we stood in an open field at Honea Path beside the biers of the six workers who were shot to death by armed thugs in front of the Chiquola Mill. "We'll arbitrate the thing ourselves," he added, when approached on the question of turning the matter over to the government board.  
250,000 Out in South  
The strike, which on Friday involved 170,000 workers in the Southern area, has now reached the point where 250,000 are out.

##### All But 2 Mills Closed in New England—More Than 200,000 Out

By Carl Reeve  
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—The opening of the second week of the textile strike finds the mills throughout New England closed down with the exception of two mills in Lawrence. Militant workers are now preparing to throw mass picket lines around these two mills, the Arlington and the Pacific, and make the New England tie-up complete.  
According to the figures of the United Textile Union, more than 200,000 are now out in New England. The American Woolen Mill closed its doors yesterday on the pretext of a two weeks lay off.  
Heavy Police Guards  
In some sections, the mill owners have announced their intention of opening the mills today. This will be attempted with the increased use of armed force. To give one example of this, the finishing mill in Saylesville, R. I., one of the largest mills of its kind in the country, has established a dead-line around the plant. This ominous "dead-line" is being heavily guarded by police and armed deputies brought in from New York.  
The New Bedford newspapers today carry "warnings" that the police have refused to allow picketing, and also state that the A. F. of L. leaders are now ordering picket lines of no more than a few strikers.  
At the same time, the attempt is being made to turn the workers' eyes to Washington in the hope of bringing the workers to feel that they must now look there for settlement.  
Militant Policy Urged  
Issuing the slogan "Spread the Strike," "Establish Mass Picket Lines," Ann Burlak, leader of the National Textile Union, called upon the mill workers to reject all arbitration offers, defeat the mill owners' attempts to open the mills, and elect local rank and file strike and shop committees which, as far as possible, should be unified with district rank and file strike committees in the leadership of the strike.  
Militant workers are taking steps to activate the workers of the American Woolen Mills into picketing other shops and to hold mass meetings.  
Shoeworkers Endorse Strike  
Woosnecket Mills were completely tied up this past week after the Independent Textile Operatives, an independent union with a membership of 4,000, voted last night to join the strike.  
Shoeworkers' unions in Lowell voted support and endorsement to the textile strike Saturday, adding their weight behind the textile general strike.  
In all sections the Daily Worker is being sold out immediately that it appears, and the textile workers are following the Daily Worker for strike news and directives.

##### News of Strike In Brief

More than 125,000 more workers of allied trades join textile strikers.  
German, U. T. W. leader, and William Green, A. F. of L. president, confer with Roosevelt. Governor Ehringhaus of North Carolina openly admits troops are being used to fight the strikers. Fifty National Guard units are in action against strike. Rhode Island silk manufacturers propose new plan to kill the strike by splitting the unity of the ranks in the Pawtucket mills.  
Communist Party in New England pledges full support to strike, urges rank and file to take control of strike machinery and negotiations for strikers planned in New York and other cities.  
Southern textile strikers oppose Gorman's proposal to submit issues to Roosevelt Arbitration Board.

##### A.F.L. Chief's Original Position Does Not Include Mass Picketing

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Francis J. Gorman's proposal that the Roosevelt textile "inquiry" board arbitrate the national textile strike issue "holds good until 6 o'clock Monday night," the U.T.W. Strike Committee chairman announced here today. At the same time he declared that "the strike lines are not only holding, but are growing."  
"If our arbitration proposal is not accepted by the stated time," Gorman added, during his afternoon press conference, "we will revert to our original position."  
"Workers to the number of 50,000 in the upholstery, drapery and pile fabric trades tomorrow will join those already on strike. At midnight Wednesday 83,000 more are scheduled to walk out of hosiery mills in a dozen states."  
That "original position does not include mass picketing," Gorman indicated. He made the bid for arbitration over the radio last night, suggesting to textile employers that the banker-lawyer board headed by Governor Winant of New Hampshire be changed from one of "inquiry" and mediation, to an arbitration body whose findings would be mandatory. He also asked that mills remain closed during the board's arbitration proceeding. But, when asked today what he would do "when mills start opening tomorrow as they threaten to do," he merely replied, "Our pickets will carry out their instructions."  
"Does that mean mass picketing?" your correspondent asked Gorman.  
"We picket in such a way as the situation needs," he answered. A few days ago Gorman countermanded an order by local U.T.W. leaders for mass picketing at Lawrence, Mass. This order weakened, but did not prevent the mass march to the mills.  
Many More Mills Shut  
The strike headquarters' official written statement today reported that accounts of mills closed 100 per cent continue to pour in. It added: "The situation is good in every section. We have had reports from all division headquarters today and from every one there has come a message of confidence and a message to the effect that the strike lines are not only holding, but are growing. Our proposal of arbitration last night has brought many favorable comments because of the strength of our position." What U.T.W. locals sent "favorable comments" upon the arbitration proposal was an indication, by saying, "by the end of the week we shall in all probability have every division of the great textile industry closed."  
"We're intensifying the strike and are going ahead without any let-up," Gorman remarked to the reporters. "About 500,000 will be out tomorrow."  
He added, however, that his previous estimate of approximately 600,000 employed workers in the entire industry was too low, and should be placed at about 700,000.  
Processors Strikers Protect Mills  
Gorman's arbitration proposal, an action not mentioned in the demands of the recent U.T.W. strike convention, asked that "arbitration begin not later than Monday, Sept. 10, 1934." We propose that both sides agree to accept the findings of the arbitration."  
In the meanwhile, Gorman proposed, U. T. W. members should police the mills for the employers. "If the employers, through their various associations, agree to arbitration, then we propose that our members picket all mills and guard them against damage."  
"All conflict can be brought to a halt," Gorman declared. If the employers and the Roosevelt mediation board approve his arbitration proposal, it ignores Wage Demands.  
In listing the U. T. W. "strike demands," Gorman continued his

#### Crew Accuses Ship Company In Sea Tragedy

NEW YORK.—While the odor of burning flesh wafted its way upward from the still-smoldering wreck of the Ward Liner Morro Castle, which caught on fire Saturday eight miles off Asbury Park, and is now beached on the New Jersey coast, on its way home from an excursion trip to Havana, Cuba, an investigation was set under way here in New York to fix responsibility.  
This sea holocaust, one of the worst in recent marine history, claimed more than 200 lives, with the death list still incomplete.  
Rumors began to circulate here about a "sabotage plot" and "independent origin." The crew see in this a sinister attempt to lay the blame for the tragedy on the shoulders of the seamen. They condemned these rumors and point to the lack of watchmen and the 12-hour, two-shift system as the main causes for the catastrophe, and the resulting loss of life.  
The fire, according to all reports, broke out at about 3:30 Saturday morning in one of the salons. At 4:23 an S.O.S. was sent out by Chief Radio Operator, George W. Rogers, who was trapped in the radio room and allegedly burned to death.  
Quickly spreading amidship, the flames cut off any hope of exit to most of the passengers, who were penned in cabins. A gale-driven rain added to the difficulties of those who rushed to the life boats. Despite this, approximately 300 reached shore alive.  
Full responsibility for the tragedy is placed on the ship's company by members of the crew, who charge the ship was undermanned and that this accounts, to a great extent, for

#### Head Coast Ship Company

The announcement, from the "America First! Inc." offices on the twelfth floor of the building, named Robert B. Armstrong among the three "responsible" for it. Just three floors below the "America First! Inc." offices there is another suite. On the door large gold letters identify the same Robert B. Armstrong and his son as follows: "LOS ANGELES STEAMSHIP CO. ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG VICE-PRESIDENT ROBERT E. ARMSTRONG, JR. WASHINGTON WESTERN NEWS SERVICE LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE" Armstrong Senior, nationally known for these and other extreme

#### Silk Industry In Allentown Stopped 92%

By CHARLES SPENCER (Special to the Daily Worker)  
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 9.—Allentown's silk industry has been closed down practically 100 per cent by the picket lines of the striking silk workers, despite the attempt of the leaders to demoralize the strike.  
All but two small mills of Allentown's 25 are closed today and these mills will be picketed tomorrow. Ribbon workers have also been urged to join the strike tomorrow. This will affect about 1,500 more workers, to bring the total number of strikers to 6,000.  
Mills throughout the entire Lehigh County have been forced to close one after another until today production has been cut 92 per cent. The four silk mills of Emmaus are just waiting for pickets to come and they will come out on strike, the workers indicated yesterday at a meeting of the Tremont Mills. Arrangements are being made to send a flying squadron to Emmaus tomorrow morning. The Twentieth Century Mill at Bethlehem has been closed 100 per cent.  
Berks County, Bucks, Carbon County, Columbia County, Jefferson County, Lancaster County, Lebanon County, Luzerne County, Montgomery County, Northampton County, Northumberland County, York County and Wayne County mills are practically closed down.  
In Bethlehem City of Police Traffic has issued an order against all picketing. Two girl pickets were arrested and the International Labor Defense is defending both cases. The Communist Party and the Unemployed League are making preparations to break through this terror.  
The masses of silk workers in Bethlehem and the unemployed have been warned by the Communist Party of an attempt to decrease the strength of the picket lines. They have called for an increase on the lines tomorrow morning.  
While the silk workers are fighting heroically to keep the mills closed until the demands of the workers are granted by the bosses, the U.T.W. leaders are doing everything in their power to demoralize the strike and to prepare for an easy betrayal.  
The Communist Party is urging every mill to hold their shop meetings and to elect their shop committees and to demand representation on the general strike committee.

#### FSU Delegates Demand Halt to Provocations By Japan Against USSR

NEW YORK.—Protesting against Japanese imperialist designs against the Soviet Union, a delegation of five, representing the Friends of the Soviet Union and Icar, called upon the Japanese Consul General at 500 Fifth Avenue, Saturday, and demanded that "all anti-Soviet provocation and activity of the Japanese imperialist government and the puppet state of the Japanese imperialist government, Manchuria, be immediately stopped."  
At the same time, more than 400 men and women, carrying banners denouncing the provocations of the Japanese imperialist government and calling for the defense of the Soviet peace policy, demonstrated in mass picket formation around the building where the offices of the consulate are housed.  
Picketing at the Japanese Consulate will go on every day between 11:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. The Friends of the Soviet Union urges all members of the F. S. U. and sympathizers who wish to assist in the picketing to report Monday at 799 Broadway, Room 233, at 10:30 a.m.

#### 10,000 Attend Burial Of Six Slain Strikers

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
HONEA PATH, S. C., Sept. 9.—The working people of the Carolinas paid honor yesterday to the six strikers who were brutally slain in front of the Chiquola Mill last Thursday. More than 10,000 workers from the textile mills of the two states came on foot and by car, over miles of dusty road to attend the mass funeral of their brother union men.  
Lee Crawford, R. T. Yarborough, E. M. Knight, I. R. Davis, Claud Cannons and Maxie Peterson, the six dead workers, were hailed as heroes of labor by the fellow union members who escorted their caskets to red clay graves.  
Although the great mass meeting which preceded separate processions to three cemeteries had in it somewhat of an atmosphere of a religious ceremony, common to mass gatherings of workers in the South, a strong spirit to carry on the militant textile struggle predominated. It was a tremendous demonstration against the terror that is now sweeping the South—a protest against murder and the brutal exploitation of workers in the textile mills.

#### Tremendous Preparations are Afoot in Shelby, N. C.

Tremendous preparations are afoot in Shelby, N. C., where all the mills are closed, to shut every mill operating in the surrounding area. Mills at Kings Mountain, a few miles from Shelby, are operating with skeleton crews under the protection of three companies of National Guard. In Spindler, a few miles south of Shelby, the entrance of the town is roped off and guarded by troops and deputized thugs. No one is allowed in or out of the town unless passed upon by the thugs. Citizens are even searched while entering the post office.  
President Allen of the Shelby local of the U.T.W. stated that mass picketing would commence Monday in the Shelby area.  
A mass meeting of strikers at the Shelby Union Hall Friday night enthusiastically endorsed the call for intensification of picketing and the stopping of additional mills.  
Troops Get C.P. Leaflets  
At Greensboro and Concord leaflets issued by the Communist Party were passed out to both the troops and strikers. The leaflet to the troops urged the soldiers, many of whom are textile workers from other centers, to refuse to be used as strike-breakers against their fellow workers. Those issued to the workers called for mass picketing and striking of all mills still operating.  
One of the main weaknesses of the strike at the present time is the lack of sufficient mass picketing. While Joan Peel and George Groce, southern strike leaders, talked in very militant language in their office last night about pulling more mills, they have up until the present time exerted little effort to continue the flying squadrons and intensify mass picketing. Mr.

#### Shoeworkers Endorse Strike

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#### 1,000 Hear Browder Assail 'Red' Scare

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—One thousand workers, mostly textile strikers jammed the Washington Hall here last night at a meeting called by the Paterson section of the Communist Party at which Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, spoke.  
A large delegation of workers from Passaic came to the meeting in trucks.  
Besides Browder, speakers included Moe Brown, Communist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, a leader of the National Textile Workers Union before the smelting and now a member of the

#### Associated Executive Committee

Martin Russak, Communist candidate for Congress, a worker long active in Paterson strikes, also spoke.  
The assembled workers greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the proposals put forward by the speakers for a complete general strike in the industry, especially the members to bring out the dye workers in Lodi and Paterson, who are still at work. Other demands put forward for victory in the strike called for immediate unification of the different unions into one. In Lodi,

#### Higher Bond Interest For Assisting Wall Street Imperialism

Richberg lists the following "improvements in public service": the First and Second Import Banks, the Foreign Trade Board and the Inter-Departmental Committee on Trade Agreements, all of which are finding profitable fields for Wall Street monopoly trade.  
The report, aside from listing false figures on the "revival" of employment, a revival that has come about in spots mainly because of the spread-work effect of the NRA codes, also reveals that the Federal Government now pays close to a billion dollars every twelve months in bond interest to Wall Street banks holding the bonds.  
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#### Members who escorted their caskets to red clay graves.

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#### The Communist Party is urging every mill to hold their shop meetings and to elect their shop committees and to demand representation on the general strike committee.

The Communist Party is flooding the city with leaflets warning against the maneuvers to turn over their strike to the arbitration board. In Bethlehem, Dan Slinger, Communist candidate for secretary of Internal Affairs in the State of Pennsylvania, spoke to a meeting of the strikers, and exposed the arbitration maneuvers of Gorman and the other U.T.W. officials

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# CHICAGO WORKERS SPEED PREPARATIONS FOR ANTI-WAR PARLEY

## Canada Plans to Send Fraternal Delegates To the U.S. Congress

Communist Party Functionaries and All Labor Organizations Called to Attend Meeting in Chicago Tomorrow Night

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Political and organizational preparations for the second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism will be discussed at a very important meeting in People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Tuesday evening.

