

PRICE OF BREAD JUMPS HIGHER AGAIN IN 49 CITIES

WILL NOT TAX BANKERS, LEHMAN SAYS IN MESSAGE TO THE SPECIAL SESSION

To Use Pretense of Lack of Funds to Cut Relief;
Taxation Burden to Fall More on Masses
As Bankers Get Fund

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—For the third time this year Governor Lehman convened a special session of the legislature to bolster up the tottering financial structure of New York's city's Tammany administration and to assure uninterrupted bond and loan payments to Wall Street.

With an agreement between Republican and Democratic state leaders reached well in advance, the special session convened this afternoon and adjourned late this evening.

Democratic politicians were anxious to get the full support of Republicans in carrying out their program, while the Republicans were just as anxious to gain approval for funds for up-state, where their strength is largest.

"We are ready to help New York City just as soon as New York City is ready to help Monroe County," shouted Assemblyman Russell G. Dummore of Oneida, Republican floor leader.

"That's okay with us. We are willing to help Monroe if you Republicans will help New York City," retorted Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Brooklyn Tammany leader.

And the deal to vote funds for bankers, both in New York City and up-state, was closed.

Governor Lehman, in his message, stresses the need of assuring the bankers payments on loans and in a memorandum to the speech admitted a deal whereby the Stock Exchange would be guaranteed against taxation. He made no mention, however, of relieving the vast majority of the people of New York City from a recent rise in water taxes and a tax on taxicab fares.

He said: "The banks of the city will not agree to advance the necessary amount of \$54,000,000 during October and November of this year unless the State Legislature adopts the proposed legislation."

As assurance to the bankers, Lehman proposed in his memorandum that:

"The Board of Estimate will accordingly agree, on behalf of the city, that it will not approve the enactment of any emergency legislation such as has been enacted against the life and fire insurance companies, the savings banks, the Stock Exchange and dealers in securities, but it expressly and emphatically reserves the right to enact such legislation under the Emergency act, and to appeal to the Legislature for such additional legislation as may hereafter be found necessary to effectively assure and continue such relief during the period of emergency."

Thus the special session of the Legislature put its seal on further exemption of Wall Street from taxation and at the same time will decrease relief under the pretense of lack of funds and increase taxation, which affects the largest section of the population in New York City and the state as a whole.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The straw vote for Mayor which has been taken today since Oct. 6 at the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Theaters has been discontinued.

The abandoning of the poll came suddenly and the explanation given was that it had served its purpose, because whatever votes were cast now would be repeated votes.

Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, is scoring records in the mayoralty race straw vote taken by the Radio Keith Orpheum Theaters.

The top scorers in each of the ballots cast by theater goers in all of the R.K.O. Theaters are as follows: 10,071; Recovery candidate, Joseph McKee; 34,540; Fusion candidate, Fiorello LaGuardia; 32,148; Socialist Party candidate for Mayor, Solomon; 2,297; Communist candidate for Mayor, Robert Minor; 4,290.

Protest Today To Gov. Ritchie for Aged Negro

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A delegation of workers and intellectuals will visit Gov. Ritchie of Maryland tomorrow, with the demands of tens of thousands of Negroes and white workers for executive clemency to Elie Lee, framed Negro farm hand in whose case the U. S. Supreme Court refused to intervene to set aside the lynch-death verdict. The delegation will be supported by a huge demonstration of workers and sympathizers.

Directly upon the refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the lynch frame-up, Ritchie who was vacationing at Hot Springs, Va., was announced he would not have to await his return to Maryland to sign the death warrant.

"I can fix it here, as soon as we have received official notification of the decision," he declared when Assistant Attorney-General Wm. L. Henderson pressed for a quick carrying through of the legal lynching to forestall the development of a mass movement to save Lee's life. Immediate mass protest forced Gov. Ritchie to abandon his murderous haste and agree to receive a delegation. The delegation will demand that Ritchie extend executive clemency to Lee on the basis of the overwhelming proof of Lee's innocence of the charge of murder on which he was framed.

1.—Claims of American business for property confiscated by the November Revolution and defaulted bonds of the Kerensky regime, representing loans by the U. S. Government to arm Kerensky against the revolutionary Russian workers and peasants. Against these claims, the Soviet Government had filed claims for Russian property destroyed during the invasion of Russia by American troops in support of the counter-revolution by tsarist white guards aiming to re-establish the brutal oppression of tsarist rule.

2.—The question of Communist propaganda in the United States.

3.—Methods of financing Soviet-American trade.

4.—The status of nationals of each country within the territory of the other.

20,000 Hard Coal Miners Go on Strike

Rank and File Warns
Against Betrayal of
Rinaldi Cappellini

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Twenty thousand workers of the Glen Alden Coal Co. are reported on strike today, following the strike call of the General Grievance Committee held at Exeter last night. The strike call was issued by the Anthracite Miners' Union, led by R. Cappellini and Thomas Maloney. The strike, forced by the demand of the rank and file, was called for recognition of the union and against violations of the contract with the company under which the miners are now working.

The miners are being misled and sold out by Cappellini and Maloney, who is a justice of the peace. These two misleaders are telling the miners to win union recognition first and then later to win other demands. They have conducted the strike in the Hudson Coal collieries, to which the strike of the Glen Alden mines has now spread, in such a way as to maneuver for N. R. A. recognition. They are also keeping the workers divided up into two unions, both sets of leaders trying to prove to the employers and the N. R. A. that they are best fitted to mislead and defeat the workers.

The Rank and File opposition is calling for broad strike committees and the establishment of action committees in every town, with committees in every local union, in order to guard against betrayal of the strike by Cappellini and Maloney.

Despite the fact that representatives of the automobile manufacturers failed to respond to the Board's summons to the hearing, the Board insisted today that the workers should meet and conduct negotiations.

Matthew Smith, chairman of the Plant Branch of the Mechanics Educational Society of America and secretary of the joint strike committee said immediately after the hearing, "We think the only effect of the attitude assumed today by the National Labor Board will be to widen the strike front."

Minor Scores Record in Movie Straw Vote for Mayor of N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six hundred and four ballots were cast in a straw vote at Columbia University. La Guardia, 38; McKee, 116; Solomon, 38; Minor, 33; and O'Brien, 29.

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JAPAN ARMY MANEUVERS AIMED AT SOVIET COAST

Hitler Demands "All or Nothing" in Cynical
Peace Talk—Simon Threatens Disclosures
of Secret German War Efforts

TOKYO, Oct. 18.—A new war threat against the Soviet Union was issued by the Japanese General Staff today with the announcement that the 1933 army maneuvers will be held in the area of Japan closest to the Soviet port of Vladivostok.

The district selected lies on the coast of the Sea of Japan, 250 miles West of Tokyo, and includes the Fukui and Ishikawa Prefectures. The war game area is also within striking distance of the New Korean port of Fashin, terminus of the new strategic military railroad leading north to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, where it links up directly with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

These maneuvers, the location of which is seen as a direct threat to the Soviet Union's Maritime Province on the Pacific Ocean, will have added significance from the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Hitler Demands Arms
BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Adolf Hitler proclaimed a fight to the finish "for equality," meaning Germany's right to participate in imperialist plunder on an even basis, when he told a Nazi assembly here that Germany "will attend no conference, adhere to no convention, and sign nothing" until it is granted equality with other powers.

Hitler hardened the German withdrawal from League activities with the statement: "I am optimistic—but with regard to the future of the German people—while I am extremely pessimistic about Geneva."

With a cynicism equalled only by President Roosevelt's "peace" speeches while American imperialism is feverishly building warships, Hitler had the effrontery to add that "Germany was never more peaceful than when it turned its back on the unpleasant atmosphere of Geneva" while munitions factories are working on 24-hour shifts throughout the Reich and nearly a million storm troopers are getting military drill all over the country.

What the Nazi Chancellor really meant is that Germany found the Anglo-French imperialists unflinchingly opposed to a recrudescence of an imperialist rival in Europe and blocked all of Germany's efforts to obtain legal recognition of its rearmament.

Bids for U. S. Aid
In an interview with U. S. Ambassador Dodd, Hitler made a bid for American support against the English and French bloc, playing on the desire of the United States, as a major imperialist power, to force its two bigger rivals to cut their armaments, while leaving America fully armed.

Simon Attacks Hitler
LONDON, Oct. 18.—In a speech last night Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, boldly gave the lie to Baron von Neurath, head of the German Foreign Office, repudiating Neurath's charges that Sir John "was spreading untruthful statements" about Germany's arms stand.

Bluntly referring to the Germans, Sir John declared that "recent events in Europe unquestionably have increased the feeling of nervousness and positive alarm which is the real reason why heavily armed states hesitated to reduce their forces," which is a frank admission of the powder keg which Europe represents at the present time.

He charged that Germany was "menacing if not wrecking and chance for disarmament," and added that he was ready to "publish records and documents," hinting at the secret file of German rearming in the possession of the French and British General Staffs.

Vote Communist—for Minor, Burrows and Gold.

NEW YORK.—The youth of New York, the ones who will be called upon to give their lives in the next world war, are summoned to action in a call issued by the Young Communist League for a city-wide anti-war demonstration on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 1 p. m.

The demonstrators will assemble at South and Whitehall Sts., near the Battery, and march past the Japanese Consulate-General to protest against the Soviet Union in the Far East.

The arrest of Soviet citizens by Manchukuo, Japan-controlled puppet state, and the warlike utterances of leading Japanese military men constitute a major war provocation against the U.S.S.R.

Nazi Germany's withdrawal from the Geneva Arms Conference and from the League of Nations discloses the serious threat of war in Europe.

American warships encircle the island of Cuba, holding the menace of bombardment over the Cuban revolutionists.

Every worker, young and old, should mark his personal business to have this demonstration a mighty rally against imperialist war. Only the mobilization of the masses of America can stop the world slaughter looming ahead. The workers must show their iron determination in the struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Trustification of all French munitions plants was provided for in a bill voted today by the powerful Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

This move concentrates all French arms manufacturing under the direct control of the General Staff, making mobilization for war more efficient. It followed disclosures of the usual corrupt practices in the munitions industry, with one factory accused of having aided Germany to rearm, exporting guns and tanks to the Nazis by way of Holland.

It will be recalled that the arm-makers of all the imperialist nations sold war materials to the "enemy" during the World War. American copper reached Germany via the Scandinavian nations, while indispensable war instruments were sold by Krupp and Zeiss, leading German firms, to the Allies, through intermediaries in Switzerland and Holland.

99 Years Old and
He Must Hitch-Hike
CHICAGO, Ill.—T. J. Henderson is 99. No home; so he must hitch-hike from one city to another. He was brought to the police station here, which was the only shelter he had for that night.

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Torgler's Challenge Damns Nazi

Makes Witness Admit
Storm Troopers Were
in Goering's House

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER,
Oct. 18 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—The charges of the Brown Book and the London counter-trial that Nazi storm troopers used the underground tunnel from the Reichstag to General Goering's official residence were confirmed in today's hearing of the Reichstag fire trial, when a prosecution witness was forced to admit that uniformed storm troopers had been stationed for days before the fire in Goering's palace.

The storm troopers' presence was brought out under the tenacious cross-examination by Ernst Torgler, Communist Reichstag leader, of Paul Adernann, night porter in Goering's residence.

Torgler Exposes Nazi Guards
Torgler asked Adernann whether any one could have used the secret tunnel without his knowledge. Adernann replied: "It would have been impossible."

Torgler: "But the Communist deputes' rooms in the Reichstag overlook Goering's palace, and we often saw uniformed Nazis strolling about the grounds."

Adernann: "That was not unusual. Goering had a guard of storm troopers."

Torgler: "There were several Nazis."

Adernann: "I cannot say. I was on night duty."

The witness admitted that Goering's residence could have been reached through the administrative building next door without his noticing it.

Then the judges rose and, following the witness, adjourned.

(Continued on Page Two)

Owner Cancels Hall For Anti-Nazi Meet Called In Newark

Pressure By Nazis and
Police Seen As Basis
For Action

NEWARK, Oct. 18.—Kruegers' Auditorium, at 25 Belmont Ave., the largest hall in this city, used for many working class meetings, was last night closed to thousands of workers who answered the call for a meeting arranged by the United Front Conference Against Fascism.

As the Daily Worker went to press another hall had not yet been definitely obtained, but the sponsors of the meeting declared that they would go through with their plans despite all obstacles put in their way.

Pressure from local Nazis and police were undoubtedly responsible for the owner's action in closing the Hall to the workers.

"It's too great a risk," Krueger told a representative of the Daily Worker earlier in the evening.

On Monday night 1,000 opponents of the Nazi regime, including workers of many nationalities, wrecked a Hitlerite meeting at Schwaben Halle, 393 Springfield Ave., at which Helmut Spanknoebel, Nazi chief in the U. S., was the principal speaker.

Speakers at the meeting were to have included David Levinson, Philadelphia I. L. D. attorney who was barred by the Nazis from defending the Bulgarian Communists on trial in Germany; Rabbi Benjamin B. Goldstein, Tom Truesdale and Alfred Wagenknecht, Secretary of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

NEW YORK.—Pressed by the growing activity of the Rank and File Opposition of his union, William Maher, secretary of the Associated Marine Workers (independent union of tugboat workers) announced a general strike here Friday unless the owners meet the demands of the union.

Maher's announcement is a bid to gain the trust of the men who have been betrayed by him in the past. He admitted that the question of wages had not been discussed at the negotiations held with the bosses. He has been putting up a sham battle for shorter hours.

Maher's announcement is viewed skeptically by the rank and file, who have had no voice in the negotiations. He has been "appointed representative" of the workers in the local N.R.A. organization. Undoubtedly he will try to steer the men during strike, if not before striking, into the N.R.A. hands for betrayal.

The Rank and File Opposition issued a call yesterday to the men to set up their own strike committees and to really conduct a militant struggle against the bosses.

