

ROOSEVELT MAY ACT ON STIRLING

Meet on General Walkout as Toledo Power Men Re-Strike

A. F. L. UNIONS MAY CALL OUT WHOLE CITY

Utility Workers Set Up 24-Hour Continuous Picket Lines

(Special to the Daily Worker) TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14.—In a sweeping demonstration of the tremendous might of labor, 500 electrical workers walked out of the Edison Company power house this morning threatening a complete cessation of the supply of power and light to a tri-state industrial area comprising a 500,000 population.

A small staff of scabs and petty managers are working frantically to keep the dynamo and boilers going. It is believed certain they cannot maintain the pace. Their failure will mean that homes will be enveloped in darkness, factories will cease production.

Sympathy Strikes Loom Aroused by the strike of electrical workers, Toledo labor is considering a general sympathetic strike. Lawrence Aubrey, chairman of a general strike committee of twenty-three A. F. of L. union leaders, stated that the committee would meet tomorrow at 10 a. m. to consider the marshalling of all organized Toledo labor in support of the electrical workers.

The committee was set up a year ago during the heroic strike at the Auto-Lite plant.

Continuous Picketing The 500 strikers, under the leadership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have established a continuous picket line around the plant.

Upon hearing that the company had transported scabs along the Maumee River, the strikers established a speed boat patrol along the river. News that an emergency plant was being made ready by the company at Stryker, Ohio, brought a hurried mobilization of strikers there.

Had Struck a Week Ago The workers had originally struck a week ago, demanding a twenty per cent wage increase. The strike was called off following a promise of the company to arbitrate. The workers are now realizing the futility of arbitration and have resorted to direct action to gain their demands. The company again

Detroit S. P. Bolts Civil Rights Body

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, June 14.—After hearing a report of the Socialist Party delegates that their organization had voted to withdraw from the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights on the grounds that the conference was only for the duration of the legislative period for the purpose of fighting against the anti-labor Dunckel Bill, the Conference last night elected a committee to appear before the Socialist Party next Tuesday and ask it to reconsider its decision.

The committee consists of Knute Short, representing the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, and Rev. John H. Bollens, chairman of the conference.

"I feel sure the Socialist Party membership will not withdraw," Rev. Bollens said. "The fight for civil rights is only beginning. The Socialist Party can't withdraw at this time." Confidence was expressed that when the S. P. membership realizes the significance of the present tasks, it will reverse the decision.

Bonus Rally Tonight To Hear Browder, Marcantonio, Butler

World War veterans will inaugurate a drive to force through Congress the Marcantonio Bonus Bill, H.R. 8265, tonight at 8 o'clock in a meeting at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, sponsor of the bill, which has been endorsed by the American League of Ex-Servicemen, General Smedley D. Butler, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, James W. Ford, Negro veteran and Communist leader, and Harold Hickerson, secretary of the Veterans National Bank and File Committee, of Washington D. C., will speak.

Veterans have been asked to mobilize at 247 East 116th Street at 6 p.m. tonight for a march through Congressman Marcantonio's district prior to the meeting.

Mexican Labor Defies Fascists

National General Strike Threatened as Calles Calls for Terror

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—The unions of all major industries in Mexico today announced that they were prepared to defend the interests of the Mexican proletariat against Wall Street's National "Revolutionary" Party administration here by a nation-wide general strike.

Throughout Mexican industry, and among the 12,000,000 peasants of the country, the cry is heard of a show-down on whether the demand of the powerful boss of the N.R.P., Plutarco Elias Calles, to crush the trade union struggles of the workers, will be carried out by the administration.

The telephone company workers in this city are already out on strike and the General Confederation of the Electric Industry may hourly walk out in a sympathy strike.

Crisis in Regime The Cardenas regime is in a severe state of crisis, certain groups within the government being unwilling to obey the decree of their party leader that the "revolutionary atmosphere" which the administration has created around itself since the N.R.P.'s seizure of control in 1924 be done away with.

Among these groups the clique gathered around Lazaro Cardenas, President of Mexico, is keenly aware that the masses have reached a high point of struggle against their demagogic government and that it is only by prolonging their present "socialist" schemes that Mexico's valuable industries and plantations may be preserved for Wall Street.

Big Wall Street Interests Mexico has almost exclusively been controlled by Wall Street policies. A total of \$1,800,000,000 is directly invested in Mexican utilities, factories and plantations. The mere interest of Mexico's foreign debt to American imperialism amounts to \$15,000,000 and is controlled by Morgan's partner, Thomas Lamont.

The sole claim of the Mexican government to actual progressive-ness is based on its fight against the corrupt and feudal Catholic Church, a fight which the masses

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Chaco Armies Cease Firing; 150,000 Killed by Oil Barons

BUENOS AIRES, June 14.—Open warfare between the tin and oil millionaires of the United States and Great Britain over the rich resources of the Chaco ended today at noon, when the wasted, diseased and battle-scarred soldiers of Paraguay and Bolivia, pawns of the imperialist struggle, ceased firing.

IRREGULARS FIGHT JAPAN IN MANCHURIA

Partisans Seek to Stir Mass Resistance in North China

TIENTSIN, China, June 14.—Anti-Japanese partisan troops in Manchuria were reported today to have begun action against the Japanese. The purpose of the Chinese guerrilla troops in Manchuria, which have never ceased their struggles since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931, is to arouse similar response in the North of China, despite Chiang Kai-shek's servile submission to the Japanese demands for evacuation of the territory desired by the Japanese military.

The heroic guerrillas were reported to be attacking forces much stronger than themselves to stop the movement of Japanese troops into Peiping and Tientsin.

8,000 Japanese Troops in Area It is estimated here that around 8,000 Japanese troops have concentrated in this area. More are arriving daily. Some 700-odd Japanese soldiers moved into Peiping today under the pretext of "relieving the legation guard."

Japanese military forces moved south of the Great Wall of China, from Shanhaikwan, near the sea, westward toward Kalgan.

New Demands on Chahar New demands were being presented to the governor of Chahar Province, Col. Matsui, head of the Japanese army's permanent mission in Kalgan, left for Tientsin today, to confer with Major-General Kenji Dohihara, the "Japanese Lawrence of Manchuria." The object of the conference is to work out a plan of campaign for the usual set of demands, and then military action to extend Japanese territory into Mongolia up to Kalgan, which is the railroad and important terminus of the Uris, Mongolian People's Republic chief caravan route to China.

From Nanking news reports state that Chiang Kai-shek refuses to make even a pretense of resistance to the further Japanese invasion. Instead, the Nanking government proposed sending representatives to the imperialist governments of Britain and the United States to "get aid for China."

A resolution calling on the American Federation of Labor to call a national convention of unemployed, farmer and labor organizations to prepare the fight against the \$19 minimum wage on relief projects was passed unanimously. Another resolution calling for greater pressure on local, state and national politicians to enact the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, was also given unanimous support by the Council.

For years the United States government in behalf of the Rockefeller interests has struggled with German circles, representing British oil interests, to take charge of the "solution" of the conflict, and sought to impose a "settlement" favoring Standard Oil.

"Arms Embargoes" The cynicism and hypocrisy with which Washington on the one hand issued "arms embargoes" against the South American countries and on the other hand intrigued with the Argentine government to allow huge shipments of munitions and weapons to cross the country to Bolivia has repeatedly been exposed to the world. The Senate munitions inquiry last September, for instance,

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CLEVELAND WORKERS PROTEST SHOOTING OF NEGRO STUDENT

Demand Punishment of Storekeeper Who Fired at Noisy Group of Children at Play—Councilman Bundy Is Forced to Act

By Sander Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Five hundred Negro workers, aroused over the shooting of Ulysses Brown, 17-year-old Negro student, by a white storekeeper, demonstrated last night before the home of the Republican Negro Councilman Bundy, forcing him to act on the demands of the aroused community.

Windows of four stores had been smashed and the Quincy Avenue and East-60th Street Negro neighborhood thrown into a turmoil the night before following the wounding of young Brown, when Troyan Tassei, white manager of a restaurant at 2014 Quincy Avenue, fired into a crowd of children whose play "annoyed him." One of the bullets hit Brown, who happened to be passing at the moment, seriously wounding him in the chest.

The children fled, screaming, in all directions, and news of the unprovoked brutal shooting spread like wildfire in the neighborhood. Neighbors, remembering the killing of another Negro two years ago by the owner of this same restaurant

and the wounding of another at the same time, began rushing in from all directions.

Years of oppression, discrimination, the well-up discontent due to unemployment and overcrowding, burst forth in a fury of resentment. The plate glass windows of the restaurant and those of three other stores in the neighborhood were smashed as the enraged crowd, by then numbering over 500 persons, stoned Tassei's restaurant in a spontaneous, unorganized outbreak.