Functionaries of the Communist Party and all workers' organizations have been emphatically urged to attend. The short remaining time before the congress places a great responsibility upon the Chicago workers, declared anti-war leaders, to see that every preparation is made to ensure a successful congress.

In order to be able to give full time to the tremendous task of organizing the congress arrangements, Tom McKenna resigned from his position as secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. He is serving as secretary of the Chicago Arrangements Committee for the Congress and is also secretary of the Chicago Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 9.—A number of fraternal delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism have already been elected in various parts of Canada and will be in Chicago on Sept. 28 for the opening of the congress.

The delegates will come from labor unions, church groups and youth organizations and will carry greetings from those sections of the Canadian people who endorse and support the fight against war and fascism.

BAYONNE, N.J., Sept. 9.—A city-wide conference to prepare the sending of delegates to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism is planned for Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A send-off rally for delegates will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 25 at 8 o'clock at the Industrial Y. M. C. A., Avenue E and 22nd St. Delegates from Bayonne will travel on the New York-to-Chicago Anti-War Special.

## Cleveland to Observe 15th Birthday of C.P. With Meeting Sept. 30

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Cleveland workers will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., at a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Theatre, 5010 Euclid Avenue, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:30 o'clock.

Party leaders of national importance will review the history of the organization's leadership in working class struggles.

## Police Attack Bathrobe Workers Picketing Shop

NEW YORK.—Police with drawn guns attacked a picket line of striking bathrobe workers in front of the Van Buren Bathrobe Company, 125 W. 26th St., Friday, and arrested John Curoc, member of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union, and assaulted several others.

Ben Stellman, organizer of the union, was assaulted for the second time by four gangsters who attacked him as he was leaving the subway station last Thursday night. In spite of the terror, mass picketing is continuing at all struck shops.

**DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY**  
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Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
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Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## FWIU Assails Police Raid on Headquarters

A.F.L. and Employers Responsible, Furriers' Union Charges

(See Editorial on Page 6)

NEW YORK.—An official protest to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner O'Ryan against the invasion and arbitrary search of the offices of the Fur Workers Industrial Union last Thursday will be made today, officers of the union announced. The union is being supported in its protest by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense.

dozen detectives from the Alien Squad and the 30th St. Police Station, headed by Detective-Lieutenant McDermott comprised the raiding party. Despite the fact that no search warrant was produced, the police broke locks on desks, pried into pigeon-holes, carrying off papers and written complaints of furriers. Fifteen workers present in the mall were arrested, six of whom were later released.

Louis B. Boudin, attorney for the union, arrived during the raid and protested very vigorously to the officers without avail.

Coming on the heels of the announcement of a contract signed by the union and the New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association, in which important concessions were made to the fur workers after a three-week strike, the raid was undoubtedly instigated by chiefs of the moribund American Federation of Labor union in the industry and certain employers, leaders of the F. W. U. U. charged in a statement yesterday.

The statement follows: "The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union considers this illegal and unwarranted raid upon the offices of the union, and the illegal search as an attempt to intimidate the members of the union. This raid came at a time when the Fur Workers Industrial Union carried through a successful strike and concluded an agreement with the New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association in which the union is fully recognized, and the workers granted important concessions. We shall and will be able to prove that this raid is a result of instigation on the part of employers who have not yet recognized the union, and officials of the A. F. of L. who seek to compel the workers to belong to their organization.

"Our union is taking up this matter with the Civil Liberties Union and with the International Labor Defense in order to lodge an official protest to the Mayor and to the police commissioner against this unwarranted and illegal raid and search."

## Mill Bosses Have New Plan to Kill Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 8.—Pawtucket silk manufacturer, Hertz and Morgan Company, informed workers today that they, and four other small silk manufacturers, Kahn, Cadillac, Russak and Taylor, whose striking workers belong to the American Independent Textile Workers' Union, are considering granting all demands on the basis of recognition of the Independent Union instead of U. T. W.

This is an obvious union splitting move and a false promise made in order to start a stampede of workers when mills open perhaps Monday. Although small, these mills are strategic because workers there led all other workers in militancy in past strikes.

Some leaders of the Independent Union are consciously fostering this strike-breaking move because of an antagonism against the U. T. W., which ignores the Independent Unions and their 700 members.

## A. F. L. Ranks Rally to Support Textile Strike

Committee for Relief and Insurance Calls for Widespread Aid

NEW YORK.—The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, on behalf of thousands of rank and file members in the American Federation of Labor who back its program, yesterday declared that it was rallying all its affiliated locals and its forces within the A. F. of L. local unions for financial support and sympathetic action with the great general strike of the textile workers.

"By responding in hundreds of thousands to the call for a general strike, the textile workers are shouldering the struggle of all organized and unorganized labor against the reduction of living standards and the imposition of unbearable conditions on the American workers as a result of the N.R.A. codes," said Louis Weinstock, secretary of the Committee. "They are hurling a challenge at the notorious exploiters in the textile industry who have been able to reap rich profits at the expense of the sufferings of the textile workers."

## Thaelmann Newsreels, Saved From Nazis, to Be Exhibited

Film Shots of Thaelmann's Career Smuggled Out of Germany To Be Screened, Beginning Sept. 1, for the First Time

NEW YORK.—Moving pictures of Ernst Thaelmann, German working class leader, in action, which were smuggled out of Nazi Germany, have finally reached New York and will be shown here beginning Friday, Sept. 21, at the Twenty-Eighth Street Theatre, Broadway at Twenty-eighth Street.

These pictures of Thaelmann in the forefront of the fight against war and fascism and the trade union movement will soon be shown in New York City for the first time since they were taken.

The film is issued by the Thaelmann Liberation Committee through the office of the American League Against War and Fascism.

It is at present in the form of individual shots of Thaelmann up to the time he was imprisoned by Hitler in 1933 when the Nazis took power. It will be assembled here and will include pictures of workers' demonstrating in England, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States for the liberation of Thaelmann, taken in some instances at the risk of the photographers' lives.

Thaelmann, framed for his anti-Nazi activities, is scheduled to be one of the first victims of Hitler's "Peoples Court." He was to be tried July 2, 1934. Only the mass pressure exerted by workers all over the world prevented the Nazis from legally murdering him at that time. No word has been received from Thaelmann since June 30, 1934.

## Gorman Proposals Crew Gives Causes Resented in South Of Sea Tragedy

(Continued from Page 1)

Groove, while speaking to the 10,000 strikers assembled at the funeral of the six slain strikers at Honea Path, repeatedly urged the listeners to pin faith on the man in the White House and went at great length in his praise of Miss Francis Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

In an interview with the press last night in Greenville, Peel and Groove stated that more mills would strike on Monday and characterized the prediction of George Sloan, textile manufacturers' representative, that mills will reopen tomorrow as "erroneous and misleading."

"There will be more mills out on Monday than closed on Thursday," Peel declared, and added that this would be brought about "because of the murders committed by hired thugs and gunmen of the manufacturers posing as deputy sheriffs."

Commenting on Governor Blackwood's threat to arrest all persons who assemble at union meetings or on picket lines in South Carolina on charges of unlawful assembly, Peel said that there had been "no unlawful assemblages" and that the union would "continue peaceful picketing."

The workers are enthused and aroused and ready to mass on the picket lines and continue the flying squad activities tomorrow. They are sceptical about pinning their faith on the Roosevelt Board as some leaders have advised. They correctly see the arbitration move as a trick to break the strike. It is clear that Mr. Gorman will have considerable difficulty in convincing the workers of the Carolinas to place their hard-fought strike into the hands of the three representatives of big business who compose the Roosevelt Board.

## Larger Hall Is Chosen For Hathaway Banquet In Br'klyn on Friday

NEW YORK.—The committee arranging the election banquet to be held on Friday for C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and Communist Party Congressional candidate, has announced that the event will be held in the Royal Palace, 1618 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, instead of at the Crystal Palace as originally announced. The change was made necessary by the growing demand for reservations. All reservations should be made at once at 51 Graham Avenue.

Among those organizations which have already reserved places for large groups of their membership are the International Workers Order, the Bridge Plaza Workers Club, the Alteration Painters Union, the Council of Working Class Women.

## Michigan Plans Mass Eviction of Unemployed

Relief Administration Will Force Migration of 300,000

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 9.—Mass eviction of more than 60,000 families, comprising approximately 300,000 men, women and children—from what are termed "unprofitable" mining and farm areas to places where they can earn their own living, is planned by the Michigan Relief Administration. Where the families were to go was not announced.

This migration is the only possibility for permanent relief for more than a third of the Michigan families now listed in the "chronic" class, said Dr. William Haber, State Relief Administrator. Most of these, he said, were in the mining area of the upper peninsula. One-half of the population of 800,000 in the upper peninsula is now on relief rolls.

With the copper miners must go the farmers who are living on the cut-over wastes of the northern part of the lower peninsula.

Evidently not considering the question of unemployment insurance as an alternative, Haber stated, "I realize that moving these people is the most difficult course, but at the same time it seems feasible."

What the 60,000 families thought of the feasibility or desirability of the plan was not stated.

## 1,000 Hear Browder Assail 'Red' Scare

(Continued from Page 1)

The speakers pointed out, the A. F. of L. union had turned down this proposal made by the National Textile Union local. To insure the victory of the strike the meeting thundered its approval of the other demands of the speakers for no return to work under the mediation, conciliation and arbitration proposals, but to continue the strike until the demands of the national convention of the United Textile Union and the local demands are met in all sections in full.

The meeting adopted strong protest telegrams against the murder of strikers and pickets in the South on Thursday and Friday. The telegrams, sent to Roosevelt and to the governors in the Southern States, demanded immediate withdrawal of troops from the strike area. Other resolutions called upon all workers and workers' organizations to develop solidarity actions with the strikers.

Browder Scores 'Red' Scare  
The assembled workers were especially responsive to Browder's exposure of the "red" scare, which he characterized as an attempt to dampen the militancy of the strikers. He pointed out that this attempt to frighten the strikers with a "red scare" is an example of the bosses' fear of the growing militancy of the working class.

Great applause greeted Browder when he said that the worker need not be afraid of the strike appearing "red." "The more red it appears the quicker the bosses will grant the demands," he declared.

All the speakers pointed out that the Communist election campaign is not something apart from this strike. By the constant fight of the Communist Party for the immediate demands of the workers, this strike is thus a part of the Communist Party's fight to improve the conditions of the working class generally.

A greatly increased vote for the Communist Party candidates, the speakers pointed out, will be the greatest guarantee against further wage reductions and further stretch-out for the textile workers, and for improved working conditions for the working class generally.

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

## Greatest Danger Seen in Top Leadership, Weinstock Says

Lesson of San Francisco

"The rank and file of the textile workers must be warned to resist any repetition of the action taken in the San Francisco general strike, when the reactionary officials, after gaining control of the strike machinery, proceeded to lead it to a quick surrender. Like them, Gorman wants to make it easier for the N.R.A. to step in and break the strike which it could not prevent. That is why he has raised the cry of 'reds' so persistently. Just as was done in San Francisco, the U. T. W. chiefs hope to confuse and divide the workers and create the basis for driving out the most active militant workers fighting in the interests of the strikers' demands. With the most courageous workers who ceaselessly expose their strikebreaking maneuvers removed, they will proceed to defeat the textile workers' struggle."

"The A. F. of L. Committee is calling on the rank and file in all local unions in any way connected with the textile industry such as bleachers, finishers and dyers, drivers, maintenance men, railroad workers and others to raise the question of support in their local unions and of calling sympathy strikes in support of the textile workers' struggle. The rank and file members in the textile union are called upon to maintain steadfast unity with all workers regardless of affiliation in the strike and irrespective of any provocation from the officialdom, to demand the election of broad rank and file committees, mass picketing and the right to vote on all terms before any settlement is made. Only in this way will victory for the demands of the textile strikers be assured."

## Aluminum Workers Bitter After Sellout Of Mellon Strike

Hundreds Destroy Union Books and Vow Never to Pay A. F. of L. Dues Again as Shiskin and Williams Sign Boss Agreement

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sept. 9.—Hundreds of aluminum workers of this section are today vowing that the "A. F. of L. will never get another dollar of theirs," or are tearing up their union books in bitter resentment against the "agreement" put over last Thursday by American Federation

of Labor leaders, Boris Shiskin and Dave Williams, terminating the four-week walkout of 8,700 men from the Mellon plants.

The "agreement," considered a bare-faced sellout by the workers, sends the men back to work without a single demand granted. The so-called "agreement" which Shiskin, Williams and Co. are supposed to have effected with the company consists of a written statement, signed by the president and secretary of the Aluminum Company, reiterating the company's former position in regard to employee-relationships—which ignores the demands of the workers and A. F. of L. leaders alike, and, not even deigning to mention the name of the union, thumbs Andrew Mellon's nose at the National Aluminum Workers Council.

New Kensington, Arnold, and Logan Ferry aluminum workers heard Dave Williams read the agreement at a meeting of the local union at 3 p.m. yesterday and left the hall dissatisfied and resentful, conscious that their strike had been betrayed.

No Vote Taken  
No vote was taken of the union membership, either accepting or rejecting the "settlement," the workers simply being ordered to return to work tomorrow morning.

Greeted by boos from some of the workers present, Williams tried to make the bitter pill easier to swallow by declaring that the checkoff, one of the central demands of the workers, would have been no good for the men even if granted.

In addition to the checkoff, other demands were for: An average \$7 per week increase in wages; a 500 minimum wage per hour; recognition of the union in writing plus a signed contract; abolition of North-South differentials; and seniority rights. The "settlement" does not mention any of these except seniority, which the company agrees to recognize after all other standards for judging a worker have been first applied.

Picket lines were abolished at the direction of traitorous union heads at 2 p.m. this afternoon.

Paul Howlett, president of the New Kensington local, who had frequently declared he would not see the workers return without a written, approved agreement with the company, gave his sanction to the strikebreaking order.

Threaten to Outlaw Strike  
A. F. of L. leaders had made it painfully clear to the aluminum workers that if they did not return to work the federation would "outlaw" the strike and withdraw all "support."

Although the general resentment of the workers kept deepening as the meeting progressed and the brazenness of the sellout became clear, very little opposition to the settlement and officials was voiced from the floor.

One worker said afterward, though that "the A. F. of L. is through for good in this town," the March strike having been betrayed in much similar fashion.