ROOSEVELT'S NRA POLICY ENRICHES PROFITEERS AND BOOSTS COST OF LIVING

Workers Demand Higher Wages to Keep Pace
With Sky-rocketing Prices of Workers'
Necessities; Demand More Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The price of bread in the past month has gone up to 7.9 cents a pound in 49 cities, while at the same time the cost of ingredients going into bread have gone down from 2.94 to 2.89 cents a pound. It was admitted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Roosevelt government today, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, "Consumers' Counsel" for the A.A.A., in giving out the figures, admitted that the increased cost of bread does not go into higher wages.

"During recent years," Howe said, "the machine has so largely replaced hand labor in bread making that the cost of labor forms only a small part of the price of a loaf." The "baking and distribution costs" have gone up five-tenths of a cent during the month, according to these government figures.

"Commissions" As Smoke Screen.
This means another decrease in wages for the workers, and shows that under the N.R.A. and the "New Deal" of the Roosevelt government, the cost of living for the workers has continued to sky-rocket in the past four weeks. Under the N.R.A. profiteering, increased profits for the large bakeries, and higher taxes and more money taken from the workers by the Roosevelt government in the form of the processing taxes, is again proven in these government figures.

The N.R.A., through General Johnson, President Roosevelt, and others, have been talking for months of "taking action" against employers who increase their profits by sky-rocketing prices. The rise in the price of bread at the same time that price of raw materials for bread went down, is one more proof that under cover of this talk, the Roosevelt government is raising the cost of living of the workers, through its policy of inflation and increased prices of necessities.

The Roosevelt government, and the state, city and county governments, have drastically reduced relief to the unemployed workers, denying the unemployed any unemployment insurance and on top of this, the rise in prices under Roosevelt's N.R.A. falls heavily on the unemployed.

That they would turn over profits to the department of justice and to Roosevelt's N.R.A. falls heavily on the unemployed.

"Declines in output of electricity," they state, a gauge to all industrial activity, "were general, with Southern States and New England districts making the worst comparison with last year."

So far as steel is concerned, "Iron Age" declared steel production dropped 5 points in one week, from 44 per cent of capacity to 39.

All major industrial centers, according to the Edison Electrical Institute, show a drop of 7.4 per cent in electrical power energy consumed below the same week for 1932.

"Iron Age," leading organ of the steel bosses, in its latest report yesterday, declared steel production dropped 5 points in one week, from 44 per cent of capacity to 39.

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Forward to Action!

By I. AMTER, National Secretary, Unemployed Councils

"STRIKES are forbidden," says General Hugh Johnson. "Labor will not surrender the right to strike," says William Green and Matthew Woll—and they do everything possible to break and outlaw strikes.

"Unemployed relief is a matter of 'private charity,'" says Roosevelt. "Starve, you 16,000,000 unemployed," is the edict of the government.

"Those who kick over the traces will have to be corralled," said President Roosevelt, quoting one of his predecessors.

WHO KICK OVER THE TRACES? The workers who refuse to starve—the workers who are determined to organize and fight for their lives—the workers who are resolved not to see their children starve.

How shall we mobilize the workers for the fight? What weapons have we in this struggle? The Communist Party, the fighting unions, the Unemployed Councils, the revolutionary press. The DAILY WORKER is one of our MOST POWERFUL WEAPONS in reaching the masses and organizing the fight. The capitalist ghouls would rejoice with the greatest glee if the DAILY WORKER should cease to appear.

SHALL our most powerful weapon be taken from us? We say no—but it is WE who must save it. Dollars for the DAILY WORKER—quarters,

dimes, nickels and pennies! They must be collected to help the working class to fight the class battles that are sharpening, fight for our rights, fight against the coming world war which knocks at our door, fight for defense of the Soviet Union!

Have you collected your dollar? Have you reached the workers in the shop? Have you gone from house to house collecting the pennies of the workers? Have you taken the matter up in your union, club, fraternal organization? You are helping the capitalists to destroy the DAILY WORKER, if not. You are taking away the sharpest weapon that the working class has in the fight against the NIRA, against the increasing Fascist violence which we must face.

We must keep the DAILY WORKER. Then let it not be wishes. The "Daily" must have \$13,600 within a week and a half. On to the job! Funds are needed TODAY—IMMEDIATELY. The fight grows keener. We must supply the ammunition. Forward to ACTION!

Wednesday receipts \$1,077.84
Previously Recorded 10,196.01

TOTAL TO DATE \$11,273.85

Communist Mayor Speaks at Two Big Meetings Tonight

To Lead Red Election
Parade on East Side
Saturday Night

(See Interview With Mayor Nygard
on Page 3)

Negro Scottsboro Witness Dies of Poisoning As Trial Nears

E. L. Lewis, Negro, Was Threatened By Ku Klux Klan

Home Burned Down After He Testified at Decatur "Trial"

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 18.—E. L. Lewis, Negro defense witness in the Scottsboro trial, died yesterday of poisoning.

An investigation is being conducted into his death by the International Labor Defense. The circumstances around the sudden death by poisoning of this important Scottsboro defense witness, who has been threatened with death by the Ku Klux Klan, indicate that he was done away with in preparation for the new Scottsboro Lynch trial.

Lewis' testimony at Decatur last April, that he saw Victoria Price and Ruby Bates in company with Lester Carter and Orville Gilley in the jungle at Chattanooga the day before the train-ride from which followed the arrest and frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys, was very important in breaking down the perjured testimony of Victoria Price.

While he was in Decatur waiting for the trial of Charlie Weems, which was to follow that of Heywood Patterson, but which was indefinitely postponed, his home in Chattanooga was burned down by incendiaries.

Since then his life has been threatened by Ku Klux Klansmen and emissaries of Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight of Alabama and ex-Senator Thomas J. Hefflin. Each time he succeeded in escaping from them. He had declared his willingness to brave the terror of the white landlord Klans of Northern Alabama to return at any time to repeat his testimony.

A demand is being raised by the International Labor Defense for an open, public investigation of the death of Lewis, which is seen as a development of the campaign of terror and intimidation against the Negro witnesses in the Scottsboro case.

This demand, it was pointed out, must be supported from every part of the country, by every sympathetic individual and organization, in letters, resolutions, and telegrams to the mayor of Chattanooga.

Phila. I.L.D. To Hold Convention October 21 and 22

Negro Persecution and Fascism To Feature Discussions

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The struggle for the rights of the Negro people, the campaign around Scottsboro, the Yuel Lee Case (Baltimore), the Logan Circle frame-up (Washington), the Bervyn School segregation issue, together with the developing strike situation and the fight against Fascism will feature the annual district convention of the International Labor Defense, called for October 21 and 22 at the Italian Progressive Hall, 1208 Tasker St.

The convention will deal with Fascism in Germany, and the definite Fascist trend in this country under the N.R.A. campaign, deportation of militant foreign-born workers, the fight for the release of Tom Mooney and other class-war prisoners, and prisoners' relief.

William Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D., will report for the district office. He will also be the main speaker at an open air mass meeting and demonstration at Broad and South St. at 6 p. m. on Saturday, Oct. 21. The convention opens at 10 a. m. on that day, with a convention dance the same evening. M. Stern, district organizer of the I. L. D., and James Watson, district secretary, will also speak at the demonstration.

MINOR FOR MAYOR No Permit Needed for Street Meets in New York State

NEW YORK—Many workers are under the illusion that a permit is necessary to hold a street meeting. The Communist Election Campaign Committee, 799 Broadway, wishes to inform workers that there is no need for a permit for street meetings.

It is unquestionably settled that in the City of New York, no permit to hold a street meeting is required. The only time that permission to hold a street meeting in this city is necessary is when the meeting is a religious meeting," stated the Committee.

"This matter has been passed upon specifically by the highest court in this state, the Court of Appeals, in the case of PEOPLE v. SMITH, 259 N. Y. page 48, where the Court of Appeals laid down the law as above stated.

"The procedure now followed of calling the police station and informing them of the fact that a meeting will be held, is done only for the purpose of obtaining police protection for the meeting against hoodlums and from interference by outside elements. It is not even necessary that the police station be informed by telephone of the street meeting, but as a matter of policy, it is good to do so."

Fur Code Hearings Bare Secret Deals of AFL and Fur Bosses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Irving Potash and A. Winogradsky, representing the fur workers of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, had their inning at the N.R.A. hearings on the fur code in Washington yesterday, when they compelled the N.R.A. administrator, Worthing and the fur manufacturers to recognize them as the only spokesmen of the workers.

The union representatives were not invited to the preliminary hearings on the fur code, but they demanded the right to be heard in the name of nearly 13,000 fur workers enrolled as members in local unions in the largest cities in the country. When they showed proof of contractual relations with 1,100 firms and support of the majority of the fur workers in the country, their right to speak for the fur workers was admitted even by Filmore, attorney of the Associated Fur Manufacturers.

The International Fur Workers was represented by Mandel, a St. Paul attorney, who was quickly discredited by the Industrial Union representatives when he was unable to provide any proof of his claim that he represented "15,000 fur workers."

The meeting revealed many secret maneuvers between the bosses and the A. F. of L. union to betray the fur workers. When Filmore proposed that a 40-hour week be written into the code, the lies spread by the International Fur Workers several weeks ago in New York that they had "won" the 35-hour week with the "generosity" of the employers were fully exposed.

The 40-hour week proposal of the fur manufacturers blasted this fake statement of the International completely. The Associated had no intention of providing a 35-hour week; it merely was aiding the A. F. of L. to smash the fur workers' union.

A treacherous secret agreement signed by the International and the fur bosses in Chicago which provides a 44-hour week and wage scales which are \$15 lower than the New York scales was also revealed at the hearings.

Mandel pleaded ignorance when pressed about this betrayal. It was clear that the agreement was signed secretly without the knowledge of the workers. The fur bosses declared that the "gentlemen of the International" were considerate of their plight. In St. Paul, an agreement was signed proving to be even worse, with scales for cutters as low as \$26.50, while the union scale in New York is \$50.60, and other wages \$15 below the minimum scales in New York. Mandel was silent in the face of this exposure.

Potash and Winogradsky attacked the Chicago and St. Paul agreements and declared that the union would never stand for a differential wage scale for workers outside of New York. "These agreements will not be recognized by the workers or the Union," they declared. They stated strikes are being waged against them and will continue until the New York scale is established.

Other important issues raised in the hearings were the proposals of the retail employers to establish a 40-cent hourly wage rate for workers and that of the representatives of the department stores who demanded exclusion from the code of fur workers employed in the fur departments of their stores. They demanded a 44-hour week and wages far below union scales.

Both Potash and Winogradsky declared that the union recognized no divisions among the workers in the fur industry.

Both representatives went on record squarely for a 30-hour week declaring that at best with union wages the fur worker is able to earn only \$700 a year due to the short seasons and that the 35-hour week has failed to provide sufficient jobs for the thousands of unemployed.

So challenging were the union representatives that the bosses, Mandel and the administrator were placed in the position of being unable to contradict their statements. The administrator declared that the hearing was called for information only and hastily adjourned the sessions.

At the same time in New York the furriers held a huge mass meeting to mobilize for a struggle to establish the 30-hour week in the trade in slack time. Plans were mapped for the campaign and in preparation for the coming expiration of the agreement.

The fur workers approved the shop conference of the Needle Trades Industrial Union to be held at Cooper Union on Oct. 21.

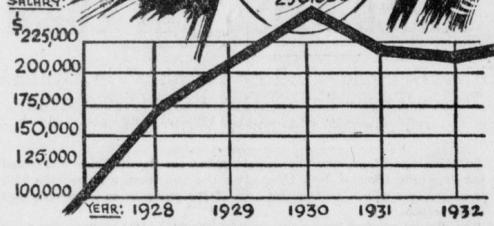
The meeting endorsed the election campaign of the Communist Party. Among those who spoke in behalf of the Communist Party candidates was Apochinsky, former right winger and now loyal supporter of the Industrial Union.

Another bit of testimony damaging the prosecution's efforts to whitewash the Nazi leaders was the declaration of the Reichstag chief engineer that he made his first round of inspection on the night of the fire at 10:34 p. m., or more than one hour after the fire was set. This confirms the charge that the Nazi Reichstag officials had cleared the building of all embarrassing possible witnesses to the arson deed on Feb. 27.

(More news on the trial appears on page 6.)

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

Friends of Soviet Union Call Meets in Central Points



How the depression "hit" the salary of Al Wiggan, Chairman of the Chase National, richest bank in the world, which is starving the New York City treasury in order to raise the subway fare to 7 cents.

Harlem Workers To Hear Nygard Sun. At Rockland Palace

Minor, Burroughs, Ford W. L. Patterson Will Be Among Speakers

NEW YORK—Negro workers in Harlem are showing much interest in the mass meeting in Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at which Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, Minn., will be the chief speaker.

Other speakers will include Robert Minor, Communist candidate for mayor of New York and an outstanding fighter for Negro rights; William Burroughs, Negro woman candidate for Comptroller; and William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense and candidate for Alderman in the 19th aldermanic district.

James W. Ford, war veteran and candidate for Alderman in the 21st aldermanic district, will act as chairman.

The meeting is being arranged by the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, of which Ford is organizer.

Relief Workers Protest Wage Cut Demand Stop of Inquisitorial Investigations

NEW YORK—At a mass meeting of professional workers now employed by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, held Tuesday evening at the Grand Opera House, representatives of many groups protested against the impending cut in salaries and against the inquisitorial treatment to which applicants are subjected by investigators.

According to a recent statement by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, the relief workers are not "employees," but "clients" and therefore the N.R.A. did not apply to them. As a result, the so-called white collar workers were outlawed from the provisions of minimum hours and wage scales and maximum working week.

At frequent investigations the unemployed workers are subjected to all sorts of interrogations, one worker was asked how he dared to get married while he was getting relief.