Police Attack Negroes The police, who had taken no action against the restaurant manager for his shooting into a crowd

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LEWIS BLOCKS COAL STRIKE OF 400,000

Agrees to Truce Until June 30 After Parley With Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—John L. Lewis ordered the coal strike of 400,000 bituminous coal miners, scheduled to begin Sunday, called off today, following a conference with President Roosevelt and the coal operators.

Lewis agreed to extension of the present "truce" until June 30. This means that the coal operators have two weeks more to prepare coal reserves.

Many local unions had voted that the strike demands should be for the six-dollar day scale, the six-hour day, five-day week and full recognition. But Lewis has put all his efforts into trying to get the Guffey Bill passed, instead of preparing the strike.

Wages Low at Present The present agreement, now extended for two more weeks, has maintained the wage scale of five dollars for over a year and a half while in that period the cost of living of the miners has risen twenty-five per cent.

Lewis, in calling off the strike, stated, "The President suggested that in the public interest he would request operators and miners to extend the status quo of the present wage agreement until June 30 and save the country the inconvenience of a suspension in the mining industry. The extension was based on the hope that congress will enact the Guffey measure. Mr. Roosevelt is for that measure."

Guffey Bill No Aid to Miners The Guffey Bill, backed by the coal operators and Roosevelt, as well as by Lewis, would set up a Bituminous Coal Labor Board which would have the power to decide on union representation through elections supervised by the board. Since the board would be appointed by Roosevelt, it would enable the coal operators to increase their domination over unions.

Lewis thus backs a bill which would not give the coal miners anything, and which will aid the coal owners to increase their profits. Meanwhile Lewis refuses to prepare the miners for strike for their demands.

NRA Skeleton Bill Passed in House, Awaits Signature

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The N. R. A. extension resolution, which preserves the Blue Eagle skeleton until April 1, 1936, was passed by the House today and merely awaits President Roosevelt's signature to become law.

It was passed in the form in which it was adopted in the Senate, by a vote of 336 to 31.

The resolution does away with all the wage and hours provisions in the codes, as well as with the references to collective bargaining, and reduces the National Recovery Administration to a fact-finding agency for the next nine and a half months. It leaves room, however, for continuing one of the chief benefits the capitalists got out of the N. R. A.: suspension of the anti-trust laws.

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SWANSON STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE DODGES ISSUE OF CALL TO WAR

Hearst 1934 Profits \$6,061,794 Too High; But He Did Lose Some

Marcantonio Shows Admiral Violated Navy Rules

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Roosevelt, implying that disciplinary action may be taken publicly against Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., told the press today that another statement on behalf of the Administration is under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

Thus the storm of protests by workers, liberals and pacifists against the Brooklyn Navy Yard Commandant's war-rousing Hearst papers article found their mark, after a week of continuous agitation in the press and in the halls of Congress.

Secretaries Swanson and Hull conferred together on the Stirling article, apparently at the direction of President Roosevelt, after a straddling report on the incident was sent to the House by Secretary Swanson and after notice was served publicly that the fight for public censure of Stirling would be continued.

President Shows Reaction The fact that the campaign led by the Daily Worker has borne fruit was indicated as the whole Administration's reaction to it was signalled in the President's regular conference with newspaper writers. Asked whether he intended to do about protests against Stirling's conduct, President Roosevelt revealed the Hull-Swanson conference, then in progress. He added that some statement probably would be forthcoming soon from the Secretary of the Navy.

Pressed as to the exact meaning of this, President Roosevelt replied the two cabinet members were simply talking over the matter. Asked whether this signified he would ask for a report from them, he said the Secretary of Navy might give it out. This was generally interpreted as a "no comment."

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Union Leaders Act on Stirling

Heads Wire Congressmen to Press Fight—Browder Gives Views

Prominent New York A. F. of L. and independent trade union leaders and rank and file members telegraphed Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York yesterday urging him and Representatives Byron N. Scott of California, and Maury Maverick of Texas to continue their fight for an investigation and dismissal of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., on account of his call in the Hearst press for war upon the Soviet Union.

At the same time Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, declared in an interview with the Daily Worker, that "workers everywhere in shops, unions, cooperatives, and clubs, and in farmer, student and middle class organizations generally, owe it to themselves to send resolutions to their Congressmen, as well as to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Swanson, denouncing this threat that comes from the highest circles of the American war-machine."

Among those who sent telegrams to Marcantonio were Isidore Laderman and Harry Geverntman, general manager and secretary-treasurer respectively of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, A. F. of L.; William Feinberg, vice-president of Local 302, American Federation of Musicians, A. F. of L.; Herman Gund, secretary-treasurer, Local 50, Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union, A. F. of L.; Samuel Nessin and Hoyt S. Haddock, secretary and chairman, respectively, of the Joint Unity Committee of Independent Trade Unions of Greater New York and vicinity, which represents 38 unions with a total membership of 42,000; I. Rosenberg and Joseph Moghacano, organizer and secretary respectively, Local 23, United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

A telegram to Marcantonio was circulated through the union hall by members of Local 306, Motion Picture Operators Union, A. F. of L.

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Women Mass At New York Meat Plants

"The price of meat must come down!" Against the roar of the rumbling trucks at Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue this slogan rang out sharp and clear for more than two hours yesterday morning.

The Armour, Swift and Cudahy packing houses are located at Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. When meat trust officials peered from behind locked doors they saw the following:

More than 300 delegated consumer pickets—representatives of the thousands of meat strikers in New York's five boroughs.

The packers heard the shouted demands of the consumers despite the fact that they refused to meet with their committee.

Cops Bar Entrance While the pickets were marching up and down a delegation of seven consumers and three retail butchers, headed by Mrs. Sarah Licht, secretary of the City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living, went to the central offices of Swift and Company, 22 Tenth Avenue. There was a policeman in front of the locked door. Packers' agents thought they were playing a good practical joke when they stood on the roof and poured buckets of water on the marching women and children.

At the Armour offices the strikers' committee was met by E. M. Stickle, general manager of the local distributing branch.

"I can't say anything," he told the strikers.

Mass Meeting Held After a two-hour march, the strikers held a mass meeting at West Thirtieth and Washington Streets, where speakers announced that the action committee would not only take the fight before the city government but to Washington.

On Monday a delegation of New York consumers, retail butchers and trade union representatives will meet with Secretary of Agriculture.

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Benes Assails Nazi Blast Toll

Nazi War Plans Passes 1,000

Czech Foreign Minister Sees Fascists as Main Danger to Peace

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 14.—Declaring that the consolidation of peace in Europe was today being achieved mainly through the efforts of the Soviet Union, Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, last night emphasized that Fascist Germany remains the foremost threat to world peace.

He stated to representatives of the foreign and Soviet press just before he left Moscow: "I feel profoundly convinced that the Soviet Union is really fighting in the cause of peace. The U. S. S. R. wants peace, needs peace and conducts a genuine peace policy. Under such conditions we naturally orientate our foreign policy in cooperation with the U. S. S. R."

"When the Nazis took power in Germany the necessity of the participation of the U. S. S. R. in European politics became still more urgent," Benes pointed out. "Economic and political factors have sharpened the war danger more than ever," he said.

At the conclusion of the interview Benes gave the correspondents his impressions of the Soviet Union: "I was astonished at the extent and speed of construction in the U.S.S.R. and the enormous achievements and possibilities of this great country in all spheres. My greatest impression was created by the inexhaustible energy and enthusiasm of the workers. I think this enthusiasm is founded primarily on the realization of its enormous possibilities and secondly on the confidence that the success of their entire cause is assured.

"This determination of the people of the U.S.S.R. to labor and their creative enthusiasm is an outstanding factor of peace. The U. S. S. R. is preparing for defense, but only for defense, because it is alien to any aggressive intentions."

Canadian Relief Strikers on March Despite Police Ban

REGINA, Sask., June 14 (U.P.).—The vanguard of thousands of British Columbia relief strikers, who are marching on Ottawa, arrived here today. Police had orders to disband them.

Tension was apparent and was intensified when leaders of the marchers said they will not be stopped.

Approximately 2,000 marchers were in the first group. Thousands of others were en route from Moose Jaw, the last previous stop.

The marchers were directed to the Stadium at the Exhibition Grounds for breakfast.

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UTW Locals May Call Sympathy Walkouts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—Sympathy strikes will be called in the two additional Cochevo Woolen Company plants unless the strike in the Rochester (N. H.) Cochevo plant is settled by Monday, it was announced today by the United Textile Workers Union.

Workers will be called out at the Conic (N. H.) and Ware (Mass.) plants unless the strike is settled by Monday.

