

- 1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

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(Section of the Communist International)

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CITY EDITION

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Foster Scores Wage-Cuts for Shoe Workers in Binghamton

SHOE BOSS' 'DEMOCRACY' IS A TRICK

Endicott-Johnson In Flowery Promises, But Slash Wages
1,000 HEAR COMMUNIST Pledge Fight Against Cuts, for Insurance

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A thousand shoe workers from the Endicott-Johnson plant here cheered to the echo while William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President, tore the mask of demagoguery off the face of President Johnson of the shoe company.

This meeting, yesterday in Lithuanian Hall, was the first the Communist candidate addressed after his arrest in Scranton on Friday. In Scranton Foster had announced that he would attack the proposed 20 per cent wage-cut on the coal miners and the additional 5 per cent wage-cut on railroad men, both of which reductions are being put through with the co-operation of A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhood officials. So the Scranton police smashed the meeting and arrested Foster.

Continues the Fight. He took up the same fight against wage-cuts, however, in Binghamton. After an exposure of the lies in Johnson's flowery newspaper articles and the treachery in Endicott-Johnson's fake welfare schemes, Foster proved by figures that workers generally have received a 60 per cent lowering of their living standards in the last two years. This is what they got instead of the "industrial democracy" that President Johnson continually harps on. Foster then used the example in the railroad and mining industries to show that the wage-cutting program had not ended, and that Endicott-Johnson would meet his discharged employes with bullets just the same as Ford did already this year.

Eleven Cents a Day. Foster pointed to the eleven cents a day "relief" which the City of Binghamton gives part of the unemployed shoe workers here, as a most vicious starvation policy. He called on the Binghamton jobless to organize their unemployed councils, and to the shoe workers to organize to fight wage-cuts through the leadership of their own committees, and by joining the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. He showed the workers that of all the political parties in the election campaign, only the Communist Party comes out in its platform for "Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers," and "against Hoover's wage-cutting policy." Furthermore, only the Communist Party plunges into the day to day struggle on the side of the jobless fighting for relief and insurance, on the side of the workers resisting new wage-cuts.

Foster named the preacher, Wilson, who recently sold out a strike, as the type of stool-pigeon which the employers use to divide the workers in the unorganized industries. The Binghamton shoe workers gave Foster a big welcome and pledged to support the Communist platform.

Cleveland Public Square. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Foster speaks Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at a huge election rally on Public Square. Arrangements have been made for the use of loud speakers.

Other Meetings. Foster speaks Friday in Toledo and in Canton, Ohio, on Aug. 22. He speaks in Akron, Ohio, Aug. 23 and in Charleroi, Pa., Aug. 24.

Hurricane Kills 17; Troops Are Called

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—A hurricane which killed at least 17 persons and injured 50 swept South Texas Sunday night. The known number of casualties is mounting as communications broken by the storm are resumed.

The greatest damage done was among tenant farmers, whose crops were practically destroyed. Starvation already faces these and the mayor of Freeport has appealed for the National Guard to prevent the farmers from helping themselves to food and shelter.

Ford on Western Tour, September

Following is a list of the meetings at which James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president of the United States, Negro worker and veteran of the world war will speak in September.

- Milwaukee Sept. 1; St. Paul 2; Superior, Wis., 3; Frederick, N. D., 5; Fargo, N. D., 6; Minot, N. D., 7; Butte, Mont., 9; Spokane, Wash., 11; Seattle, Wash., 13; Tacoma, Wash., 14; Aberdeen, Wash., 15; Portland, Ore., 16; San Francisco, Cal., 18; Los Angeles, Cal., 20; Tucson, Ariz., 22; Salt Lake City, Utah, 24; Denver, Colo., 25; Roswell, N. M., 27; Oklahoma City, Okla., 29 and Little Rock, Ark., on Sept. 30.

'BUILD MINE AND METAL UNIONS', FORD'S MESSAGE

Thousands Cheer In Pennsylvania Towns for Communist

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Aug. 15.—Smashing through all Jim-Crow policies here, a hundred Negro steel workers came with 2,000 other steel workers from all over Beaver Valley to the picnic here at which James W. Ford, Communist candidate for President, and himself a Negro worker, was the main speaker.

Ford reported to them of the national convention then going on in Pittsburgh to form the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union. Ford was a fraternal delegate to the convention.

Ford reminded the steel workers of the sweeping wage-cuts in their industry, and the more drastic though less advertised day-to-day departmental and mill cuts which have sapped their strength by starvation. He called for organization and struggle, for the union and unemployed councils.

Ambridge is controlled by the American Bridge Co. Very little relief was ever given the jobless here, and recently the soup line was cut off altogether. A fight by the Unemployed Council forced its restoration. Defy Company Spies

Stool pigeons of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. tried to terrify the steel workers and spoil Ford's meeting but did not succeed. The fighting spirit of the workers is growing.

Many groups in Ford's audience had come in from surrounding towns. Many joined the Communist Party, especially Negro workers being anxious to join.

Fight Against Starvation COVERDALE, Pa., Aug. 15.—Ford told 300 miners gathered in a meeting on a hillside outside the barracks of blacklisted men here, that with organizers of the National Miners Union he had visited 25 Pittsburgh Terminal miners houses on the evening of pay day, and that 18 of them had no supper that day.

He showed how under the United Mine Workers wage-cut agreement in the Pittsburgh Terminal mines, 65 families at No. 3 out of a total of 125 there, had to get relief to eke out the miserable wages they received.

Government flour is being distributed to the employed families who otherwise would starve, but until the Unemployed Council conducted a fight, the jobless got none.

Hunger March Aug. 31 Ford called for full support to the hunger march on Pittsburgh on August 31.

There must be a fight here for the (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Held for 'Free Mooney' Run on the Olympic Games Field

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15.—The demand for the freedom of Tom Mooney was thrust into the faces of the representatives of the imperialist nations of the world when six workers, dressed in track suits, crashed their way onto the track of the Olympic Stadium and circled the cinder path with "Free Tom Mooney" signs on their backs.

The runners shouted demands in front of the packed stadium which marked the ending of the 1932 Olympic Games. All of the runners, four men and two women, were arrested as the officials tried to drown the effect of the demonstration by the playing of a patriotic song.

I. L. D. WINS POINT IN CASE OF NEGROES

Force Authorities to Recognize Attorneys for Accused Negroes PROTEST MEET WED.

Link Case With the Scottsboro Fight

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The police used the killing yesterday of the policeman Shinault who brutally murdered the war veteran Hushka as a new pretext for unwaranted searches of Negro homes and mass arrests.

Bullock, a Negro worker has been arrested charged with killing Shinault.

The bourgeois press is carrying on an open incitement to race riots and mob violence against the self-defense on the part of the Negro workers is being played up as "murder." They are viciously persecuting Ferguson a white marcher, living with a Negro family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The authorities have been forced to permit the International Labor Defense attorney, Bernard Ades, to see the nine Negro workers facing death on a frame-up charge in connection with the killing of the park policeman, Kennedy, following his brutal attack on a group of Negro workers.

Although both Ades and William L. Patterson, of the National Office of the I. L. D., have written retainers to the prisoners and their families, it was necessary to wage the sharpest struggle to force the authorities to grant the defendants the right to select their own attorneys. A similar attempt it will be remembered, was made in the case of Orphan Jones, Negro farm laborer, in Maryland. Attorney Rothbard has joined the defense.

A protest mass meeting is being held here on Wednesday, August 18. The defendants have repudiated the fake confessions extorted from them under a brutal police third degree. The prosecution, however, is skillfully proceeding with the mass frame-up. The white capitalist press has been mobilized to inflame public opinion against the defendants. This is also true of the Negro capitalist press which is servilely following the lead of its white imperialist masters.

On the other hand, the entire working class here, white and Negro, is thoroughly aroused and the basis for a big mass defense movement is already visible. In connection with this case the I. L. D. urges that it be linked up with the world wide protest movement for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Phila. Workers Pledge \$6,000 to "Daily" Campaign

W. W. Weinstone, editor of the Daily Worker, told more than 200 workers at an Emergency Conference in support of the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" drive held in Philadelphia last Saturday that the financial crisis which was holding the "Daily" in its grip could be broken only by the devotion and self-sacrifice of the American working class.

The workers at the Conference, representing trade unions, mass organizations, the I. W. O. and other fraternal bodies, workers clubs, cultural bodies, the Young Communist League and the Communist Party, immediately raised \$137.60 and PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO RAISE \$6,000 FOR THE DAILY WORKER IN THE COMING MONTH.

The workers of Philadelphia will see to it that they raise their quota of \$6,000 to save their newspaper.

WHAT IS YOUR ORGANIZATION DOING IN THE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER FROM SUSPENSION? How much have you contributed to the campaign to guarantee the existence of the fighting standard-bearer of the American working class. How much have you collected from the workers in your neighborhood for the \$40,000 "Save the Daily" campaign?

Rush your contribution in today! Get your shop-mates and friends to contribute. Send all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, immediately.

I contribute \$..... to the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" Drive.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

Here Is Proof of the Robbery

REMARKS: Phone BR 9-2413-2613. Established 1915. H. CORN, Prop. EFFICIENCY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 4433 1151 SIXTH AVE. Bk. 44th and 45th Sts. NEW YORK

RECEIVED from M. Gilbert Carter August 13 1932
Address: Twenty-nine
The amount of a robbery \$100.00
for providing a position as \$100.00
\$25.00
to members with Union 100% of Charge 70% of the sum of 100% as paid on the last bond.

Picture of the receipt given by the agency to a worker from whom it took fees. The agency, in an effort to evade responsibility, has claimed that "payments were made outside the office." We print this photograph to show that they were made to the agency.

Agency Robs Jobless of Last Cent; Gives No Job

Victims Turn Over Rent Money, Borrow Penalties for Big Fees; Sent to Mythical Addresses

NEW YORK—A new and more vicious variant of the fake unemployment agency racket was discovered yesterday when a group of workers came to the Daily Worker office with proof that they had been defrauded of sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 by the Efficiency Unemployment Bureau, 1151 Sixth Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets.

Hitherto the employment agency racket has confined itself to taking outrageous fees for jobs that lasted only a few days by arrangement with unusually crooked foremen and superintendents. In the case of the Efficiency Unemployment Bureau, however, not a single worker was given a day's work, although the average fee demanded was \$15.

Tammany police have by their refusal to interfere with the racket given it their sanction. Some of the defrauded workers went to the 100th Street Police Station to register their complaints against the gyp agency, but the cops refused to listen to them.

Other workers were similarly treated at the 47th Street police station when they sought to make out complaints against the gyp agency.