The meeting, which was attended by teachers, architects, musicians, statisticians and others, decided to establish a permanent organization.

They formulated the following demands: No lay-offs without an adequate presentation of the relief workers' arguments at a public hearing, no wage cuts, and no stagger system, a maximum working week of 38 hours, and a minimum wage scale of \$4 and \$5 a day according to the needs of the family.

Philadelphians To Hold Gala Concert for Daily

Custom Tailors' Strike Continues Solid In 5th Week

75 Shops Are Settled; N. R. A. Fights Strike

NEW YORK—"At no time has our strike been more solid and more militant than now after five weeks of struggle," declared A. Hoffman, strike leader of the custom tailors affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, at strike headquarters yesterday. Of the 3,000 workers who work on the exclusive clothes for the rich in Fifth Ave. shops, tenements, kitchens and other sweatshops, 2,500 are organized in the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

Conferees with Whalen have been going on for a few weeks now, with the last conference at Whalen's office on Wednesday. A. Hoffman representing the strikers, told Whalen that the union speaks in the name of the entire trade. "The workers are disillusioned about the N. R. A., recognizing that you are merely prolonging the strike," Hoffman told Whalen. None of the bosses were represented at the conference. Whalen replied that the N. R. A. could force collective bargaining but could not force recognition of the union. He then decided to call another conference with the bosses for Saturday morning at 11 a. m.

Hoffman told the Daily Worker that the N. R. A. is openly helping the bosses to lead the workers into submission. Before the conference with the N. R. A. the bosses were compelled to sign up with the union. Seventy-five shops, involving 350 workers, have already settled with the union, including some important shops, such as Louis Berg, Blau and Bonick and others. As soon as the bosses learned of the negotiations, applications for settlements stopped, indicating clearly that the bosses expect the N. R. A. to aid them in smashing the strike. Strike settlements resulted in increases in pay for the workers averaging 40 to 100 per cent, recognition of the union, the abolition of piece work and home work. All the workers who have returned to the settled shops have taxed themselves 10 per cent of their pay to aid the strike.

The strikers themselves exposed a recent attempt by the bosses to frame Hoffman and demoralize the strike. A picket, overhearing the statements of the Hoffman union policemen that Hoffman would soon be arrested for a "crime" committed in Chicago, reported at once to the union. Detectives searched for Hoffman for several days in vain. On the picket lines attempts were made to bribe strikers to break up the strike from within. But the strikers faithfully reported every move of the bosses to smash their strike and stood solidly together in defense of their leaders and their union.

Picket lines go to the striking shops daily. The strikers present an unbreakable front. This must be credited to the policies of the Industrial Union, union organizer who, organized the strike after months of careful preparations in the shops.

Every shop in the trade will be represented at the shop conference called by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at Cooper Union on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m.

Eugene Schwartz of Food Workers Union Died, Funeral Today

NEW YORK—Eugene Schwartz, for many years an active member of the Food Workers Industrial Union, and employed at the Bronx Co-operative Restaurant, died Tuesday night, leaving his widow and one child. The funeral will take place Thursday, 11 a. m., from the Cooperative Auditorium, Bronx Park East. Comrades and sympathizers are asked to come and pay the last honors to the deceased worker.

Einstein Arrives Here To Teach

Princeton, N. J.—Dr. Albert Einstein, who refused to set foot on German soil so long as Hitler remains in power, arrived in the United States Tuesday and will conduct classes at Princeton University to a limited number of advanced students in the field of theoretical physics.

The Nazis, denounced by Dr. Einstein, have placed a price on his head. For the past several months both Mr. and Mrs. Einstein have been travelling from one country to another to avoid the threats of the Nazis. They were stripped of all property by the Hitler regime.

The scientist came to America to pursue his scientific investigations at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He let it be known that he would give no interviews and would confine his activities entirely to teaching and research.

Dr. Einstein has taken up residence in Princeton.

He is expected to give a series of lectures at Princeton. He is expected to give a series of lectures at Princeton.

Dr. Einstein has taken up residence in Princeton.

Weinstock to Speak at Fur A.F.L. Convention at Irving Plaza Friday

NEW YORK—The two A. F. of L. conventions at Washington, D. C., will be the subject of discussion at a mass meeting called by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance Friday night. Louis Weinstock, National Secretary of this Committee, and Reuben Sany, a rank and file delegate from the Cleaners' Dyers' and Spotters' Union of Philadelphia who spoke against the policies of the A. F. of L. officials at the convention will speak at the meeting. Weinstock will lead the second annual rank and file conference, which was held in Washington at the time of the A. F. of L. convention.

The meeting takes place at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place on Friday evening, Oct. 20 at 8 p. m. F. Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union will preside. Admission free.

For Unemployment Insurance, Immediate Cash Relief—Vote Communist!

Jewelers' Strike Is Solid As Negotiations With Bosses Continue

NEW YORK—As the jewelry workers' strike enters its second week, negotiations are still under way with the employers. The pressure of the militant strike was so great this week that a proposed wage cut for the diamond setters was prevented and the bosses were forced to retreat on their proposal.

Negotiations with the bosses are still deadlocked on the issue of the "four weeks" clause which provides that a worker may be discharged after a four weeks' trial. Some of the union officials are trying to substitute an arbitration board for this demand, but the workers are determined to resist this sell-out plan and hold out for the four weeks' rule.

Great enthusiasm is evident among the strikers and increasing militancy is picking up line up of the shops. The strike is expected to spread to non-union shops, especially the J. R. Woods shop, one of the largest non-union shop in the city.

City Events Meeting of All Communist Candidates

All Communist election candidates are called to a meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. in the Workers' Center, 14th St. and Broadway at 8:30. 15th St. and Broadway at 9:30, and 121st St. and Wadsworth Ave. at 10:30.

Minor at Three Meetings

Anti-Fascist Meeting

SPORTS

Back to the Bushes

By JACK HARDY Batting for Edward Newhouse

GLENN SCORBEY WARNER, more familiarly known as "Pop" wherever football is played, is back in the bush leagues of the game. This sullen-browed patriarch of the sport, sixty-two years of age and still at it, after coaching for some forty years, finds himself directing the gridiron destinies of the heretofore virtually unheard of Temple University. In his day he climbed the heights. To get a glimpse of him this season you have to travel seven miles

out from the heart of Philadelphia, at the end of the car line, where he goes through the paces in what a New York Times reporter describes as "a modest red-brick stadium hidden away."

He's supposed to be at peace with the world and happy in his new environment. That's always the story—for the press. There's a bourgeois tradition that when taking it on the chin the manly thing to do is to bear it and grin. Personally, however, we feel that way much prefer to let go of our emotions and weep.

This summer, way out in Des Moines, Iowa, I guzzled milk around a table well into the wee hours of one morning with two former major league baseball players who are now in the Class B minors and still slipping. Now, they didn't mind a bit. Until about the tenth game when they began to reveal that inner seriousness of heart which was burning them to the quick. Just as industry throws out its workers when they are no longer able to show profits for the boss, so do the bourgeois sports cast into limbo their hired hands who no longer can "produce." At the point when they cease dragging the cash customers through the turnstiles they're cast aside like an old shoe.

THIS man Warner was the noblest Roman of them all. There hasn't been another teacher of fundamentals like him in the game. His teams always displayed a brand of tackling and blocking that has been unequalled in the annals and still slipping. Now, they didn't mind a bit. Until about the tenth game when they began to reveal that inner seriousness of heart which was burning them to the quick. Just as industry throws out its workers when they are no longer able to show profits for the boss, so do the bourgeois sports cast into limbo their hired hands who no longer can "produce." At the point when they cease dragging the cash customers through the turnstiles they're cast aside like an old shoe.

No, it wasn't that Warner went sour while Rockne got good. One knew how to proposition the Prep School stars of the country, while the other fell down at that end of the business. Incidentally, that's an error in itself. At New York University, Chas. Meehan brought them into the fold in that real big way that nobody before or since him has even begun to approach. But he didn't know the art of keeping the smell out of the newspapers. So while he was a success at the main task of putting N.Y.U. on the football map, he was sent scurrying anyway. Up in the Bronx, where he now punches the clock at Manhattan College, the material is neither plentiful nor what you'd call extra hot. So that great man is destined to again have his troubles.

It's the same old story throughout the length and breadth of the capitalist sport world, whether amongst the so-called "amateurs," the collegiates or the honest-to-goodness professionals. Produce a winner or get out. Show "results" at any cost—regardless of how that end is achieved. If you have to go out and spike or cripple an opponent, very well and good. But win.

Sportsmanship! Playing for the sake of the game! Fine, well-drilled teams! Polished technique! Excellent play! Don't make me laugh. In this day and age when capitalist success is measured in terms of ability to rake in the shekels, such silly nonsense doesn't erase red ink from the ledgers. If you don't win, your boss doesn't want to hear the reason why. We wish Pop Warner the best of luck at Temple.

And so Pop moved up the ladder last year. First achieving national prominence with the Catholic Indians a quarter of a century ago, he moved on to Pitt and thence to the top at Stanford.

Then something went wrong with the scouting system at the west coast. Possibly that was Pop's fault all right. He was too big a guy to go in for this slimy sort of stuff with his real heart and soul, and his material began to peter out. The tremendous power being assembled in the meanwhile at Southern California, Stanford's chief rival, was a little too overbearing and Howard Jones' Trojans began to take Warner over the jumps. The latter's sound strategy and perfected technique was toppled over by superior man power. Stanford wasn't packing upwards of 70,000 into its classic stadium (al though the stadium has a head with losing teams. So Pop was sent looking for another job. Which is why he found himself at the other side of the continent this year, holding forth at puny Temple University.

WHILE Warner was going into decline, that other sage of South Bend, Ind., Knute Rockne (who once assured an audience of football coaches into which I chiseled my way that in Russia they shoot anybody who's successful) was finding his name flashed across the skies in a blaze of glory. There had previously been lean years at Notre Dame following an initial period of outstanding success achieved through a per-

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Communist Party Active in Strike Of 2,000 Tanners

Urges Solidarity of All Workers in Gloversville

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Giving unconditional support and aid to the 2,000 leather workers on strike here, the Communist Party issued a statement in which it hails the fighting spirit of the strikers. It urges the workers to "close your ranks solidly on the picket line and unite in a mighty protest against the importation of 'transit' scabs to break the strike."

The message states in part: "The Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties, every day, and especially before elections, are making lots of promises, but where are they now? On which side are they during this strike? Mayor Green, and other bosses' politicians, are members of the Tanners Council, their interests are with them."

"The national and local administration of the N.R.A. is definitely on the side of the bankers and bosses. Hasn't Mr. Williams proven it when he falsified the N.R.A. clause? Isn't the head of the local N.R.A. a member of the Tanners Council himself? Don't trust them! It is only through unity and fighting determination that you can win your rights for a decent living and the right to belong to a union of your own choice!"

"The Communist Party, the workers' only political party, is giving full support, and in many instances direct leadership for bread and workers' rights, for unemployment insurance, against fascism and against imperialist war."

"Don't be misled or bullied with the 'red scab' raised by the tanners or other enemies of the workers, they do that because they know very well that the 'reds' are the best fighters in the ranks of the workers. The Communist Party has no ties with the ruling class."

"The Communist Party will do all it can to help you win! On with the fight against starvation! The victory is yours!"

Concert and Dance Saturday, October 21 Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th S. P. M., at

PROGRAM EUGENE NIOBO, Piano Selections of Chopin; ALBERTA, New York City; ROSE NANYA, Soviet Songs, Guitar Accompaniment; Concerts: Artistic-Russian Selections. Admission Free—Donations: Unit 9, Sect. 1.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 20, at 8 P. M. Turngemeinde Hall Broad and Columbia Ave.

ROBERT MINOR, Candidate on the C.P. Ticket in New York, main speaker. — Admission 35 Cents

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"I Consult Workers' Council More Than City Officials," Says Communist Mayor

Nygaard Tells of Gains for Jobless Won in Minnesota Town

By SENNER GARLIN

NEW YORK.—The mine owners threaten to shut down the single mine now operating in Crosby, Minn., unless the workers "get rid of that Red." This is what Emil Nygaard, 28-year-old Communist Mayor of the town, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

The two other mines in Crosby, a town of 4,000 situated in the Cayuna Iron range of Minnesota, long ago sent its workers home with the announcement that there were no orders for ore.

Here to Aid Campaign Nygaard, who arrived in New York Tuesday afternoon to aid in the New York Communist election campaign, was the guest of honor at a banquet in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., last night. As the Daily Worker went to press the affair was still in progress. A complete report will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The Communist Mayor—the first to be elected in the United States—is a huge fellow, much more imposing physically than either of the three cops on the Crosby police force, which he tried unsuccessfully to "liquidate." He took office last January, after being elected by a two to one vote.

Nygaard is six feet tall, weighs 192 pounds and claims that he can "handle any of those eggs that the mining companies send in to try a rough-house job on me at the meetings of the Council." Nevertheless, the Workers' Advisory Council, which Nygaard set up when he took office, picked a defense squad to protect the Communist Mayor during the stormy sessions of the Council.

Majority in Town Jobless Crosby is in the heart of the Cayuna Iron range. It is a center of raw material for war industry, being one of the few places in the U. S. which produces the manganese ore vital for the manufacture of the highest grade of steel.

Right now, however, most of the working population of Crosby is unemployed. "Under our leadership," Nygaard said, "we have won big increases in relief for the unemployed. Families used to get \$6 a month in



"A RED WHAT!"—This is what a policeman excitedly exclaimed when he was told that the crowd at the bus terminal on West 34th St., New York, was awaiting Emil Nygaard, Red Mayor of Crosby, Minn. Enthusiastic workers hoisted Nygaard on their shoulders when he arrived here Tuesday afternoon after a 60-hour bus ride.

provisions; now they get \$20 a month in food, clothing and fuel."