C. P. Units in Philadelphia Extend Drive for 'Daily'

Seven more Communist Party units in Philadelphia have sent pledges direct to Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party in the drive of 50,000 new readers of the Daily Worker.

Two hundred and fifty new readers by Aug. 1, forty of them subscribers, are pledged by these units.

The highest pledges are from Units 605 and 601 in Section 6. Seventy-five new readers is the goal of the former. The latter is to get fifty daily buyers of the paper and five subscribers.

This makes approximately 700 new readers promised by the Philadelphia units.

Progress in Pittsburgh In the Pittsburgh district the drive has made more progress with an order of 2,500 copies of today's edition, are pledged to keep the Daily Worker in the forefront.

With the circulation task set by the Central Committee in mind, Pittsburgh announces that this is "the beginning of our drive to bring the Daily Worker to the miners."

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# Danbury Labor March Today To Hit Pay Cuts

## Hatters United in Fight Against Betrayal of Leaders

DANBURY, Conn., June 14.—When the Danbury hatters go on the streets tomorrow against wage cuts and the betrayal of their interests by their national leaders, and in support of the McLachlan strike, a new page in the history of this famous labor group will be written, members of the union declared today.

The virtual "partnership" which exists between the hat manufacturers and Michael Greene, president, and Martin Lawlor, national secretary of the Men's Hat Department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, has met with the determined resistance of the membership, which has won the backing of the Central Labor Union in its fight against wage cuts.

Greene and Lawlor were both active in trying to get the men to accept a 20 per cent wage cut which the big manufacturer, George McLachlan, tried to put over a few months ago.

Seventy per cent of the men's hats manufactured in the U. S. are made in Danbury.

The parade tomorrow will mobilize the whole working class of Danbury behind the strike at the McLachlan factory, which is now in its sixth week. The Central Labor Union, which sponsored the United Front May Day parade here, has thrown its full support behind the action tomorrow and has called on all its affiliated bodies to support the action.

Every worker in Danbury has been urged to come onto the streets tomorrow.

## Meet in Toledo On General Strike

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refused to grant the workers' demands yesterday.

From Washington comes the report that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins will attempt to intervene in this strike. It was announced that she offered the services of the Labor Department to "mediate" or "arbitrate" the dispute between the workers and the company.

23 Towns Affected

It is not deemed likely that the workers, following their bitter experience with compulsory arbitration a week ago, will return to work on any further promises.

The without affects northwest Ohio, southern Michigan and northeastern Indiana, and threatens to stop the flow of power to twenty-two cities and towns in that area.

The committee which will consider general strike action tomorrow, consists of Lawrence Aubrey, Otto Branch, Business Agent of the Central Labor Union; Fred Watson of the Carpenters' Union; John Curtin of the Juvenile Metal Wheel workers' Union; Bill Meyer of the Plumbers' Union and Oliver Meyers of the Electrical Workers' Union.

## Every Right Stifled

FRANKFORT.—The special court in Frankfort has passed sentence of five months' imprisonment on a defendant who had "thrown contempt on the Minister of National Economy, Schacht." A young man from Wiesbaden, 22 years old, who made "ironical" remarks about a picture of Hitler, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. An apprentice, 37 years old, who correctly accused the Nazis of having set the Reichstag on fire and spoke in a derogatory manner about the Hitler Youth organization, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## Storm Troopers Jailed

ESSEN.—Mass arrests have been made of workers and oppositional Storm Troopers in Dinslaken, Walsum and Friedrichsfeld (Ruhr District). In Dinslaken alone 27 Storm Troopers have been arrested. The reason for these arrests lies in the increasing opposition in the works and factories against the wage cuts.

## 12 Years' Hard Labor

CHEMNITZ.—The Chemnitz assizes have sentenced a worker named Bachmeyer to 12 years' hard labor on May 27. It was alleged that in April 1933 Bachmeyer stabbed a Nazi with a knife in a fight. In October, 1933—when Hitler was in power—Bachmeyer was acquitted of this charge. The Storm Troop bosses were, however, dissatisfied with this verdict, and have now finally succeeded in getting this sentence passed on Bachmeyer, although his innocence was proven.

## Literature Floods Saar

SAARBRUECKEN.—Communist and anti-fascist literature generally is flooding the Saar region. The stunning shock of experiencing the full effects of the Nazi regime has produced a feeling of indignation and resistance, especially strong among the Saar folk, who for fifteen years had lived under the comparative freedom and prosperity of League rule.

## Three Workers Murdered

FRANKFORT.—Of thirty-five workers arrested during the last few weeks in Offenbach and Frankfurt, three have already been murdered. In one case it was stated that the prisoner had "committed suicide." The second is declared to have succumbed to "heart failure," while in the case of the third victim of Nazi brutality not even an attempt has been made to camouflage the murder by a lie.

## Roosevelt May Act on Stirling

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terpreted as forecasting at least a statement repudiating the Stirling viewpoint. Today's events in themselves constitute a recognition of the embarrassing implications in the incident, and the Government's acute awareness of public indignation at the Admiral's conduct.

## Women Mass at Meat Plants

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culture Henry A. Wallace. A similar demonstration from Chicago will join the New York group.

The delegation will also demand a Congressional investigation of the high cost of living, relief to the poor farmers, a guarantee of a fair price on the poor farmers' products and a reduction of the price of meat, not at the expense of the poor farmers and agricultural workers.

# Paterson Rally Boos Gorman's Plea for NRA in Chicago

## Vigorito Cheered in Call for Mass Labor Party and Strike Actions

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—Hoes and hisses greeted the appearance of Francis J. Gorman and Thomas MacMahon at an open mass meeting of more than 1,000 hatters working of the Eyers and Weaver Local of the United Textile Workers' Union here Wednesday night, called to consider action on the death of N. R. A.

## Confers With Packers—Plan to Strike Again for Cut in Prices

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—"The doctor says I need liver for my baby, but I can't pay 25 cents a pound for it," cried a working class mother as she saved officials of the Armour Packing Company and government officials who received delegation of housewives protesting the high cost of meat here.

## Meets With Pecker

The women were met by a group of Armour officials obviously very nervous about the whole matter, as nervous in fact, that they resorted to the reinforcement of a "red" agent from the U. S. A. In addition, the hard-eyed gentry of the Red Squad were on hand.

## Coal Barons Fill Yards

Production in the hundreds of coal mines in Ohio is proceeding at a record breaking speed. The time is a 17 deadline for the general coal strike nears.

## Guild Strike

LORAIN, Ohio.—Notorious open shop town dominated by the U. S. Steel Trust has its fifth strike since 1919, led this time by a comparatively young and new organization, the Newspaper Guild. Demanding the reinstatement of Mrs. Evelyn Kieffer, discharged for Guild activity, six other editorial employees of the Lorain Journal were locked out by Samuel A. Horvitz, publisher, who steadfastly refused to sign an agreement with the Guild.

## Steel Trust Victims

George Milhelm, 66, the first victim of the unprovoked brutal attack in the Berger Manufacturing Co. steel strike in Canton, died in Mercy Hospital and was buried secretly by the company. Milhelm was hit on the head by a steel gas bomb thrown while he was sitting on his front porch in the strike area. Half of his face was ripped off by the explosion.

## Chaco Armies Cease Firing

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosed that American munitions corporation agents in Argentina, in order to prevent the further uncovering of commissions, grafts and bribes to Argentine officials, addressed a quiet memorandum to the United States Chamber of Commerce warning that "American companies will never again be able to obtain contracts from the Argentine government" if the investigation were not halted.

## Cleveland Workers Protest Shooting

(Continued from Page 1)

of children, immediately threw a cordon around the neighborhood and went into action against the Negro workers protesting the outrage. Walter Thomas, 33-year-old worker, was immediately arrested, and in the record time of ten hours given a maximum sentence of six months in the workhouse and fined \$200 by Judge Ackerman.

## Mexican Labor Defies Fascists

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# Ohio in Review

## Committee of Blacklisted Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—Fear of strikes and resulting loss of employment made the majority of employers hesitant at the present time launching a wholesale attack on wages, hours and working conditions. The growth of the progressive forces in the labor unions around a militant rank and file program made the success of a concerted attack more than dubious.

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LORAIN, Ohio.—Notorious open shop town dominated by the U. S. Steel Trust has its fifth strike since 1919, led this time by a comparatively young and new organization, the Newspaper Guild. Demanding the reinstatement of Mrs. Evelyn Kieffer, discharged for Guild activity, six other editorial employees of the Lorain Journal were locked out by Samuel A. Horvitz, publisher, who steadfastly refused to sign an agreement with the Guild.