The case of Albert Carteret, a gassed war veteran, is typical of the others. He paid the agency \$25 for a job as superintendent that was to pay \$25 a week. He was sent to a Mr. Kitson, 910 West End Avenue, but found that no such person lived there. Another worker, J. Kendall, handed over his rent money, \$15, and spent several hours hunting his supposed employer before he realized that he had been defrauded. R. Andrews paid his last \$10 and borrowed \$15 more to pay for a supposed job at an address that didn't even exist. Andrews has a seven-week-old sick baby.

A large group of the defrauded workers came to the office of the Daily Worker because, they said, they knew the "Daily" was the only paper that would expose the "gyp" agency. They said that they would distribute the Daily Worker among the thousands of unemployed workers who haunt the job agencies on Sixth Avenue.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

ARREST 89 IN CHINA SHANGHAI (By Mail).—Eighty-nine persons, mostly workers, arrested at a meeting of an anti-Japanese organization here, are now charged with being members of the Chinese Communist Party. They are being taken to Nanking for trial by court-martial and are threatened with death sentences.

Reliance on Daily Worker

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Violate Own Laws. In direct violation of Chinese law, the court also did not allow the accused to see all the evidence against them.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

W. E. S. L. CALLS LOCAL VETERANS CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO AS PART OF NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR BONUS

1500 at Communist Party Meeting In Warren, Ohio, Support Fight of Ex-Servicemen and Unemployed

CALL FOR UNITY OF JOBLESS AND VETS IN FIGHT

To Elect Delegates to National Conference in Cleveland

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and the Chicago United-Front Committee today announced that the Chicago War Veterans' Conference will be held Sunday morning, Aug. 28, at Sokol Hall, 1062 North Ashland Ave., beginning at 10 a. m.

Thoroughly aroused over the slaying of William Hushka and Eric Carlson, bonus marchers murdered by Washington police, and the body-snatching methods employed in keeping the remains of "Bill" Hushka from his Chicago comrades and fellow-workers after the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League had been given permission by relatives to arrange a mass funeral demonstration, the veterans are more determined than ever to carry on the struggle for immediate payment of the bonus and unemployment insurance.

The conference on August 28 will map out plans for carrying on the fight locally until Congress reconvenes and will select a large delegation to represent Chicago at the National Conference at Cleveland on Sept. 23, 24 and 25.

Invite All Vets. The Chicago conference call is being addressed to all posts of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Polish American Legion, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, and to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

FINAL PLANS LAID FOR RELIEF MARCH

Militant Conference Attended by 400

More than 400 unemployed workers from breadlines, flophouses, block committees, trade unions and mass organizations took part in a conference at Manhattan Lyceum last night that laid final plans for the Relief March that is to be held on September 10.

It was voted to call the demonstration for relief a Relief March rather than a Bread Parade, the name by which it had been designated in preliminary plans.

Sam Wiseman, organizer of the Unemployed Council, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Council, addressed the main report. A militant note prevailed the meeting as worker after worker got up to tell of the struggle against the unbearable starvation conditions of the more than a million unemployed workers in the city and their families.

One worker from an unemployed committee on a headline said: "We can't stand starvation and breadline slop any more. We are now facing our fourth hungry winter and we are tired of it. This relief march will not be just another march where we will present our demands. We are going to show our strength to the city. We will show the city government and the capitalists who control them that we want immediate relief and that we are going to get it." The worker was thunderously applauded.

A series of local demonstrations in the various neighborhoods will precede the main relief march in September. At each of these local demonstrations committees of workers will present demands on wholesale food dealers for relief for all those starving workers who have been turned down by the city.

Further reports of plans for the Relief March will appear in future issues of the Daily Worker.

ATTEMPT TO RECRUIT JOBLESS IN ARMY

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Advertising trips to the Far East and the Panama Canal, two army recruiting sergeants invaded the City Employment Office at Leonard and Church St. this morning and made speeches to the jobless men urging them to join the army. Nobody answered the call, however.

- 4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Hoover Calls Bosses to Session on Wage-Cuts

Will Plan New Aid to Banks and Bosses; Mass Wage-Cuts Behind Agenda

Communist Party Calls Workers to Answer With United Front Struggle for Unemployment Insurance, Not A Cent to Banks

A further sharpening of the capitalist offensive against the already lowered standard of living of the American workers looms sinisterly behind the President's conference with the 12 business committees recently established in the Federal Reserve districts.

This conference will be held in the White House on August 26th for the purpose of turning additional millions to the banks and industrial corporations of the United States while "canvassing the means, methods and powers available" for unloading the cost of this governmental relief to the industries upon the shoulders of the American workers.

New Wage Cuts Loom. It can hardly be doubted that the 12 committees to participate in the conference will find further wage-cutting as one of the best means of "economic advancement" for the great industrial and financial corporations.

These committees are direct representatives of industry and finance. They will insist upon further wage-cutting which industry and finance consider "indispensable." "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" already says that "if the President could be induced to prevail upon the wage-earners to adjust wages upon a lower basis, one more nearly in accord with the times, trade depression would soon be a thing of the past."

In a statement just issued the Hunger President, who gave bullets to the masses of veterans demanding bread, made no effort to hide that the fundamental purpose of the Conference to be held on August 26th is to further expand the credit of the government to industries and big agricultural "cooperatives," to enlarge the programs for maintenance of the railroads.

The workers' slogan must be: Not a cent to the banks and big industrial corporations; all the funds for social and unemployment insurance.

Father Cox Surrounded by Thugs in Move to Crush Fight of the Unemployed

Only Those Who Can Pay Own Fare Allowed to Attend Fascist Convention

Priest Says He Will Run on "Blue Shirt" Ticket to Halt Revolution

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15.—The Rev. James R. Cox, Catholic priest, who recently returned from Europe where he consulted Hitler and Mussolini on plans to develop a fascist movement in America, opened his national campaign yesterday to lead the unemployed away from a real program for unemployment insurance and relief.

The campaign of Cox took the form of a motorcade trek of the "Blue Shirt Army" composed of nearly 500 men, women and children from Pittsburgh to St. Louis where the priest proposes to put himself up as a candidate for president on the Jobless Liberty Party ticket.

The local capitalist press admits that the priest's promise of thousands of delegates to the St. Louis convention offered a miserable contrast to the small number who actually departed.

Surrounded by Pugs Cox has surrounded himself with thugs and prizefighters headed by Cy Seifert, labor "leader" and manager and trainer of boxers. The Pittsburgh press says that "it is their job to see that no Communists join the delegates." This is in line with Cox's order that only those who can pay their expenses will be permitted to go to St. Louis, thus excluding the really suffering unemployed.

Against Revolution The miserable turnout shows that the masses of unemployed are not wanted to voice demands for a real fight against hunger. Cox says his fight is against revolution.

Distribute Leaflets Workers from the Unemployed Council made a successful distribution of leaflets here before the delegation left. The leaflet called for building the united front struggle for unemployment insurance against the Coxes and other misleaders, who are trying to steer the movement into fascist channels.

RUMOR A NAZIS COALITION GOVT Bruening Would Share Posts in Germany Following upon Hitler's refusal to enter a "non party" cabinet under Von Papen's chancellorship as suggested by President Hindenburg, rumors that the Catholic Centrists and the Nazis would join in an effort to set up a cabinet under the leadership of the Junker General Von Schleicher were circulating widely in Berlin.

It was indicated at the same time that Von Papen seems to have changed his mind about defying the Reichstag to unseat him. This is interpreted as meaning that Von Papen may favor a cabinet under the leadership of his present Defense Minister, General Von Schleicher, generally considered as the real power behind the present Government.

If Hitler should agree, the new cabinet would have a composition of two Nazis for every Centrist. Former Chancellor Bruening is reported to be in favor of such a composition of the Government as this is in line with his suggestion that the Nazis assume a large responsibility in the Government.



MASSSES OF FUR WORKERS PICKET STRUCK SHOPS

A. F. L. Leaders Cook Up Scheme to Deport Ben Gold

NEW YORK.—In answer to the call of the Industrial Union, thousands of fur workers supported by militant needle trades workers came out in mass in the picketing demonstration in the fur market which resulted in the complete shut down of 36 shops of the building 232 W. 30th St. in response to the committee of strikers, the workers of these shops joined the strike and marched to the strike hall. In addition to these 36 shops of this building, other shops came down during the day, amongst the outstanding are Pappas, 214 W. 29th St. and Lavassos of the same address.

A conference held on Saturday, attended by Tammany lawyers, McGrady and Shore, a plan was worked out for a new frame-up against the leaders of the fur strike. Amongst the outstanding schemes was a plan to cancel the citizenship of Gold and to attempt to deport him.

In answer to these new frame-ups hundreds of fur workers joined the ranks of the strikers. The workers know that the bosses and the A. F. L. bureaucrats are attempting to break this strike because it is a strike conducted in the interests of the workers, as a result of which the fur workers have already gained many improvements. The strike committee has decided to make public a list of shops and the increase received by the workers in these shops. Information about the settlement will be given daily. In addition to wage increases, the workers have also won other improvements, reinstatements, forty hour week, equal division of work, no subordination, etc.

Workers of the M. Kasarsky and Co. which was recently on strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades of the Industrial Union unanimously adopted the following resolution:

We, the workers of M. Kasarsky and Co., 345 Seventh Ave., at a shop meeting held on Friday, August 12th, decided to express our appreciation of the work done by the Industrial Union. The Industrial Union has won the following demands for the workers—Increase in wages, \$3 to \$10 weekly increase in wages, equal division of work, no discrimination, recognition of the union. We pledge to immediately become members of the Industrial Union and we further plan a pledge to contribute one day's pay towards the support of the strike that is now being conducted by the union for the betterment of the conditions of the workers.

JOBLESS RESCUE SPANISH SEAMAN

Crowd of 500 Save Him From Crimp

NEW YORK.—Joe Patino, a shipping master who runs a boarding house at 27 Hamilton Avenue, tried to force a Spanish worker, a viper from the S. S. Chincha of the American South African Line, to pay him \$50 for a phony board bill and a job. Failing to collect the money aboard the ship, the shipping master hired a gangster and waylaid the seaman when he came off the ferry on South Street.

A member of the Waterfront Unemployed Council intervened, and the shipping master called the cop on the Seaman's Church Institute corner. The crimp, Patino, tried to have the seaman arrested or to have his baggage held for the \$20. But a crowd of 500 unemployed American seamen surrounded them and the cop was forced to release the seaman and let him have his baggage. The shipping master and his gangster were beaten by the aroused workers.