What's more, Nygaard is the kind of Mayor who organized a strike of unemployed on forced labor county work, and led a delegation of Crosby workers in the Minnesota state hunger march to St. Paul.

When the Communist Mayor gets back to Crosby toward the end of the next week he expects to plunge into a hot fight over the budget and the taxation program. Although circumscribed by state laws, Nygaard is demanding higher rates of taxes for the mining companies and other corporations in the town.

Has Own Workers' Council The city administration is in the hands of a council of three aldermen and a recorder, who bitterly oppose Nygaard and his working class policies.

"One of the aldermen, Frank Plut, is a Socialist supporter and he's more reactionary than the rest of 'em," Nygaard said. "I've got my own Workers' Advisory Council, which I consult more than the regu-

Barbusse, Freeman and Dana in Detroit For Anti-War Meet

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, grandson of the poet Longfellow, and professor of comparative literature at Harvard University, will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting in Arena Gardens Thursday night, at which Henri Barbusse, internationally known French writer, will be the main speaker. The meeting has been arranged by the Detroit Committee Against War.

Trap Legionnaires In Lies At Trial Of Katowitz

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Prosecution witnesses examined yesterday in the trial of I. Katowitz, Communist organizer, on a charge of defiling the American flag, were caught in a web of contradictions and forced to admit that the May Day demonstration was orderly and peaceful until Legionnaires attacked the workers.

Katowitz is accused of blowing his nose in an American flag. Questioning of prosecution witnesses by attorney Cooperman of the I. L. D. brought the admission that Katowitz had not been seen to blow his nose but to wipe from his face the contents of eggs thrown by Legionnaires and that he used a handkerchief for the purpose.

The prosecution's witnesses examined so far are Harold Webb, a deputy sheriff and Legionnaire, Couklins, a deputy sheriff and former commander of the Legion's local

Trade Unions Must Be Active Among Jobless

By RICHARD SULLIVAN (Organizer, Unemployed Council of Greater New York)

The revolutionary trade unions in New York City have long ago accepted the decision of the 8th Red International of Labor Unions Plenum, which states that "the organization of the every day struggles of the unemployed for their immediate needs is a central task of the revolutionary trade union movement." This task becomes more and more important with the growth of forced labor and the increasing use of the relief machinery as a strike-breaking agency.

How have the trade unions in New York applied this decision in their daily work? With the exception of the Marine Workers Industrial Union which has made some attempts to organize the struggle of the unemployed seamen and longshoremen for relief, there is not one union in New York that can state that it is attempting to organize the unemployed or even to involve its membership in the struggles of the unemployed that are taking place. This is in spite of the fact that in each industry there is a tremendous field for building a movement among the unemployed, and for building the unions in the struggle for the needs of the unemployed. For example:

Building Trades. Thousands of workers on "relief job" in New York are building trades workers. Many are members of the A. F. of L. They have suffered wage cuts, delays in

Lost Fight to Abolish Police; Had Proposed Workers' Patrols

patrols be organized instead, "because I knew that the police force, as well as other agencies of capitalist repression, always defend the interests of the bosses against the workers."

In order to circumvent this move, the Crosby Council hurriedly elected a police commission. Nygaard tried to abolish the commission, but the Minnesota Legislature, controlled by a Socialist-Farmer-Laborite majority, hustled through a law stripping mayors of such authority. That this bill was directly aimed at Nygaard is seen from the fact that it specifically stated that "any police commission constituted before the passage of the law will not be effected."

"The workers have got nothing to be robbed of," Nygaard had pointed out in his fight for the abolition of Crosby police.

"You know," Nygaard said with a smile, "I declared last May Day a legal holiday. I ordered all the stores closed; the majority complied, but those who didn't got some strong words from the workers who were celebrating the international labor holiday."

"Nygaard's Army" "Some mine superintendents came by when the workers were marching to the May Day demonstration in the park. 'What the hell's that?' they asked. 'That's Nygaard's army,' they were told."

Nygaard was worked as metal miner, electrician and locomotive fireman. A desire to study chemistry led him to enroll in the state university of Minnesota.

"By spring of the year, however, I was living on oatmeal and stale baker's buns. I washed windows, mended furnaces, shoveled ashes—anything to get a few pennies for bread."

"One day I dropped unconscious on the floor of the chemical laboratories. That was the end of my college days."

"Daily" in Town Library The Daily Worker, incidentally, is part of the official literature in the Crosby library.

"The members of the Young Pioneers' troupe see to it that the files of the 'Daily' are kept right up to date," Nygaard reported proudly.

Emil Nygaard To Speak Tonight in Hunts Pt. Palace; Webster H

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ills of New York, will also be addressed by Ben Gold and Carl Winograd. Webster H. Wells, A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, will be chairman.

At the Hunts Point Palace meeting, Earl Browder and Carl Brodsky will be the speakers in addition to Nygaard.

Tomorrow night the Communist mayor will speak to striking silk workers in Carpenters Hall, Paterson.

On Saturday night at 7 o'clock Nygaard will head a Communist election parade to be led by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 191 from Rutgers Square through the East Side, to 19th St. and Second Ave., where an open-air rally will be held at 9 p.m. A drum and bugle corps will be at the head of the march.

Speakers will also include Peter V. Caccione and Joseph Brandt.

Later the same night he will speak at the Coney Island Workers Club, 2877 West 25th St., Brooklyn, and on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave.

Series of Lectures

REVERE, Mass.—The first of a series of lectures by Comrade Honor L. Lovin will be held at 9 p.m. at the Revere Workers' Center, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, and will be continued on every second Friday.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You the worker goes to the daily. Support it with your dollars. Rush them today.

200 Packing House Workers Strike for More Pay and Union

Cleveland Workers Are Out Against NRA Slave Code

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Two hundred workers of the Hildebrand Provision Company went out on strike yesterday morning, demanding recognition of their union and a 30 per cent increase in pay. The strike is led by the Packing House Industrial Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

The Hildebrand workers are striking against the N.R.A. blanket code providing for 40 cents an hour and a 40-hour week. In addition to the major demands, the strikers are also demanding that they be paid on the basis of a punch book, instead of being cheated on time. They are also demanding the abolition of forced collections for the Cleveland Community Chest, and the installation of new lockers as a protection against rats which devour the workers' lunch.

When the discontent of the workers first became evident, the A. F. of L. attempted to organize them on an N.R.A. basis. This the workers indignantly rejected. Whereupon the T.U.U.L. took the initiative out of the A. F. of L.'s hands and organized the Packing House Industrial Union.

A committee of workers went to see the head of the Hildebrand Provision Company, and presented their demands. The boss flatly turned down all the demands. Yesterday afternoon the workers voted to strike and this morning 100 per cent of the workers stayed away from the job.

The boss has now offered to concede all the demands except an increase in wages, but the workers are holding out for an increase.

NEWS BRIEFS

Jewish Doctors Barred from First Aid Society

BERLIN.—Every Jewish doctor, even war veterans, who had been exempted, were dismissed from the First Aid Society, which was founded by a Jewish doctor.

Huey Long Writes Long Book

NEW ORLEANS.—Huey Long's book of memoirs, "Every Man a King" ran to 5,600 copies, all of which have as yet not been distributed. It deals greatly with his own political adventures. Four years after the crisis he declares that he knew it would take a long time to get over the shock of 1929, that "this was the collapse."

Turkey and Rumania Sign Treaty

ANKARA, Turkey.—The Turco-Rumanian pact of friendship and non-aggression was signed on Tuesday.

Homeless Man Killed

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—John Mansheleins, 50 years old, and homeless, was killed last evening when he came in contact with a third rail while crossing the railroad tracks.

Life Insurance Company Bankrupt

CHICAGO.—The National Life Insurance Co. of the U. S. A., with policies totaling \$197,000,000, was in receivership today.

Ship Fails to Answer Distress Signal

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The former Lloyd Sabaudia Line was accused of ignoring the SOS signal of a small motor boat in which two men had drifted fifty miles to sea.

Jail for Frankness

EBENSBURG, Pa.—The judge asked Earl Cochran, 21 years old, what he would have done if the people had not obeyed his command to "stick 'em up." "I guess I would have shot them," he answered. "Three to ten years," said the judge.

Vote Communist—for Minor, Barrows and Gold.

Vote Communist—for Minor, Barrows and Gold.

Zausner and His Gangsters Fight Unity of Painters

Orders Scabbing On Negro Workers Who Are Loyal to Union; Rank and File Should Spike Zausner's Betrayals

By JOE HARRIS.

Every honest painter member of District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters must be amazed at the recent article in the Jewish Forward and leaflet issued by the Brotherhood officials about the Alteration Painters' Union. The yelling and howling of the Zausner gangster clique about the Communist "gangsters" is enough to make any painter laugh. This Zausner

wages but the men stated they are now union men and demand the boss sign with the union. Then the Sonn Leasing Co. had to look around for some strike-breakers, and the boss knew where to go for these. He got in touch with the District Council official and they sent him an official union strike-breaker. The Amsterdam Paint Supply Co. at 1262 Sonn Leasing Ave., one of the houses on strike, eight Brotherhood Painters went off the job when told about the strike, and when they called the District Council were told to go to work there or they would never get a job from the union. At 126th St. and Sonn Leasing Ave. the houses on strike, eight Brotherhood Painters went off the job when told about the strike, and when they called the District Council were told to go to work there or they would never get a job from the union. At 126th St. and Sonn Leasing Ave. the houses on strike, eight Brotherhood Painters went off the job when told about the strike, and when they called the District Council were told to go to work there or they would never get a job from the union.

When Zausner called the general strike, although the Alteration Painters' Union knew the need for preparing the painters for this strike, such as issuing thousands of leaflets, and demands, the necessity for organizing the necessary committees; although the strike came as a surprise, the Alteration Painters' Union at once issued a statement for the necessity of a general strike. They declared a stoppage in all the union shops at once. A general membership meeting was held in Irving Plaza and a vote taken and plans laid for a real general strike. But instead of setting up a united front committee from both unions to conduct the strike, as demanded by the Alteration Painters' Union, Zausner decided the strike settled with only the master painter bosses, only a very small minority of the shops in the trade. The wage scale at first adopted of \$1.65 an hour for a six-hour day, should never have been bargained away to the bosses. First because of the great unemployment that exists in the trade, working day must be cut to six hours to give more painters a chance to get work. If a painter is to supply his family with the necessities of life, taking in the rising cost of living in the past two years, the \$9.00 of today is really only \$7.00. This demand could have easily been won if a fight had been put up. But Zausner bargained away this demand and the \$9.00 seven hour day was established. But even these wages and hours remain on paper if preparations are not made to see that these conditions are lived up to.

In the course of the general strike the Alteration Painters' Union succeeded in winning the confidence of a shop of 31 Negro painters of the Sonn Leasing Corp. of 119 W. 25th St., who came down on strike and together with the Union was about to force the company to sign up. This on the second day of the strike the company was willing to give the strikers 100 per cent increase in

But the time is not far off when the members of the brotherhood will throw out these rotten officials and elect real leaders who will put up a real fight in the trade, then there will be no need of two unions, and the painters will see this. Raise the question at your local meeting of "hands off the Alteration Painters' Union" which is conducting a real fight for the improvement of the conditions in the trade. Forward the officials of the union to live up to the union agreement.

Republic Steel Men to Answer Lockout By Building Union

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The locked-out chippers of Republic here have withdrawn their picket lines and are basing their fight to regain their jobs upon strengthening their organization inside the department and swinging into joint action the union and non-union men working in the trade. The desire to cease picketing came after careful checkup showed that, although many had stopped work because of the picket lines, the company's clever maneuver to put a third turn and simultaneously visit most of the chippers at their homes telling them that the strike was over and there was work for all the chippers, had been quite successful. Continuation of the effort to turn the lockout into a strike would only have meant sharp clashes between the locked-out chippers and honest chippers who never had a chance to vote on the question of strike.

In the meantime, in addition to work on the inside, and a fight for relief from the city, the chippers are preparing to send a delegation to Washington. The desire to cease picketing came after careful checkup showed that, although many had stopped work because of the picket lines, the company's clever maneuver to put a third turn and simultaneously visit most of the chippers at their homes telling them that the strike was over and there was work for all the chippers, had been quite successful. Continuation of the effort to turn the lockout into a strike would only have meant sharp clashes between the locked-out chippers and honest chippers who never had a chance to vote on the question of strike.

The chippers' delegation will be accompanied by a delegation from the galvanizing department where four men have been "laid off indefinitely" following the arrest of two of their number and two-day illegal confinement in jail in Ambridge where they had gone as representatives of the Republic Local to the funeral of the murdered Ambridge strikers.

Wives of the chippers have taken the initiative and organized the first woman's auxiliary of the S. M. W. I. U. in the Youngstown district. Temporary officers have been elected and a charter applied for.

Miss Woodward, head of the Allied Council, has taken the capitalist press to deny the charge made by a committee from the auxiliary that she had told them that they couldn't get relief because "your husbands have been fighting against the NRA which means against the government."

Start New Recruiting in Forced Labor Camps

NEWARK, N. J.—Army recruiting stations have begun enrolling 1,800 men for the Civilian Conservation Corps from this area. They will be sent to Camp Dix for "reconditioning." Camp Dix will resume training of the youths as 5,480 newly enrolled recruits arrive here.

New York state contingents are also to be sent to the same camps. From New York City 3,500 youths are to go, 300 from Syracuse and 100 from Binghamton.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Philadelphia Philadelpha Gala Concert at Turngemeinde Hall Broad and Columbus Ave. Robert Mieser, candidate on the C. P. ticket for New York, will be main speaker. Interesting program. Admission 35 cents.

Boston Oct. 21st: Boston Worker Mass Meeting Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury.

Youngstown, Ohio Oct. 21st: Affair given by Unit 656 of C.P. at Teor Center, 307 No. Walnut St.