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# 42 A. F. of L. Locals Press Campaign for Workers' Bill Parties by Workers' Groups Swel Fund in 'Daily' Drive

## FEDERATION CHIEFS HIT FOR ENDORSING WAGNER-LEWIS BILL

Philadelphia Parley Calls on 2,400 AFL Locals Who Endorsed Workers' Bill to Visit Homes in Drive for Individual Petitions

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Forty-one delegates representing twenty-two A. F. of L. locals with approximately 17,000 members met here yesterday at the unemployment insurance conference called by the A. F. of L. Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

The principal resolutions called for a wide campaign for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. At the meeting introduced by the oil and refinery workers' union, the delegates condemned the endorsement of the Wagner-Lewis "Unemployment Reserves" Bill by the national executive of the A. F. of L., and called on the 2,400 A. F. of L. locals which have so far endorsed the Workers' Bill to set up committees of workers to canvass workers in their homes and organizations and in the shops to secure individual signatures for the Workers' Bill. The petitions thus signed will be forwarded to Congressmen from the districts demanding unqualified support to the Workers' Bill.

**Eviction Fight Planned**  
Resolutions were adopted and plans made for the formation of relief committees in the A. F. of L. locals for resisting evictions and for winning relief for unemployed members of the local unions was enthusiastically endorsed by the conference.

William Green's statement outlawing sympathy strikes was condemned by the delegates, who, in a resolution, termed the sympathy strike "one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of labor against their exploiters."

**Demand Mooney's Release**  
The conference demanded the unconditional release of Tom Mooney. Gangsterism in the local unions was condemned in a resolution calling on the workers to use every possible means to eradicate it. Green's approval of the attempts by the Department of Labor to deport militant workers was denounced by the delegates.

An executive committee of fifteen, including delegates from the textile and hosiery workers' union, was elected and the textile strike was unanimously supported. The executive committee was instructed by the delegates to map out a plan in support of the strike. An amendment called upon the conference to demand that every trade union in the city endorse and support the strike.

Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the rank and file committee, in his report to the conference, thoroughly exposed the role of the top leadership of the A. F. of L. in sabotaging the workers' efforts to obtain genuine unemployment insurance, and called for the delegates to intensify their efforts to obtain enactment of the Workers' Bill. He was roundly applauded when he called upon the delegates to drive out the reactionaries from the top leadership and institute real rank and file organization.

## Hotel Men's Walkout Against Code Looms

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Pressure of hotel food workers for strike has increased to such an extent recently that Robert B. Heskett, Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance, has been compelled to wire Sol Rosenblatt, N.R.A. Code Administrator in Washington, that he may call a strike of 70,000 hotel workers against the code conditions. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

## N.Y. Bakers To Hold Open Forum Today

NEW YORK.—All progressive bakery workers of New York are called to an open forum meeting for today at 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

## Report Unemployment Rise in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—Reporting another increase in unemployment, the Department of Labor and Industry stated yesterday that 935,649 workers were without jobs in Pennsylvania in July. This figure represents 25.1 per cent of all wage-earners in the state, the report said.

The July estimate, the Labor Department survey stated, showed an increase of 57,170 unemployed over the June figure.

## Lynch Terror Is Laid Bare At Mass Trial

Herndon and Ann Burlak Lead in Indicting Georgia Courts

By CYRIL BRIGGS  
BROOKLYN.—The terror confronting Negro and white toilers in the South, emphasized in the past week in the murder of strikers in the Southern textile strike area, was vividly exposed last Friday night at a workers' mass trial, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, of the Georgia lynch rulers who sentenced Angelo Herndon to eighteen to twenty years on the chain gang for organizing white and Negro workers.

## Talkies Ready Of Browder And Hathaway

NEW YORK.—Talking motion pictures of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, are now available for showing before organizations in any section of the city or country, the Circulation Department of the Daily Worker announced yesterday.

In the motion pictures Browder and Hathaway are seen and heard speaking on the \$60,000 drive for a Daily Worker sustaining fund.

The pictures will be presented before meetings and affairs arranged by mass organizations and trade unions. No charge will be made for the showing.

New York State organizations should apply to Jean Karlin, City Circulation Department of the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. Organizations outside New York should write to the Daily Worker Circulation Department, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. At least one week's notice must be given.

The motion pictures were made after the Daily Worker had received many requests from hundreds of organizations throughout the country for Browder and Hathaway to speak in the circulation drive.

Since their activities as leading members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party make a physical appearance impossible at all but a few of the meetings, the management of the Daily Worker had arranged for the talking pictures as the best substitute.

## Pharmacists Win Strike In Brooklyn

After five weeks of militant picketing, the Pharmacists Union of Greater New York emerged victorious in its strike against the Lindner Pharmacy, at India Street and Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint.

The effectiveness of a picket line, open air meetings, leaflets, and a militant leadership was demonstrated when business at the Lindner Pharmacy was cut in half, compelling the boss to come to terms with the union.

The strike was called when a union man was fired because he refused to work additional hours without remuneration.

At first the boss refused to even recognize the union. Despite all efforts of the Pharmaceutical Conference (an employers' organization) to support him, Mr. Lindner, as a result of the response of the neighborhood to the union activities, was forced to capitulate.

The strike was an overwhelming victory for the Pharmacists Union which won the following conditions: Recognition of the union, increased salary and improved working conditions for the clerk.

Now the Pharmacists Union is conducting a fight to obtain a minimum wage scale and a reduction of the long hours which are forced upon unorganized clerks.

A letter has been sent to the proprietor associations as well as to individual drug store owners in the Bronx, demanding a minimum wage scale of \$3 and a 54-hour week, besides other demands.

This fight is an answer to the attempt of the Pharmaceutical Conference to establish a \$20 wage for a 60-hour week. It is a known fact that the minimum scale usually becomes the maximum and this effort of the Pharmaceutical Conference would be a signal for a general reduction in wages.

If no answer is received to the Pharmacists' demands in the near future, a general strike will be called in the Bronx. The Pharmacists Union has grown to include 1,600 enrolled members. All clerks are urged to join if they haven't done so already, at 55 West 42nd Street.

## SECTION 16 MEETS TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—An open membership meeting of Section 16 of the Communist Party will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at 1660 Fulton St., Brooklyn. All Party members must attend. Members of mass organizations and trade unions are invited.

## N.Y. Shoe Workers Balk Lovestoneite Efforts At Control

United Front Policies of Industrial Union Brings Victory

NEW YORK.—Conservative national officials of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union refused to give their report and walked out on a membership meeting of the New York local Thursday evening after their demand that I. Zimmerman, Lovestoneite renegade, be given the floor to speak on their report, was overwhelmingly voted down by the membership.

That the demand that Zimmerman speak was only a maneuver to attempt to disrupt the meeting of the New York local is shown by the fact that, shortly after the meeting opened, George Wilson, general secretary-treasurer, had stated that the national representatives would be "forced" to leave the meeting because the meeting was discussing local questions first. This attempt to disrupt the meeting failed when the membership voted to delay discussion on the report of I. Rosenberg, secretary-treasurer of the New York local.

The national officials then raised their demands that Zimmerman speak as a condition for their giving their reports on the general situation in the union. When the membership refused, and again urged the national officers to give their report, the officers Wilson and Michael Salvaggio, member of the general executive board, and Zimmerman left the hall.

The meeting ended with the adoption, with only one vote in opposition, of the following resolution, which will be sent to the Resident Board as well as to every local of the union. The resolution follows:

"We, the membership of Local 23 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, assembled at Irving Plaza Hall, Sept. 6, 1934, vigorously protest the action of Brother George Wilson, general secretary-treasurer, and M. Salvaggio, member of the G.E.B., in their refusal to report to us the general situation in the union as called for in our official request to the Resident Board.

"Our request for such a report is motivated by one desire only, namely, to discuss the policies of our union officials and through this discussion bring about closer and better understanding among the membership of the entire organization. The refusal of these brothers to report, despite the unanimous request of the membership, unless I. Zimmerman who is not a member of the General Executive Board and is not an elected official of the union, be given the floor, we declare is an imposition upon our membership, is a challenge as to our rights to decide to whom to extend the privilege to address our meetings.

"We protest to the General Resident Board for sending I. Zimmerman to report to us, who is not an elected official and who is not wanted by the New York membership. We truly believe that this action of the G.E.B. was provocative in character and was designed, not to enlighten our membership as to the general situation prevailing in the union but was an attempt to stir up discussion in the ranks of the shoe workers, and thus harm the best interests of our membership. We demand that the Resident Board rectify their action and we once again extend our invitation to send duly elected members to the General Executive Board to report to us the situation in the union."

## Reading Communists Urge Hosiery Workers to Join General Strike

READING, Pa., Sept. 9.—The Reading Section of the Communist Party has issued a leaflet to the hosiery workers of this city urging them to demand a strike in the industry now. The hosiery workers are operating under no contract and conditions have been considerably lowered in recent months.

Union officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers have refused to call the men and women out on strike, although the agreements expired on May 30. Workers were led to believe that a strike would be called to enforce the signing of a new agreement.

The slogan "Now Is the Time to Strike," stressed in the leaflet of the Communist Party, met with enthusiastic response.

## Philadelphia Jobless Win Action on Workers' Social Insurance Bill

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Led by the Unemployment Council of North Philadelphia, one hundred unemployed massed before the relief station at Seventeenth St. and Allegheny Ave., Thursday and forced the district supervisor to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and forward it with her approval to the state relief officials.

She was forced to accede to the workers' demands for immediate consideration of all cases presented by the Councils, to open another waiting room for the relief clients, to install toilets.

The work of the Councils is battering down the discrimination against the Negro Jobless, and has forced the relief heads to meet regularly with a committee of workers

ing power, so runs her argument, because:

"Thus we can build up that internal expansion of our markets which is so essential for the utilization of our idle capital and the employment of unemployed labor, and the steady flow of profits to those who have the ingenuity and the courage to step forward into manufacturing or distribution in a new field." (Our emphasis—G. H.)

There speaks the politician, the faithful servant of Wall Street and its government. Her mild reformism is forgotten in the defense of the profit system against radical attack. She continues:

"The savings of many people [read capitalists—G. H.] are invested in industry, and they are entitled to expect the maintenance of profits. . . Profits will be maintained by keeping this market for goods open. The close relation between good wages and steady profits is very clear in our American economy."

Wages averaging \$19.25 a week for those who have work, and profits in the millions of dollars—this connection is quite clear to the workers.

Jobs, Real Wages, Drop  
For the few figures quoted in this Labor Day speech, the Labor Secretary relies upon a comparison with March, 1933, the lowest point of the depression, while saying nothing whatever about the recession of the past five months. Even the New York Times pointed out in a recent editorial (August 28, 1934): "Comparisons with March, 1933, are with what was undoubtedly in many respects the worst month of our economic history; a substantial improvement from real poverty during brief periods" of unemployment.

Profits Must Show Steadily  
Not so much that it will interfere with profits, of course. For Miss Perkins finds progress to be practically synonymous with profits. "Many corporations are again showing some profits instead of large losses," she explains, and the maintenance of profits is of primary importance to the capitalists and apparently to Miss Perkins. Workers must have some degree of buy-

## Chicago C.P. Makes Spurt In Ballot Drive

12,000 Signatures Still to Be Collected in Remaining 3 Days

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Warnings by district officials of the Communist Party have aroused the membership to the need for increased efforts in the nominating signature drive which reached its deadline on Wednesday but 12,000 names are still needed, it was reported today.

In the past few days 3,000 signatures have been collected, but William K. Gebert, district organizer, pointed out 3,000 names must be collected each day until the deadline if the Communist candidates in this state are to be assured of their places on the ballot.

In a new appeal for volunteers to help put the drive over the top, Gebert said:

"Our election campaign is in a very serious situation. We still have to collect about 12,000 signatures and we have only three days to do it. It is important, therefore, that the local papers have special appeals to the workers in the mass organizations and to the sympathetic workers."

Saturday and yesterday were special Red Days in which, it was hoped, a substantial part of the needed signatures would be collected.

## Auto Workers Plan Parley in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Construction of an international union of all automobile and auto parts workers in the American Federation of Labor will be undertaken at a national conference on Sunday, Sept. 16, here, a call signed by 23 representatives of local auto unions states.

The forthcoming conference was initiated by a previous preliminary conference held in Cleveland on Aug. 18, a meeting organized by Fisher Body Local 18614 of the A. F. of L. The previous conference, citing the decline in membership of auto unions, pointed out that the auto union convention held in Detroit in June, a gathering dominated by high A. F. of L. officials who fought every rank and file proposal to build a fighting industrial union of all auto workers, did not solve the problems of the auto workers.

The Sept. 16 conference will elect a National Board to call a national constitutional convention as early as possible, the date to be decided by the body at the preliminary conference. "No company official (superintendent, foreman, etc.), nor shall any official of the A. F. of L. at present on full pay be elected to this board," states the call.

The conference, to which five delegates from each union have been invited, will be held at 14075 St. Clair Ave., this city.

## Official Figures Give Lie to Ballyhoo of Labor Secretary

N.R.A. codes. No code applies to the half million children in agriculture, by far the largest group of child workers in the United States. "Social Insurance"—What Kind?

Devoing most of her speech to a vague and general appeal for some form of "social insurance," Secretary Perkins reassures the employers on the question of setting up such "reserves" as she calls them. Industry itself must make "some provision" for unemployment, but the expense need not fall too heavily upon the employers, she explains, if the employees also may be required to contribute.

The plan most likely to be adopted by Miss Perkins' presidential committee on economic security is the one put forward by the nation's leading capitalists, representing such giant corporations as General Electric, General Motors, Standard Oil, and U. S. Steel. This plan, proposed by a committee of the Industrial Advisory Board, would require workers to contribute to the insurance fund and would limit to 26 weeks or less the period during which the small payment would be made to the few jobless workers eligible for insurance under this scheme. For further information on this plan of the big industrialists, see Labor Research Association's N.R.A. Notes (August, 1934).

In contrast to the industrialists' plan, the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, now widely endorsed by American Federation of Labor locals and other organizations, proposes that the Federal Government shall compensate all workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own, for all time lost by paying them benefits equal to average full wages but in no case less than \$10 per week, plus \$3 for each dependent. It proposes that this social insurance shall be paid out of a fund to be created by taxing all incomes over \$5,000 a year.

## VETERANS' POSTS AND C.P. UNITS ADD TO WEEK'S TOTAL

City Committee of Jewish Children's Schools Sets Itself a \$500 Campaign Quota as District Swings into Activity

Fifty dollars has been received for the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive fund, as a result of the Eva Klein-Hyman Baron cottage party at Woodstock, N. Y.

A total of \$24.10 has been received as the result of a party at Mike's Farm, Dutchess Junction, N. Y. and \$63.50

has been received from the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board!

At a small meeting of camp drivers of the Camp Transportation Group a collection of \$26 was made for the Daily Worker financial drive!

These contributions form part of the picture of last week's drive activities in New York. Mass organizations, workers' clubs, groups, and units in the Party sections are stirring.

The I. W. O. sent in \$21.90! The Red Builders, \$11.30! Camp Unity, \$76.15!