CITY ELECTION NOTES

TUESDAY. Sixth Street and Avenue B. Manhattan. Workers Zerkoff Club. Speaker: Rubin Shulman, candidate 9th Assembly District. WEDNESDAY. Seventh Street and Avenue C. Manhattan. Eighty-Six Street and 21st Avenue. Brooklyn. Speaker: M. Welch, Boro Park Workers Club, 1373 Forty-Third Street, Brooklyn. Speaker: A. Chalupski. THURSDAY. Sixty-sixth Street and 16th Ave., Brooklyn. Speaker: J. Zerkoff. FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, Brooklyn. Speaker: Peter La Rocca, candidate, Third Assembly District. FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTH AVENUE, Brighton Beach. Speaker: Reswick. SIXTH STREET AND AVENUE B, Manhattan. Speaker: Mason. FIFTEENTH STREET AND AVENUE B. FIFTEENTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, Brooklyn. Speaker: E. Lichtenstein. AVENUE C AND CARROLL STREETS, Brooklyn. Speaker: G. Mann and N. Kay. TWENTIETH AVENUE AND 86TH ST., Brooklyn. Speaker: M. Blum. EIGHTHWATER COURT AND FOURTH STREET, Brighton Beach. Speaker: B. Stallman. TWENTIETH AVENUE AND 78TH ST., Brooklyn. Speaker: S. Licht. SATURDAY. Third Avenue and Warren Street, Brooklyn. Central demonstration, main speaker: Harry Shepard, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, 7 p. m. Court and Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Preliminary meeting 7 p. m., speaker: N. Haines. WYCOFF AND HOYT STREETS, Brooklyn. Preliminary meeting 7 p. m., speaker: J. Koback. SHEEPSHEAD BAY AND JEROME AVENUE, Brooklyn. Speaker: A. Teller. MERMAID AVENUE AND 37TH STREET, Coney Island. Speaker: L. Pinkson.

AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR!



Series of Meets on Sacco-Vanzetti Day in New York Aug. 22

Demonstrations are being prepared the world over for Sacco and Vanzetti Day, Monday, August 20, New York workers are expected to be amongst those in the forefront. The demonstrations to take place are as follows:

- Bronx 1. Intervale and Wilkins Ave.—concentration point. Parades from Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave and 174th Street and Vyse Ave. 2. Arthur and 183rd St. 3. Allerton and Holland. Brooklyn 1. Brownsville, Hopkinson & Pitkin. 2. Coney Island: 23rd Street & Mermaid Ave. 3. Eastern Parkway & Utica Ave. 4. Crown Heights. Midtown Section 41st Street & Second Ave. Downtown Section Tenth Street & Lexington Ave. Uptown Section 1. 86th Street & Lexington Ave. 2. 132nd Street & Lenox Ave. Upper Manhattan: Parades north and south—concentration point, 110th Street and Fifth Ave. Finnish Workers Club, 42 North Water Street, East Porchester, Conn. Astoria Branch 18th Street and Crowbridge. Perth Amboy.

To Hit Zaritzky Attack Tomorrow

Call Meet to Organize Against Terror

NEW YORK.—To protest against the brutal attacks made on the hat blockers by the Zaritzky machine, the Millinery Rank and File Committee has called a mass meeting to be held at Bryant Hall after work tomorrow night.

A statement issued by the Rank and File Committee says in part: "Realizing that the present administration is not capable and not interested in relieving our miserable conditions, we, the blockers, employed and unemployed were determined to take matters in our own hands. We demanded that the unemployment question be taken up first at the local meeting. This we succeeded in having done in spite of all obstructions placed in our way by Zaritzky and his henchmen.

Return of All Tag Day Collection Boxes Is Urgent, Dist. 2 States

NEW YORK.—All tag-day boxes must be returned immediately to the various stations, the New York State Election Campaign Committee announces. The urgent need for funds to carry on the election campaign makes it imperative that all money collected during the Saturday and Sunday tag-day collections come in immediately. The boxes should be returned to the stations listed below, from which they will be sent unopened to the state campaign headquarters, 50 East 13th Street: PICK UP PICKUP PICKUP PICKUP 388 Third Avenue 389 Prospect Avenue;

VOTE COMMUNIST Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression or the political rights of workers.

What's On—

TUESDAY The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York have moved its offices to 80 East 11th Street, Room 226. The following anti-war open air meetings under the auspices of the F. S. U. will be held: Harlem International Branch, 134th St. and Lenox Avenue. Speaker: LeRoy Zukutni Club, 31 Second Avenue, at 7:30 p. m. Speaker: S. Rice. District F. S. U. 161 Street and Prospect Avenue. Speakers: Wilson and Green. WEDNESDAY The Executive Committee meeting of the Film and Photo League of the W. I. R. will be held at 9 p. m. Comrade Emanuel Levin will speak on "Bloody Thursday" at Flushing and Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn under the auspices of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Store and office fixture workers will meet at 106 East 14th Street, at 7:30 p. m. All unorganized workers are invited to this meeting.

Reserve this date!— LABOR DAY—SEPTEMBER 5, 1932 Trade Union Picnic and Election Rally Pleasant Bay Park—East 177th St., Bronx National Seakers, Music, Dancing, Entertainment Sport Contest Between Unions ALL UNIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, ARE REQUESTED TO ORDER TICKETS IMMEDIATELY AT SPECIAL LOW RATES —Communicate with— TRADE UNION UNITY COUNCIL PICNIC COMMITTEE 80 EAST 11th STREET (Room 226) Temporary phone: GRamercy 5-0857

KNITGOODS SHOP OUT ON STRIKE

Demand Raise in Pay, Union Recognition

NEW YORK.—Workers of the Palace Knit Goods Shop downed their tools and walked out on strike yesterday under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for better conditions.

For some time, the workers of this shop were carrying on an organization drive for the purpose of improving their conditions. Saturday, the workers elected a committee to present their demands to the boss. The demands are union recognition, increase in wages, etc. When the boss refused to negotiate with the committee or adjust the prices which were cut by 80 percent during the past few months, the workers answered with a strike and today they are on the picket line fighting for the right to be organized and for decent prices.

The strike is 90 percent effective and the strikers expect that the few who remained upstairs will join the ranks of the strikers. All knitgoods workers are called upon to join the strikers on the picketing line.

The strike conducted under the leadership of the knitgoods department of the Industrial Union as a part of the organization campaign that is now being conducted in the various centers of the city where the knitgoods trade is located. The workers from many open shops are responding to the call for organization in order to spread out this strike.

Meet Tomorrow. The knitgoods department has decided to arrange a meeting of the active members for Wednesday, August 17th in the office of the union, for 7 p. m. At this meeting a report will be given to the active members of the organization campaign of the union and the definite tasks assigned to each member for the everyday work.

A meeting of unemployed Knitgoods workers has been arranged for Tuesday, 1 p. m. in the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St.

Mother Mooney Ends N.Y. Tour in Queens

NEW YORK.—Mother Mooney and Richard B. Moore will hold their last meeting in the city until September 14 at the Labor Temple, 4132-58th Street, Woodside, L. I., on Tuesday, August 16. Following this meeting she will go away for a much needed rest after which she will tour New England with Richard B. Moore.

Outst Walker. All the mass meetings in Springfield and Benid section have voted.

33,000 Strike. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 15.—Thirty-three thousand coal miners are striking in this part of the coal fields, according to count of capitalist news agencies. The strike movement is sweeping through the state.

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Worker Ex-Servicemen In Anti-War Parade



Part of the big August First March in Detroit, showing world war veterans in the parade denouncing the Hoover war plots and ready to defend the Soviet Union. (Film-Photo League)

33,000 Miners Strike In Illinois; More Soon

10,000 Meet in Benid and Vote to March On Taylorville; Sheriff Arms 1,500 Thugs

Revolt In Two States Against Wage Cuts Which United Mine Workers Officials Ordered

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Mother Mooney Ends N.Y. Tour in Queens

NEW YORK.—Mother Mooney and Richard B. Moore will hold their last meeting in the city until September 14 at the Labor Temple, 4132-58th Street, Woodside, L. I., on Tuesday, August 16. Following this meeting she will go away for a much needed rest after which she will tour New England with Richard B. Moore.

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What's On—

TUESDAY The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York have moved its offices to 80 East 11th Street, Room 226. The following anti-war open air meetings under the auspices of the F. S. U. will be held: Harlem International Branch, 134th St. and Lenox Avenue. Speaker: LeRoy Zukutni Club, 31 Second Avenue, at 7:30 p. m. Speaker: S. Rice. District F. S. U. 161 Street and Prospect Avenue. Speakers: Wilson and Green. WEDNESDAY The Executive Committee meeting of the Film and Photo League of the W. I. R. will be held at 9 p. m. Comrade Emanuel Levin will speak on "Bloody Thursday" at Flushing and Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn under the auspices of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Store and office fixture workers will meet at 106 East 14th Street, at 7:30 p. m. All unorganized workers are invited to this meeting.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS Have Your Own Picnic With Us! DISCOUNTS TO ORGANIZATIONS! 250 Tickets .....20 Cents Each 500 Tickets .....15 Cents Each 750 Tickets .....12 1/2 Cents Each 1000 Tickets .....10 Cents Each Tickets at Gate Will Be 35 Cents TICKETS NOW READY! Daily Worker PICNIC AUGUST 21st, 1932 Pleasant Bay Park

AGENCY SWINDLES M A N Y JOBLESS

Takes Last Penny and Gives No Job

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Avenue in the futile search for work. In a statement issued by the Job-Agency Grievance Committee of the Greater New York Unemployed Councils on the Efficiency Agency affair, the committee states: "The Committee calls upon workers in the job agency area to join its ranks and to strengthen the fight for a free agency run by the workers at the expense of the city. The committee raises a demand that no worker shall have to pay for a job until he can check its validity. To do this it is of utmost importance that the workers report all grievances against agencies to it at 5 East 19th Street, and participate in the meetings and struggles of the Committee.

Mass Meeting Today

A mass meeting against the victimizing of unemployed workers called by the Job Agency Committee of the Unemployed Council will be held at noon today, at 44th Street and Sixth Avenue.

The agency owners called out the police to attack some of the robbed jobless workers. Now it has applied to the License Bureau for a hearing Thursday, in an effort to evade repayment of the workers' money. All workers are called to pack the license bureau Thursday. It is at 8 Read Street.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

Emergency Relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

AMUSEMENTS

Now Playing

"HOUSE OF DEATH"

(Tragedy of Dostoevski) Author of "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT" and "BROTHERS KARAMAZOFF" The Latest Soviet Talkie With English Titles

COLEO B'WAY 42nd St. Mon. to Fri. 25c

MUSIC STADIUM CONCERTS PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH. Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138th ALBERT COATES, Conductor EVERY NIGHT at 8:30 PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

PLAYFAIR B'WAY 42nd St. Mon. to Fri. Held Over! 2nd Week "AMERICAN MADNESS" with WALTER HUSTON Daily to 12 P. M. 12c-11 P. M. to close the show

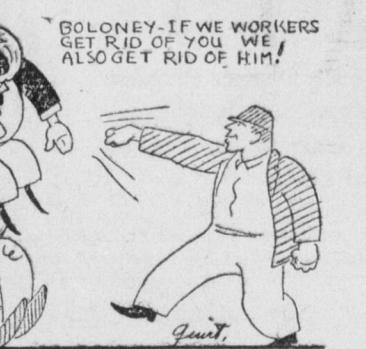
What Are the Communist Party and Workers' Organizations Doing to Save the "Daily Worker"?