## Steel Trust Victims

George Milhelm, 66, the first victim of the unprovoked brutal attack in the Berger Manufacturing Co. steel strike in Canton, died in Mercy Hospital and was buried secretly by the company. Milhelm was hit on the head by a steel gas bomb thrown while he was sitting on his front porch in the strike area. Half of his face was ripped off by the explosion.

## Chaco Armies Cease Firing

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosed that American munitions corporation agents in Argentina, in order to prevent the further uncovering of commissions, grafts and bribes to Argentine officials, addressed a quiet memorandum to the United States Chamber of Commerce warning that "American companies will never again be able to obtain contracts from the Argentine government" if the investigation were not halted.

## Cleveland Workers Protest Shooting

(Continued from Page 1)

of children, immediately threw a cordon around the neighborhood and went into action against the Negro workers protesting the outrage. Walter Thomas, 33-year-old worker, was immediately arrested, and in the record time of ten hours given a maximum sentence of six months in the workhouse and fined \$200 by Judge Ackerman.

## Mexican Labor Defies Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

completely support but which is also at the same time part of the offensive of American banking interests against the competitive holdings of the Church.

# L. S. U. Refuses Membership To Roy Hudson

## Leader of Seamen Had Sought to Aid in Building Union

Roy B. Hudson, well-known seamen's leader and secretary of the Marine Workers Industrial Union until the time of its decision to merge with the International Seamen's Union, was officially denied membership in the International Seamen's Union. This was made known yesterday in a letter from Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the I.S.U., returning Hudson's application.

## USSR Begins To Build Huge Ball Bearing Plant

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 14.—Construction began today on a new ball-bearing plant in Saratov which is designed to produce 50,000,000 ball-bearings annually, the Commissariat for Heavy Industry announced. This is double the output of the celebrated Moscow Ball-Bearing Plant.

## Planned Safety

THE same meticulous planning that has promoted and governed the extraordinary growth of the Soviet Union; that has made possible the balancing of the nation's budget year after year; that has enabled it to provide economic security for its 170 million people; has been applied to the creation of a strikingly safe medium of investment—

## SOVIET UNION 7% GOLD BONDS

These bonds incorporate the principle of "planned safety." A summation of the special safeguards behind these bonds will be sent upon request.

## Ask for Circular D-12

SOVIET AMERICAN SECURITIES CORP.  
30 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. RA 6-2330

## TORGINSIN

is a special STATE CORPORATION to sell merchandise to recipients of TORGINSIN ORDERS. This Institution is, day by day, increasing and developing its service throughout the U. S. S. R., supplying the recipients with the highest quality of imported and domestic articles.

## PRICES COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THOSE IN AMERICA

For Torginsin orders see your local bank or authorized agent

## PLANNED SAFETY

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# Philadelphia Labor Maps Fight for Union Wage on Relief Jobs

## Mass Meeting On June 21 Is First Step

### Conference Greets Call for Organization With A.F.L. Ties

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—Philadelphia labor moved into action against the Roosevelt hunger wage scale of \$19 to \$24 a month on relief projects at a conference of 146 delegates from unions and workers' organizations held Wednesday night at Plasterers Hall.

The kind of action that was proposed by every union representative that spoke was strike action and the conference got down to work to plan such a course.

There were 150,000 organized workers represented at this highly successful and important meeting. Delegates from thirty-six local unions of the American Federation of Labor were there, including the Philadelphia Building Trades Council. There were delegates from six independent unions, including the Office Workers Union, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, together with other white collar and professional groups and delegates from the Unemployment Councils and the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, Del.

### Labor Mass Meeting Planned

The first step in the fight against the cooie wage scale will be a labor mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House on June 21. All the delegates agreed to the request of Phil Frankfield, representative of the National Unemployment Councils, that a committee in charge of arrangements for the National Emergency Conference meet with the Philadelphia organization committee to plan united action on a national scale against the Roosevelt wage program.

James McDevitt, president of the Building Trades Council, stated in opening the conference that "the organized labor movement realized that the government scale is an inspiration for the lowering of wages paid in private industry and consequently an attack on the workers' standard of living." The whole spirit and tone of the conference was militant.

### Seek A. F. of L. Ties

One of the high points of the reaction of the delegates to a speech of Phil Frankfield, his appeal for the organization of project workers under the banner of the A. F. of L., for a fight for union wages on the relief jobs, was received with great enthusiasm. The chairman of the meeting thanked Frankfield for his remarks.

Jennie Cooper of the City Committee of the Unemployment Councils pledged financial support to the work of the conference and said that the councils would mobilize for the mass protest, meeting and the general program adopted.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted concerning the proposed Roosevelt wage scale on the projects. A second resolution approved the organization of all workers on the projects regardless of craft, creed, color or nationality into project locals to be linked up with the A. F. of L. A third resolution protested against discrimination of organized project workers in the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Department of Public Safety. The delegates were unanimous in their desire to initiate a drive to organize the unorganized unemployed who will be put to work on the projects.

### Legislators Back Bill

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 14.—Pressure of the unemployed workers here added two more state representatives to the list of those supporting the State Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. B. 2726).

Representatives Jack Perry and John F. Stank, both of Northumberland County, stated they would vote for the bill and help fight for it.

Down with Wall Street terror in Cuba. Demand the withdrawal of Ambassador Caffery who instigates the terror in the interest of U. S. imperialism.

**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
**Now Playing**  
for a limited engagement only  
**Soviet Russia's Masterpiece**  
**'The Youth of Maxim'**  
"Nothing yet in our literature has approached this achievement!"—DAILY WORKER.  
**SONOTONE THEATRE**  
66 E. Van Buren Street  
Continuous show to midnight  
30c to 6 P.M.

**NEW BEDFORD, Mass.**  
**BILL DUPREY**  
Just returned from Soviet  
Russian will report  
Sunday, June 16, 7:30 P.M.  
at  
**Association Hall**  
11 Foster St., cor Kempton  
Admission Free  
Ausp: Friends of Soviet Russia,  
New Bedford Branch

**MILWAUKEE**  
**Milwaukee Can at Last See**  
Soviet Russia's Greatest Film Epic—  
**'CHAPAYEV'**  
The RED COMMANDER  
3 Days Only  
Fri.-Sat.-Sun. June 14-15-16  
Sat. & Sun. Mat. 1 & 3 P.M. - 25c  
Evenings 7 & 9 P.M. - 40c  
**Milwaukee Auditorium**  
8th Street Entrance

## HUNTS FOR ALLIES AGAINST U.S.S.R.



(Federated Pictures)

Hunting for allies to aid the Hitler regime in a war on the Soviet Union was the main purpose of General Goering's honeymoon trip through Europe. He's shown walking to a plane at the Sofia aerodrome, busily engaged in conversation with King Boris of Bulgaria.

## Chicago Relief Jury Refuses To Convict 16 Boys for C.C.C. Relief Pickets

### 18,000 More to Be Taken to Military Camps on Pacific Coast

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—Active recruiting for the C. C. C. camps among the jobless sons of the working class has begun at 101 relief stations here. The officials are ready to take on 18,000 new boys for the camps to bring the State's quota up to the 34,000 recently set by the federal government.

The bulk of the Illinois boys taken from their homes will be sent to far-off Pacific Coast, mainly to the States of Washington, California and Oregon in the lumber camp regions.

Army officials are the leading mobilizers of these unemployed boys, and all youths have to pass through the army's hands before being sent to the camps, which are run by the army.

## Chicago Dairy Drivers Ask Aid of Customers To Fight Intimidation

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—Milk drivers of the Western Dairy Company are urging all housewives to boycott this company's products in a fight against the intimidation which the company has begun against all militant drivers.

Already nine workers have been fired, and the company officials have issued the usual "Red Scare" propaganda. The hours of work of all drivers has been increased to twelve and fourteen hours a day. The circulars distributed by the drivers in the neighborhoods point out that militant struggle forced the Capitol Dairy Company to re-hire a worker who had been discharged for running for alderman on the workers' ticket in the last election.

## Chicago Line Cuts Service, Lays 400 Off

### Saving of \$1,000,000 a Year Means Speed-Up for All Workers

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—In its efforts to increase profits, the street car company of this city has just reduced its service by 200 cars a day on the busiest lines.

This will send 400 workers back to the "extra" list and speed the rest up. This move, calculated to increase the income of the company by \$1,000,000 a year, will increase crowding greatly. Figures show that traffic fell three per cent, while service is being reduced eight per cent. The poorest sections lose even greater proportion of service, the stockyard section losing 20 per cent of its service. As a result of speed-up, accidents have increased 50 per cent in the past two years.

Members of the Rank and File Group in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees division, are preparing to fight these conditions. The workers urge those who ride the cars to send delegations to Aldermen and the Mayor, and the street car company demanding restoration of full service.