Cleveland, Ohio Oct. 21st: House Party at 12200 Holborn Ave. at 8 p.m. A good program has been arranged.

Toledo, Ohio Oct. 21st: Progressive Whist Party given by Unit 7 and 9 at home of Tony Bell, 1240 Wood Ave. at 8 p.m. Every body invited.

Detroit Oct. 21st: Women's Polish Chamber of Labor together with the Men's Polish Chamber of Labor are holding a dance at 12155 Lenox, at 7:30 p.m. Adm. 15c. Door prizes, good music, good time.

Malapan, Mass. Oct. 22nd: House Party, Musical Program at Home of Ed Wise, 4 Havelock St. with the American Workers Chorus, at 7:30 p.m.

Chelsea, Mass. Oct. 22nd: Dinner at Workers Center, 88 Hawthorne St. at 2 p.m. Adm. 35c.

Los Angeles Section Comrade MacFarland, touring for the Daily Worker, with the great Soviet Film "Ten Days That Shocked The World" and "Bread" will be shown in the following cities on the dates listed below for the benefit of the Daily Worker:

Oct. 21—Santa Barbara Oct. 22 to 26 inclusive—Monterey, Santa Cruz and Watsonville Oct. 27—Carmel

Letters from Our Readers

WITH JUST A LITTLE EFFORT

Comrade Editor: Elizabeth, N. J. Bethlehem, New Hampshire, is a hay fever sufferers' paradise. While attempting to glorify myself with its health inspiring ozone, I overheard a few strangers mention F. S. U.

We immediately became acquainted and decided to hold a little gathering to which we would each invite a few interested friends. The convention was held at a comrades' cottage with the belief that we would have around 15 or 20 people gathered. But before the evening ended we had 65 or 70 people closely packed into the little cottage. After a pleasant bit of entertainment and a talk from a comrade who had recently returned from a year's stay in the Soviet Union, we made a collection of \$15.50, \$5 of which was donated to the F. S. U. and the remainder to the needy I. L. D. (mind you, we have no forgotten the D. W., as the comrades were active campaigning and collecting the huge sum of \$20.60 which they have already sent to you).

This is what can be done with just a little effort.

—I. M.

A LAWYER'S OPINION

Los Angeles, Calif.

Comrade Editor: I have been a reader of the "Daily Worker." Several copies have been handed to me by a friend. I feel that it would be very ungrateful on my part if I should neglect to extend to you congratulations on such a paper.

The writer is a graduate of three Law Colleges in the United States, an LL. B. at law, and the science of government. In 1912 I was securing on frequent occasions against the League of Nations, the gas by which a number of nations sought to make the world safe for "Militarism." On several occasions during these talks I warned against what I termed the approach of the worst financial depression the country had ever known, were taken lightly, and by some they were laughed at. It needed no mystic powers, however, for me to see it. A close observation of banking activities was sufficient.

Again congratulating you on your splendid paper, and wishing you every success.—G. C. A.

A BEACON LIGHT

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor: I have been a reader of the Daily Worker for some time now and must confess I have read all of the English labor papers of my time, both reform, revolutionary and craft papers, and I say without fear of logical contradiction that for correct, Marxian position, both political and economic, you are 30 years ahead of them all.

I get a kick out of the way you handle the degenerate labor fakery, especially Van Leer. We used to be long to the same outfit, that scab heading F. A. M. I think if my memory serves me right Old Van was a gink on some railroad. However he was a sidekick of little Willie Johnson, president of the F. A. of M., the scabbiest gink that ever pulled up a boot. They both belonged to the same litter of pups as Berger, Hillquit, Spargo, Russell and that tribe of the Socialist Party, but this Johnson has added qualification for his labor movement of that day. He was a tambourine walloper in the Salvation Army.

But the Daily Worker is the beacon light guiding the workers upwards and onwards to a better and brighter future and free from the curse of exploitation. Speed the day!

—A. W. S.

"FAIR MINDED" LITERARY DIGEST

New York.

Comrade Editor: The Literary Digest, at present, is conducting a straw vote in an effort to determine the outcome of the coming election for mayor of New York City. Every candidate, with the exception of Robert Minor, is included on the card which serves as the ballot. This is indicative of the usual tactics of the capitalist press in suppressing any publicity due the Communist Party, except of course distorted and scolding stories they are ever eager to print.

At our home we received three of these ballots. Instead of throwing them away, because the Communist Party was not represented, we wrote in, "Robert Minor . . . Communist Party," and mailed the ballots. Every comrade, if they receive a ballot, should do the same, and also urge sympathizers and friends to do likewise.

Getting Ready In Nebraska For Convention

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

LOUP CITY, Neb.—We have so far nine delegates elected to the Farmers' Second National Conference from Sherman County and we'll get a lot more.

We had a good meeting in Webster Township and we sold 24 pies, that made us \$7.55. We will keep on with socials until we get all we can. We are also going to have some dances going on to raise funds to send our delegates to the conference.

We are going to the State Grange meeting tomorrow. I am a member. We want to give all a bulletin and a call to the conference and invite them to send delegates.

The Holiday Association (Madison County Plan) has divided the state into 14 districts under the leadership of one or more captains to get delegates for the conference. We are going to send out 2,000 mimeographed bulletins.

C. W.

Vol. Communist—for Minor, Burroughs and Gold.

We would like to hear from farmers as to what they are doing in electing delegates to the Farmers' National Conference, which will be held in Chicago Nov. 15 to 18.—Editor.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Today's column will be very, very dry—but very, very useful, too. I believe, it will consist of a simple reference chart of the various classes of foods, with a brief explanation of their uses. In each classification I have listed only the (comparatively) cheaper foods in that class. This chart, it seems to me, would be a very handy thing to have about the kitchen.

FOODS are divided generally into carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and minerals. There are also vitamins, which are necessary, as well as roughage and water. Most of us now get an abundance only of the water. But here is the chart.

CARBOHYDRATES (Starchy foods and sugars.) Furnish heat and energy to carry on the work of the body. Sources: Grain (whole grain, flour, cornmeal, and cereal), tapioca, sugar, bananas, potatoes, dried beans and peas, dried fruits.

PROTEINS. For building up and renewing tissues. The best is animal protein; vegetable protein should not be used exclusively. Sources: All fish (salmon, smoked, dried, or cod fish usually cheapest). Meats, peanut butter, dried beans and peas, eggs, cheese, cereals, macaroni. (Last two high in starch also.)

FATS. A fuel food, like carbohydrates. Sources: Cooking oils, animal fats, bacon, suet and other animal fat; peanuts, egg yolk, oleomargarine, cheese.

VITAMIN A. Stimulates growth and raises resistance of body to diseases, particularly those of sinuses, ears, lungs and breathing tracts; also prevents irregularities in menstruation. (Mothers of growing girls, take note.) Soluble in fat but not in water. So withstands drying and cooking without serious loss. Sources: Animal fats and yellow foods. Milk, sweet potatoes, green leaf vegetables, carrots, squash, tomatoes, peas, pineapple, whole wheat bread, cheese.

VITAMIN B. Indispensable to proper functioning of nervous and digestive systems. Is found in almost all foods except pure carbohydrates and fat. B is not destroyed by temperature, oxidation, or drying; but as it is soluble in water, may be lost in cooking. So do not drain cooked vegetables more than necessary. Sources: Whole grain cereals, carrots, cabbage, spinach, tomatoes, navy and kidney beans, milk, fruits, molasses, egg yolk.

VITAMIN C. Prevents scurvy particularly and diseases generally. Is easily lost in cooking or drying; so is best available in raw fruits and vegetables. (This is rather an expensive vitamin.) Sources: Raw cabbage, raw tomatoes, potatoes, rutabagas, citric fruit (oranges, etc.), onions, apples, bananas, pineapple.

VITAMIN D. Prevents rickets and malformation on bones and teeth. Not destroyed by heat or oxidation; is soluble in fat but not in water. Chief source: Cod-liver oil.

VITAMIN E. Is a factor in nor-

son, president of the F. A. of M., the scabbiest gink that ever pulled up a boot. They both belonged to the same litter of pups as Berger, Hillquit, Spargo, Russell and that tribe of the Socialist Party, but this Johnson has added qualification for his labor movement of that day. He was a tambourine walloper in the Salvation Army.

Tobacco Farmers Averaged 2 Cents A Day in Summer

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FORDSVILLE, Ky.—This is a hilly county inhabited almost exclusively by small farmers, whose standard of living was never high and is lower now than ever. Tobacco is the "money" crop here (being the crop that is sold outright for money). During the crisis hundreds of farmers only averaged two cents a day for their summer's work in tobacco.

\$813,179 Relief for Entire State. The state and federal relief has been meager and apparently will be no more this winter, judging by today's paper, which states that the total appropriations by our state and federal governments is \$813,179 for the whole state of Kentucky for the entire winter.

There has been nothing a farmer on a hill farm could make a profit on. As a result my neighbors are living on corn bread and sorghum.

The state sent its surveyors here to select the best route for a road from Fordsville to Hardinsburg. The surveyors told everyone the route they selected as being the shortest, cost the least per mile etc. But the road is going miles off the course and over the worst and most expensive route in order to go by our bankers' land.

They are building the first mile of that road now. The contractor is Almond Duke. He speeds them up so that some of the teams collapsed and the horses and mules that have stood it are now, after three weeks, a pitiful sight. They work ten hours per day and seven days a week, 20 cents an hour for a man, 30, 35 and 40 cents an hour for a man and team, no pay for overtime.

\$10,000 Profit. The contractor gets over \$20,000 for that mile of road and it won't cost him half that much to build it. Over \$10,000 profit and blood money. We have only one doctor in Fordsville. He has grown wealthy, lazy, rheumatic and greedy off that town of 1,200 people and surrounding country. This summer a poor farmer-neighbor of mine got gangrene in his leg. The doctor cures gangrene with serum injections at \$37 each injection, and it takes several shots. He asked this neighbor of mine to give him a mortgage in advance on his farm. The neighbor (Ollie Richards) refused, saying if you did cure me I'd still have to have my farm (small hill farm) to live. So he laid in bed another week and then died.

The newspapers stand repeatedly that no service connected case would be cut over 25 per cent. That my case is a direct positive service connected case has never been questioned. But they cut me from \$45 to \$15 per month.

Vol. Communist—for Minor, Burroughs and Gold.

General Milk Strike Looms As Farmers Prepare for Second Convention Nov. 15

Tobacco Farmers Averaged 2 Cents A Day in Summer

Convention To Take Place in Chicago, Where Plans Will Be Made for Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparation for a general strike of dairy farmers centering on the important milksheds in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota looms as the most far-reaching decision which the farmers are likely to take at the Farmers' Second National Conference which takes place November 15-18 at Chicago. The date, originally set for November 8-11, has been postponed to November 15 in order to insure the presence of the California delegation.

Lem Harris, secretary of the Farmers' Second National Conference, has been elected as the official advisor to the Pennsylvania Farmers' Strike Committee. He was especially charged by the Committee to take every step necessary to coordinate the strike sentiment of all the important milksheds so that they will come out as one time. At Chicago such a national strike plan for dairy farmers will be thoroughly discussed and adopted if the farmer delegates approve.

Dairy farmers, writing to the office of the Farmers National Committee for Action, which is making arrangements for the strike conference, are planning a strike which is being planned higher and higher. In the Detroit milkshed, a conference of dairymen from five counties was held Sept. 17. Each dairymen was asked to state what he was receiving for his milk. The average from these men for 3/4 per cent. butterfat milk was just 3.3 cents a quart. The farmers' cost is over 5 cents. Farmers report that they might as well hold their milk as ship at so great a loss.

From Colby, Wis., comes an urgent letter from John Hettis, state secretary of the Wisconsin League, which states that a strike may break out before the Chicago Conference. He reports that the Wisconsin Milk Pool, which called strikes twice this year is preparing for another strike this fall.

Pennsylvania dairymen are planning to strike in a more thorough way than any of the preceding ones. They have already obtained agreements from independent dealers whereby hospitals and babies continue to get milk during the strike, on a basis which meets the farmers' price demands.

To Cooperate With Unions. They have worked out plans of close cooperation with unions, especially the large milk drivers union of Philadelphia. They have also put into operation a system of Farmers' Bulletin Boards in the center of

Cotton Grower Exploited By Big Corporations

Waukena, Cal. — Well folks, I think the most of you, as well as myself, have often wondered just who this man is in the front of the almanac. Well, I have just found out. He has been a cotton grower around Corcoran and Waukena, Cal., for many years. He had to pay as high as \$10.50 per acre to the San Joaquin Light and Power Co. for power to irrigate with, each year he was financed by the two largest gins, and folks you know that those gentlemen would not violate the usury law, so they only charged him 6 per cent interest—of course, he had to sign a contract to sell his cotton to their gins at market price at 4 to 50 points off, when our cotton cooperative associations was giving us 80 to 100 points out below the usury law, so they only charged him 6 per cent interest—of course, he had to sign a contract to sell his cotton to their gins at market price at 4 to 50 points off, when our cotton cooperative associations was giving us 80 to 100 points out below the usury law, so they only charged him 6 per cent interest—of course, he had to sign a contract to sell his cotton to their gins at market price at 4 to 50 points off, when our cotton cooperative associations was giving us 80 to 100 points out below the usury law, so they only 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WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



A Word on Audiences

YESTERDAY I had a few bits of advice for public speakers in our movement. It is a matter that ought to be studied, as every form of propaganda and organization should be intensely studied.

And now I want to wind up this advice by expressing myself on the subject of audiences.

There must be hundreds of workers' cultural clubs and similar groups around New York which hold weekly meetings. There is a constant demand for speakers that can never be met. At times you get the feeling as if they were all pursuing you. It is a symptom of our time; there was never so much discussion and debate in America. Everybody is anxious to find out what tomorrow will bring. This, of course, is a forerunner of all great mass movements in history.