- 1. Aug. 21, Daily Worker, District 2, Picnic and Mass Features by the Proletarian, Labor Sports Union, Pioneers, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Marine Workers Industrial Union and Russian Echoes, under the direction of W. Kirsanoff. Speaker W. W. Weinstein, Editor of Daily Worker. 2. Aug. 27, Mapleton Workers' Club, 2066 70th St., B'klyn. Concert at 8:30 p. m. 3. Daily Worker Concert and Dance by Unit 5, Sec. 15, Bronx, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1013 Tremont Ave. (near 177th St. Station). Main speaker: Comrade Shepard. 4. Aug. 28, Coney Island Workers' Club, 2769 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn. Concert at 8:30 p. m. 5. Sept. 3, Bath Beach Workers' Club, 2769 Mermaid Ave. Concert at 8:30 p. m.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS

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By Quirt



Meet for Delegate to Anti-War Congress Takes Place Tonite

Prior to sailing for Europe where he will represent the revolutionary students of the United States, Joseph Cohen of the National Student League will be feted at a special meeting to be held tonight (Tuesday) at the International House, Riverside Drive and 122nd Street.

Cohen will represent the National Student League at the International Student League meeting at Geneva and at the Anti-War Congress at Paris.

PROTEST GERMAN FASCISM FRIDAY

NEW YORK.—A mass rally of workers to protest the fascist dictatorship in Germany, will be held in the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Friday night, under the auspices of the Communist Party, New York District.

William W. Weinstein, editor of the Daily Worker, and Communist candidate for the U. S. senate, will expose the role of the Socialist Party in betraying the workers into the hands of fascism in Germany and their preparation to play the same part in the United States. Max Bedacht who will speak in German, will outline the latest developments. The meeting will be a rally against fascism in all its forms, showing the solidarity of America workers with the revolutionary workers of Germany to organize a united front of

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WATCH THE ADS!

REGULAR ADVERTISERS IN THE DAILY WORKER Cohen's (Opticians) Dental Dept., I.W.O. Health Center Cafeteria Wm. Bell, Optometrist Dr. Schwartz John's Restaurant Red Star Press ("The Road") Chester Cafeteria Harry Stolper Optical Co. Camps Unity, Kinderland, Nigedaget Lerman Bros. (Stationery) Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Bronstein's Vegetarian Restaurant Dr. Kessler Czechoslovak Workers House Avants Farm Union Square Mince Supply Camp Woodlawn Russian Art Shop Parkway Cafeteria Butchers Union, Local 174 Lunet Cafeteria Workers Coop Colony Sol's Lunch Santal Midy Manhattan Lyceum Solin's Restaurant Rollin Pharmacy Gottlieb's Hardware Messinger's Cafeteria (So. Blvd.) World Tourists, Inc. Golden Bridge Colony Cameo Theatre Acme Theatre Stadium Concert Dr. A. C. Breger

ATTENTION COMRADES! Health Center Cafeteria WORKERS CENTER 50 EAST 13th STREET Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and help the Revolutionary Movement BEST FOOD REASONABLE PRICES

EAT AT THE ROYAL CAFETERIA 827 BROADWAY (Between 12th & 13th Sts.) Royal Dishes for the Proletariat OUR WORKERS MEMBERS OF F.W.I.U.

Chester Cafeteria 876 E. Tremont Ave. (Corner Southern Blvd.) Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

ATTENTION COMRADES STUTZIN AND KOONAN Announce the Opening of SANITARY MEAT MARKET Tues., Aug. 16th, 1932 READY TO SERVE THE PROLETARIANS 3% of Proceeds on Opening Day for the Daily Worker.

WILLIAM BELL OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN Special Rates to Workers and Families 106 E. 14th St. (Room 21) Opposite Automat Tel. Tompkins Square 6-8225

Dr. ZINS Est. Over 27 Years Men and Women CHRONIC AILMENTS Skin, Nerve and Stomach Diseases and General Weakness Treated. All Modern Methods Employed. Charges Reasonable. Free Examination and Consultation. Blood Examinations and X-Rays. 110 EAST 16th ST., N.Y.C. Bet. Irving Place and Union Square Daily 9 to 8 P.M. Sunday, 9 to 4 P.M.

COHEN'S CUT RATE OPTICIANS Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrists—White Gold Rims \$1.50 Shell Frames \$1.00 117 ORCHARD ST., Near Delancey

Helpful Information for Individuals and Groups Those seeking temporary or permanent rooms and apartments in New York and those contemplating auto travel share-expense trips will find the classified columns of the "Daily" of special appeal—Let us be mutually helpful. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 5c. A WORD

HILLMAN MACHINE IS PUTTING OVER HEAVY WAGE-CUTS

Rank and File Group Calls Workers to Fight Them

NEW YORK.—The Hillman machine, which controls the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is now putting its wage-cut policy through in full force under the cover of the stoppage recently called supposedly to fight sweat shop conditions.

In the Ted Lewis shop the workers were out all along the line, the vests and pants makers getting a 23 per cent cut, the coat makers having had their wages cut before the stoppage went into effect. Meanwhile the union collected \$500 "for unemployment insurance" none of which the jobless tailors have seen a cent of.

In an attempt to fool the workers back into the shop the Amalgamated officials promised that the cut which was made in the Wm. P. Goldman shop would be taken back when the workers returned to work. The workers returned and the cut was still in effect. Mr. Rosenberg, manager of the shop, told the workers that the Amalgamated officials told him to go through with the cut.

Another case which exposes the nature of the stoppage is the case of the Phillip Cohen shop. Cohen, who is president of the bosses' association of vest makers, demanded a 30 per cent cut. The workers refused to accept it. Thereupon the officials of the union gave the work to the Moskovich shop. When the workers demanded that this shop be stopped the officials refused.

One of the biggest swindles of the whole stoppage is the dues collection scheme. All workers returning to work under the new wage-cut must pay \$2.00 back dues. The Amalgamated Rank and File Committee issued a call to the tailors today to refuse to go back to a wage-cut and to stop off all shops where the cuts are already in effect.

militant struggle against Wall Street boss terror, for bread and freedom and against imperialist war.



# SOCIALIST PARTY—FOSTER—AND THE WAR

The Socialist Party, seeking to cover up before the workers its own treacherous activities during the imperialist war—and above all—to conceal the aid which it is at present giving the imperialists by minimizing the war preparations and thus disarming the working class—is endeavoring to besmirch the revolutionary record of William U. Foster, Communist candidate for president.

In the following statement the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. sharply replies to the social-patriotic slanders and points out the motives for the present attack upon Foster.—(ED. NOTE).

## (Statement by Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A.)

At the present moment the armies of the capitalist world are being gathered together to march against the workers' land, the Soviet Union. Japanese guns are already trained on the Soviet Union. American, French and British and other capitalist diplomats are about to issue the order to fire. The heroic and gloriously successful effort of the revolutionary Soviets to build socialism are threatened by a desperate effort of the bankrupt capitalist world to save itself by destroying the Soviet Union and by re-subjecting the Russian masses to the slavery of capitalism.

### "GREAT CAMPAIGN OF S. P."

In this situation we are surprised to witness a sudden "great campaign" against social patriotism launched by the Socialist Party of America. At first sight this campaign seems illogical. Since the fateful days of August 1914 the history of the Socialist Parties of the world and of the Socialist Party of America has been one of continuous treachery against the working class; it has been a history of betrayal of the proletarian revolution and of the defense of the capitalist class and the capitalist governments against the working class. It was their social patriotism and chauvinism which led to the Socialist International and its parties being logical props of the capitalist counter-revolution as social fascists. Why then this sudden attack of the American Socialist Party on social patriotism? Does the Socialist Party witness a change of heart? Does it want to break with its past?

If the Socialist Party of America wants to break with its own treacherous social-patriotic past it certainly needs a "great campaign." It needs a "great campaign" to clean itself of the record of leadership of Victor L. Berger who because of his pro-German attitude during the first phases of the world war advocated an imperialist war against Mexico as a possible lightning rod away from American participation in the World War on the side of the allies.

## Regarding Charges Circulated About William Z. Foster, and the Motive

The Socialist Party certainly needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the record of its present chairman, Morris Hillquit, who in the Albany ouster proceedings against socialist Assemblymen in 1920, volunteered as an answer to a hypothetical question as to what the American Socialist Party would do in the case of an American war against the Soviet Union, that the American Socialist Party would support American capitalism in a struggle against the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the record that its present chairman, Morris Hillquit, appeared as counsel for ousted Russian capitalists in an effort to obtain through American capitalist justice, what the revolutionary justice and power of the Russian proletariat had rightfully taken from them. The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the fact that its chairman, Morris Hillquit, is at the same time a member of a white Russian czarist and American capitalist conspiracy including Hamilton Fish, Matthew Woll, Djemgaroff and others which makes efforts to perfect the capitalist war front against the Soviet Union.

The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of its record of money contributions to Abramovich and his Menshevik colleagues for the express purpose of instigating acts of counter-revolution and sabotage against the Soviet Union, as uncovered in the Menshevik trial in Moscow.

The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the record that its presidential candidate, Norman Thomas, has for years tried to cover every one of the treacherous acts of his party and the Second International with equally treacherous radical phrases.

The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the record of its support of the bestial murders of the leaders of the German revolutionary proletariat, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Leo Jochims by the socialists Noske and Ebert.

The Socialist Party needs a "great campaign" to cleanse itself of the record of the participation of its presidential candidate, Norman Thomas, in the proceedings of a congressional committee which codified American imperialist policy, in preparation for the coming where Thomas very openly states that he would favor the military concentration of industry under the supervision of the War Department to promote the war—all of this in the name of "socialism."

### S. P. GLORIES IN RECORD.

However, search as we may, we cannot find in the "great campaign" of the Socialist Party against social patriotism any effort to cleanse itself of its own treachery and betrayal. The Socialist Party let its record speak for itself. It glories in its membership in the Second International, together with the murderer Noske, together with MacDonald, who, in the name of British imperialism, ordered the mass shooting of Indian revolutionists.

The "great campaign" of the Socialist Party is instead directed against Comrade William Z. Foster. The "campaign" bases itself upon Foster's testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the Steel Strike. The "great campaign" on closer inspection does not direct itself against social patriotism at all but seeks support for its treacherous socialism in a cry of "Stop Thief." James Oneal and other lights of the Socialist Party accuse Foster of an act of social patriotism committed in 1919.