From the result of a bonfire party at South Fallsburgh came \$15.00!

And from Post 191 of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League—\$6.75! This picture is further supplemented by the City Committee of the Jewish Children's Schools which has set itself a quota of \$500—and by the Russian Workers' Club, "Novy Mir," which has pledged itself to contribute \$50.

By this kind of activity the working class of New York is raising its district's quota of \$30—and helping to insure the new Daily Worker!

The Daily Worker urges all workers' organizations which have not yet sent in any money, to speed its activity. New York's quota is as much as that of the rest of the country put together—and only by taking its hand off the throttle can the New York District come out the victor in its Socialist competition with the host of its brother districts.

**PAINTERS STRIKE AT HOTEL**  
NEW YORK.—All fourteen painters of the Fifth Avenue Hotel have walked out on strike under the leadership of the Alteration Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union of Greater New York, demanding higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, has been paying workers \$75 a month for forty-eight hours work a week.

## Lynn Jobless Endorse Social Insurance Bill

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9.—The ERA Workers Protective Union of this city has gone on record endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and will send a committee to Representative Connery and other candidates for Congress from this district, demanding that they also endorse this bill and if elected work for its enactment.

The Communist candidate for Congress, Joseph Leeds, has stated that his position on the bill is for its immediate passage and calls on all workers to join in the struggle to force the representatives in Congress to act on it.

## LAUNDRY MEN ON STRIKE

NEW YORK.—After a three-day strike, the laundry truck drivers at the Holland Laundry, 93rd Street and First Avenue, won reinstatement of a fired driver, full pay for all while on strike, and recognition of the shop committee. The three-day strike, which involved all but one driver, was begun last Wednesday under the leadership of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union.

## CAMP UNITY

WINGDALE, NEW YORK  
Big Four Day Program  
ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPFIRE WITH SKITS, Etc.  
— Friday Night —  
Pageant and Concert to Celebrate  
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Daily Sports Events! Interesting Lectures!

Camp Unity Will Remain Open Through September  
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## CAMP NITGEDAIGET

Beaço-on-the-Hudson, New York  
Is Camp Needle Trades for 12 Days!  
(Profits go to the Industrial Union)

From SEPT. 7th to 19th  
SPECIAL LOW RATES!  
Full Week — \$13.00  
4 days — 8.00  
3 days — 6.50  
2 days — 4.50  
1 day — 2.50  
(tax included)

Fine Programs  
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New Dance Group  
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All the Sports!  
Dance! Sport!  
Register Early at Union Office, 131 West 28th Street  
Special Busses Will Take You to Camp

## LYNN JOBLESS RALLY BEHIND CP CANDIDATES

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9.—In an effort to isolate the more militant and active members of the Lynn ERA Workers Protective Union, formed to protest and demand the return of the cut in wages from \$12 to \$8, the State Administration officers of the ERA issued orders that employees of the ERA could not run for public office, and must either withdraw from office or lose their jobs.

This order was put into effect here a few days ago and Joseph Leeds, organizer of the union and Communist candidate for Congress, was notified that his employment on the ERA has ceased. Leeds refused to accept this and has since reported for work daily. The ERA union executive board has issued petition lists and is forming committees to visit organizations with resolutions condemning the action of the ERA administrators in denying the workers their rights of franchise.

The ERA Workers Protective Union calls on all organizations throughout the country to pass resolutions protesting the action and demanding the rescinding of this and similar local orders and the restoring of the fired workers to their jobs. Copies of the resolution should be sent to President Roosevelt, Federal Administrator Harry Hopkins and Massachusetts ERA Administrator Joseph Carney at Boston. A huge protest by workers' organizations will force the authorities to revoke the order and give these workers their constitutional rights.

The Communist candidate for Congress, Joseph Leeds, has stated that his position on the bill is for its immediate passage and calls on all workers to join in the struggle to force the representatives in Congress to act on it.

## EUROPA THEATRE

Market Street, above 16th  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
Every Worker Should See  
"Hell on Earth"  
THE MOST POWERFUL PROPAGANDA FILM AGAINST WAR AND FOR WORKERS SOLIDARITY.

## remember

October 19, 20, 21  
DAILY WORKER  
MORNING FREIHEIT  
YOUNG WORKER  
B A Z A A R

## EUROPA THEATRE

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
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# Manchester U. T. W. Leaders Bicker Over New Membership Spoils

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

**Cancer**  
The largest number of people who have symptoms of stomach trouble do NOT have cancer. Most people over 30 who for the first time have stomach trouble do not have cancer, but simple ulcer or an entirely "functional" complaint, due to worry, overwork, bad eating habits, etc.

Cancer of the stomach is extremely treacherous in that it gives few warning symptoms, so that any fairly definite symptoms of stomach disorder which cannot be explained as "functional," appearing during the cancer age, must be investigated. Thus, the overwhelming majority of cases of bleeding per rectum are due to simple piles; yet German statistics of a recent year show that 70 per cent of the deaths from cancer of the rectum had first consulted an insurance doctor with this complaint, and without benefit of examination, or only an inadequate one, had been given a prescription for suppositories. This, however, was under a system of social insurance put through by the Social-Democratic leaders, and for years managed by them, under which the doctor was so underpaid and overworked, and so overwhelmed with clerical reports, that he can't justly be blamed for this state of affairs.

In the first place, let us consider what known factors make one more liable to get cancer. As far as heredity is concerned, no definitely inherited factor has been traced. Most cancer cases do not give a family history, yet, there are fam-

ilies in which cancer does seem to occur with unusual frequency.

Long continued, chronic irritation has been found to be a definite factor in producing cancer; while the effects of a violent blow on the part afflicted is coming to be considered of little importance. For example, cancer of the mouth or tongue is found in inveterate smokers and people with bad dental hygiene; cancer of the skin is found in X-ray doctors and technicians; cancer of the lung is prevalent among Czechoslovakian pitchblende miners (working in radioactive ore); cancer of the womb is found in women who have borne many children with inadequate repair to torn parts. Malignant tumors occur at any age, the majority arising in life, say, roughly, 35 to 65 years.

Symptoms of cancer are, roughly, as follows: Any unexplained significant loss of weight or strength, any significant anemia is important. Any abnormal bleeding from any of the body openings without an obvious cause, demands a check-up. Any ulceration or sore on any part of the body which in the absence of a good reason does not begin to heal over within three weeks is suspicious. This is particularly true if it is quite firm and hard around the edges and if there is little or no pain.

Any wart or pigmented mole which shows signs of growth should be tended to. Any elevated dark-colored mole subject to chronic irritation through the rubbing of clothing should probably be removed anyway as a precaution. (To Be Continued)

## Fall River Mills Shut Down By Picketing

By a Worker Correspondent  
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fall River is out 100 percent! The manufacturers were forced to close all mills, due to mass picketing.

Last night police attacked thousands of pickets in front of the Pepperrill mill and threw tear gas bombs. Up to date there have been three strikers arrested.

The American Federation of Textile Operatives is all out on strike, even though the leaders voted against it.

The American League against War and Fascism passed the following resolution: "We, the American League against War and Fascism, support the united national textile strike. We believe that the leaders of the A.F.T.O. should come out immediately in support of the strike. We protest the use of tear gas bombs at the Pepperrill mill. We further protest the unwarranted arrest of three strikers."

The workers are militant and determined. But the U.T.W. is considered the radical union, and the workers are not watching the union.

Ann Burlak spoke Thursday at the Big Berry Stadium.

## 30 Days in Jail Is Penalty for Strike Activity in Portland

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Me.—Dave Helpern was trying to organize workers to strike in the textile mills and was arrested and put under \$500 bail, and given 30 days in jail Thursday for his activity. They found his address. He had a telegram in his pocket. And they took everything out of his room.

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.

## Officials Wrangle for 25c Levy on Workers

10,800 Amoskeag Workers Out in Fight for Better Conditions, Living Wages

By a Worker Correspondent

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 9.—Leaders of the United Textile Workers Union today presented a sorry spectacle, as the 10,800 workers of the great Amoskeag mills, largest single cotton manufacturing unit in the world, sought by strike to improve their conditions, and win a living wage.

They bickered among themselves over the 25 cents "cut" for each member signed up, as the workers were induced to join the U. T. W. under the impetus of the militant strike action, and many of them had accepted "bribe" boss jobs in the mills, as pay for the betrayal of their fellow workers.

Horace Brouillette, state organizer for the reactionary, company-controlled U. T. W., was the center of the squabble over the new membership spoils. With the 3,200 Nashua mill workers, embittered by the man-killing "stretch-out" and speed-up tactics of the manufacturers, Brouillette saw his chance and shipped a crew of subordinates into the city for a clean-up. Organization rallies were held, and then, as machinery was set up for the "signing up," another "gang" was sent to Nashua to reap "the harvest." These false-fronted union leaders divided nearly \$200 among themselves in a 10-day period, as the workers signed up, paid out their hard-earned dollars, and placed their faith in these professional union hypocrites. The two "gangs" are now bucking each other, with eyes on future graft, at the expense of the trusting workers, instead of being united in their supposed job of leading the workers to victory against the manufacturers.

The betraying U. T. W. leaders, aided by the weak-faced John L. Barry, president of the N. H. Federation of Labor, have agreed with the cossack police force to keep the picket lines down to a minimum, to help the Amoskeag defeat the workers. Under this agreement, only two pickets are allowed at

each gate. Under this betrayal, the Amoskeag, which closed its giant mills last week to forestall any chance for the workers to show their rising solidarity, got the chance to ship carload after carload of valuable materials to other scab mill centers. Armed guards and burly, sellout "foremen" easily can push aside two pickets, however stout-hearted they may be.

Interestingly, this so-called "Labor Temple" headquarters for thousands of workers, can seat only 350 or less at a time. So, whenever votes are to be taken on important union questions, balloting is done by "rooms" and "departments." By experience, the U. T. W. leaders frankly admit that they have learned that they can most easily dominate the will of the workers by keeping them divided when votes are cast. Also, by this method, they can foment distrust among the various groups of workers, and with lies and misstatements, keep them from a united front.

The U. T. W. grafters, headed by the infamous Horace Riviere, learned this lesson last May, when the workers went on strike, without warning, against the National Relations Board's ruling against requested pay increases. The U. T. W. heads were in conference at the Labor Temple, trying to think up ways of keeping the down-trodden men and women in the hot, stuffy mills from overthrowing the U. T. W. yoke and walking out to enforce their demands. Suddenly a phone call came from the mill. George Quinten, second hand, shouted over the wires: "For God's sake, come down here at once and do something. They are going by the thousands, and breaking up looms and windows." Concannon raced to the mill gates, and threatened the workers. If they didn't return to their jobs at once, he told them, they would be "fired" from the union.

Concannon was pushed aside. Another of his henchmen later complained that if the police had "let him get inside the gates" he could have "stopped the workers." Riviere and his "gang" then hurried for a show-down. They were going to show the mill owners that they had not lost control of their "charges." They called a mass meeting for Victory Park. More than 5,000 workers were present. The U. T. W. leaders were shouted down. The cry rose, time and again, for strike action, strong and militant, against the N. R. A. betrayal. Before a rank and file committee could be named, the U. T. W. crowd had adjourned the meeting, with the understanding that it would be continued the following afternoon. That meeting never came. The next morning the Riviere-Concannon announced that a strike vote would be taken by "departments and divisions."

Once again they served the arrogant and domineering manufacturer. The first two votes taken were announced by the Riviere-controlled election officials, as overwhelmingly in favor of ending the strike at once. Similar results came from the subsequent meetings. Then Governor Winant and Bishop Peterson, Roman Catholic church head for this section, exhorted the strikers to "live up to their promises." The promises, mind you, made by the Riviere-Concannon bloodsuckers. Disrupted and harassed, trying to be honest and straightforward, as always, the workers trudged back to their misery, once again fully placing their faith in promises of supposed friends—the U. T. W. fakery.

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

## Southern Silk Center Tied Up 100 Percent

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

BURLINGTON, N. C.—On the evening of September 5 all textile mills in Alamance County came out 100 per cent. That was last night. The strike started at the Alamance Novelty Co. at 6 p.m. In three hours every mill in the county was out. Between 15 and 20 silk mills. I don't know how many workers there were, but will find out later. Burlington is one of the most important towns in the South, as it is the silk center. I am enclosing a pay slip that I drew from the Em. Holt plant mill company, \$10 per week for working in the dye department. I worked on a concrete floor, covered with water, and my clothes were wet all the time. They drove us like slaves, working without boots or anything to keep us dry. The company published in the paper that all of the Burlington workers seemed to be satisfied, and that they did not fear a strike, as everybody started to work Monday morning. This lasted only three days. We're out 100 percent, and sure of staying that way until better conditions are given us so that we may be able to support our families, give them the things they are entitled to. The workers here don't make enough to clothe themselves with the material they work so hard to make.

Each open-air meeting or demonstration must be made the object of searching criticism at the next indoor meeting. The comrades should learn to criticize the speakers on the basis of planning, voice, manner and political correctness. They should not be backward in criticizing speeches that were repetitious, dull or unsuited to the neighborhood or the exact situation. The non-speakers, also, should be criticized on the basis of salesmanship, attention, applause and ability to stop passers-by. Steps must be taken to insure the correction of past mistakes at the next open-air meeting.

## Letters from Our Readers

READING THE "TIMES" BETWEEN THE LINES  
New York City.

Dear Editor:  
I wish to comment on the manner in which the "Times" prints news of the advance of Soviet Union industry. At the very beginning of the article which appeared on Aug. 23 was the insidious remark, "Figures for industrial production during the first half of this year throw a bright light on the sacrifices this country is making now for the future."

The fact that industry as a whole has advanced 19 per cent in the Soviet Union, giving immediate improvement for the Russian masses, is interpreted by the "Times" as a sacrifice. As a matter of fact Stalin himself stated that the years of sacrifice and crisis in the Soviet Union have already passed and that there would be steady progress and advancement without any sacrifice on the part of the Russian workers.

Yet the Times begins a purely news item with an insidious bit of class propaganda for American consumption. Following which comes an account of the tremendous advances in the different kinds of Soviet industry. These reports, although well planned with the skepticism of a capitalist paper, still show that progress is being made and that very rapidly the industrial advance in the Soviet Union is greater than that achieved in any capitalist country in the heyday of its development.

I wrote this letter because I am a steady reader of both the Times and the Daily Worker. In the latter paper the news comes out clean and inspiring, whereas in the Times the news and feature articles come out distorted in a manner which, though on the surface seems to be an honest report of facts, yet the facts are biased in such a way that the reader readily absorbs the opinion of the Times editorial staff.