## Johnson Appeal Will Be Heard By Virginia Court

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—The appeal of Robert Lee Johnson, Negro worker of Norfolk, against his sentence to life imprisonment on a framed charge of killing a white policeman, has been set for this month in the Virginia Court of Appeals. Johnson will be represented by attorneys employed by the International Labor Defense.

Johnson was convicted of the killing on New Year's Day of 1935, of Officer Benjamin H. Butts, Patrolman Paris, who was a witness against Johnson at his trial in the Corporation Court in Norfolk, was unable to identify Johnson positively, although the lane where the killing took place was well lighted.

A Free Johnson Committee has been set up in Norfolk, with representatives of many organizations, including the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the International Workers Order, the International Longshoremen's Association, and the I.L.D. The Methodist Ministers Conference endorsed the struggle to obtain Johnson's freedom.

Johnson's appeal will be argued by H. Clay Midget and James F. Thoroughgood, Negro attorneys, and Bernard Ades, white. Ades was one of the attorneys who defended Euel Lee in Maryland.

## Chicago Education Chief Pushes Army Training In The High Schools

**(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)**  
CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—In response to the request of Superintendent of Schools William J. Bogan, additional army officers will be supplied to the R.O.T.C. in the high schools here, according to a letter made public today by Major Frank R. McCoy, commanding officer of the Sixth Corps Area.

Bogan wrote to the army for additional officers to train the high school students in military tactics and "good citizenship." The present R.O.T.C. quota of 5,370 students will be raised to 10,000.

The American League Against War and Fascism has begun a campaign to stop this militarization of the schools.

## Jury Upholds Ford Union In Death of Louis Sherry

### Two-Week Inquiry Backs Charge of AFL Local in Cyanide Poison Case—Victory of Labor Should Spur Workers into Union, Says Sugar

By George Morris

**DETROIT, Mich., June 14.**—After five hours' deliberation yesterday the coroner's jury which made an inquest into the death of Louis Sherry who was poisoned by cyanide in the Ford plant, brought in a written verdict that completely upheld the charges of the Ford local of the A. F. of L. and constitutes a signal victory for organized labor here.

The inquest, which was on for almost two weeks, was forced, following a campaign of the Detroit unions under the leadership of the Ford local. An inspection of the Ford plant by the Labor Department which disclosed that cyanide, a deadly poison, was used in many departments, but without provision of safeguards, was likewise won by the pressure of the unions. The State inspector's report proved to be the decisive testimony in the inquest.

### Jury Verdict In Fall

"We find that this death occurred as a result of actions of the Ford plant which was negligent whether accidentally or with criminal intent has not been proven. Inspection of the Ford plant by the State Department of Labor and of Health since this fatality, revealed inadequate precautions in the handling of cyanide. Inspectors found cans of cyanide accessible to any or every employee with no provision to prevent it being taken or used by unauthorized persons."

### Cyanide in Plant

"Since the cyanide used in the Motor building is a possible source of the cyanide found in the sandwich that caused the death of Louis Sherry, this jury recommends that the action of the State Departments of Labor and Health be commended and that this report and recommendation be given wide publicity. These findings should result in the Michigan legislature establishing adequate safeguards for Michigan employees exposed to the hazards of cyanide."

The verdict was signed by all the jurors.

Greatly satisfied at the outcome of the fight of the Ford local, Maurice Sugar, attorney for the Ford local, and most prominent in the Detroit movement for independent political labor action, stated:

"The verdict is a tremendous victory for the organized automotive workers, who alone, and in the face of opposition and resistance of all kinds forced this victory and succeeded in lifting the lid off the Ford plant for the first time, showing the abominable conditions under which the workers are obliged to labor."

"This gives just a suggestion of what the workers can do if they are organized. Every Ford worker should realize that his place is in the Ford local of the Automobile Workers Union, where by collective effort they can bring about greater victories—such as abolition of the spy system, blacklisting, discrimination and the winning of adequate lunch periods, dining rooms, lockers and clothes and higher wages."

William McKie, president and David Miller, vice president of the Ford local, declared in their statement:

"The jury could not have acted any better. Their decision is precisely what the union was after. We want to protect the lives of the workers, and we wanted to prove that the Ford plant is a slavepen—that the safety of the workers is totally disregarded. But our fight is only beginning."

### Ford Mob Disappointed

A flock of Ford agents who were anxiously waiting for the verdict, showed clear signs of disappointment. Their policy was to advance so many possible theories that the jury would be thoroughly confused and finally emerge with no decision.

In charging the Jury Coroner Knobloch outlined six theories which were advanced during the inquest, which they should consider. They were: that Sherry committed suicide, that he was murdered, that cyanide was placed in the sandwich as an April Fool joke, that a

worker disgruntled with the company did it, that a competitor of the Coffin-Nunneley Factory Lunch Company which served the fatal sandwich did it, or that an industrial accident or negligence was the cause.

The jury quite definitely expressed doubt in the claim of Dr. Morse, the pathologist who testified for the Ford Company that examination of the body showed that the poison must have been administered by some one.

### Ford Workers' First Victory

The victory for the workers is the first of its kind in the history of the Ford Company. The company obviously spent many thousands of dollars to defeat the union, as evidenced by the large squad of men placed on the case, and a noted lawyer. The decision is all the more significant as their attorney quite definitely followed a policy in line with the wishes of the Ford Company. He fought against the introduction of the State Labor Department's findings. His line of questioning was to develop every conceivable theory that will lead outside the Ford plant.

During the very hours the jury was deliberating, escorted by two policemen, Henry Ford and his son, Edsel, watched the two millionth V8 and twenty-three millionth car put out by the company come off the assembly line.

Pointing to the two policemen the great "benefactor" said:

"Look at those fine, upstanding men. They and their fellow officers have proved the police can run things. The government is needless too much in business. The police could do a better job than is being done."  
**Police Run Plant**  
"For instance, Edsel and I don't run this plant. We have a fine police force that runs it."  
"Business is afraid of radicalism. If the police were given control, business would be reassured and be given more confidence. I don't think there is an immediate threat of any outbreaks in that respect, however."

## Newsboys' Union Wins Closed Shop And Two-Year Pact

**(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)**  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14.—A two-year contract establishing closed shop on all full time carriers was signed between the Brotherhood of Newspaper Carriers and Sellers of America and the publishers of the Cleveland Press, News and Plain Dealer.

The new agreement succeeds a one-year contract won as a result of a strike last year, which had recently expired.

"The new contract is a definite victory," declared Tony Ditto, president of the union. "Ours was the first newsboy union to win a contract last year and this year we won the closed shop on all full time carriers numbering over 200. The publishers signed with us because they knew we meant business and they were afraid of another strike."

The contract provides a minimum guarantee of \$16 per week on the full time corners, \$13 for the Plain Dealer bulldog edition, one cent a paper on other corners with minimum guarantee of \$9 to \$12.

The union has over 1,200 dues paying members with ages ranging from 8 to 82.

## Milwaukee Workers Plan Mooney Defense Rally

**MILWAUKEE, June 14.**—John B. Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney and president of the Tom Mooney Moulders Defense Committee, will speak here Friday, June 21, at a Tom Mooney mass meeting in the Engelman Hall of the Auditorium, North Fifth Street entrance.

The rally has been arranged by a sponsoring committee with Socialist workers and members of ten A. F. of L. locals and various independent unions participating.

## John Mooney to Speak In St. Louis on Monday

**ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.**—John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney will speak at the Hibernal Hall, 3619 Pinney Avenue, Monday, at 8 p. m. The meeting, held under the joint auspices of the Mooney Moulders Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense, will be in the interest of furthering the fight for the unconditional release of Mooney.

On the same evening Mooney will address a similar meeting in East St. Louis which will be held at the Illinois Workers Alliance Hall at 11 South Main Street. This meeting will start at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

## Smith Carpet Co. Starts 12-Hour Day In One Department

Proclaiming that "business is at a higher level than it has been in years," the Alexander Smith Carpet Company, Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, has returned to a 12-hour day in one department and threatens to do likewise in others.

Announcing longer hours affecting more than 3,000 weavers, Mattland L. Griggs, official, brazenly declared that this arrangement was made at the request of workers who don't want the firm to lose orders to competitors.

Actually the situation is this:

- 1) Weavers who Griggs said "voluntarily" worked the longer hours really have the choice of accepting them or quitting.
- 2) Overtime which the company gives also "voluntarily" begins after 48 hours. Work-week heretofore was 40 hours.
- 3) Pressure under the 56-hour week is so intense that weavers stagger from the mill barely able to walk.
- 4) Workers know this is the opening wedge of the company in the drive to lengthen hours and cut wages.