Foster was then the outstanding leader of the strike of 350,000 steel workers. He himself was mainly instrumental in organizing these workers. The strike was in its most critical phase. The steel trust, supported by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, tried to smash the strike. Its main weapon was an attempt of the government to brand the strike as an attempt to overthrow the government and to denounce Foster as a dangerous red to the law, order and business of the American ruling class. To serve this purpose the steel trust had reprinted a half million copies of the pamphlet of Foster written in 1912 when he was a syndicalist. The main purpose of the Senate Commission examining Foster was to secure a substantiation of this point.

### FOSTER'S MISTAKE.

Comrade Foster made a great mistake in meeting this situation. He surrendered to the position of the Socialist Party and its leadership on this point. He denied that he was a revolutionist. He denied that he was against the war. He declared instead that he had himself purchased Liberty Bonds and that the Stockyard Workers Union, which he had organized and headed during that period, had carried on a campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds.

Foster's mistake at the time is the permanent crime of the Socialist Party and of the syndicalists. It is the Socialist Party and the syndicalists who cover their political treacheries against the workers with the excuse that the political struggles, such as the struggle against war, must be

subordinated to the supposed "immediate needs" of the workers. Comrade Foster thought that his first duty was to protect the striking steel workers from the assaults of Attorney-General Palmer's red-baiting Department of Justice.

### BASIS FOR S. P. ATTACK.

But grave though the mistake of Comrade Foster was, he soon made it clear that it was only an error and not a principle with him. He recognized this error and has since then many times condemned it himself. It is precisely because Comrade Foster recognized the seriousness of this error that he is now so persistently fighting against opportunism which breeds such errors and which, if followed as a system, leads inevitably into the camp of the counter-revolutionary Socialist Party. Now the Socialist Party condemns Foster for not having elevated his error into a policy, which latter act would have made of Foster an honored member of the Socialist Party. Instead, Foster recognized his mistake, condemned it, and has since fought against all forms of social patriotism and against the social patriotic Socialist Party. That is why the Socialist Party attacks him.

### FOSTER AS FIGHTING LEADER.

Here we are justified in taking note of the fact that precisely during the period when he made this serious mistake, Foster was also accomplishing the only serious mass organization of workers and conducting the only serious organized mass struggle which took place. Foster organized and led 160,000 packing house workers, gaining them conditions such as they never knew before nor since. He organized 250,000 steel workers and led 350,000 in a three-months strike against the most powerful American monopoly industry. In spite of this opportunistic mistake on the war situation, he succeeded in making himself the man most hated and most feared by the American capitalist class. And he gained the experience which led him directly, in the years immediately following, into the Communist Party and into the clear-cut Bolshevik struggle on all fronts of the class war, the struggle against war as well as the daily struggles of all workers on their immediate needs.

For the Socialist Party, with its 18 years international record of social patriotism and betrayal of every struggle of the working class, to attack Comrade Foster on the grounds of social patriotism is indeed a historical joke. Almost every worker who stood firm on the revolutionary line during the war days is today a follower or member of the Communist Party. All of those elements in the Socialist Party who really fought against the war went out of the Socialist Party in the splits of 1919 and 1921 and went with the Communist International. What anti-war traditions were created in the Socialist Party were the achievements of the left wing that founded the Communist Party.

### FOSTER—FIGHTER AGAINST OPPORTUNISM AND IMPERIALIST WAR.

Comrade Foster has for years been one of the foremost fighters against opportunism and social patriotism. The fact that he himself at one time succumbed to the opportunistic tradition created by the Socialist Party, makes him all the more keenly aware of its poisonous nature and the necessity to fight it to the death.

In 1919 and 1920, when the Socialist Party thought that Foster's mistake was leading him into their ranks, they praised him most highly precisely because of this mistake. Today the Socialist Party tries to make demagogic use of Foster's mistake in order to prevent the workers from repudiating the Socialist Party of Hillquit, Oneal, Thomas & Co., which bases all of its activities and its program upon precisely that opportunism and social patriotism.

But while Foster made a mistake which he quickly corrected and against which he is today an outstanding fighter, the Socialist Party leaders, consciously and systematically over a period of eighteen years, have developed social patriotism and opportunism into an art. The present attacks against Foster are not a struggle against social patriotism, but rather an integral part of the preparation of the Socialist Party for the new imperialist war. It is their contribution to American imperialism, to disorganize the workers and prevent them from struggling for defense of the Soviet Union and against the imperialist war, in which U. S. imperialism is preparing to play a leading role.

WORKERS WILL ANSWER—NOV. 8. In the election campaign the only possible means of developing the mass struggle against war is participation in the struggle organized and led by the Communist Party and to vote for Foster and Ford on Nov. 8.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

## "STICK TO EACH STEEL MILL 'TIL IT'S UNIONIZED"

### Convention Delegates, Forming New Union, Outline Tactics

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 15.—The national convention which founded the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union met Saturday, yesterday and today in the same hall in which police and United Mine Workers' thugs attacked in a series of bloody frays the convention which founded the National Miners' Union in 1928. The miners re-organized themselves after the battle and launched their union.

The steel and metal worker delegates were not attacked by the police, but the evidence given in reports from the floor shows the class struggle raging as hot as in 1928.

Two skilled American workers from Ohio, veterans of the 1919 steel strike, were listened to with great attention because of their part in swinging the Ohio steel workers into the new union. "We need some wins," said one. "Then there'll be no trouble about the union growing. The boys are tired of losing." He stressed the necessity of sticking to one job until it was finished. Organizers Joe Dajlef of McKeesport and Pete Chapa of Pittsburgh also spoke of the danger of leaving jobs half way.

900 Miles On Freights. A deep impression was made by a

white delegate, F. Keith of Birmingham, Ala. who had ridden the freight 900 miles, in company with a colored comrade, to attend the convention. He called for a vigorous stand for Negro equality, and proposed a resolution calling on the governor of Alabama to free the Scottsboro boys. "I believe that when this matter of Negro equality is put up right, it's just what the white Southern workers are looking for," said this worker.

Nearly all of the delegates who are working are on part time, and their fear of losing their jobs to the unemployed was singled out by National Secretary Meloon of the Metal Workers' Industrial League in his report as a reason for conducting work jointly among the employed, the unemployed and the partly employed, second only to the need for winning immediate relief.

### More Lay-Offs.

Delegates from the Calumet district of Chicago and Northern Indiana reported new equipment being introduced at a more rapid pace than ever. The Inland Steel Co. has put up two new mills, one at a cost of \$1,000,000. The new merchant mill employs only 14 men, against 75 in the old one, and has double the output. The new steel mill employs 75, against 200 in the old one, and turns out three times as much tonnage. Workers from sheet and tinplate mills were numerous, and all reported some kind of new continuous or semi-conscious process introduced within the last two years.

The smaller "independents" have outdone the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem with respect to wage-cuts, delegates indicated. One reported a labor rate of 29.7 cents in the Youngstown Sheet & Tube plant of Indiana Harbor, Ind., compared with 44.5 cents three years ago, a reduction of 33.1-3 per cent. U. S. Steel common labor has been cut 23 per cent.

From Alliquippa, Pa., and Indiana Harbor came reports of how the workers are being obliged to take up truck gardening. "Next winter they'll use that as an excuse for not giving us even as much relief as they do now," said a delegate bitterly.

## Bosses Olympic Barred Muse, Negro Actor, From The Olympic Village

### Manager Declared "No Negro Entertainer Will Be Allowed Inside"

### Negro Athletes Humiliated at Games; Workers Athletic Meet in Sharp Contrast

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 15.—It became known today that Clarence Muse, well-known Negro actor, was denied admittance to the Olympic Village, which was built up here in connection with the bosses' Olympic Games. Muse, who is the star of the Bill Sharpley troupe of radio entertainers, was barred because of his color by the entertainment organization of the American Olympic committee.

Norman Manning, chairman of the entertainment committee, had asked Bill Sharpley for a list of the names of his troupe. Upon learning that Muse is a Negro, Manning's secretary telephoned Sharpley, who reports the incident as follows:

"She said she was authorized by Manning to tell me that the entertainment committee was very happy to have me come to the Village.

"But, she stated, Muse was not to accompany us. She said that Manning had told her, 'No Negro entertainer will be allowed inside the gates of the Olympic Village.'"

Sharpley was forced to call off the engagement, as it was impossible to proceed without his star.

Negro athletes who played a prominent part in the Olympic Games also complained of being barred from the

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO "DAILY" FUND

- DISTRICT 1—BOSTON
  - South End Unit \$1.00
  - Co-operative Bakery, Lynn, Mass. 5.00
- DISTRICT 2—NEW YORK
  - Theodore R. Weeks, New York 10.00
  - Rhodes, 122 E. 19th St., N. Y. C. 1.25
  - F. Newark, 214 Madison St., N. Y. 1.00
  - R. Nelson, 229 E. 121st St., N. Y. 10.00
- DISTRICT 3—CLEVELAND
  - A worker 1.00
  - Mannet Gonzalez, 4603 Jevell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 1.00
- DISTRICT 7—DETROIT
  - A friend 1.00
- DISTRICT 8—CHICAGO
  - Abe Salmi, 1631 S. 58th St., S. Als. 10.00
  - John Scholtman, 819 Parkland Ave., Evanston, Ind. 1.10
  - John Chack-n, 3395 60th St., Kenosha, Wis. 3.20
  - Leo Peck, 1033 No. 6th St., Chicago 5.00
- DISTRICT 11—DAKOTA
  - W. R. DeAmint, Sisseton, S. Dakota 1.00
- DISTRICT 13—CALIFORNIA
  - W. Irlding, 1023 Britannia St., Los Angeles 3.50
- DISTRICT 14—NEWARK, N. J.
  - Jos S. Galene, 18 Stratford Pl., Newark, N. J. 2.50
  - Meyer Lettner, 12 Cleveland Terr. W. Caldwell, N. J. 1.00

### FROM A SAILOR.

A bed-ridden sailor in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, sends the following letter to the "Daily": "I am an enthusiastic reader of the Daily Worker, which in my opinion is the only working class newspaper in the United States. Its campaign for \$40,000 should therefore be supported by every worker. I want to say that the 'Daily's' exposure of how the Socialist newspaper, the American Freeman, stole Comrade Foster's speech word for word and substituted the word 'Socialist' for Communist, proves how the hypocritical Socialists are trying to win over the workers with radical talk but pro-capitalist action. But the 'Daily' is opening the eyes of the workers and they are realizing more and more that the Communist Party is the only party of the working class. Long live the Communist Party and the Daily Worker!"