## FRONT PAGE NEWS FOR WORKERS

New York City.  
Dear Editor: In the drive for new readers for the Daily Worker, don't you think you ought to consider some improvements in reading-matter for the Daily? Do you think that workers who were brought up on sensational news can all of a sudden become readers of the Daily, which is full of hard bitter stories of struggles, of strikes, of pickets beaten up, of lynchings, terror, party theses, and long editorials? I think that with all the efforts of the Party members, and the mass organizations to make the Daily a real mass paper we will not make much headway if some changes are not made in the setup of the Daily.

I think that the Daily should have all the news of general interest on the front page in a brief form. Should also have sport news and scores on front page, and make the front page attractive as a newspaper to a casual reader.

I think that if the Daily makes these changes and gives the front page to more news of general interest and sports, it would be worth the "sacrifice" as some of our secretaries think; it would result in bringing thousands of new readers to the Daily, and eventually they will get used to reading the editorials and even the Party theses in the Daily.

The question of how to make the Daily Worker interesting for workers who are not class-conscious or politically developed, is one that has seriously concerned the editors. It must be remembered, however, first, that the Daily Worker is a working class newspaper in which the greatest emphasis must be given to working class news not provided to workers by any other medium; second, it must be a voice and organizer for the Communist Party. In performing this function, the Daily Worker must of course reach the widest strata of workers. To do this we have introduced a sports column, comic strip, cartoons, a feature page, etc., and will consider further features. But the working class character of the paper cannot be changed as proposed.

## PARTY LIFE Suggestions Are Offered For Open Air Meetings

Thoughtful Preparation Should Be Given as to Content and Presentation of Speeches

The discussion on the technique of running demonstrations and open-air meetings, begun Tuesday, Aug. 28, should be continued until a set of general rules or suggestions is hammered out. These principles should fall into two natural divisions: how the speakers should conduct themselves and how the other Party members at the meeting should conduct themselves.

First of all, there should be one member in complete charge of every open-air meeting—preferably the agitprop—or else the unit organizer. He should send for the permit and supervise the activity of both the speakers and the non-speakers.

As for the speeches—they should be planned in advance. Otherwise, they will tend to lap over and thus create a feeling of deadly repetitiveness. Furthermore, they must be planned in an orderly fashion. They should build up to a climax. They should center around one important idea—the election campaign, the Negro question, a future demonstration, etc. This central idea should provide the basis for an exposition of the greater part of the Party line. (Many good speeches, however, have been spoiled by bringing in so much of the Party line that the central issue became obscured. This danger is greatest in neighborhoods least familiar with Communist ideas.)

All speeches must be vivid and interesting. Attention must be given to tonal qualities, to pitch, to volume, to pauses, rhetorical questions. A speaker's voice must vary. Many otherwise dull speeches have been made interesting merely by an interesting voice.

A voice must be appropriate to the neighborhood. Foreign accents are apt to create an unfavorable attitude in a community of American born. On the other hand, accented voices and the proper foreign sign tongue can often be used with success among foreign-born workers.

A speaker must learn to face his audience, directly address passers-by, fire questions at specific people, evoke mass answers of "Yes" or "No," develop these answers climactically and present a plan for translating this growing energy into action.

An ideal speech, however, must have more in back of it than the proper kind of manner and voice. Color should be given to our speeches by the use of catchy phrases, humor and irony, references to neighborhood affairs and national and international events of the day, calling attention to specific articles in the Daily Worker and the fact that this paper is being sold on the spot. Stories can often be more effective in bringing home a point than an undecorated statement at that point. Stories of life under the N. R. A., of Angelo Herndon's case, of the Scottsboro boys, etc.

A. H. Organizer Unit 301, Sec. 3, Dist. 3.

Speakers should be prepared to use not only the names of neighborhood and national politicians but the wealth of statistics made available in the Daily Worker and the Labor Fact Book.

No matter how detailed the plans for speeches may be, the exact circumstances of the open-air meeting must always be considered. Speeches during hot or inclement weather should not be too long or too many. A previous plan must always be altered in the face of changed or neglected conditions.

An open-air meeting cannot be successful without the co-operation of the non-speakers.

The non-speakers at our open-air meetings have as much to learn as the speakers. First of all, there must be at least one comrade to sell the Daily Worker, one to sell other literature, one with a sign and one with a collection box. These comrades must function in such a way as not to prevent the listeners from hearing what the speaker is saying.

Second, all of the comrades must cluster around the speaker and pay attention to what he is saying, no matter how many times they have heard the same speech before. In this way they will help draw in passers-by and stimulate attention on the part of the crowd. The non-speakers, too, often stand with an expression of complete boredom on their faces. They too often look for the nearest pole or the nearest wall—against which they can rest their tired bodies!

Moreover, the non-speakers should always be on the alert to button-hole passers-by and draw them to the meeting. I have seen comrades at an open-air meeting who have nodded to passing friends without so much as an attempt to have them stop and listen. Strangers also can be accosted—in a friendly fashion—and persuaded to attend. Before the meeting starts, everyone can be active in this function. After the meeting has started, the Daily Worker salesman and the comrade selling literature can do this best—since it is their business, anyway, to move around and even to stray at times from the fringes of the crowd.

A. H. Organizer Unit 301, Sec. 3, Dist. 3.

## 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 \$200 per copy. Districts must enter in 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, stories regarding Districts must immediately challenge and accept challenges from other Districts!

## WINNING TRAILING

District	Total Percent	Date Quota	District	Total Percent	Date Quota
25-Districts	\$195.80	4.8	3-New York	\$171.71	4.8
3-Philadelphia	43.75	12.1	5-Pittsburgh	48.21	8.8
4-Buffalo	11.95	1.5	18-California		
7-Detroit	127.66	8.5	6-Cleveland	107.88	8.8
18-Milwaukee	29.35	3.9	12-Seattle	4.90	1.8
19-Denver	54.35	12.6	21-St. Louis	8.00	1.0

District	Total	Date	District	Total	Date
Received September 7	\$ 205.26		DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)		
Previously received	\$271.55		L. Johnson	4.91	
TOTAL TO DATE	\$276.81		Tot. to date	11.98	
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)			DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)		
Sec 4 Unit 524 5.00	John Cheshan	11	DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)	\$45.21	
Sec 4 Unit 421 5.00	A. Grand	1.00	Be 176 United		
Sec 1 Unit 17 5.00	Sec 1	2.25	Urbainian Tr's 2.00		
Sec 1 Unit 4 pb 5.00	Sec 1 Unit 13 3.00		Tot. Sept. 7	2.00	
Sec 1 Unit 2 pb 3.00	Sec 6	39.05	Tot. to date	107.33	
Sec 1 Unit 5 pb 3.00	Sec 3 Unit 98		DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)		
Sec 1 Unit 8 pb 5.00	Collection	2.50	Tot. to date	\$127.88	
Sec 2 Unit 38 5.00	Lindemeyer	2.00	DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)		
Sec 2 Unit 28 5.00	Workers Ex-Ser-	1.00	A Jewish friend 2.5		
Sec 6 pb 20.00	Victoria's League	2.00	D. R. Achler,	1.58	
Section 8 pb 5.00	Ne. 191	6.35	Wabash	1.58	
Sec 4 Unit 524 5.00	Jack Zeurer	25.00	Tot. Sept. 7	1.58	
Sec 1 Unit 4 pb 5.00	Sam Samuels	2.00	Tot. to date	153.21	
Unit 4	Yeoman S. F.	11	DISTRICT 9 (Minneapolis)		
John Novickiy 1.00	Willard	.75	Tot. to date	\$59.74	
Rydzak 1.00	W. J. Smith	1.00	Tot. to date	\$1.00	
Stevenson	Centuries of		DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)		
Henry Kramar 50	Mike's Farm 21.00		Tot. to date	\$1.00	
T. Stenak 50	Hansel		DISTRICT 11 (Seattle)		
John Reikes 50	Member of AFL 1.00		Tot. to date	\$4.00	
Diakon 25	Kramberg 3.00		DISTRICT 14 (Newark)		
P. Sychowski 25	Tot. Sept. 7 207.62		Tot. to date	\$40.71	
M. Danyluk 25	Tot. Sept. 7 207.62		DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)		
John Zick 25	Tot. Sept. 7 207.62		Tot. to date	\$32.25	
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)			DISTRICT 16 (Charlotte)		
Vineland 5.00	Fried	3.00	Tot. to date	\$5.00	
Atlantic City 5.00	Dr. Morrison	2.00	DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)		
Sec 4 Unit 41 5.00	A Grand	1.00	Tot. to date	\$39.55	
Atlantic City 3.76	Vineland, N. J. 10.00		DISTRICT 19 (Denver)		
Atlantic City 1.48	B-103 IWO,		Tot. to date	\$24.55	
Atlantic City .75	Chatter, Pa. 10.00		DISTRICT 20 (Houston)		
Atlantic City .25	Atlantic City 2.00		Tot. to date	\$1.00	
Atlantic City 1.00	LSNV		DISTRICT 21 (St. Louis)		
Sec 103 20th-	A. Maringoff	1.00	Tot. to date	\$19.00	
Sec 103 20th-	Atlantic City 5.00		DISTRICT 23 (Knoxville)		
James Connelley 50	Atlantic City 5.00		Karl V. Martin 1.00		
J. Garmies 50	Atlantic City 3.93		Tot. Sept. 7	1.00	
Atlantic City 17.00	Atlantic City 1.25		Tot. to date	\$1.00	
A. Grand 10.00	Atlantic City 1.20		DISTRICT 24 (Louisiana)		
Wash. D.C. 2.00	Atlantic City 5.00		Tot. to date	\$1.00	
R. S. Allen 1.00	Section 8		DISTRICT 26 (Texas)		
Wash. D.C. 10.00	Erwin, Pa. 14.00		Tot. to date	\$5.00	
Wash. D.C. 25.00	Tot. Sept. 7 175.74		DISTRICT 28 (Florida)		
A. Grand 1.00	Tot. Sept. 7 425.75		Tot. ALL DISTRICTS TO DATE	\$276.81	
John Smith, 25.00					

## IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE  
War and Fascism? — No Sale!

At the Paris Congress of Women against War and Fascism, the entry of the delegation of women from the Soviet Union was the signal for applause lasting three quarters of an hour, drowning out again and again the bell ringing for quiet. In the sparkling account of the congress, as Ann Barton in the New Masses of Sept. 4 the occasion is thus described:

"On the last day of the Congress, after being detained, the ten delegates from the Soviet Union enter the Congress Hall. It is the highest point of the Congress. The delegation is headed by Stasova and Kirsanova (leading Russian Communists) and includes the famous woman scientist of the Chukotka expedition, and sturdy women from the factories and farms. At that moment something electric strikes the Convention.

"It seemed," said Mother Bloor, "that then a wave of realization swept over all of us, that women could never be free until we had abolished the cause of war and all women's oppression and inequality—the capitalist system!" The whole audience goes wild, and though all are not Communists, all rise to their feet and sing the Internationale, each in her language. The French delegation shouts "Soviets Partout! Soviets Partout!" ("Soviets Everywhere!") The other women of the Congress take up the cry. The Russian women are the most remarkable of the Congress, beautiful with the vigor, dignity, and poise that can only exist in women of the only liberated country of the entire world.

"A woman from the Bashkir Soviet Republic speaks. She relates how women had been sold in her country as slaves. Now they are free and a factor in Soviet life and culture. 'Only one road,' she says, 'can free women and the world from the growing pressure of war and Fascism. The road of October!'"

Still another report on the Paris Congress, which appears in the Working Woman magazine, tells more about the freeing of women in Bashkir, as described by delegate Jmgergalina from that Republic. Read this and other interesting articles and stories for and about women—including a piece by Katherine Lawson on Madame Perkins and her "Mawsses and Clawses"—in the September issue. It sells at only five cents. The "Working Woman" is the only women's magazine fighting doggedly and consistently in the interest of women of the working class. Read it, spread it, and get subs for it, in order that it may continue and expand, becoming more and more your magazine. Subs are fifty cents yearly. (Box 87, Sta. D., N. Y. C.)

There is a new 94-page pamphlet out, one from the press of International Publishers, on "Women in the Soviet Union" by F. Nurina. We have not had time to read it all

carefully as yet but would say after a bit of browsing, and giving it the once-over, it appears pretty comprehensive and interesting. It's fifteen cents.

J. C. asks: "What union should a janitor of a Riverside Drive apartment join? Please answer in the Monday 'Daily,' as I will see the janitor in question on that day."

The union is called the Building Maintenance Service Employees' Union, headquarters at 155 West 45th St., Room 508.

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1969 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write daily name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

## FERA Seeks to Bar Relief Workers in Coming Election

NOTE: The following letter and documents which relief officials in Lynn, Mass., are attempting to force Joseph Leeds to sign illustrate the recent action by the F.E.R.A. heads in denying the right to run for office in the coming elections to all workers on relief.

Joseph Leeds, Communist candidate for Congress in the 7th Massachusetts Congressional district, was a leading organizer in the fight of the relief workers to win back a wage-cut. The newly formed, militant F.E.R.A. Workers' Protective Union in Lynn has pledged itself to an uncompromising fight for relief workers to act as candidates in the coming election.

By a Worker Correspondent  
LYNN, Mass.—Received indirect information on Sept. 5 that I must either sign the following statement or be forced to resign my job on the F.E.R.A. project at Pine Grove Cemetery:

In accordance with the intent of instructions contained in ERAM Bulletin No. 72, I hereby withdraw my candidacy in the

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

WHAT with the textile strike, Upton Sinclair's campaign, and other national events, I didn't get around to studying all the broad political, economic and social implications involved in Mrs. Edward McLean's recently publicized million-dollar jewel.

By this time the 160,000,000 workers and peasants in the Soviet Union have no doubt gotten over their shock at viewing at close range the \$1,000,000 Hope diamond which Mrs. McLean sported on her recent visit to the U.S.S.R.

The estranged wife of the Washington publisher has come back home to tell us that "I wore the diamond and my other jewelry to see what the reaction would be, and while it was a bit blood-curdling, I went through with it."

Such bravery is almost unheard of in the annals of modern world-tours, but Mrs. McLean apparently felt that she was performing a conspicuous public service. "They hated me, that was obvious," she says modestly. "I stood for all that women who wear jewels represented, yet they were fascinated. I don't think that ever in my life had I so interesting an evening as that one, nor was I ever so close to being trampled in the dust. I think I taught them a lesson, and that henceforth it will be safe for American women to wear jewelry in Russia."

## How Were the Workers Notified?

A NUMBER of questions arise in connection with Mrs. McLean's feat of heroism. First of all, how did word get around to the Soviet masses that Mrs. McLean's stone was worth a cool million? Was it headlined in the "Pravda" or the "Izvestia"? That I strongly doubt. Soviet methods of journalism, needless to say, are quite different from those prevailing in capitalist countries, and I'm sure that the editor of the "Pravda" didn't trouble to have a two-column cut made of Mrs. McLean and her diamond, although judging by the splendid reproduction of the lady's visage which appears in the current "New Masses," it might have had a morbid fascination for the workers of Moscow.