Voting takes place today for the election of delegates to the company union council. Workers must vote for delegates who will fight against these conditions. While the delegates can fight in the company union council, the workers must be satisfied with this. They must build up a militant union of their own—A United Textile Workers local, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Only this kind of a union can fight for higher wages, against the 12-hour day and for union conditions.

# Behind the 'Grass Roots' Medicine Men Stands Wall Street

The American capitalist class finds the two-party system very useful for the perpetuation of its political rule. Whenever the ruling classes feel that one party is discredited, the other party is pushed forward and is painted as the party of the down-trodden and poor.

It was at the height of the crisis that American capitalism found the Democratic Party very useful and put it into power with the slogans of the New Deal for the "forgotten man." Now that the New Deal has become discredited, with millions of people disillusioned with the promises of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party is once again being pushed to the fore.

Why the "Ban" On East?

Under the slogan, "Save the Constitution," Republicans of the Midwest gathered at what was called the "grass roots" conference and pilgrimage to the Lincoln Shrine at Springfield, Illinois. The initiators of the conference let it be known that no eastern Republican would be welcome, that the purpose of the conference was a "rededication of citizens of ten prairie states to the Americanism of Lincoln." Why the objections to the Eastern Republicans. This was in order to pretend that the Republican Party is opposed to Wall Street.

Senator Borah, in his recent speech on the decision of the Supreme Court on the N. R. A., gave the keynote to a group in the Republican Party preparing for the 1936 Presidential elections. The capitalist politicians realize that nowadays any party is to receive

standards of the American masses. Not a word about the growing attacks on civil rights under the New Deal.

Behind the demagogic phrases about "states' rights" and "save the Constitution," and the lip-service to collective bargaining and the American standard of living" were the "rugged individualism" of Hoover and the policies of Wall Street.

The Link to Wall Street

The fact that Frank O. Lowden, former Republican governor of Illinois, the Pullman heir with aspirations for President, was the keynote speaker of this "grass roots" party, indicates the threads tying it to Wall Street. Only a few days before the conference, former President Hoover met with Lowden. There is no need to speculate as to their conversation. It is clear that they were preparing the platform for the "grass roots" conference. The chief committees preparing the conference were composed of bankers and manufacturers tied to Wall Street by a thousand threads.

Sentiment for Labor Party

At the same time we witness a growing discontent on the part of the masses with the Republican and Democratic parties. The sentiment for independent political action is growing. The desire for a Labor Party on the part of the working class is to be felt everywhere.

Must Build Labor Party

To break the masses away from the politics of the capitalist class, from the Democratic and Republican parties, we must intensify our work for a Labor Party. We must

point out to the masses of the middle west that there is no solution in the policies of the Republican Party, that the Republican Party, just as the Democratic Party, even if it gathers in a "grass roots" conference, is only the mouthpiece of Wall Street.

To organize the masses against the rule of the trusts, the working class must establish a Labor Party; a party based upon the trade unions and other organizations of labor; a party that will include within its ranks Communists as well as other sections of the working class. The question of the Labor Party should be raised in every trade union, especially in connection with the new attacks against the wage standards and organizations of the workers after the decision of the Supreme Court on the N.R.A. The question of the Labor Party should be brought into the forefront in the coming State conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

The issues for the 1936 election are deeper and more serious than the phrases raised by the ruling classes. It is not a question of "saving the constitution," because the constitution itself is the greatest instrument for the protection of the exploiters. It is not a question of "centralized versus decentralized government." It is not a question of "a new N.R.A."

It is a question of employment, higher wages, social and unem-

employment insurance, the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, the question of a struggle against fascism and war, the question of a Labor Party.

**WHAT'S ON**  
Boston, Mass. May Day in moving pictures, dancing, entertainment! Saturday, June 15, 8 p.m., Lettish Hall, 31 Dudley St., near "L" Station. Sub. 10c. Benefit: May Day Deficit.  
Philadelphia, Pa. Second Annual Picnic of the Daily Worker and International Workers Order. Will take place on Sunday, June 16, at Claus Farm, Scotts, dancing, a group from the New Theatre and a national speaker as part of the program for the day. Directions: Take Frankford "L" change to car 96, go to Rhawn St., walk three blocks west, or Frankford "L" car, get off at Rhawn St., walk four blocks east.  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Second Annual Picnic of the International Workers Order, State Chartered victory celebration and demonstration of the Workers' Victory Party, 237, Sunday, June 16 at Millers Grove, Millvale.  
First "Red" Cabaret Night, Saturday, June 15, 8 p.m. Boys Jazz Band. Show floor 10 P.M. with clever new features. 805 James St., North Side. Adm. 75c in advance. See at door. Tickets on sale at Workers League, singing, dancing, games, sports, refreshments, etc. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park.  
Detroit, Mich. Dance and Show for benefit of the Scottsboro Boys, Saturday, June 15, 9 P.M., 109 W. Hancock Street. A resume of Scottsboro case; a show presented by New Theatre Union; dancing to Daventry's Club Harlem Orchestra. Free refreshments. Adm. 10c. Ausp: New Era Social Club.  
Chicago, Ill. Attention comrades and all mass organizations! Come with the I.L.D. to see the Special Midnight Preview of "The Youth of Maxim" during dramatic thunderbolt "The Youth of Maxim," Saturday, June 15th, 11:45 p.m. at Sonotone Theatre, 66 E. Van Buren Street. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park. Free showings of "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, Thursday, July 4th at Birures Grove, Audubon Park.  
Portland, Ore. Workers Play, "The Trial of Dirk de Jonge," based on the recent trial and conviction of Dirk de Jonge on charges of Collaboration. Performance Friday, June 25, W.O.W. Hall. West side, 11th and Alder St. There will be a dance after the play. Ausp: Workers' Play Guild of Oregon. City car to Milwaukee, Adm. 25c.  
SUNMER RESORTS  
AVANTA FARM, Ulster Park, N. Y. Quiet, home-like, workers' resting place. 612 West.



# Preparation for Textile Strike Urged by Communists

## 'AMENDMENT' TALK SCORED AS MEANS TO DISARM WORKERS

### Show That Only Through Militant Action Did Workers Gain Real Improvements Under N.R.A.—Call For Action Now!

(Statement of the Communists in the Textile Industry)  
In 1933 the New Deal and the N.R.A. codes were introduced because the mill owners feared the strikes of the workers. While the codes established the eight-hour day, this was used only as a means to "share the work." In some cases the wages of the lowest paid workers were raised. But even the \$12 and \$13 minimum wage scale was violated in many mills.

### Company Union Helps Cut Pay In Amsterdam

By a Worker Correspondent  
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A year ago the Mohawk Mills started a Company Union. Representatives were elected from different departments and were to look after the welfare of the workers in the departments that each one of them represents.

### Extend Hours for Mill Women

By a Worker Correspondent  
FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—At the conference of the State Council of the United Textile Workers Union held in Worcester, Sunday, to discuss night work for women as a result of the scrapping of the N. R. A. William G. Batty, of New Bedford and Mariano Bishop from Fall River, both leaders of the union came out in favor of allowing women to work night shifts.

### Workers Pledge Aid To Strike of 200 At Tremblow Mill

EMAUS, Pa., June 14.—The 200 strikers at the Tremblow Mill here continued to hold their ranks firm yesterday, after three weeks in their fight against the six loom system that the company has tried to put into effect.

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## Silk Workers Stop Pay Cut In Allentown

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 14.—Silk workers here are rejecting attempts to put over wage cuts despite the wholesale shut-downs being used by the manufacturers to put over new cuts.

Many mills in and around Allentown have been shut down in the last six or eight weeks on the excuse that there are no orders and that they can not get a fair price in the New York market. Some of the mills have attempted to open with a wage cut but the workers organized into the American Federation of Silk Workers are refusing to accept them.

At the Quaker mill an attempt was made to start the mill with a 20 per cent cut but the workers held a shop meeting and unanimously rejected the cut. Later the firm tried to put over a 12 to 15 per cent cut on the six loom system and the boss was told by the workers to "run six looms yourself. We won't!"

More than 250 workers at the Majestic mill are still out after rejecting a 15 to 18 per cent cut on two occasions. They have been out for over two months.

### Passaic Mills On War Orders

By a Group of Textile Workers  
PASSAIC, N. J.—Woolen worsted mills in Passaic and vicinity, including the Botany mills, are working full speed manufacturing khaki and other woolen goods for use in the C. C. C. camps and in preparation for a coming imperialist war. This activity is in marked contrast to the past several years, when work was very slack.