## CALL FOR UNITY OF JOBLESS AND VETS IN FIGHT

### To Elect Delegates to National Conference in Cleveland

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

all veterans' groups within the Trade Union Unity League, Unemployed Councils and mass organizations of the working class, as well as to veterans belonging to A. F. of L. locals. The call stresses the fact that veterans are invited to the conference, regardless of political and organizational affiliations, race, creed or color.

### Establish Headquarters.

Conference headquarters of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and Chicago United-Front Committee have been established at 1902 West Division St. From this address all activities in connection with the conference will be directed.

Open-air meetings are being arranged and speakers will be assigned to visit the above-mentioned organizations to popularize both the Chicago and National conferences. Organizations are being appealed to support the conference in Chicago financially, as well as morally.

Treasurer Zigmund Zalenski of the United-Front Committee pointed out today that many organizations that pledged contributions to building the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League have failed to keep their promises and urge that all such funds be turned in to the headquarters at 1902 W. Division St. as quickly as possible.

### 1,500 At Bonus Meet.

WARREN, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Fifteen hundred steel workers of Warren, Ohio, attended a meeting called by the Communist Party in support of the fight for immediate payment of the ex-soldiers' bonus and to protest against the brutal attack of the Hoover government on the bonus marchers in Washington, D. C.

The meeting coincided with a concert given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the same park. The Communist Party permitted the V. F. W. to have their concert first, although an official city permit was given to the Communist Party for the meeting in the park. Then, following the V. F. W. concert, the meeting began and hundreds of vets were present to hear the position of the Communist Party on the bonus question.

Frank Rogers, Communist organizer, presented the position of the Communist Party and its candidates in the coming elections on the bonus and also on federal unemployment insurance. The workers voted to give full support to the Cleveland National Conference, Sept. 23, 24, 25, of the rank and file veterans called by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. The steel workers pledged support to the Communist Party candidates in the elections.

Preparations are going forward in Warren to bring a large delegation of steel workers to the Youngstown meeting of Foster, which takes place on Sept. 15.

### Printers Condemn Attack On Vets

NEW YORK.—The entire membership of the "Big Six" Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars unanimously adopted a resolution vigorously condemning the police and troop attack against the bonus marchers in Washington. The "Big Six" Post is composed of printers,

## Worker Eats Less to Send Contribution to Save the "Daily" Fund

A New York worker has sent the following letter to the "Daily" along with a contribution of \$1 for the \$40,000 Save the "Daily" drive.

"Dear comrades: I am sending \$1 to the \$40,000 Save the 'Daily' drive to help prevent our paper from suspending. From now on I am going to cut down on all expenses, including eating, so that I can continue to contribute to the 'Daily.' I call on all class-conscious workers everywhere to strain every effort to help keep the Daily Worker alive.

Comradely Yours,

L. J. 137 W. 95th St., N. Y. C. Workers, sacrifices such as this will keep the Daily Worker, the chief organizer of the working class, the voice of struggle of all workers, out of danger of suspension. Help save your "Daily." Contribute to the Save the "Daily" fund! Do it now!

## ATTACKS COURT ON RUEGG TRIAL

### Defense Committee Exposes Tactics

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

them. Fifth, the court used alleged statements of the executed Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Hsiang Chung Fah, and of the Communist renegade, Kou Cheng Chung, but both documents are unsigned, unsealed and unaccompanied with any proof of their validity. Moreover, it is well known that Hsiang never made any statement. Sixth, the court invited a police handwriting "expert" who is unqualified and not impartial; seventh, this "expert," Mason, examined only a few unimportant documents while the accused demand that the court invite an independent expert to examine all documents which allegedly implicate the accused of Communist activities. This request was refused by the court. Eighth, the Singapore letter which is allegedly written by Gertrude Ruegg, and is the sole so-called evidence against her in the whole case, does not contain anything relating to China.

### No Proof.

The police "expert" testified that a few corrections in this typewritten letter were written in Gertrude Ruegg's handwriting.

The Defense Committee's statement concludes that the police report, constituting the sole basis of the prosecution, is wholly inadmissible and violates every legal requirement, and that the court is completely unable to produce any substantial proof of the framed-up charges against the accused.

### VOTE COMMUNIST

Against Imperialist War; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

members of the Typographical Union.

### Vet Attempts Suicide.

NEW YORK.—Out of work, broke and starving, Peter Larson, war veteran of 126th St. and Ann's Ave., the Bronx, attempted suicide Sunday night by swallowing poison. Larson had been evicted three times during the past few months. He draws \$5 a month from the Canadian government. This pension money was all he, his wife and two small sons had for several months.

## Japan Rushes Troops to Join Attack on Soviet Mongolia

### Increases Garrisons in North China and in Manchuria Where Partisans Have Japanese on the Run

### Tibetan Army Pressing Its Advance Through Inner Mongolia to Borders of Soviet Mongolia

### LATEST NEWS FROM FAR EASTERN WAR FRONTS

Japan prepares to legalize seizure of Manchuria by "treaty" with puppet state set up by Japanese bayonets.

Japanese rushing reinforcements to garrisons at Peiping, Tientsin, Shanhaiwan and Chinwangtao in preparation for drive against North China.

National revolutionary war develops strongly in East Fengtien and Kirin Provinces, Manchuria.

Nanking official in new sham "threat" against imperialist masters; forced to admit complete collapse of fifth "Communist Suppression" Campaign under Blows of the Chinese Red Army.

Soviet Union signs new fisheries agreement with Japanese government. Tibetan army pressing onward through Inner Mongolia to borders of Soviet Mongolia.

The Japanese Government yesterday prepared to rush through a "treaty" with its puppet state in Manchuria at the same time that it continued to mobilize Japanese troops on the borders of Soviet Mongolia and to rush reinforcements to its already large "garrisons" in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanhaiwan and Chinwangtao. The "treaty" with Manchoukuo will be my way of formal announcement by the Japanese government of the violent separation of Manchuria from China.

In East Fengtien and Kirin provinces of Manchuria, the Japanese are on the defensive and have been chased out of large territories. They are unable to maintain their savage terror in any town. Even in Changchun, the capital of their puppet state they are being sharply challenged by the peasants' partisan troops and the revolutionary workers in the city. The same is true of Mukden and Harbin, the headquarters of the Japanese army.

Partisans Score Victories. All railway traffic has been paralyzed by the successful attacks of the peasant partisan troops. The construction of the Tuhus-Yanki line, which is aimed to facilitate Japanese troop movements against the Soviet Union, has been held up by the national revolutionary war. Yesterday several Japanese detachments were wiped out in fierce fighting in open country with the partisans. Even in the cities, the Japanese soldiers do not dare to venture on the streets against the Soviet Union.

Sign Fisheries Pact. The Soviet Government again demonstrated its firm desire for peace by signing a new fisheries agreement with the Japanese yesterday. The agreement disposes of a long-standing dispute over fisheries rights in Soviet waters, thus eliminating one of the questions used by the Japanese militarists in their war provocations against the Soviet Union.

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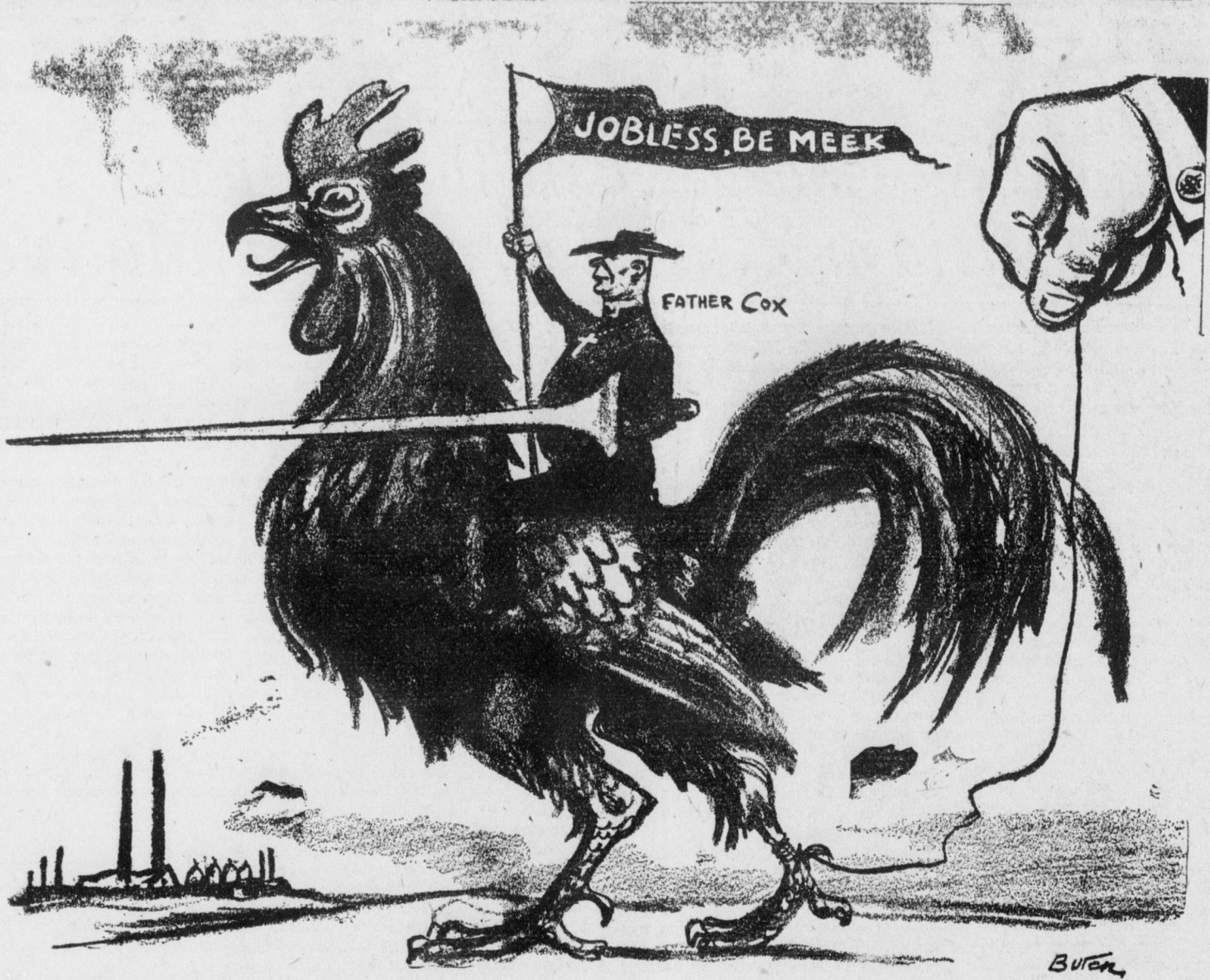


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THE "FIGHTING" COX!