I am also rather curious about the people who "hated" Mrs. McLean so because she carried that million-dollar diamond. From reading the capitalist press I learn that the masses of the Soviet Union are in factories and can leave their machines for a fleeting moment only by special permission of the congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Then how was this mass review of Mrs. McLean's valuable diamond accomplished?

The only explanation that seems plausible is that the Washington society lady placed herself on the Red Square, her diamond flashing in the Muscovite sunlight, as the masses of workers and peasants of the Soviet Union marched in solid formation, hurriedly glancing at her jewel. Having taken a hasty look at the diamond the workers presumably spat in unison at this vulgar American bourgeoisie as their eyes blazed collective hatred.

## Wanted—Greater Atrocities!

CAN it be that the capitalist press has gone so thoroughly bankrupt on atrocity yarns about the Soviet Union that they have to lean on such miserable tales as Mrs. McLean brings from abroad? Shame, you editors, wire your Riga and Paris correspondents at once for some red-blooded yarn about forced labor, cannibalism and the mass execution of archbishops. Such tales as Mrs. McLean has brought back, blood-curdling though they may be, are much, much too tame!

## The War in Textile

INTERESTING sidelights on the present textile strike now raging over the country are contained in the following letter from a reader of this column who labors for one of the New York capitalist papers and who sees just what "embarrassing" items are thrown into the wastepaper basket:

"I've been working about 10 hours a day on a copy desk of a capitalist paper handling the textile strike news, and I've noticed there are many interesting features of the strike that should find their way into the pages of the Daily Worker."

"For example, Emil Rieve, outstanding member of the Socialist Party and president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, is working closely together with Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the United Textile Workers Union strike committee, at Washington. Rieve's special task seems to be to keep the hosiery workers back from joining in the walkout. He claims he has extended a contract with the manufacturers to Sept. 1, 1935, covering 50,000 of the 136,000 workers in his union, and the contract is sacred."

"However, the hosiery workers have been pushing for a strike, in such clear terms that Rieve couldn't ignore it. Two days ago he wired to all locals to 'stand by'. The United Press naively thought it meant a hosiery strike, and flashed the word around that the hosiery workers were going out too. This put Rieve in a tough spot with his friends in Government and manufacturing circles. He had to speak clearly, which is something that makes a Socialist leader uncomfortable. He issued a statement a few hours later that the order to 'stand by' was given not to prepare for a strike but to PREVENT one."

"It looks at present, however, as if Emil Rieve's S. P. methods won't keep the strike from spreading in his direction."

"Incidentally, the matter of the hosiery agreement is sort of fishy. At the convention of the hosiery union in Reading a few months ago, Rieve had to use all the power of his eloquence to stop a vote for a definite strike date. The delegates insisted the workers they represented demanded a real struggle for a reduction in hours with no wage cut. Finally, it was voted to send the manufacturers a notice of termination of the agreement, effective, I believe, at the end of August, and to conduct a referendum on "authorizing" the officials to call a strike to get a better contract. There has been, as far as I know, no such referendum. Instead, we now hear of this contract that keeps the hosiery workers 'standing by,' to use Emil Rieve's particular use of what looked for a few hours like a militant phrase."

"Other aspects of the strike come to mind. In Danville, on Labor Day, there was the usual A. F. of L. parade to celebrate the pleasant relations of capital and labor. To maintain these pleasant relations, the police chief gave out an order that anybody carrying a banner that mentioned strike or picketing or anything at all except the name of his union and the number of his local would be arrested immediately. "Down in the South U. T. W. officials are touring strike areas telling the men to 'put the brake' on the flying squadrons. In South Carolina, the U. T. W. state representative has offered to let the manufacturers conduct a vote inside the mills, and if the majority vote favors the management then there will be no picketing."

"The rayon workers in places like Meadville, Pa., Roanoke, Va., and other towns have asked Gorman for permission to strike. Gorman has been considering the question all week. Gorman is also stalling whether to allow the dyers in Paterson to strike. It seems the question is a difficult one to decide. A special meeting is being held today on it. Yet the dyers occupy the key position in Paterson. The throwsters also are being held back."

"The dyeing bosses (no pun intended) have sent Gorman an appeal that he would be ungrateful to let the dyers strike. The bosses should be too hard on Gorman. He's in a tough spot. It seems to be getting harder and harder to get the workers to 'stand by' when they want to be marching forward with their brothers."

"GEORGE LEWIS."

## TUNING IN

- 7:30 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- 8:00—Sports Talk—Ford Ricke
- 8:15—Martini Orchestra
- 8:30—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- 8:45—To Be Announced
- 8:55—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 9:10—WEAF—Arline Jackson, Contralto
- 9:15—Mystery Sketch
- 9:20—Marty Goetz, Brilltone
- 9:25—Paul Kears, Baritone; Orch.
- 9:30—WEAF—Sisters of the Skillet
- 9:35—Dinner Music
- 9:40—Frank Buck's Adventures
- 9:45—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 9:50—WEAF—Himber Orchestra
- 9:55—Senator Keen Campaign Talk
- 10:00—Jan Gubner's Supper Club
- 10:05—Walters' Music
- 10:10—Wallenstein Sinfonietta
- 10:15—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 10:20—WEAF—Symphony Orchestra; Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; Marguerite Speaks, Soprano; Frank Chapman, Tenor; Fred Hufsmith, Tenor
- 10:25—Kings Curda Quartet
- 10:30—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Neil Jr., Baritone; Dance Orchestra
- 8:45—WJZ—Broadcast From Schooner Seth Parker Off Panama; Sea Chanters
- 9:00—WEAF—Organists Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
- 9:05—Dorothy Miller and Charles Mastinger, Songs
- 9:10—Minstrel Show
- 9:15—WABC—Evan Evans, Baritone
- 9:20—Looking at Life—Roy Helton
- 9:25—Joe Cook, Comedian; Donald Davis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Vorhees Orchestra
- 9:30—Her Master's Voice—Sketch
- 9:35—Gluskin Orchestra; Henrietta Schuman, Piano; George Price, Singer; Chiquito, Songs
- 9:40—WABC—Jane Froman, Songs
- 9:45—WEAF—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady, Male Quartet
- 9:50—Frank and Flo, Songs
- 9:55—Concert Orchestra; Igor Gorin, Baritone; Songs
- 10:00—WABC—Wing King Orchestra
- 10:05—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:10—WEAF—Gothic Chorists
- 10:15—WEAF—Variety Musical
- 10:20—Hazel Arth, Contralto
- 10:25—Gees and Deedys of Hobby Horse; Music and Songs
- 10:30—To Be Announced

# Impressions of First Days of Textile Strike in New Bedford, Mass.

## Pickets Tell of Low Wages, Speed-up in Plants

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

LABOR DAY in New Bedford found the press excited about the announced strike, and uncertain about its local effectiveness. "Claims" of the unions were referred to with the typical combination of sensationalism and doubt which is calculated to sell the papers but cause worker readers to waver. The Boston Post declared, "Strikes Mar Day for Working-men," and reported Matthew Woll's Labor Day speech against the wave of "Communist strikes." The Boston Evening American had already its fourth article about how the Reds, on orders from Moscow, were plotting revolution in New England mill centers. The Boston Herald declared, "Reds Threaten to Start Fights in New Bedford. Arrest of Ann Burlik on Slightest Provocation Is Ordered."

The New Bedford Morning Mercury gushed in a headline the following morning that "Working Men Has His Day," spoke sadly of the "poor man's horizon" and said the administration at Washington was thinking about "how best to give workmen everywhere a happier life."

But the New Bedford leaders of the United Textile Workers had no doubts about the effectiveness of the strike. They had been pushed ahead too hard by the tremendous mass strike of the bitterly discontented workers to have doubt on that score. Their chief spokesman, William Batty, at the mass meeting in Hazelwood Park, had already dilly-dallied too long in his numerous "conferences" at Washington during the past months, holding back the strikers and trying to arrange a settlement that would somehow cool the 30,000 workers in New Bedford's 22 textile factories and break the strike.

It couldn't be done, and he knew it. The speech he made at Hazelwood Park at noon of Labor Day showed his realization that if he and his colleagues in the United Textile Workers did not lead the strike, someone else would. He spoke almost as militantly as a real militant. He called on the workers to strike solidly against the bosses, to picket the factories en masse, men and women, to win the fight against speed-up and low wages.

But he also warned against the Reds (who, in the Textile Worker's Voice, and under the leadership of Ann Burlik, had for months been calling for strike action and setting the pace by formulating basic demands), and he put over a fluky explanation of his refusal to accept the National Textile Workers Union proposal for united action in the strike (such as had already been agreed upon in Fall River).

## The Strike Starts

TUESDAY morning dawned cloudily, with rain threatening. The papers carried the announcement of Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins to textile workers that the administration would not "underwrite their strike" by giving relief to strikers' families, and they would "find out very soon that they are badly mistaken" if they thought otherwise. President Roosevelt, "our great leader in Washington," as the U. T. W. leaders called him, was still "sum on strike."

As the workers gathered in the streets already before the night's dusk cleared away, nearly two hours before the mills were scheduled to open. More than 2,000 grim men and women were gathered before the gates of the Dartmouth mill, standing on the far side of the street, looking across when the moment for the morning shift began. Looking across at the bleak windows of the factory, where the electric lights showed the bosses' expectation of starting work as usual, looking at the heavy iron bars of the factory gates, at the police guards stationed there.

## Anniversary of C. P. Featured in Current Issue of 'Communist'

The September issue of "The Communist," theoretical organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., is now out and can be had in all workers' bookshops. This issue contains special articles on the history of the Communist Party. The full contents are as follows:

Approaching the Seventh World Congress and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the C. P. U. S. A. by Earl Browder.

Force the Enactment of the Workers' Bill! by A. Linter. The Present Situation, perspectives, and Tasks in Cuba. Resolution of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Marx, Engels, Lenin Stalin on the Communist Party. The Leninist Struggle for the Slogan of Soviet Power in the Present Situation. By A. Marty-nov.

The Tasks of the Communist Sections Regarding Municipal Policy. Resolution of the Enlarged Presidium of the E. C. C. I. Figures on the American Economic Crisis. By Labor Research Association.

11:00—WEAF—Madriguera Orchestra
- 11:05—WEAF—Trio Orchestra
- 11:10—WEAF—Sings Altiada—Sketch



Every plant in Fall River, Mass., was closed by the militancy of strikers. Police, as usual, shove the picket lines around. Thousands of children, many of whom work in the mills, are actively participating in the strike.

"Nobody went in!" "The strike's solid!" "One hundred per cent!"

The same at the Hathaway plant, at the Kilborn, at the Wamsatta, at the Washburn. One hundred per cent. Except at three factories where automobile tire fabric is made: the Fiske Company, the Firestone, and the Goodyear (formerly the Devon). These three scabbing, out of 22 plants.

And the capitalist press was unwillingly reporting the vast strike wave from New England to Georgia. The press reports were grudgingly admitting close to a quarter of a million out on strike, while George H. Sloan, who held both the presidency of the Cotton Textile Institute, the employers' organization, and the chairmanship of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, the "impartial" government body appointed by "our great leader in Washington," was declaring that the "preponderant majority" of workers were not "sympathetic" to the strike.

## What the Strikers Were Saying

A WORKER-PICKET before the Dartmouth: 52 years old, born in Lancashire, the English textile industry, where he learned weaving. Served 12 years in the British army, then in America enlisted in the Canadian forces and served a year in France in the World War; badly wounded, given a pension for a few months, which was then discontinued. Has a wife, a son, and young daughter. Has worked for years in this mill. His son, aged 22, has worked since he was 14.

"How much do you get when you're working full time?" I asked the old man, who is still straight-backed and tough enough to work many years more.

"I should make \$20 a week, full time. But try and do it."

"How much of the time have you worked?"

"Four months altogether for the past year. Ten days in the last three months."

"Can you make the \$13 minimum?"

"They gave me the \$13 minimum for one week at first, although I had earned only \$12.45 because the looms were idle. But the next week, and the next, I was told to lay off half a day. That meant I didn't work the full 40 hours, so they didn't have to pay me the minimum. They gave me just what I made, even if it was only \$5 a week, or 50 cents a week."

"Has it been better or worse since the N.R.A.?"

"Worse."

"How can you live on such wages?"

"We had one slice of bread apiece this morning. But I wouldn't go back to work in this strike if I starve."

A NASHAWENA picket: Born here in New Bedford, has worked 22 years in this factory ("I ought to have a pension, instead of having to strike for decent wages," he said, smiling ruefully, but with plenty of fighting spirit in the tones of his voice, in the steady eyes). He is also a skilled worker, a "knotter." There are only 86 knotters in the city, he says, and they're all out—a key trade.

"How much do you make, if you work full time?"

"I make more than most of 'em, if I work full time—about \$23 a

week. But I've worked only two days a week for six months."

"Has it been better since the N.R.A.?"

"Worse. The stretch-out is worse, and we get less for it."

"What is meant by 'stretch-out'?"

"They give you more looms to tend. These who tend the automatic looms had the number of looms per man increased from 14 to 26. The knotters had their work increased. All the trades, both in the spinning and the weaving, have increased work, extra machines to tend, more to do in the same time. That's speed-up."

GO IT went. Women workers suffered for the same stretch-out, the same inhuman speed-up. No government relief is given workers no matter how low their wages are—they have to be completely without income in order to be even considered for relief.

They all had the same story. And they were all determined to fight it out. A young worker who looked like a high school boy (he had just finished a period of enlistment in the United States Navy, and had worked only five months in the mills), a husky girl with reddish hair who shouted to hesitant workers that they were yellow if they didn't join the marching picket line, a grim lantern-jawed woman worker hardened by years of mill toil—all told the same story of speed-up and lay-off and N.R.A. trickery, and all were determined to fight to the end to win the strike. (As they talked, I thought of Sloan's statement in the morning papers, that the "preponderant majority" of the workers did not want to strike!)

## Pulling Out the Scab Plants

ANOTHER mass meeting was scheduled for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in Hazelwood Park. The speaker was Ferdinand Sylvia, local U. T. W. organizer and candidate for State Representative on the Democratic ticket. (Automobiles going through the streets of the city, carrying signs to vote for Sylvia.) Three thousand workers heard Sylvia's demagogic speech, about "keeping our peaceful reputation in an orderly strike," about joining the U. T. W., and "becoming a citizen of your union," about the U. T. W. being "recognized by the government as an American institution," about "standing back of our great leader in Washington."

"Are we going to stick by the President?" he asked. "Are we?"