Anyway, around New York there has come into existence a kind of subway circuit for speakers, and I have tramped it many times. Last winter I spoke some thirty times in two months, besides trying to do some writing and make a living.

If that isn't work, I want to be told what is. I'd rather do ten hours of physical labor than make a speech, and that's the truth.

So I know the New York audiences. And what I want to say is, that most of them are fine, but some of them deserve a kick in the pants.

The other night I spoke in one of the boros that surround Manhattan Island. It was a subway and ferry-ride that took me exactly two and a half hours. I got to the place at 2:30, the time scheduled. The hall hadn't been opened yet by Comrade Janitor, and I had to wait. The audience began filling in nonchalantly at nine o'clock. At ten they were still dribbling in and out. And they gossiped, and walked around the back of the room, and cracked their newspapers, while I was trying to tell them what they had insisted I travel for two and a half hours to tell them.

They acted as if they were bored. They were sophisticated; they knew everything the speaker would say. It was an audience of "old Bolsheviks," of comrades who'd been through the mill and were sick of speeches. All right, it is understandable that one gets tired of listening to the voice of oratory. I do myself, but why, then, do these red sophisticates go to all the meetings en masse, and show their superiority by walking around the hall, gossiping, shuffling, reading books, flirting, etc.—is it really a form of sabotage or is it contempt or what? Can't they stay away?

What I know is, there are a few places where I can never be tempted again to speak, though I'm not mentioning any names just now.

The Irish and the Vets

TWO of the most enjoyable evenings I spent recently were at the Irish Workers' Club and at a meeting of an East Side Post of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

The Irish workers give you a feeling of warmth and sincerity. Their discussions have a lyric and personal quality; they haven't yet learned to be sophisticated and tired. Their nation has been in a revolutionary state of mind for centuries, and so all their ideas are very directly related to action and life.

At the end of the discussion period there was a sing-song. Everyone got up and sang; one comrade an old ballad in Gaelic, haunting and beautiful with its ancient sorrow of a persecuted race, reminding one so much of the traditional Hebrew melodies. Another comrade, an Irish lassie, sang several amusing things, one of them about her Uncle Dan McCann, a "bad egg," who'd disappeared out of the family, and then had turned up as a plump and wealthy congressman, making the laws a Washingtonian. And an old blind comrade sang ballads gay and sentimental, and nobody apologized for one's voice or was self-conscious.

Labor songs of Ireland and England were sung, too, of course. There is nothing more moving than the Irish revolutionary balladry. Why don't American workers sing? The Wobblies knew how, but we have still to develop a Communist Joe Hill.

Fighters All

THE Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League has now a membership of over 10,000 and a total of some 230 posts. The vets had hated Hoover, and put all their hopes in Roosevelt. Now Smiling Frank has let them down more badly than ever did Vinegar-Face Herb. The vets are getting bitter again. And the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League is the only organization left to fight for their rights. It is an organization with a tremendous future, if rightly handled.

Harold Hickerson, who wrote in collaboration with Maxwell Anderson the Sacco-Vanzetti play, "Gods of the Lightning," is now national organizing secretary of the League. He reports great activity. Many posts of the American Legion in the South and West, are getting sore at their officers who have sold them out to the capitalist government. And they are coming into the workers' organization. It is a drift that will yet have consequences.

For the veterans are one of the important political influences in every country. They contain a most militant portion of the working class. They have a deep-felt sense of injury, most of them; while they wallowed in the mud and lice of the trenches, and gave up legs, arms, ears and eyes for the magnificent pay of \$30 a month, slackers at home were becoming millionaires. These slackers now run government departments, and tell the veterans to go to hell.

Many great promises were made the veterans when they were needed to defend the nation. It is the memory of these promises that rankles in the mind of the hungry, sick, jobless army. It is a big political force, this discontent, basic to any proletarian movement today, for it is a direct link with the youth and military life of a country. Whatever the big shots may do or say, the masses are heart and soul with the veterans.

I must describe the post meeting, however, in tomorrow's column.

Helping Michael Gold to Win

Louis \$1.00
Dick Crowley 1.00
Alvan Schenck 40
Sam Rackson 2.00
Dr. Boris Stasheff 2.00

Previous Total \$31.10
Total to Date \$39.94

MUSIC

on Friday afternoon.

The program on Saturday evening at Carnegie will include the Brahms and Janacek numbers and Grieg's and Janacek's Violin Concerto in A minor, with Mischel Piastro as soloist. Piastro will again appear on Sunday as soloist in the same concerto. The Sunday program will also include Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor and Haydn's Symphony in G major (B. and H. No. 13).

Mischel Levtzki, pianist, will appear at the first artists' recital of The People's Symphony Concerts on Friday night at Washington Irving High School. The program includes Chopin, Bach, Schubert and Beethoven compositions.

Arthur Schnabel, pianist, will be the soloist in the Beethoven Fourth Concerto in G major, which the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will offer here this evening under the direction of Bruno Walter at Carnegie Hall. Two other numbers, Brahms' Symphony No. 3 in F major, and "Taras Bulba," a rhapsody by Janacek, will be on the same program. This is Janacek's latest work. The same program will be repeated

at the first artists' recital of The People's Symphony Concerts on Friday night at Washington Irving High School. The program includes Chopin, Bach, Schubert and Beethoven compositions.

JIM MARTIN

THE WAY TO CRASH THIS FRAME-UP IS UNITED PROTEST OF ALL WORKERS SEND TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS TO THE MAYOR

AT FIRST HE WAS WORRIED BY BEING DEFENDED BY THE I.L.D. FOR HE HAD HEARD IT WOULD BE "SUICIDE," ETC! BUT AS TIME GOES ON HE GAINS CONFIDENCE IN THEM BECAUSE HE SEES THE WORKERS TAKING UP THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!

FREE JIM MARTIN SMASH THE FRAME-UP

BEGORRA ANOTHER ONE

WELL, THAT'S ABOUT A HUNDRED IN SWAN-GUSS' ALLO!

MASS MEETING

FREE JIM MARTIN

New Haven Workers School in Second Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The local Workers School has begun its second year with a larger enrollment than last year. Classes in Fundamentals of Communism, Public Speaking and Trade Unionism are being given every Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2 p. m. at 64 Oak St.

Mass organizations are urged to send their members to enroll in these courses, and sympathetic individual workers are also invited.

The agitprop committee of the district announced that similar schools have been established in Stamford, Bridgeport and New Britain. Hartford will begin classes next week.



The October "Communist"

By R. DOONING

At a time when an important strike is sweeping the country and when significant victories are being won by the workers under revolutionary leadership, the appearance of the October issue of the Communist is of special significance. The materials contained in this issue are so much an integral part of the struggle against the N. R. A. that they provide an absolutely indispensable reason for the further development of the struggle.

As the democracy of the N. R. A. is fast breaking down under the weight of its own contradictions and the true nature of the "New Deal" becomes more and more nakedly exposed, the objective conditions for the further growth of the strike movement are bound to improve. We are on the brink of facing greater struggles than we have ever had, and the theoretical clarification and guidance contained in this issue of the Communist constitute an important part of the necessary preparations for such a task.

The leading article by Comrade Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., on the Open Letter and the Struggle Against the N. R. A. is perhaps the most important. After pointing out that the trade unions under our leadership have had many struggles and "won a high percentage of victories," that these unions "have multiplied their membership about three times in the last three months, and that the successes in the steel and textile industries are particularly notable," Comrade Browder proceeds to examine the factors which made the achievements possible. They are:

(1) The spontaneous upsurge of the masses, and their radicalization, which we have begun to equip ourselves to organize and direct; through (2) the improvement in the political line and methods of work of the Party, by applying the directives of the Open Letter; and (3) our correct analysis of the N. R. A. and the "New Deal," and the prompt and fearless tactical application of the methods of struggle worked out at the Extraordinary Party Conference.

These factors are analyzed and the dangers of deviations are pointed out in the clearest and sharpest fashion. The widest opportunities for the application of the tactics of the united front in the struggle against the N. R. A. as well as the question of building the Party and increasing its membership are succinctly but thoroughly discussed. The article answers many vital questions which frequently confront those who are in the front line of the mass struggle with those who are in close contact with them.

Comrade Browder's general survey is followed by special articles dealing with the struggle against the "New Deal" in the coal fields and steel mills and in the auto industry by leaders in their respective spheres of activity. Thus the tasks in the most important fields of activities, in the heavy industries, are concretely discussed by Comrades Mel-don, Frank and Schmiss. The reprint of the letter from the O. G. D. to the Executive Committee of the Communist International (E.C.C.I.) on the work in the factory nuclei is particularly valuable at the present time and should be studied, not merely read through, by every comrade, and applied in the daily shop work.

V. J. Jerome's thorough and penetrating study of opportunism which began publication in serial form in the August issue is concluded in this issue. The articles are scholarly but readable. They have a direct bearing on the struggles of the movement on the question of social fascism. They should be read and studied together with Browder's classic Marxist-Leninist analysis of social-fascism, published in pamphlet form under the title: "The Meaning of Social-Fascism." Vern Smith's article on the "Beginnings of the Revolutionary Political Action in the U. S. A." contains valuable material and interesting suggestive ideas on the social history of the United States.

Let us not certainly not least, I must mention Lenin's address to the Communist Youth made in 1920,

Four Michigan Farmers

By Ben Field

ALCONA COUNTY lies in the northern part of Michigan, just above the thumb. Much of the farming is marginal. The soil is sandy. Around Glennie, where I have worked on an alfalfa farm, the farms are clearings hacked out of the thick brush. The farmers here are Belgians, Bulgarians, Serbians who have come from the large cities. There are also the Scotch and the Irish, children of the old lumberjacks. A few of the settlers come from Iowa.

The government has been trying to force the farmers off the land here. It plans to make a state park where the rich will be able to hunt and fish. The farmers are not so militant as those in the Michigan Peninsula or the farmers around Bad Axe, White Cloud, Muskegon. But they too are stirring.

A Power Greater Than Electricity

ONLY two farmers in the whole village have electricity. One of these is the Belgian, Louis Samian. And he had to put in a plant of his own because the light and power company is a gun shy.

A couple of years ago Louis didn't know the difference between amperes and volts. Louis got himself books. He dammed the stream. No one helped him with the cement work. It took him a whole year, but he's got power now.

The little one and a half horsepower dynamo hums like a ground bee. Belts slap. The undershot wheel rushes out under the willows. It nips the white glowering arrowheads. His harnessed power grinds his corn, lights his barn and house, and runs the radio to which his blind father listens all day long.

It eases the housework for his mother and the sister back from Detroit because her husband is jobless. It seems to help everybody but Louis.

Louis shows me the way to the machine shop where he likes to spend every bit of his spare time. He rests against the bench. He talks slowly. He is slim. His lips are girlish and he has a nicked hatchet face.

Electricity is power, but it can't make cream sell for 70 cents the way it sold during the war. It can't help now very much with clearing the brush. Only 50 acres on the whole farm are tillable. The father used to help, but now he does it all near the radio and listens like a doctor to a heart. They can't afford to hire a man. The little nephew drives during haying. Louis has to wrestle alone with the 16-inch harpoon fork and the slings.

Louis was too young to go to war. He'd been older, he might have gone for it wouldn't have mattered one way or the other. Not now. Patriotism is a word written out of the book for him now. Still he can remember the good times.

In the early days this part of the country was good for peas and beans. There was a pea elevator in town for which the farmers raised what they called pea money. The company supplied them with the seed. But the elevator burned down after a while. Too much competition, anyway, was killing whatever little profit

was in it. Wool and lambs were high. They had a big flock of sheep when bears began killing them off. The game laws protected the bears so that the millionaires from the automobile cities could come up north and have sport. The farmers couldn't do anything about it but yell till the government decided to pay. At first you got \$25 for a slaughtered bear, then half of that. Many a farmer would raise bears now to kill his sheep if he could get that.

Louis grins a little. But in the cities it's worse, isn't it? People selling disarms, their furniture in the streets, soupines all over the country. If you got no property in this country you get relief. Here in the country you've got property and so you can starve. Or better, the property's got you.

So all Louis goes is keep on slaving. Nights rounding up his herd, lost miles off on a sideroad. Haying till the fork slips from his aching hands. Caring his cows to be served by the rich farmer's Angus bull. Maybe beef will bring in more than milk. So Louis with the hungry burnt face waits and slaves. He waits for power from the outside greater than all electricity to give a man his sweaty bread and peace.

The old man bought this farm 37 years ago. It's laid out in a wedge, the base along the road. Real wilderness. He worked his own and the family's hide off, clearing it. They broke their goddamned backs and bellows with axe and saw. But there's something they could not clear. They could not clear off debts. They owe land taxes of \$120 from last year which they don't know how they'll pay back. They owe \$100 for seed. They owe—

Just then a mailbox of an old Ford rattles up to the fence. The creamery man. He's come with the "good news" the creamery's raised its price to 14 cents. He drives off. The wooden leg creaks. A cent up will make them all rich. There was his brother turning the separator so goshdarned slow so more cream should come out. He warned him not to do it. He wouldn't listen. They don't listen to you because you don't lead the guts to stay on and scooped like a waterpail away to the city. Well, his brother had to stop because the butterfat fell down from 40 to 30 in test. They fattened up a cow for three months. They couldn't get

more than \$13 off it. Now the county agent is coming along with a new plan. None of these plans ever helps. It's about an association that will take care of feeding your cows. You get the right money by shipping them on the railroads which also own stockyards in Detroit. Railroads are fighting trucking companies. These companies got a long horn. But if he were to say no to the father, the old man wouldn't listen again.

Having his leg gets in the way. Even many fellows sound as a gold dollar don't do anything these days. Some people feel times will clear up quickly. Hope they're right. Anyway at least he had a farm to come back to even if it's a place where more than a man's leg can be buried.

He leans against the fencepost. He strokes the big pike head. He's still good for something.