By BURCK



The Hero of Bloody Thursday Goes Abroad

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, chief of staff of the United States Army and "hero" of Bloody Thursday who personally led the attack of the cavalry, infantry and tanks upon the veterans, is leaving for Europe on a visit to witness the military maneuvers in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Roumania. In the language of diplomacy, he states that his trip is merely a vacation. But "Affairs," the well informed semi-official Washington weekly review, of August 12th says that this "explanation has been accepted abroad, where it is interpreted for the most part as a move of the Hoover administration to get further information regarding Russia's military strength and the strength of her potential armies."

General MacArthur will witness the military maneuvers chiefly of the vassal states of French imperialism, of the armies bordering on the western frontier of the Soviet Union. While the Hoover government circulates reports calculated to sow illusions among the workers that it is changing its course with regard to the Soviet Union, which it has steadily refused to recognize since the revolution, the agents of the Hoover government show the real policy of the capitalist groups that dominate the country by sending its official representatives to encourage the preparations for the invasion of the Socialist Fatherland.

The visit of General MacArthur is undoubtedly connected up with the new spurt of activity against the Soviet Union, indicated by the further advance of Japanese imperialism in China, of the movements of the tribal groups inspired by British imperialism toward Soviet Mongolia, by the new slanders spread with regard to the "failures" of the Five Year Plan, and by the increased production of armaments and ever-expanding growth of the shipments of arms to the Far East.

The generals and the government which make civil war upon the working class and subject them to the most violent terror, are the same forces that are preparing for war abroad, for a war of destruction of the Socialist Fatherland. The battle of Washington and the bloody imperialist battles which the Washington government is preparing are component parts of one and the same policy—the capitalist way out of the crisis—against which the workers must raise the banner of mass struggles, for the revolutionary way out of the crisis—the way leading to the overthrow of the system of terror and war.

Result of Pinchot's Special Session

SEVEN weeks ago Pinchot, governor of Pennsylvania, called the legislature into session on the pretext of "considering the pressing problem of unemployment." His message to the special session on June 27th, included the following: "We cannot gamble the security of public order and the welfare of our people on surface indications. For well we know that underneath is widespread and increasing unrest." Pinchot is primarily interested in what he calls "public order," i.e., maintaining the brutal rule of the Mellons, the Schwabs, the Morgans over the starving masses of Pennsylvania, the seat of the mightiest of American industries. In the same message Pinchot boasted that the state had helped banks to "weather the storm," but he certainly cannot truthfully claim that he has done anything to help the hungry workers and farmers weather the storm. Instead he has helped to deprive the starving masses of every means of defense against the storm of the capitalist crisis.

Besides police and military attacks against the workers, the government of the "liberal" Pinchot more and more resorts to jailing working class leaders under the provisions of the infamous Flynn sedition law. At the special session of the legislature Pinchot has made it plain that his chief concern is to "balance the budget," that is pay for the state machinery of suppression of the working class. He has refused to abolish the murderous state constabulary (cossacks)—a thing he demagogically promised to do in his last election campaign. Instead he uses this constabulary with increasing violence against the working class, as in the Western Pennsylvania coal strike and in the Anthracite.

In the legislature there are three political machines—all constituent parts of the state republican party. They are the Mellon machine with headquarters in Pittsburgh, the notorious Vare machine of Philadelphia and Pinchot's own machine. The big city machines of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have cut off all relief for unemployed—even the meagre relief such, for instance, as was administered in Philadelphia by the Lloyd commission, which suspended activities on June 25th. It was to stop any mass movement against this cutting off of all relief that Pinchot called the legislature into session seven weeks ago. Since the beginning of the session there has been a continuous struggle between these three machines, all of them using the unemployment question as a political foot-ball.

None of them favors unemployment relief—all of them talk about it. Pinchot accuses the legislature of sabotaging relief. So the legislature handed the "liberal" governor a "fast one." They proposed that, as a start, Pinchot make available for direct payment to the unemployed a \$12,000,000 road building fund. The governor replied that the road building fund was something sacred, something that should under no circumstances be touched for "any purpose other than road building." Its sacredness consists in the fact that it is this fund that Pinchot uses to hand out special favors to his own political henchmen. This fund, that is now but \$12,000,000, has to be judiciously dispersed to keep the Pinchot machine in running order. This fact is, of course, known to Pinchot's opponents—hence it is attacked, not because Pinchot's opponents want to aid the unemployed, but because they want to gain a point over Pinchot by depriving him of this convenient form of graft. At any rate the political crooks in the legislature, that play with the misery of the two million unemployed workers and hundreds of thousands of impoverished farmers of Pennsylvania, have forced Pinchot the "liberal" to again show his true colors. Their own demagoguery is, to be sure, seen in the fact that if the road building fund were appropriated in its entirety it would mean only \$6 for every unemployed worker and his dependents.

But what are the two socialist members of the state legislature, Darlington Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson, both of Reading, doing? Are they demanding the establishment of unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers? Are they even presenting the distorted form of unemployment insurance which would compel the workers to contribute in part for this insurance? No. They urge an appropriation to be administered by the State Labor Department to "deserving" unemployed.

Primarily the legislature is in session to create false hopes among the workers, to foster illusions, to try to preserve "public order" and to divert into capitalist channels, in support of the Republican racketeers the "widespread and increasing unrest" that frightens Pinchot and his class.

The unemployed workers of Pennsylvania cannot expect any adequate relief from this session. Only by fighting for immediate relief and unemployment insurance through mass meetings, demonstrations and marches, forming a united front in the neighborhoods, factories, in the trade unions, under the leadership of the militant Unemployed Councils, can the "liberal" Pinchot and the steel barons and millionaires that back him, be forced to grant relief to the hungry. This is a task that is basic for our Party in the election campaign in the state of Pennsylvania, as elsewhere.

In the Ohio Steel Mills

(The following article is especially timely in view of the formation in Pittsburgh, on Sunday, of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.)

By EDWIN CLARK

IN July, 1932, the blast furnaces and steel mills are operating at 12 per cent capacity. What is the effect of this condition upon the lives of the steel workers? A recent survey of steel mills areas near Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburgh by the Ohio Labor Research Association sheds some light on this question.

AVERAGE \$5 WEEKLY

The median average weekly pay of the ninety-four workers in forty steel mills was only \$5 a week during 1932. Since these workers were representative of conditions thru-out the industry with the exception that there were no unemployed workers among them, it can be safely stated that the average weekly pay of half the employed steel workers during 1932 was less than \$5 a week. Where has the much talked of American "prosperity" the highly paid steel worker, gone to? Was the steel worker ever so highly paid? In 1929 although nearly nearly half of the men were skilled workers and over two-thirds of them had been engaged in the steel industry more than ten years, 70 per cent of them received less than \$38.50 a week. Forty-four per cent of the men, even during this period when steel production and profits were at a high peak made less than \$30 a week. In 1932, 76 per cent of the men got less than \$10 a week while not one worker got as much as \$31. These figures indicate that wages have been reduced a great deal more than the 25 per cent wage cuts which were publicly announced. In 1929 the average number of hours worked per week was 53 1-2 while by 1932 this had been reduced to 14 1-2 hours. Reports were received of workers slaving in the steel mills for as low as 20c 25c and 27c an hour. The median average hourly rate in 1932 was 37c an hour.

WANT ONLY YOUNG SLAVES

The work in the steel mills is so taxing that only the youngest and strongest can stand up the strain. No man is hired after reaching the age of 45 years. Only 18 per cent of the men stated that their employers maintained old age pension systems. Even at these mills men said that workers were laid off shortly before becoming eligible for a pension. If financial circumstances do not permit the company granting a pension, it is simply not given and the worker is left to shift for himself. Men who break underneath the speed-up and strain of working in the hot, dusty, smoky mills and have accidents are discharged since the payment of accident compensation is costly to the company.

RATIONALIZATION INCREASED

Rationalization or the introduction of new machines and methods of work which reduce the necessary labor time has been proceeding rapidly. Fifty-three per cent of the men said rationalization had taken place in their departments. The workers said that one-half to 80 per cent of the men had been eliminated from production as a result of these new machines. There was a tendency to cut wages especially on the jobs that were on a piece-work basis. Among

"A New, Militant Organization is Arising"; Workers Laying Basis for Fight

The charges that were most frequently mentioned were the displacement of steam engines by electric gasoline or Diesel motors requiring fewer engineers for their operation. New types of furnaces were quite common so designed as to hold more tonnage with the same number of attendants. New rolling machinery increased production four or five times. The significant thing about all this rationalization taking place during a period of depression, was that it accentuated over-production and unemployment by turning out more tonnage with a smaller labor force. The benefit of this increased productivity does not go to the workers, as it does in the Soviet Union, but to the owners of the machinery the capitalists who are desperately trying to find a profitable investment for the profits which have been ground out of the sweat and blood of the workers.

SPEED-UP RAGES

Speed-up or the pushing of the men to get out more production with the same machine and methods of work was found to be taking place even more widely than rationalization. Seventy-six of the men said that the bosses were pushing them by various means to force them to get out more work than they had ever done before. When the 18 men who were doing piece work are excluded this means that practically all the workers were driven to work harder and harder for the profiteering capitalists. This is part of the desperate attempt of the employers to cut their overhead and labor costs in every conceivable way to avoid placing the burden of the depression upon the huge surpluses which were amassed in the preceding years. Workers said they could not even stop to get a drink of water eat a sandwich or wash up. Efficiency men and "pushers" were engaged by the employment departments to figure out methods of making the workers move faster. Men were made to work six hours without a break. Even the fore-

being discontinued by the companies. Thirty-five of the men said they had no washing facilities of any kind at the steel mills. Only 62 per cent had hot running water while only 51 per cent had any shower baths. Twenty-five do not even have any lockers in which to keep their clothes. Only 39 per cent of the men needing protection from injurious gas or smoke were given any kind of protection. Although most of the men said they were working under conditions of excessive heat just 48 per cent of those needing it had any protection from heat. Even though the state is supposed to have industrial commissions which inspect the mills and enforce provisions of the safety code safety conditions are very bad.

Accidents have become fewer in number during the past few years. Because the number of man-hours worked have become so much fewer. If taken in relation to the amount of employment it would doubtless be found that there has been a considerable increase in accidents due to the speed-up and lack of attention to safety devices. Reports were received of men having hands and legs cut off and arms broken severe burns, loss of fingers, being killed by falling objects and receiving infections due to carelessness in dressing the injuries. Although compensation was sometimes paid it was utterly inadequate. For death of their husbands widows received \$6,000. Fifty-one per cent of the workers had observed or been involved in accidents within the last three years.