The Botany bosses have found out how to combine the "patriotic" task of profiteering in anticipation of a world war, in which thousands of Passaic woolen workers will be employed with the latest methods of "speed-up and wage cutting." The majority of departments are on the piece work system, with average wages of \$14 to \$15 for a 40-hour week. There is no lunch period during the day. The workers must try to grab a bite to eat as they work a continuous eight-hour stretch. When there is a rush order, workers are forced to work on Saturdays and Sundays also, and when the job is finished the lay off begins.

The workers realize the danger that hours will be lengthened and wages cut. Already the Forstman-Hoffman mills in Garfield are trying to force the workers to work 48 hours per week for the same pay they received for the 40 hour week. The workers are beginning to join the United Textile Workers of America which has established a local in this vicinity.

The organizational drive to build the woolen local is going on in spite of the weak support given by the U. T. W. officials. The woolen workers cannot wait any longer. It is up to every worker to get into the union and demand action from the U. T. W. officials. The only way we can improve our conditions is to build up a powerful front against these big woolen manufacturers.

We want to hear from the workers in the other woolen centers. What are you doing to improve your conditions?

Down with the military dictatorship of Batista-Mendieta-Caffery in Cuba. Support the delegation to Cuba.

## A BULL'S-EYE FOR THE STRIKERS



National Guardsman shown nursing his eye after an attack at Saylesville, R. I. upon the workers during the general textile strike. At the present time similar scenes are taking place in Georgia where the militia has been called out against the mill workers.

## New Bedford Worker Warns of Promises By U. T. W. Officials

By a Textile Worker Correspondent  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Since the N. R. A. has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the situation in the mills here has become quite tense, even though there has been no reduction of wages or lengthening of hours as yet. We feel that this is just the lull before the storm, for the New Bedford manufacturers are usually among the first to cut wages or worsen conditions.

The New Bedford workers experienced numerous attacks since the general textile strike of last September. Most mills followed the defeat of the strike by increasing the speed-up, and cutting wages in individual mills. During this entire time the leaders of the U. T. W. here have done nothing to stop these attacks on the workers' conditions. Since the Supreme Court decision on the N. R. A. Batty, the secretary of the Textile Council, issued a statement that if wages were reduced or hours lengthened, he would call a strike. Similar statements have also been made by McMahon, Gorman and even Bill Green. These Union leaders talk but do not act in the interests of the workers.

## Textile Committee Reports On Aid Given Union in South

By JOHN BERMAN  
The Committee to Support Southern Textile Organization is now one year old. In this time the Committee has sent a total of \$1,500 in weekly sums for rank and file organizational work in the Southern textile field. We made it possible for rank and file organizers to have funds to issue leaflets, to eat, to travel, to defend themselves—in other words, to organize the workers. These organizers have been able to rebuild U. T. W. locals that were dwindling because of the sell-out of the general textile strike of last September.

The Workers Defence Committee, centered around the Burlington dynamite frame-up, has become a state-wide organization and a rallying point for the U. T. W. of North Carolina. The rank and file organizer in Danville, Va., was able to develop the U. T. W. local into a healthy and growing organization after forcing the resignation of a labor faker, Roxie Dodson, president of the local. The strong Unemployed League of Greensboro and the recently revived and growing Unemployment Council of Concord, composed largely of textile workers, are a few of many examples of what organizers who have a little support coming to them regularly have accomplished among the bitterly exploited Southern textile workers.

## TRENDS IN TEXTILE SINCE THE N. R. A.

By Labor Research Association  
In the South, a survey\* by A. P. of L. June 6, showed that some mill owners were paying skilled workers as low as \$7 for a 54-hour week. In northern mills, "25 per cent reductions in pay were reported quite generally; stretch-out was reported from several plants."

## Trimmers Call 2-Hour Strike In New York

A half-day stoppage of New York textile trimmers, members of the United Textile Workers Union, Local 3440, has been called by the union for 3 p. m. Tuesday in answer to the demand of the manufacturers for a 15 per cent wage and 5-hour a week increase in hours cut in the industry.

The trimmers have been working under a contract which they won through a general strike last September and which does not expire until September, 1935. Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court to outlaw the N. R. A. however, the manufacturers called for a conference with the union and demanded a new contract.

The terms of the new contract called for a 15 per cent cut and a 40-hour week. The old contract provides for a 35-hour week with wages ranging from \$18 to \$22 a week. Although the manufacturers demanded an answer before June 15 the union aggressively refused and they backed down on the ultimatum.

At a union meeting held June 11 it was decided by the membership to call the stoppage Tuesday and to hold a meeting that afternoon to vote on the proposition of the bosses. There is strong sentiment for the rejection of the proposed new contract.

## Dyers Back Labor Party

By a Worker Correspondent  
LODI, N. J.—The latest attempts of the bosses in the United Piece Dye Works to smash the union through lay offs and abolition of departments have failed. Thousands of leaflets were distributed by the Communist Party calling on the workers to be on their guard against both bosses and weak officials. The workers immediately responded to the call for the defense of their union. The mass meetings called by the union to consider the danger of the abolition of a department employing over 200 workers was turned into a huge rally in which the strike spirit ran high.

Although the local fakers hinted at action against the "group" that was urging strike action, if necessary, the workers cheered every mention of strike. This militant stand compelled the bosses to withdraw their threat of abolishing the department. At the last membership meeting, the local voted for a Labor Party in the coming elections in Lodi. There was great enthusiasm in the rank and file for the Labor Party in spite of the sabotage of some local fakers. Among the speakers who sharply pointed out the need for a local Labor Party were Charles Vigorito, president of Local 1732, George Baldanzi and P. Bent of the Dyers Federation.

## Scrapping NRA Brings Wage Cuts, Long Hours

By a Rayon Worker Correspondent  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 14.—The scrapping of the N. R. A. means even longer hours and shorter pay for us. In order to protect ourselves we need a good strong local Labor Party fighting program. Let's build the union with rank and file control so that we can protect ourselves.

Demonstrate solidarity with the Cuban masses by supporting the delegation to Cuba.

## Woolen Workers and Cotton Workers Prepare

President McMahon TALKS of a woolen strike. Fine. The woolen workers can only greet this "consideration" by the president of the U. T. W. But what woolen workers must do is at once to organize into the U. T. W. the largest woolen center, Lawrence, Mass.

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## TEXTILE WORKERS IN LEHIGH VALLEY ORGANIZE TO STRIKE

### District Council Formed to Coordinate Activity—Permanent Flying Squads Ready For Action

EASTON, Pa.—Immediately after the "Blue Bird" died in Washington, Branch No. 8, American Federation of Silk Workers in Easton, Pa., issued a statement to the press and to the manufacturers concerning our policy with regard to any attempted wage cutting or lengthening of hours or stretch-out.

### Prepare Strike In Paterson As N.R.A. Dies

PATERSON, N. J.—Since the N. R. A. has been liquidated textile workers are more and more learning to depend on their own organized strength. No wonder that even President McMahon of the U. T. W. talks of strike. And Francis Gorman, who sent back Council so that work in the surrounding five counties can be coordinated, and so that uniform development of resistance to wage cuts, etc. can be assured. The Council has as its central task, the preparation for effective strike action throughout the area as well as the establishment of closer relationship between the various areas. On May 18 the Executive Board of Branch No. 8 accepted a four-point program submitted by Organizer Trumbull and set up committees to put the program into life. The program includes, an intensified campaign for the building of the Union in the Easton-Phillipsburg area and spreading out into other towns in Northampton County, Pa., and Warren County, N. J.; the organization of all forces in the labor movement against Company Unions; an extensive campaign to critically analyze the Boards, Fact Finding Committees, etc. of the N. R. A. and an exposure of their role in hoodwinking the workers; the formation of the District Textile Council.

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# Only Strike Action Will Win the Coal Miners' Demands

## DELAY MEANS HELP TO COAL OPERATORS' STRIKEBREAKING

### Coal Miners Can Win Demands Only Through Strike; Guffey Bill, Backed By Operators, Lewis and Roosevelt, Will Not Aid Men

By Jack Stachel

At the time this is written the call for the miners' strike is already out. There are, however, rumors of intervention by President Roosevelt at the last minute in order to postpone the action of the miners pending the outcome on the Guffey Bill. We do not know whether this intervention will actually take place. But one thing is certain. If the President does intervene it will not be in the interests of the miners. Such intervention and consequent postponement of the strike can only be in the interests of the coal operators.

Ask the auto workers who were treated to such a "truce" by the President, what the result was. They will tell you that they were betrayed. At the time when they could have developed a mass strike and compel the intervention of the President with his truce was able to force upon them the old and even worse conditions.

Ask the rubber workers who only recently went through a similar experience what they have gained from the "truce" of the President. Ask the steel workers.