The girls chatter. September is near. What about school? They will do nothing to get away from these "back woods." Last year Violet worked for the manager of a 7,000-acre farm. Got \$3.50 for washing all the clothes, floors, etc., every day in the week. That was the only way she could stay in school. This year they want her for \$2. The girls up at four every morning to clean the place before school. After school, cooking and serving until midnight.

The road opens and hits a clearing. Beyond the fence a cow barn and a low house. Mrs. Militch, a neat little woman, wears out in friendly fashion. She leads her visitors to the best room. No wallpaper, bare floors, two or three beds, a rough table and a dresser with knobs like old eggs.

"Ya," says Mrs. Militch, "Lily, she cry and cry. She want to get back to city job. She go back. Waitress job, 17 hours a day and only \$4." She turns half apologetically and bows. "What can do? No money and so much children."

Pete's gone off to try to borrow a reaper from a neighbor. If he can get it, he'll have to cut and bind by hand. He'd have plowed seven more acres for yea, but didn't have the money for seed. Went to the town, to the bank, to borrow \$50. Interest 12 per cent. And they wouldn't give it to him for more than two months.

At the door the day is bright as a young cock. She goes outside to show us her garden. There the beans she calls bob, her sunflowers, corn, cucumbers, potatoes, all withered. It's been so dry. And when it rains, it little have to cut and bind it right up. And bugs and flies everywhere.

A dog barks. The Militch boys come running up before Pete.

Pete is a husky, cleanshaven man in patched overalls. A real peasant to whom talking about war and shakes hands and sits down on a bench against the house.

He ran away from the old country during the Balkan War. In Chicago he got work as a carpenter. A rich countryman in the real estate business induced him to buy the farm. He was fooled. Things are so bad here he's been thinking of going back to the city when his cousin, a tinmith in Detroit, came out there to look for a small farm. The cousin told him how it is in the cities, how the firemen turn water on the hungry people and how the Ford factories during the winter, and the shooting. It's bad, bad everywhere you turn.

He goes into the kitchen. Sarah tells us he's a devil of a worker, used to be terribly strong. But he gets downy fatness from overeating. They operated on him twice, but it came out. He can't rest six months the way the doctor told him. So he goes around with pains and hates the thing like a horse collar around his belly.

They come out with a bottle and glasses. Potato inn. He fills glasses. Co-operatives? Oh, yes, they had one here a number of years ago. Every farmer paid \$10 membership. The head of the co-operative ran away with \$14,000.

Pete shakes his head. Sure, the little farmer and his workers must run together like a he and she dog in the season to save themselves, to save themselves.

He waves the flies off. He raises his glass. If only all these flies were bees. He drinks to our health. He decides for a minute. He raises his glass again. To the time when workers and farmers will take all for themselves from the earth so rich a hive that no man from the beginning should ever have gone hungry.

Spread This Revolutionary Talk

HENRY SCHMITT is driving with his boys. The oldest boy is the horseback. The twins are cooking among the windrows. Schmitt jabs

by QUIPT

his pitchfork into the ground. He wipes his big red face with a ragged bandanna. He'll tell the sun make hay alone for a minute to talk politics.

"In China they're chopping heads off," he says quietly. "If we could do the same with our politicians, we'd be a whole lot better off. With the politicians of both big parties, and all the rest of us. We had a grange around here and it went to smash. A farmer's elevator and they soaked the farmer more than if it was owned private. The farmers got to be united. A union built like a machine with a dog in it to catch and hold the farmer straight."

Schmitt points to a silo in the distance. "There you are. Most of them farmers who built silos is harder on their backsides than the rest of us now. About \$700 to put up, and all the attention you got to pay corn, and money for cutting and filling. Hell, and milk two or three cents a quart best price. The silo farmers are using silos for chicken coops now. There's a fellow to the east turned into a pigpen. Rather expensive pigpen, 30 feet high. Yeah, our money crop used to be cream around here. Yeah, money crop. That's a crop in which you bury all your money. You were lucky to get \$15 for a 10-gallon can. Now it's a can and a half for five gallons. You know well whose fault that is."

Schmitt pulls a spear of timothy. He pinches the head into seed into his paw. "I worked in the city when I was a boy. The trouble is city people don't know more about farming than the fifth wheel of a wagon. Even the smart ones often don't know if a cow comes from teat or tail. And that's one thing that's got us all hauled up—letting the politicians feed on both of us. The politician always manages to have butter in his bowl while we drive our younger ones to work into the hay. We can't afford a hired man. Even when the hired man don't get a dollar a day and his keep. It's about time we stopped letting ourselves being made monkeys by 'em thinking. Chain stores, big corporations and railroads using those politicians like their claws to draw things out of the fire for them. There was that politician Congressman who was fighting the chain stores. The farmers thought he was just it and they clapped him all over while he cocked himself up. Suddenly he gave up the fight. They found he owned shares in that chain company."

Schmitt bites on the timothy. He spits out bitterly. "It's just about time we did something. We got to take a lesson off somebody. There's China where they're chopping heads off. Russia? Yeah, I read about Russia. Now that's one country in the world where there is justice. You can put me down for this revolutionary talk. Spread it far and wide like a four-horse spreader. There's Russia. And I know what I'm talking."

REGISTRATION now going on for Workers' School, 323 Erskine St. at Bruah. Night classes in Fundamentals of Communism, Political Economy, History of the American Labor Movement, Shop Problems, Negro Problems, Leninism, Problems of Youth Movement, Russian, English and other courses.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. MASS MEETING Against War and Fascism will be held on Thursday October 19, at 8 p. m. at the Union Square, 115th Street, Report of Youth Delegates. Adm. 15c. Auxiliary Anti-War Committee.

DANCE Exhibition of Proletarian Art by members of the John Reed Club will be given at Strawberry Mansion Workers Club on Saturday October 22 at 8 p. m. at 214 N. 32nd Street. Adm. 25c.

MAX REDACTY will speak on "Youth and the Crisis" at Wilson of the John Reed Club will give a talk at Coop Auditorium, 3800 Bronx Park East.

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FRIDAY "DIALECTIC Materialism and Science" lecture by David Ramsay at the Pen and Hammer Club, 121 St. An open forum will follow the lecture.

ALL MEMBERS of W.R. band to report to Webster Hall, 115th St. and 3rd Ave. to pick up the election campaign leaflet. Bring your instruments.

LECTURE by Susan B. Woodruff at Sunshine Lodge, 627 Gate and Maple Ave. and Mrs. Woodruff at 120 p. m. on "My Trip Through Soviet Russia." Illustrated with slides.

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Reports of Workers' Theatre Conference Now Ready

NEW YORK.—The reports and resolutions of the Eastern Regional Conference of the League of Workers' Theatres have been mimeographed and can be secured from the national office at 42 E. 12th St. Members of all dramatic groups are urged to get copies of this thirty-page report.

Dance to Celebrate Opening of Harlem School Saturday

NEW YORK.—In celebration of the recent opening of the Harlem Workers School, a gala concert and dance will be given Saturday evening, October 21, at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. under the auspices of the School and the Friends of the Workers School.

A special program will be featured consisting of the Liberator Chorus, the New Dance Group, the Theatre of the Workers School, and the Liberator Orchestra of seven pieces.

his pitchfork into the ground. He wipes his big red face with a ragged bandanna. He'll tell the sun make hay alone for a minute to talk politics.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1933

Sniping and Shooting

BY A DIVERSION movement, petty sniping at a few peanut business men who cut the workers wages too close to the bone under the N.R.A., Roosevelt now is striving to deflect attention of the workers from the vicious, murderous attack on strikers throughout the country.

His talk about invoking penalties against N.R.A. violators, "most of them small merchants and operators of little shops," is to shield the wholesale killing of coal and steel strikers by the big corporations. "Shot by order of the Blue Eagle," is the epitaph that can be inscribed on the graves of scores of workers murdered for striking for the right to organize, for higher pay and for improved condition in the four months since the N.R.A. was passed.

At this very moment, heavily armed gunmen of the steel trust are roaming Fayette County, Pennsylvania, shooting men, women and children, dynamiting homes and cars with the full support of Roosevelt and the N.R.A. administration. The U. S. Steel gunmen have Roosevelt's orders to send the miners back to work, his declaration "I am impatient with strikes!" They know how to interpret General Johnson's threat: "Strikes will not be tolerated!"

AND these miners are striking for recognition of their union. They were promised this right in a thousand lying speeches ranging from Roosevelt to his fascist labor lieutenants Green and Lewis.

In Ambridge, an organized steel trust fascist army, stirred to murderous blood lust by speeches about preserving the Blue Eagle and against strikers, mowed down a picket line, leaving dead and wounded strewn on the streets for blocks.

Martial law rules in Indiana and New Mexico against coal strikers who are fighting for higher wages and union recognition.

Two strikers were shot dead in Philadelphia when they sought to prevent scabs from entering a Blue Eagle, starvation-wage shop.

Police, company gunmen, state militia, becoming the executives of the N.R.A., with Roosevelt, Johnson, Green and Lewis as its administrators.

The Roosevelt-Wall Street regime is active on the firing line against workers who strike. In the attacks against striking workers, the N.R.A. is showing its fascist teeth.

The future will see a heightening of the fascist trends of the Roosevelt government. In Washington now talk is rife that Roosevelt is about to issue a strong edict making all strikes illegal. This will be the opening of a free field for all the armed forces of capitalism to use Ambridge and Fayette County as a model.

Every striker shot is a bullet aimed at the working-class in its fight for organization and better living standards.

The N.R.A. is being unmasked as the desperate effort, through the most bloodthirsty means, to save decaying capitalism at the expense of the entire workingclass, employed and unemployed, those at work and those on strike.

IN THESE attacks, the A. F. of L. officialdom lead the guns and do all they can to disarm working-class organizations by strikebreaking.

The answer of the workers must be more powerful organization, preparations for greater struggles to win their rights. In the struggle for the most elementary needs and rights of the workers, it becomes increasingly clear that the Roosevelt government projects itself into the struggles against the workers, and that in fighting for higher wages, lower hours, and right to form unions, the workers come into clash with the capitalist state. With fascism becoming the method of the capitalist dictatorship, every strike becomes a struggle for civil rights and the right of organization.

A united front of all workers is the best means of resisting these attacks. It was to block the efforts of united struggle, to strengthen the fascist strikebreaking hand of the government, that the A. F. of L. leaders in convention flouted and fought against every effort of the A. F. of L. rank and file for a united front.

In this fight, the Communist Party, boldly and clearly exposing the N.R.A. for what it is now proving itself to be, leads in rallying the workers not only for the most determined struggle for their every day needs but for the more important and ultimate struggle of overthrowing capitalism and its murderous rule. The Communist Party is leading the struggle for united resistance of the workers. To lead this united front it is necessary to build the Communist Party. To speed this fight, to win thousands of workers who are learning bitter lessons from the murderous attacks of the N.R.A., it is necessary to strengthen the ranks of the most stalwart fighter against capitalism and in the interest of the working class—the Communist Party.

A Banker Testifies

EVEN the bare scratching of the surface of banking conditions in the Chase National Bank, a Rockefeller-controlled institution, by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee revealed some startling facts about Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the bank and chief Wall Street financial agent in dealings with the Hitler fascist regime.

Wiggin testified how free-handedly the bankers hand out millions in loans to their friends for stock gambling purposes, sucking huge profits and salaries at the very moment the banks report "losses."

Wiggin, who was able to draw \$800,000 in salary and bonuses alone, while workers and farmers lost \$4,000,000,000 in bank failures, is one of the main defenders of German fascism in the United States.

Recently the Daily Worker exposed Wiggin's speech at a secret Wall Street conference. Wiggin, chairman of the American Bankers Committee on German loans, gave a solemn warning to all bankers: "They must support Hitler to the full as a bulwark against the world sweep of Communism."

"The greatest danger to the world today," he said, "is the possible overthrow of Hitler, since that would mean the sweep of Communism over Europe."

The sweep of Communism would wipe out fascism and the possibility of bankers like Wiggin coining hundreds of millions out of the sweat and toil of the working masses.

Wiggin and his class have a link of gold with Hitler fascism. For capitalism there is no stronger tie. The Chase National Bank, formerly headed by Wiggin, is linked up with hundreds of the largest corporations in the United States today, many of

whom under the N.R.A. are slashing wages, grinding down the workers, and smashing strikes. Now Wiggin has retired, and for the privilege of having drawn millions before he is given the retirement wage of \$100,000 a year. Hundreds of thousands of workers in the corporations under the control of this bank who have been "retired" to the bread lines are refused unemployment insurance or relief, because the Roosevelt regime wants to protect the profits of Mr. Wiggin and his associates.

IN ONE instance, as a "friendly" act, Mr. Wiggin handed Gerhard M. Dahl, his associate in the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, \$5,000,000 for stock speculation and carried him along when half the sum was lost. The same bank foreclosed on thousands of homes of workers when they didn't pay the mortgage arrears.

The bankers of "democratic" America, like Wiggin, find the fascism of Hitler necessary to preserve their fortunes, and are rapidly dropping their democratic mask at home to preserve their system of sweating more millions out of the American workers.

The rich parasitic bankers who earn fortunes even when they no longer have connections with the banks, the ones who profit from the miseries of the American workers, are naturally the most fervent supporters of Hitler's murder regime. They are the worst enemies of Communism because the Communist Party is arousing the working class to replace the rule of the bankers with the rule of the workers and poor farmers.

Facts and Figures

FIGURES do not lie, but liars figure. How well this proverb suits the purpose of the Roosevelt government statisticians. Figures do not lie, but government officials figure.

The "recovery" program has to be inflated with figures of increased production—increased re-employment—and a decrease in unemployment.

It is to the labor secretary to whom the task of keeper of the statistical department is assigned, and at regular intervals, we are assured with new figures that "recovery" is making a steady climb upward.