Applauding applause greeted occasional remarks. When he spoke of winning the strike, of pulling out the scab mills, the applause was more vigorous, but it was apparent that the workers instinctively sensed the speaker's dishonesty and unreliability. They wanted to fight, and he was put forward as a leader. But he was not leading, mass anger was leading him, and pushing him on.

Sylvia even declared that he hoped the bosses would "co-operate" by closing down the factories so the U. T. W. organizers could go after the out-of-the-way towns! He read the telegram he had sent to national strike headquarters, saying that the strike was effective "without trouble, without coercion, and without intimidation" by subtly insulting the workers by indirectly admitting the bourgeois accusation

that the workers, not the police and the company thugs, are the authors of "violence" in strikes.

But when Sylvia said, "March in a body to the three scab mills, the Goodyear and the Fiske and the Firestone, and pick them out on strike," they acted at once. At once they began moving. In little over half an hour three thousand workers were gathered before the Goodyear plant.

At first there was a good-natured, almost holiday spirit. The picket line of some 500, which marched back and forth looking gay, as the marchers laughed and joked and called to the thousands on the opposite sidewalk to join them. When the first patrol drove up with more police to augment the guard as the time for the noon shift drew near, the crowd gave a short spontaneous cheer which, however, was half a Bronx cheer.

But the workers' mood changed speedily, as it became evident that the police were there to stop their attempt to pull out the scabs. The strikers jeered openly. The police kept the workers back from the gates, and away from a chance to speak to the scabs. Every scheme was used to keep the scabs protected and safe. They were let out of the factory in little dribs, to prevent any moment of high drama, to worry down the strikers' spirit.

But hundreds of the scabbing workers looked out of the factory windows at the thousands of their fellow-workers below. They stood long minutes looking out. They were thinking.

THE U. T. W. did very little practical organizing of the actual conduct of the strike. There were no definite instructions for all workers to march in the line, no organized singing; not one single slogan was shouted, not one single placard was carried. If the workers within were at a distance from the windows, they could not have known directly that thousands of strikers were outside. The entire detail of strike tactic had to be devised through the spontaneous militancy of the rank and file workers themselves.

To be sure, William Batty, strutting in all the glory of his 300-pound, gray-suited, heavy-limbed protuberant, side-by-side with the sick organizer-politician, Ferdinand Sylvia, stride at the head of the marching pickets (after the line had formed) for perhaps half an hour, to show that they were indeed leading the strike. Batty scowlingly yelled to the workers to join in, waving his arm. Most of them, relying on their bare hatred of the bosses, simply looked at him and continued standing where they were across the street, eyeing the factory windows out of which scabs looked at the crowd.

I interviewed a high official of the Goodyear company, and he said his men were not striking because they were receiving enough wages as it was. They didn't want to strike. No, he insisted, his company would not have to close down—they could weather this strike for six months.

Within 48 hours the workers in all three of these plants, including the Goodyear, were out, and the strike was 100 per cent solid throughout New Bedford.

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What's On Monday

JUST OUT! "United Action for Social Security," formerly The Budget, for Social Security wanted to sell the paper and get out. Bi-weekly, 30 per copy. Liberal commission. See Lou Douglas, 11 W. 18th St., 2nd floor, immediately.

"ROAD TO LIFE," outstanding Soviet film will be shown at Tremont Prof. Club, 856 E. Tremont Ave., tonight, 8:30. Adm. 25c.

REGISTRATION for Fall Term now going on at Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., Room 301. Register now! Ask for descriptive catalogue.

KEEP September 22 open! Send-out Dance at Irving Plaza for delegates to Rank and File A. F. of L. Conference in San Francisco. Get tickets at 1 Union Square or from local rank and file Secretaries. Fight Wm. Green's "Red Scare" by supporting Rank and File.

WORKERS Expenditures have a general meeting Monday 7:30 pm. at 12 E. 17th St. Production Committee meets Wednesday, 8 pm. Sharp. Members of both Committees please be present promptly.

ATTENTION: Canadian mail scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 8, postponed to Saturday, Sept. 15, at 1071 Bergen St. near Niagara Ave., Prospect Park P.S.U.

WORKERS Expenditures have a general meeting tonight 8:30 at the Hungarian Workers Home, 330 E. 84th St., Room 5. All the interests of the U. T. W. in the International Language, are invited to attend this meeting. Classes are being formed for beginners.

Rockford, Ill.

DAILY WORKER Conference in Scandinavian Workers Clubrooms at 1017 Third Ave., at 1:30 pm., Wednesday, Sept. 12. All working class organizations and unions asked to attend this conference.

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

# GOING EAST

A Novel of Proletarian Life  
By DANIEL HORWITZ

(Synopsis: Cliff Mangan, 19-year old unemployed worker, is on his way east to look for a job. In a small town on the way he finds work in a wire factory. There is a lay-off and wage-cut, causing dissatisfaction among the workers. Max Harris, union organizer, comes to town. Cliff and another worker are fired after heading a committee demanding the rescinding of the cut. A strike is called. The local paper raises the "red scare," calling Harris an eastern agitator.)

XVI  
CLIFF was stunned when he got through reading. He ran through the streets to find Harris. He pulled him out of a meeting of the strike committee.

"What happened? What happened?" Harris asked, seeing Cliff's pale and frightened face.

Cliff didn't say anything until they were closeted in a room where nobody could hear them, then he showed Harris the story in the "Sentinel." Harris glanced over it quickly. Then he raised his eyes from the paper and smiled.

"My God, Cliff, you scared the life out of me. I thought goodness knows what happened. You should not be surprised to read this kind of stuff."

"But, Max, the way the paper speaks about you causing trouble in a communist... Cliff stuttered. He couldn't pronounce that strange word.

"Listen, Cliff, the bosses use the red scare in all the strikes. They call the reds trouble-makers and jail birds and I'm surprised Barnes

went down on strike. Well, brothers, you ought to know how many went down on strike. He says only a few. Is that true? If Barnes is so good at counting..."

The men laughed.

"But why does he say that?" Harris went on. "Because he wants to demoralize us. He knows that the shop is almost at a standstill. He wants to break the strike and drive you men back to the shop in order that he can exploit you and reap the profit. And why does the 'Sentinel' carry that lying stuff? Why does the editor refuse to print a statement from the strike committee? Because the paper is owned by Mr. MacDermott and wouldn't want to print anything that is against his interests."

"Brothers, don't let anybody break our ranks. Let's stick together and we'll win," he concluded. The men cheered and applauded.

Cliff jumped on the platform, though he wasn't supposed to speak. He said that Harris was a great fellow and did what was good for them and that if not for Harris they would have had to accept the cut. Now the men had Barnes by the throat and the company would have to give in.

Weber and Nelson spoke and said that Barnes was a dirty liar and that the "Sentinel" wasn't worth reading, because there wasn't a word of truth in it.

Mr. Barnes' red scare collapsed and the strikers stood behind Harris.

MR. BARNES sent word to the strikers that those who were not back to work by Monday would be discharged. This threat seemed to affect the men. It was bad to work for less money, but where could one get a job now, and how long could they stay out? They had no savings and couldn't get any credit in the stores. They thought that the strike was lost.

Harris and Cliff and the whole strike committee talked themselves ragged, trying to show the men that this threat was just another scare.

The bulk of skilled workers were on strike, they said, and the company couldn't run the shop without them. Harris said that relief would soon come and the strikers would get food. A picket line would be thrown around the gates on Monday to stop any one from getting into the shop.

Well, they thought, if relief would come they could keep out of the shop, and if everybody could be cleared out of the Macs, Barnes might have to give in. The men cheered up and began to prepare for picketing.

The company had expected that the men would return to work on Monday. Police and troopers were massed in front of the gates on Monday morning.

The strikers gathered half a mile from the shop. The strike committee decided that Harris should not be in the picket line. He would surely get locked up. They couldn't afford to lose him. Cliff and Nelson were to lead the line. Harris gave instructions: "Don't let yourselves be provoked, but see that no scabs get into the shop. Keep close to the gates."

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934

### Boston and Greensboro

TWO developments have taken place in our drive to place the Daily Worker in the hands of the textile strikers.

The Communist Party district in the Carolinas has placed the following orders for additional papers:

- Burlington, N. C. ....100
- Concord, N. C. ....100
- Danville, Va. ....100
- Durham, N. C. ....25
- Clover, S. C. ....25
- Charlotte, N. C. ....50

This increase of 400 papers daily in the South, while still insufficient, at least shows that our Southern comrades are seriously striving to solve the burning problem of Daily Worker circulation.

BUT Boston, instead of improving, has moved backwards. Worcester has written cutting the daily extra strike bundle from 100 to 50 per day. The other Massachusetts cities remain as listed Saturday.

This makes it necessary to ask quite openly of the leading comrades of the Boston district, the District Organizer, the District Committee members, and the Section Organizers: What are you going to do about Daily Worker circulation during the textile strike?

The Central Committee has wired the District Organizer proposing that he personally assume the responsibility for doubling all orders in the textile towns before Wednesday.

The Daily Worker will report tomorrow on Comrade Sparks' reply.

### On Young Textile Workers

AS ALL textile workers who read the Daily Worker know, the Communist Party unconditionally supports the textile workers' own demands as they drafted them at the U. T. W. convention.

There is, however, one serious problem which the strikers should seriously consider: that of the young workers in the textile industry.

At least 35 or 40 percent of those working in the textile mills are young people, boys and girls, less than 21 years of age. This is particularly true in the South. As all textile workers know child labor also has not been abolished despite all the sweet-sounding speeches of administration spokesmen.

These young people, thousands of them mere children, suffer most from the speed-up, and in addition they receive lower wages than the older workers under the special "apprentice and learner" clauses of the textile code.

We would urge the textile workers as a whole to consider the position of these young people. It seems to us that in the strike settlement a determined effort should be made to win concessions for the youth.

Discrimination under "apprentice and learner clauses" should be ended. They should receive equal pay for equal work.

Child labor likewise should be exposed and ended. All children under 16 now being forced into the mills due to the poverty of their parents should be maintained by the government.

The Communist Party urges the textile workers in every locality to discuss these proposals, and insist that they be incorporated in any agreement reached with the textile bosses.

### The Morro Castle Disaster

NO SOONER had the news of the Morro Castle holocaust been flashed to the press when a vicious campaign to incite the horror-struck people against organized labor began. This is most clearly expressed in the ugly rumors of "sabotage," of "incendiary origin" of the fire, of a "time bomb" placed on board the ill-fated ship by Cuban longshoremen, etc.

The flimsy nature of these lies—denied even by

a number of authorities—is best seen by the facts related by a number of Morro Castle seamen, printed elsewhere in today's Daily Worker.

What stands out in the tragedy:

1. Insufficient men on watch; overworked crews.
2. Defective fire equipment.
3. Failure of the officers to organize effective rescue work.

These were the major reasons for the disaster.

The Ward Line, cursed by seamen as one of the worst exploiters of marine labor, has a record of speed-up of men. The callous policy of the line, seeking dividends rather than safety, firing seamen, running a large ship with so few on watch, is the chief reason for the disaster.

### Another LaGuardia and O'Ryan Outrage

MAYOR La Guardia's list of anti-labor actions mounts.

Another point can be scored on the roll of attacks on the working-class with the raid of a dozen detectives Thursday night on the headquarters of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, the searching of the premises, the breaking of desk locks, the confiscation of papers and the arrests of eleven workers—all this without even the formality of a search warrant!

Thus La Guardia and his police chief O'Ryan show their "friendliness to labor."

The latest attack was undoubtedly inspired, as the Fur Workers Industrial Union charges, by a number of manufacturers and the leaders of the defunct A. F. of L. union in the trade. It comes in suspicious sequence to the victory won by the F. W. I. U. against the manufacturers and the signing of an agreement entailing important concessions for the workers.

La Guardia cannot dodge the responsibility. The workers of New York must place it at his door in emphatic terms and demand a cessation of these attacks on labor. All workers' organizations must make the most vigorous protests against the latest La Guardia-O'Ryan outrage!

### For Negro Equality

SOUTHERN textile workers have every reason now to revise completely the attitude toward the Negro masses, carefully instigated by the Southern capitalists and landlords.

The ruling class has for years stirred up hatred against Negroes. They, said the capitalists, are "inferior." The white workers were lined up against the Negroes in the name of "race purity" and other such boogies.

Now the class war between the textile bosses and the workers has reached a high point in the South. The Southern bosses and their hirelings in state offices are shooting down white workers. Nine workers have been murdered already in cold blood. Hundreds have been wounded, many seriously. The bosses, who in the past have sought to divide the working class by playing white against Negro workers, are now threatening to bring Negro workers into the mills to replace whites.

The Negro workers, however, cannot be transformed into scabs so easily, even though many Negro leaders may advise such a course with the tricky promises that the strike offers the Negroes an opportunity to secure jobs in an industry previously closed to them.

Negro workers, on the contrary, are actively supporting the textile strike. Two incidents are typical. Negro tobacco workers in the Greensboro area have voted to contribute \$1 per week each out of their meager earnings to aid the textile strikers. Negro sharecroppers around Huntington, Alabama, have likewise decided to give direct material aid to the strike.

These are straws in the wind which show the growing class solidarity between the Negro and white toilers in the South. They show the possibilities for a fighting alliance between the Negro and white workers against the white ruling class which lynches Negroes and now murders white strikers.

The lynching of Negroes in the past, their exploitation and persecution, has been inseparably connected with the greed of the white landlords and capitalists for profits, and with their desire to keep the toiling masses, Negro, white, divided in order to insure continued boss-class rule.

The white workers, now that they see the murderous policies of the white bosses in the present strike, and the loyal support of the Negro workers, should join with the Negroes in a fight against persecution, jim-crowism and lynching. They should fight for full equality for the Negro workers, in the first place in the textile mills.

One of the demands of the present strike should be the right of the Negro workers to all jobs, and at the same wages as other workers. Such a fight by the textile strikers would do much to advance the unity of Negro and white workers in a common struggle for improved conditions.

### Soviets Vote To Reorganize Trade Unions

Division into Small Groups Resolved Upon at Moscow

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (By Wireless)—The meeting of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council ended here yesterday after adopting a resolution to divide trade unions into smaller units and reorganize them.

The question of reorganization of the Soviet trade unions arose in connection with the successful fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan and the great tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Along with the growth of Socialist economy, the trade unions increased numerically, and are still increasing. Among forty-seven trade unions in the U.S.S.R., nineteen have 300,000 members, while three have over 1,000,000 members.

The metal workers' trade union unites 104 factory committees in the most varied regions of the South and Central European part of the Soviet Union, in the Urals and in Siberia.

The coal miners' union unites 8,507 mine committees. The union of workers in the general machine construction industry, which has 1,032,000 members, unites 1,425 factory committees, etc.