STOCK-SELLING PROGRAM

The companies have attempted various "welfare" devices to create an illusion that they were interested in the well being of their employees and also to reduce turn over, prevent unions from entering, and breaking strikes. Ninety-one per cent of the men stated that they were carrying some kind of company life insurance. Seventy per cent of these men said they strongly disliked this insurance sys-

which was reported by 51 per cent of the men. Only six of these men had ever been able to spare enough money from the small earnings to buy as much as one share of stock. One man who had bought stock at \$125 a share found that when he wanted to sell it he could only get \$35 a share for it. It can thus be seen how shaky is the foundation for the small investor in the steel mills.

A few of the mills went so far in their "welfare" programs as to carry on baseball games, playgrounds and classes for their mill hands. In this way they hope to gain a complete control over the spare time of the workers as well as during the time at the shop. The drumming up of company enthusiasm in sport leagues helps to deter the workers from militant labor organization.

TYPICAL "RELIEF"

Only 41 per cent of the workers reported their companies as carrying on some sort of unemployment relief program. In most cases the amounts given were ridiculously inadequate as in the case of the family which waited two or three hours in line for a box of groceries worth \$2.50 which was supposed to last for a month. Many of the companies only distributed the Red Cross flour claiming that their own relief funds were exhausted although their balance sheets show millions of dollars set aside as reserve funds.

Some of the steel mills operated company houses for which exorbitant rents were charged. These rents were never found to have been cut as much as wages had been cut since 1929. Most of the rents had only been reduced 10 per cent although wages had fallen 90 per cent in many instances. Since the rent was deducted directly from one pay check every month and the insurance from the other pay check, it happened in some instances that employed workers saw little or no pay after the deductions were made.

The companies spend thousands of dollars for the maintenance of a ruthless, underhand spying and blacklisting system. This system detects workers who carry on any union activities or even are present at union meetings. The men are then summarily dismissed without any trial or chance for consideration. Reports were received of as many as 36 workers being dismissed at one time from one mill. After firing the names of the men are sent around to the other mills so that their chances of re-employment in the steel industry—the only job they know—are very small.

However, in spite of this terror, a new militant organization is arising out of the wretched conditions of the steel workers. This organization, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, is conducting an intensive campaign among workers through leaflets, mass meetings and demonstrations as well as by personal contacts. A policy of rank and file control rather than bureaucratic dictatorship, as in the Amalgamated Association of Iron Sheet, and Tin Metal Workers, is maintained. The continuance of the crisis with its wage cuts, mass unemployment and starvation will undoubtedly soon see a more successful repetition of the great steel strike of 1919.

RED PODOLSK

The Former Singer Sewing Machine Plant Near Moscow

By MYRA PAGE

Our Correspondent in the Soviet Union. PART X.

(This is the last of a series of articles which contrasted the working and living conditions of workers in the Podolsk plant in the Russia of Czarist days, with the conditions of workers in the same plant in the Russia of today—the land of the construction of the system of Socialism.)

The contrast actually depicted the difference between two systems—capitalism versus socialism—and showed what workers can do to improve their conditions after they have overthrown their exploiters and set up a government owned and controlled by workers and farmers.)

There are seven in the Betkin family. Alex, the father, is a sandy-haired, quiet man, nearing fifty. He repairs transmission at the plant. When not busy with Party and union work or attending a meeting of the workers' housing committee, his main pleasure is to sit hunched over his pipe, listening to the radio, reading the papers, studying one of his technical books, or helping his youngest children with their lessons.

"Study hard," he urges them. "In your Ma's and my time, workers' kids didn't have such chances as you. She never got, even, to read and write. Do your best, because you're to help run this country. We're our own masters now." Last year Alex was a delegate from his shop to the town Soviet (council). When he talks of the old, bitter days, Olga's more ready, colorful tongue breaks in, running ahead.

Olga Betkin is one of those countless working women whom the revolution has brought to life. She is on fire with growth—her own, the children's, and above all, "our Pysatletka."

Next to Victor, who is twenty, comes Tonya. Her eyes are the deep, blue of the neat blouse she is wearing. A toboggan cap is perched on her fair, straight hair; her cheeks are still flushed from skating.

Paul and Vera Paul, just entering his teens, and little Kolya like outdoor sports, too. They spend their mornings on their skates or sled, as their school doesn't begin until noon.

Vera, who is fifteen, doesn't skate every morning, though, as she helps out with the housework and shopping, while her mother is at work.

half apologetically. "We don't have as fine furnishings as some, our family is big and our income, while enough, doesn't leave much room for fancies. And to tell the truth, we don't care about that." At present Alex is earning 200 rubles a month, Olga 90, and Victor receiving a student's allowance, in addition to free tuition, of 85 rubles. Next year he'll get 75, and the third term 110. Tonya could also receive an allowance, but the Betkins find they can live comfortably on their present budget of 345 rubles, so they do not ask it from the school.

Home Secure from Evictions, Unemployment

"The main thing," Alex adds, "is we feel secure. The haunting fears of our old days, of being turned out of our home, of me losing my job—these are gone forever. It used to be, when anybody fell sick or a child was born, we worried how to get a doctor and with what to pay him. Now all this is free. For instance, Tonya fell ill some time back. You wouldn't guess it, now, would you, to look at her. Lung trouble it was. She was sent, with all expenses paid out of our state social insurance fund, to Maresky Sanatorium, near Moscow. And there she stayed, until entirely well.

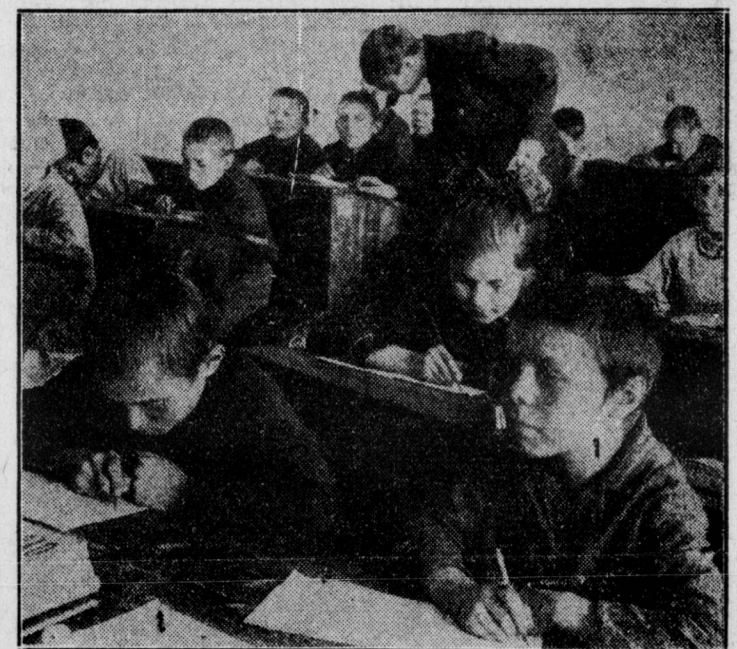
"We can't be evicted. Our work is steady, and when Olga and I are too old to work longer, we'll get pensions.

"All this makes our minds content, and free for other things."

Olga breaks in, "Of course we still have to scheme how best to manage. And there are many things we want, that we haven't yet got. Sometimes meat runs short at the store, or sugar gets low. But the big thing for Alex and me, is how our children are getting such fine educations, and we're studying, too."

Young Pioneers.

It is true, every member from Kolya up, is studying hard, enjoying it. Each one is absorbed in his special social activities. This, also, is characteristic of most Soviet families, although not all are as active or developed as the Betkins. Paul Kolya and Vera will tell you, breathlessly and in relays, how their Pioneer bands go to the factories, during non-hour, to check up on the way workers are keeping their machines and doing their work. "When we find a careless fellow," Paul declares, "we clean up his machine for him, and he's ashamed of himself. We find out if everybody is literate and gets his papers every day. Oh, and lots of



Gomi Kolya Belkin (in foreground) with his class-mates in "Red Podolsk," U. S. S. R.

This concerns Olga, who watches to see that the girl does not overdo, and gets her fun along with the rest. Next year a community house in the workers' town will be opened up, with its modern laundry and public dining hall. Then the family can take their evening meal there. Vera's shopping trips will end, and Olga won't spend part of her free day doing the wash.

How They Live Olga prepares breakfast before she leaves with Alex for the plant. Here they eat two nourishing, well-cooked meals each day. The children have their breakfast together, and warm lunches at school. At night, everybody eats a home, although frequently someone is away attending a class or meeting.

The Betkins home is like dozens of others where I have visited, tidy, simple, with plants in the windows, fresh counterpanes on the bed, a table loaded with books and papers, and a beautiful crocheted tablecloth laid out in honor of company. On the walls and chest are family photos: the children, taken at summer camp; Olga, in a gym suit, snapped with friends while on her paid vacation in a rest home. Alex, sitting in an oyster shell frame astride a rock near the Black Sea. In the background rise cliffs and a picturesque villa, which once pleased the fancy of a rich merchant, but now houses vacationing workers.

In an honored place are pictures of Lenin, Stalin, Krupskaya and Voroshilov. Olga glances around, smiling

things like that." Kolya, grinning, describes how the Pioneers gather before the factory gates in the morning, chanting taunts at the late-comers "who're hindering our Five-Year Plan."

From Drudge to the Vanguard Tonya and Victor are active in the Comsomols, and four years ago Olga joined the Communist Party. When she hesitated, asking, "Do I know enough?" It was only a few years I learned how to read. And how will I manage extra duties?" Her comrades at the plant told her, "You're the kind that belongs in the Party," and they reminded her of what Lenin said about working women helping to run the State.

"This has become true for me," Olga said. "Once I was a drudge; today I'm a member from our shop to the Soviet. I chose to work in the health section. Sometime I'll tell you how we work together with the doctors and nurses, to improve our city hospital and care of the children.

"Of course, it makes it harder in a way, here at home, for me to do all these things. I'm gone a lot. But Alex understands and helps out in a way a lot of men won't. If there's something to be done here at home, he does it as willingly as I."

Paul leans close to his mother's chair. "That's the way, ain't it, Ma? We're all comrades, ain't we?" The samovar gives a friendly snort, reminding us of our washing tea.



Photo (left) shows a steel plant in the Soviet Union, where wages continue to rise and the hours of labor are shortened. Photo (right) shows a Soviet poster depicting capitalism sending forth its lackeys to organize war on the Soviet Union.

men were required to work in some departments so that there was no extra man to spell a worker for a few minutes. One man exhausted by tending two machine had slipped and was badly scalded by a fall into a vat of hot water.

ACCIDENTS INCREASED

Even such seemingly inexpensive conveniences as hot water for washing and protection from excessive heat at the furnaces were

them. The usual premium for this insurance was \$1 a month per \$1000 although other rates as high as \$1.90 were reported. This was deducted from one pay every month no matter how small it might be. Sick relief was carried by 57 per cent of the men in addition to the life insurance.

Another device which attempts to deceive the workers regarding the ownership of the steel corporations is the stock selling program