On Tuesday, Francis Perkins announced at her regular press conference that more than 620,000 workers left the ranks of the unemployed and were placed on jobs during the month of September. On the very same day the house organ of U. S. capitalism, "The Wall Street Journal," printed in an editorial on its first page that: "Statistics of 'unemployment' are notoriously incomplete and unreliable."

These statistics are not "unreliable." They are adopted to suit the purposes of the Roosevelt administration, just as the "prosperity around the corner" facts of Hoover were adopted to suit the former administration.

IF WE are to accept the bright picture painted by the first lady in the Cabinet, then we ought to observe a steady rise in production and a simultaneous increase in store sales. Let us look into the pages of the financial sheets compiling figures for the capitalists. What have they to say?

The "Financial Chronicle," a journal for owners of big industry, reports: "As generally anticipated, orders for finished steel products were unusually light in the first week of the new quarter. Further analysis of fourth-quarter obligations also indicates that the industry's backlog will be largely exhausted by the end of October."

The steel magnates confide to themselves that orders for steel "were unusually light" and that by the end of the month much of the work will be "exhausted."

In the auto industry production has fallen from 43,000 cars in the last week of September, to 37,886 in the first week of this month. From Detroit come reports of wholesale lay-offs in many plants. Here is an indication of the barometer in two major industries in this country. This spikes the Roosevelt propaganda that current strikes are responsible for imperiling "recovery."

If production indicates the gloomy side, can sales of commodities reflect the brighter side? "It's index" (the Federal Reserve Board index of sales), says the New York Times, "declined, however, from 77 in August to 70 per cent last month."

It is clear that the optimistic reports of Perkins are entirely at variance with the economic conditions prevailing today.

But even her own figures indicate a wide gap between increased employment and the rise in pay-rolls. According to Perkins, employment last month rose by 3.2 per cent, while pay rolls lagged behind with 2.7 per cent. This disproportion, together with the increased speed-up in the factories, takes away any possibility of absorbing more workers into industry.

On the contrary, it can only result in greater unemployment and a further sharpening of the crisis.

Roosevelt's cynical grin and Perkins' optimistic figures can no more add to employment that the stupid predictions of Hoover that "prosperity is around the corner."

The Roosevelt-Perkins inflationary figures do not give aid and comfort to the jobless. Unemployment insurance is the need for the millions of unemployed and part-time workers. Everywhere this movement must be given increasing support. Conditions are becoming more and more unbearable. The workers must force from the capitalist government a guarantee of unemployment insurance to take care of the needs of a sector comprising nearly half the population of this land.

Where the Cause of War Has Been Removed

"THE war danger arises inevitably out of the very nature of monopolistic capitalism, viz., the ownership of the means of production by a small capitalist class and a complete domination of government by this class. The imminent war danger is only another expression of the fundamental crisis of the capitalist system, which continues its existence only at the cost of intensification of its exploitation and oppression of the masses at home and in the colonies and the struggle among the imperialist powers for a redivision of markets and sources of raw materials.

"Only in the Soviet Union has this basic cause of war been removed. The consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union, around which the anti-war struggles throughout the world must be rallied, was made possible by the revolution which overthrew the capitalist system, reorganized economy on the basis of Socialism, and established a powerful government of workers and peasants. One cannot fight seriously against the war danger unless one fights against all attempts to weaken or destroy the Soviet Union.

"The government of the United States, in spite of peaceful professions, is more aggressively than ever following policies whose only logical result is war. The whole program of the Roosevelt administration is permeated by preparedness for war, expressed in the extraordinary military and naval budget, mobilization of industry and man-power, the naval concentration in the Pacific Ocean, the intervention in Cuba, the continued maintenance of armed forces in China, the loans of Chiang Kai-shek, the initiation of currency and tariff wars—all of which gives the lie to the peaceful declaration of the U. S. Government."

(The above statements are taken from the Manifesto issued by the Anti-War Congress held in New York City on September 31 and October 1. The organization formed at the Anti-War Congress is called "The League for Struggle Against Fascism and War.")

The Order of the Blue Eagle!



Communism Spreading Rapidly in Cuban Army

Negro Soldiers Most Militant; Striking Sugar Workers Seize American Mill in Interior; Set Up Soviet

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Agents of U. S. imperialism in Cuba were alarmed yesterday at admissions by Colonel Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban Army, that Communism was making great headway in the armed forces of the Wall Street puppet government, at present headed by President Ramon Grau San Martin, following the revolutionary upsurge in Cuba which swept out of office the Wall Street butchers Machado.

The army is said to be split three ways, with the Communist group rapidly growing as the rank and file soldiers increasingly realize the treacherous character of the Grau suffering from race hatred and Ku Kluxism, introduced into the island by the American imperialists, are the most militant, and are busily organizing Communist cells among the enlisted men. They have raised the demand for rank and file election of the officers. The Communist strength in the army is estimated by enemy sources as approximately 1,200.

In an attempt to block the further spread of Communism, Colonel Batista has issued orders to segregate the most militant enlisted men. As a result, many Communist soldiers have been transferred to isolated posts, where they "are unable to make contacts."

Striking workers in the interior yesterday seized the American Sugar Refining Company's plant at Jarau and set up a Soviet government of workers, peasants and soldiers. A Soviet was set up a few weeks ago at the Centrale Senado, not far distant. Armed clashes between revolutionary workers and soldiers still loyal to the Grau regime occurred at Puerto Padre and Geracao yesterday. Ten workers were captured, it is reported, and transported to Havana under heavy guard.

The N.R.A. threatens to outlaw strikes. The Daily Worker fights the N.R.A. Fight the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

Winchester Arms Shop Bulletin Irks Bosses

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Winchester shop bulletin, distributed in front of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., created such a stir that a special meeting of the Winchester Council, of ten workers and ten bosses, to discuss the bulletin and find means to discover who supplied the material therein. Particularly the information about the horrible unsanitary conditions in the battery room, as well as throughout the rest of Winchester's, brought forth much comment from the workers.

A new issue of the Winchester bulletin, now in preparation, will soon be distributed to Winchester workers. All workers who want to send in material for this bulletin can send it in to the Trade Union Unity League, 70 Congress Avenue.

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A Nazi Concentration Camp from the Inside

First hand description of the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau is given in a pamphlet by Hans Beimler, former Communist Reichstag deputy and one of the few who ever escaped from a Nazi camp. The pamphlet is printed in English and published by the Foreign Workers' Co-operative Publishing House of Moscow.

It is a vivid document, but at the same time it is more than just a record—it is also a call to battle. And in this lies its value.

Hans Beimler was the leader of the South Bavarian District of the German Communist Party. When in March, 1933, the Bavarian People's Party surrendered the government to the Hitlerites, the order was given to arrest immediately all the active Party members. This was done, though the Fascists failed to arrest them all.

The Communists succeeded in carrying on their activities underground, and that fact made the Brown Shirts more inhuman in their treatment of those who fell into their hands. Beimler describes his own experience with them.

"Suddenly an automobile stopped in front of my house, from which six troopers, wearing civilian clothes, jumped out and arrested me and a friend of mine, who was then in my room. I was immediately identified and led away to the headquarters of the Munich police. The first question they asked me was: 'What are you doing in the Party?'

"I am the secretary of the Party's regional committee, and I am a deputy of the Reichstag," I answered. "I have been for the third time elected by 60,000 Munich workmen." To this they replied: "We'll make you forget that you ever were a Reichstag deputy."

A Nazi Torture Room

Tortures followed immediately the above deposition, and here is how Beimler describes them:

"After the deposition we climbed up to the second story, where a tall trooper with a voice of a beast gave the command: 'Take off your clothes.'"

"They laid me on the table, with

Reichstag Trial Centers on Brown Book Accusations

Court Refuses To Allow Dimitroff To See Book's Startling Charges Against Nazi Chiefs as Real Firebugs

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Oct. 18 (Via Zurich, Switzerland).—The startling feature of yesterday's hearing in the trial of the Communists Ernst Torgler, Georg Dimitroff, Blagot Popoff and Vasil Taneff on trumped-up charges of having conspired to burn the Reichstag together with Marinus van der Lubbe, half-witted Dutch tool of the Nazis, was the fact that international pressure has finally forced the German Supreme Court to bring up the damning charges against the Nazi overlords contained in the "Brown Book."

The court's refusal to allow the defendants to read the Brown Book into the record, as Dimitroff demanded, is an unprecedented violation of the principles of even bourgeois justice. In consequence, the defendants are left in ignorance of the main topic of the entire court proceedings, not knowing the proofs of their innocence contained in the Brown Book evidence.

Dimitroff protested energetically against the Court's order and demanded that he be given at least some information as to the details of the Brown Book assertions and proceedings, not knowing the proofs of their innocence contained in the Brown Book evidence.

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Several subaltern army officers have been arrested on charges of complicity in these plots, especially in the Linz garrison, but the higher-up officers are being shielded by the government to avoid a major political scandal.

The widespread ramifications of the secret Nazi organization are shown by the fact that many officials of the Federal secret police are avowedly or secretly Nazi sympathizers.

The Dollfuss regime, working as it is for a Fascist dictatorship of its own, finds it almost impossible to combat the scarcely concealed Nazi movement for a Hitlerite dictatorship allied with the much stronger Nazi forces of Germany.

One of the first prosecution witnesses called to the stand, an expert testified that the wooden furniture in the Reichstag session chambers were almost wholly hardwood, and it was impossible for them to catch fire so quickly in so short a time and with the incendiary methods described by van der Lubbe.

This puts the whole Nazi case in a highly questionable light. None of the expert witnesses is willing to testify that van der Lubbe could have fired the Reichstag without large quantities of inflammable material and the aid of several persons, but the Nazis—afraid to raise the issue of "who helped van der Lubbe?"—are trying to maintain that he set the giant building on fire.

Who is "Great Unknown" The officials controlling the exits and entrances to the Reichstag were next on the stand. Dimitroff asked a question that placed the court in a highly unpleasant position: "Who is the unknown who left the Reichstag hastily shortly before 10 p.m.—the fire had broken out—on the night of the fire, showing the official at the door a deputy's identification card, which was examined by the police lieutenant stationed at the door?"

The witness repeated the statement made by the other Reichstag officials, that the man was unknown to him. The court was annoyed at this testimony since at its obvious that no investigation has been made of his identity.

Master mechanic Mutzka, next to testify, also declared that the underground passage connected the engine room of the Reichstag with Goering's residence. This passage was used often. In the day time it was impossible for anyone to pass through the passage as workers were always around. The doors to the engine room were locked at 9 p.m. on the night of the fire.

The Oberhofener Memorandum Attorney-General Werner, then announced the "refutation of the Oberhofener Memorandum." This memorandum stated that the incendiaries entered the Reichstag through the subterranean passage, led by Heines, Schulz, and Heldorf, prominent Nazi leaders. It asserted that the idea originated with Goebbels and was executed at Goering's orders. The picked storm troopers employed had inspected the premises—the previous day, had entered with van der Lubbe and then returned through the underground tunnel after setting the fire, leaving van der Lubbe in the building.

Judge Buenger stated that the innocence of Heines, Schulz and Heldorf is proved by their written depositions. He announced that he proposed to call all three as witnesses, as well as Goering and Goebbels, "thus refuting the outrageous assertions of the Brown Book."

Dimitroff Demands Brown Book Dimitroff intervened again, stating "the Brown Book has been mentioned in court four times, but the defendants have not seen it. This is an incredible injustice and I demand a copy."

Judge Buenger, embarrassed and seeking a pretext to shut him up, forbade the term "incredible," but Dimitroff loudly emphasized his right to speak thus. Judge Buenger again threatened him with expulsion from the trial.

Attorney-General Werner rejected Dimitroff's demand for a copy of the Brown Book, saying "it was for the authorities only."

Anti-War Mass Meeting

PHILADELPHIA—A large mass meeting to hear the reports of the Youth Delegates to the World Conference Against War and Fascism, held in Paris, has been arranged by the Philadelphia Youth Anti-War Committee, for tonight, 8 o'clock, at 913 Arch St. There will be a report from delegates to the U. S. Congress also. Admission free.

Secret Nazi Army Exposed In Austria

Troops, Commanded By Army Officers, Drill In Secret

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The existence of a nation-wide Nazi military organization, plotting a coup to seize power, has been disclosed by police investigations, the government announced today.

Although officially outlawed, the Nazi storm troops are actively drilling, no longer under the leadership of civilians, but commanded by Austrian army officers.

Several subaltern army officers have been arrested on charges of complicity in these plots, especially in the Linz garrison, but the higher-up officers are being shielded by the government to avoid a major political scandal.

The widespread ramifications of the secret Nazi organization are shown by the fact that many officials of the Federal secret police are avowedly or secretly Nazi sympathizers.

The Dollfuss regime, working as it is for a Fascist dictatorship of its own, finds it almost impossible to combat the scarcely concealed Nazi movement for a Hitlerite dictatorship allied with the much stronger Nazi forces of Germany.

One of the first prosecution witnesses called to the stand, an expert testified that the wooden furniture in the Reichstag session chambers were almost wholly hardwood, and it was impossible for them to catch fire so quickly in so short a time and with the incendiary methods described by van der Lubbe.

This puts the whole Nazi case in a highly questionable light. None of the expert witnesses is willing to testify that van der Lubbe could have fired the Reichstag without large quantities of inflammable material and the aid of several persons, but the Nazis—afraid to raise the issue of "who helped van der Lubbe?"—are trying to maintain that he set the giant building on fire.

Who is "Great Unknown" The officials controlling the exits and entrances to the Reichstag were next on the stand. Dimitroff asked a question that placed the court in a highly unpleasant position: "Who is the unknown who left the Reichstag hastily shortly before 10 p.m.—the fire had broken out—on the night of the fire, showing the official at the door a deputy's identification card, which was examined by the police lieutenant stationed at the door?"