The trade unions require a more differentiated and concrete approach to every branch of economy for serving the needs and requirements of the various professions and groups of workers and employees. But the enormous size of the trade unions makes their work complicated, and hinders every-day contacts of the trade union leaders with the masses of members.

Therefore the question of the re-organization of the trade unions was mainly in the direction of the further reduction in size. Instead of the existing forty-seven unions, it was decided to form 154. Some trade unions were divided merely according to sub-branches of industry.

Thus for example, instead of a union of Transport Machine Construction, there will be a union of Transport Machine Construction and a Union of Shipbuilding Workers.

Another part was reduced according to territorial principle. Out of the Union of Workers in Heavy Metallurgy will be formed three unions—Metallurgy of the South, East and Center.

The central committee of sixty-five trade unions will not be in Moscow, but directly at the place of concentration, on a production basis. This will unite the workers. Regional and town committees will be liquidated in forty-three unions and their central committees will be connected directly with the factory committees.

The Educational Workers' Union will be split into eight unions—five unions of workers in the elementary and secondary schools of the various Republics of the Soviet Union, a Union of Workers in the Universities and Scientific Institutions, a Union of Kindergarten Workers, etc.

These will not be midge unions. Life is moving rapidly in the U.S.S.R. The growth of culture in the country is giving rise to new professions. One hundred and twenty-six thousand persons are occupied in Kindergarten work alone. The number of teachers in the country now reaches 800,000.

In addition to reducing the size of the trade unions it was also decided to form professional sections inside of each union, for example, a section of engineers in the railwaymen's union.

Characteristic is the fact that in spite of the increased number of trade union members, the paid employees of the trade unions has been reduced. The center work in the trade unions has been transferred, attracting voluntary activists from among the workers' unions who fulfill their social functions in trade unions in their spare time.

### British Unions Vote Sympathy To Strike Here

WEYMOUTH, England, Sept. 9.—A resolution of sympathy with the striking textile workers of the United States was adopted Wednesday by the British Trade Union Congress, now meeting here. The major portion of the session was devoted to a discussion of the American strike.

The Congress heard of the strike from M. J. Calloran, fraternal delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the Congress.

The sympathetic gesture of the Congress, it is observed here, is not so much a reflection of the attitude of officials of the British trade union movement—they are noticeably lukewarm to strikes—but is primarily an expression of the warm sympathy the American strike is receiving from workers and mill landlords of Lancashire and other textile sections in England. Workers there are following with the utmost interest the day-to-day developments in the great strike sweeping across the United States.

### Union Butchers Force Boss To Rehire Leader

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Millionaire action by Local 101 of the United Meat Cutters, butchers' section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, won a partial victory when Judge McDevitt denied an injunction prohibiting picketing of Irving's Meat Market, and forced the owner of the market to rehire Meyer Leace, who had been fired for organizational activities.

### THE TRAP

by Burck



### The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN

Member of the Presidium of the Communist International

ONCE again the Communists say to the workers of Social-Democratic and reformist organizations and to their functionaries: Do you not feel that the advance of fascism in a number of countries, the direct preparations which are being made for a new imperialist slaughter of the peoples, the further degradation of the position of the working class, must unite us. You follow your leaders, who, as we are convinced, pursue an incorrect policy, the policy of class collaboration, a policy which does not correspond to the interests of the proletariat but to those of the bourgeoisie. We believe that our criticism of your Party is correct. But the attacks on the policy of your leaders were not, for us, an end in themselves; they were always and they still are a means in the struggle for establishing the unity of the working class against capitalism.

In order to break the bonds of class collaboration with the bourgeoisie—bonds which hold fast such an important part of the working class as the adherents of Social-Democracy represent—in order that we may be able jointly to wage a common struggle against the common enemy, in order to achieve this minimum which is necessary for successful struggle against fascism, we were, are, and remain ready to make this concession to your leaders. We steadfastly hope that the common struggle of Communist and Social-Democratic workers—even though it means temporarily abandoning an important condition of workers' democracy, polemics against incorrect policy—that this struggle will convince the Social-Democratic workers that the sole correct tactic of the working class is not the reformist policy, not class collaboration with the class enemy, but the irreconcilable revolutionary class struggle against capitalism and its rule.

#### C. P. WILL FOLLOW STERN PATH

It follows from this conviction that the Communist Parties will not let themselves be deterred, either by the courteous or by the malicious refusals of any Social-Democratic Party, from pursuing the path of consistent struggle for the unity of action of the proletariat.

No matter what answers are given by the Social-Democratic leaders to our proposals for unity of action, we will call upon the proletarians, no matter to what party they may belong, to engage in common action against capitalism, fascism and imperialism war, for the defense of the living interests, for the defense of the rights of the workers. We are ready to make proposals to the leaders of the Social-Democratic Parties as well; we are ready to negotiate. But we know that it is our absolute duty to make these proposals not only to the Social-Democratic Party leaders, that it is our duty not to conduct our negotiations behind the scenes. If some Communists have not learned this, they must now above all realize that every proposal made to a Social-Democratic Party executive or to the leaders of a reformist trade union, must be backed up by hundreds of applications to all organizations of the Social-Democratic Parties and reformist trade unions.

#### BROAD MASS WORK NECESSARY

By means of broad mass work we must ensure that the adherents of the Social-Democratic Parties, the members of reformist trade unions, know of every proposal made by a Communist Party for joint action against the class enemy. If the Communists in France, in Switzerland or in England, have neglected to make proposals of action every day in the Social-Democratic Party organizations through delegations and in the local organizations of the reformist trade unions through the Communist groups, if they have neglected to hold joint meetings of Communist and Social-Democratic workers, this was unquestionably a mistake. Such a militant campaign for unity of action as is represented by the proposals for the rescue of Thaelmann, for the struggle against German fascism, must be spread abroad in tens and hundreds of thousands of leaflets, must be accompanied by the resolutions of hundreds of Communist and Social-Democratic organizations, staffs of factories, etc.

Only such a broad common struggle of Communist and Social-Democratic trade union members, of members of reformist and of revolutionary organizations, while drawing in the broadest sections of the unorganized proletarians, can bring about unity of action. What has been let slip hitherto in this campaign against fascism and for the rescue of Thaelmann, must be made good in the immediate future.

#### COMMUNISTS DO NOT STOP HALF WAY

We shall not tire of the struggle for unity of action! We shall achieve it despite all, in spite of everything! Again and yet again we say to the Social-Democratic workers: You do not know us Communists if you think that we are going to stop half way. The struggle for the united front of the working class is a point in the program of the Communist International, and we, whose actions never belie our words, take our program seriously. Despite diplomacy, despite rude refusals or silence in answer to our proposals, we shall turn to you again, ready to struggle together with you against capitalism, against imperialist war, against fascism, for our common class interests and against the emergency of the day.

You Social-Democratic workers should not stop half way either. Join the ranks in the united action of the working class for victory over the class enemy.

#### II. ANY ARGUMENT IS GOOD ENOUGH

AS the events in the struggle for unity of action have shown, it is becoming increasingly less possible simply to pass over in silence the offers made by the Communist Parties to the Social-Democratic Parties and their organizations. The working class's urge to unity on the one hand, and on the other hand the pressure brought to bear by the bourgeoisie allies, are compelling the Social-Democratic Party leaders to give open answers to the offers made. And just because of this urge to unity on the part of the working class, they are compelled to produce argument for the rejection of these offers.

It must be said that these arguments do not look as if their investors had wasted much pains upon them. It denotes, to some extent, an underestimation of the mental requirements and political level of the Social-Democratic workers when the Social-Democratic leaders deem that they can convince their followers with arguments such as these. True, it must be granted that it is an extremely difficult task to find even the semblance of an argument for rejecting the idea of unity of action. Nevertheless, it would seem that the Social-Democratic Party leaders, who reject the offers of the Communist Parties, take very little trouble to produce their arguments in such a way that the members of their parties may at any rate receive the impression that their leaders are seriously considering the possibilities of setting up a broad united front against fascism and the offensive of capital.

None the less, we feel ourselves obliged to answer these arguments. Let us take the most typical of the reasons put forward as grounds for rejecting the Communist Parties' proposals to organize the joint struggle against the common class enemy; and let us answer these arguments seriously, devoting to the task that seriousness with which not only Communists but also Social-Democratic workers are fighting for unity of action.

(To Be Continued)

### On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Arms and the Senators  
Wall St. Mystery Men  
Child Bearing Animals

A SENATE committee is stirring the witches cauldron of munitions manufacturers' scandals. But the senators take great care only to skim the surface, and not to rake too deeply where the juiciest and largest hunks of information lie. It is quite probable, too, that before they go much further the ladle will be snatched out of their hands as it was in the finance investigation.

WHAT is the aim of these investigations which show international graft of the armament manufacturers? World capitalism is plunging ahead as never before toward war. Armaments costs are swallowing up the dwindling government income. In Japan, for example, the acknowledged military budget takes 60 per cent of the total budget; and the actual direct military expenditures certainly consume around 70 per cent. A similar situation exists in the United States, England, France, Italy, Germany.

Who has eyes can see munitions being piled sky high; can see tremendous warship and military plane construction. Instinctively, the masses dread and hate these gigantic war preparations. Somebody must be blamed for it without endangering the whole war program of imperialism. The patriotic sheep must be divided from the profit-grabbing goats.

The task was already begun by several enterprising journalists in this country and by various peace organizations in England. The fundamental thesis of the Senate investigation was already stated in the popular books, "Merchants of Death" and "Blood, Iron and Profits," and in England in the "Black International."

THE big bad wolf of world armaments are not imperialist governments, not the decaying rotten capitalist system which drives to a criminal war as the only way out of the crisis, but the individual armaments manufacturers. In fact, these armaments manufacturers fall in their patriotism. For their own profits they sell arms and war secrets to the potential imperialist enemies. Their profiteering hampers adequate war preparations.

Here two birds can be killed with one investigating stone. The blame for some of the obvious war preparations can be put on the munitions manufacturers, and the cost for still further arming can be lowered by exposing the graft of the "mystery" Zharoff's, who are no mysteries at all.

The anti-munitions books, and we shall discover it later in the Senate investigations if they are allowed to go on, declare that the munitions manufacturers actually create wars in order to consume more of their products. The purpose here, of course, is to cover up the real war maker—imperialism and the whole course of the capitalist class in their struggle for world markets, for new colonies and plunder.

That the armament manufacturers strive for war, nobody will deny. But they are merely the high-pressure salesmen.

It is not because Morgan, Schwab & Co. desire profits chiefly that Secretary of the Navy Swanson and Roosevelt call for a navy second to none. It is because Roosevelt, expressing the interests of American imperialism, desires to have a navy capable of grabbing markets and colonies second to none that huge barrels of profits are piled up for the warship builders.

THERE is ten times more mystery about the war profits and intrigues of Morgan du Pont, Mellon, than there ever was about Sir Basil Zharoff. Zharoff's life is as open as Mae West's; as compared to that of Wall Street bankers who control munitions manufacturers in the United States.

In the Senate investigation, as startling and sensational as the information adduced is, it must be pointed out that the senators with malice aforethought picked out the relative small fry to begin with.

This gives du Pont and Morgan time to cook up their stories, if they are ever called at all.

We may be sure that whenever the shoe pinches too close to the Roosevelt regime (and since the Roosevelt regime has the greatest war construction program since the last world slaughter this cannot be avoided), the investigations will either stop or go into secret session.

IT IS quite fitting that the gang of perverts, dope fiends, homosexuals and sadists who rule the many should pronounce their program on the women question. Hitler on Saturday devoted an entire speech to the future of women in Germany. He put the question very simply. German fascism has only one outlook for women, he said—they must become child-bearing animals. "The idea of women's rights in politics," he said, "is a product of decadent Jewish intellectualism." That's giving too much credit to Jewish intellectualism.

The Nazis have their own KKK program for women. It is the ancient feudal dictum which was explicated in Germany as *kueche, kiche, kinder* (kitchen, church and child-bearing) and the children to be butchered on the child-bearing aim a little further. He specifically wants the women to devote themselves entirely to the battlefield for fascism. "While man makes his supreme sacrifice on the field of battle," he said, "woman fights her supreme battle for her nation when she gives life to a child."

### Coast Bosses Plan Fascist Network

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-union connections, is vice-president of "America First! Inc." Its secretary-treasurer is Walter L. Reynolds, who was secretary until recently to Hamilton Fish, millionaire Red-baiting Representative in Congress. President of "America First! Inc." is James True, veteran reactionary news correspondent who has recently been engaged in sending confidential reports from Washington to industrialists.

#### Expect Aid From Dow

"America First! Inc." undoubtedly will use the press, radio and public speakers in a campaign to whip up patriotic sentiment against all union labor struggles, as well as against "radicalism" and "subversive" activities. One of those close to it informed this reporter today that they are getting co-operation from "free labor—that is, labor not connected with unions." This source said they "would not approach" union labor, although they expected co-operation from certain individuals in unions. "Such as Matthew Wolff?" I asked. "Yes," was the reply. Wolff is the professional Red-baiting racketeer associated with Ralph Easley and Fish in the National Civic Association.

The same source said the new organization would speak out against "unjustified" strikes.

The creation of "America First! Inc." significantly announced at the height of the general textile strike, foreshadows a drive by the most reactionary of American capitalists to ride herd on Congress this winter for anti-radical legislation.

#### Press Propaganda Planned

The Pacific Coast industrialists, advancing upon Washington as backers for "America First! Inc.," have two purposes: to exploit the circumstance that since this is the national journalistic center, it is possible to spread propaganda through publicity releases to newspapers reaching millions of workers, and to develop as much as possible a real mass base for "Vigilantes."

#### Coast Bosses Back Group

There was no indication of the financial backing of the new group in its public announcement. Sources close to them refused even confidential information as to this, saying that "nine out of ten of our backers refuse to allow us to identify them."

This source did admit, however, that the backers include some of the 100,000 industrialists who got True's confidential reports. The fact that the money represents Pacific Coast capitalists who have extended their operations to Washington following the general strike is obvious from Armstrong's connections.

He was for many years Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, the reactionary newspaper whose anti-labor campaigns against the McNamara's, against Tom Mooney and others culminated in an already notorious campaign against the general strike. The Los Angeles Steamship Company, represented here by Armstrong, has for its vice-president Harry Chandler, owner and publisher of the same Los Angeles Times, organizer of a syndicate that bought 862,000 acres of Lower California land on which agricultural workers slave and starve, trustee with Herbert Hoover of Leland Stanford University. The Los Angeles Steamship Company is a subsidiary of the Matson Navigation Company, operators of a fleet of 26 vessels carrying freight and passengers between Los Angeles and Hawaii. Matson also owns the Oceanic Line which plies between the Pacific Coast, Japan and China.

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