And if you really wish to know what the workers have gained through the intervention of the President in the strike struggles of the workers, then you must, of course, ask the textile workers. They will tell you what they have gained. At the time when they were out on strike throughout the country, almost 100 per cent, at a time when all the force and violence of the company hired thugs, the state militia and Georgia concentration camps could not break their strike, they were tricked into going back to work with the promise of the President that all their grievances would be adjusted. And what is their condition today? After almost nine months of waiting they still work not only under the old conditions but have been subjected to new wage cuts, new speed up and new lay-offs.

Let us not forget that in each instance the workers were tricked back to work this was achieved not only by the President. It was achieved only thanks to the role played by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in the above mentioned cases through the direct intervention of the A. F. of L. officials, Green, Gorman, Dillon, Tighe and Chahery. These so-called leaders of the workers, joined with the President in urging the workers either to terminate their strike or give up the scheduled strike, on the promise that all grievances would be adjusted to the satisfaction of the workers. Their whole policy consists of discouraging the strike struggles of the workers, failure to mobilize support for the struggle if they cannot prevent it, and then to help crush the struggle with the aid of the employers and the government.

All facts of the past period show that where the workers were unable to foresee and defeat the plans of these leaders they lost. And on the contrary, where the workers were able to take matters in their own hands, place at the head of the strike struggles men from their own ranks, in whom they could trust their trust, carried on a militant struggle, they made gains. In contrast to the above mentioned cases of auto, rubber, steel and textile, there stand out the examples of the Paterson silk and die workers, of the West Coast longshoremen.

No Repetition of April 1  
With these lessons in our minds we must understand that to allow ourselves to be again tricked by John L. Lewis, who may again come pleading a "truce" as suggested by the President or anybody else, as he did last April 1, would be very costly to the miners. And in the face of all these experiences it would be almost unexcusable.

We have already lost certain advantages that we had on April 1. In the first place, April 1 is the traditional day when the miners have always refused to work unless they had their agreements made to their satisfaction. But this perhaps in this instance is not so great a loss of advantage since never were the miners so ready to fight for their demands and for their union. The miners can be mobilized at any time for the fight.

But the fact that through the action of Lewis the coal companies have been able to pile up coal in the last few weeks, preparing themselves against the miners, certainly cannot be scored up as a piece of wisdom for Lewis as far as the interests of the miners are concerned. Perhaps Lewis was not aware of this? He was aware of it as well as every miner was. And these people, like Lewis, try to tell the miners that the Communists wish to destroy the union, are not practical trade union organizers, are not interested in the immediate demands of the workers.

Well, the miners can see for themselves who are the practical trade union organizers, who are the ones who really wish to carry on the fight for the immediate demands of the miners. The Communists agitated and worked for the strike on April 1, because that was the most favorable moment for action.

Gains Won by Struggle  
Lewis wants the miners to think that it is he and his lieutenants, sitting in the hotels with the coal operators at the negotiation table,

## Gallup Defense Enlists Aid Of Labor Body

### New Kensington Council Also Scores Murder of Husemann

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa. June 14.—The New Kensington Central Labor Council has passed resolutions demanding the release of the Gallup, N. M., miners and protesting the murder of Fritz Husemann, president of the German miners union.

The resolution on the Gallup miners was sent to Governor Clyde Tingley of New Mexico. The protest on the murder of Husemann was sent to Hitler. The latter resolution also called upon all of the local unions to take similar action.

who determine the conditions of the miners. He tells the miners that if the miners were able to gain some concessions in the last strike it was because Lewis was what the coal operators call a "clever" man. But the miners must understand that the operators do not get frightened by Lewis at the conference table, into giving concessions to the miners.

Any concessions that the miners win, they win only in the field of struggle, because of the strength of their organization, because of their determination to fight for their demands. And the role Lewis plays is one of assisting the operators in making the best bargain not for the miners but for themselves.

Fight for Demands

At the present moment the miners are already in danger of being betrayed by Lewis. Even if Lewis would score what he will call a "victory" for the miners, the miners since the last U.M.W.A. national convention have shown their unanimous demand for the \$6 a day scale and the 8-hour day. But Lewis is already giving up these demands and is more and more making the issue the maintenance of the present agreement. But the miners with their organization are strong enough to win their demand of \$6 a day and the 8-hour day. Furthermore, the miners demand an end to the NO STRIKE CLAUSE in the agreement. Through this clause the operators are able, through various devices, to lower the earnings of the miners. And Lewis says that the miners cannot fight back. Lewis is trying to sign an agreement once more embodying this infamous clause.

The Guffey Bill

Any postponement now will be brought to the miners on the basis of laying their hopes on the Guffey Bill. But even if this bill is enacted it would not serve the interests of the miners. Every miner need only ask himself this question: How can a bill which is supported by most of the coal operators in the North and among them some of the largest coal operators, also serve the interests of the miners? It cannot and will not. But even if we could force Congress to enact legislation for the interests of the miners and other workers, such as for example, the Workers' Employment Insurance Bill (H.R. 8871). If we could frame similar bills for the miners, would the operators support such a bill, would it be passed with their support? No. It could be passed only by the most militant actions of the miners with the support of the rest of the labor movement. And in this sense can there be ANY reason for postponement of the scheduled strike of June 16th which would be in the interests of the miners?

Questions for Lewis

If we have lost certain advantages that the miners had on April 1, thinks to John L. Lewis, we are in danger of being in a much worse position later if we refuse to any further postponement now. Now we can still quickly overcome every disadvantage and make this struggle so powerful, so effective that the coal operators will be compelled to yield to the demands of the miners. And if Lewis wishes the miners to believe that he fights for their interests, that he wishes to help build a powerful U.M.W.A., then let us ask Mr. Lewis if he would not "practically" to organize joint action of the coal miners, the steel workers, the railroad workers (whose pension bill was declared unconstitutional) and perhaps also the auto and rubber workers, all of whom have very burning and pressing demands.

And let us serve notice at once to the capitalists and the government that any violence against the strikers will be met by the united action of the workers in every such community in the form of general

## U.M.W.A. Local Sets Up Broad Strike Committee

CENTRAL CITY, Pa., June 14.—As John L. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers of America, was admitting that he had met with the coal operators and concluded an agreement on the Guffey Bill, miners here pressed forward their fight for no "truces," a six-hour day at six dollars a day and full recognition of the union today.

The Central City Local #410, is preparing to fight for the rank and file demands. At the last meeting they elected a strike committee of seventeen, including Michael Bulya, to prepare for the strike. This week the local union will hold nominations for local officers and see to it that militant miners are elected in order to carrying on the strike struggles in the coming strike, to "victory."

The attacks of the companies during the last few weeks, the lay-offs, etc., especially in local where the rank and file is as yet weak, the role of the U. M. W. A. officials, has

convinced many miners of the need for building strong rank and file groups as the only guarantee for victory, for better agreements and for improving the conditions of the miners.

In the Harrison local of the U. M. W. A. the Lewis machine expelled some miners from the local because they were members of the Unemployment Council. This is one of the methods that are being used to split the ranks of the miners.

The need of the united front of all workers is becoming a burning issue, especially among the miners in their fight for better conditions, in their fight against the "truce" signed by Lewis, in the fight of the unemployed against the starvation program of Roosevelt and his nineteen dollar cooie wage. The miners know this and they are taking steps to adopt a fighting program of the rank and file in every local of the union and carry on the fight against hunger.

## SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—THESE ARE NOT THE 'GRASS ROOTERS'



Hundreds of workers, including many miners from the Southern Illinois coal fields, demonstrating at the State Capitol in Springfield for the continuation of relief. The demonstrators demanded that all incomes over \$5,000 be taxed instead of levying the sales tax to raise relief funds.

## Guffey Bill Protects Operators, Legalizes Company Union

By Carl Reeve

The coal operators, President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis are trying to tell 400,000 bituminous coal miners what their demands are in the coal strike.

The coal miners want a new contract with the six dollar scale, the thirty-hour week, full recognition and better working conditions. The coal operators, Lewis and Roosevelt tell the miners to be satisfied with the Guffey Bill.

If the coal miners accept the Guffey Bill what will they get?

Wages and Hours  
First—They will not get the six dollar scale or the thirty-hour week. The Guffey Bill makes only one mention of wages and hours of the miners. In part 3, section 5, the bill merely says that if the majority of the miners make an agreement with the majority of the coal operators, on wages and hours, those wages and hours shall prevail in the whole field. BUT WHAT THAT AGREEMENT IS—WHAT THE MINERS' WAGES AND HOURS ARE TO BE—IS NOT DECIDED IN THE GUFFEY BILL. THIS CAN BE DECIDED BY THE MINERS ON THEIR PICKET LINES.

Second—Contrary to general belief, the Guffey Bill would NOT abolish the company unions. In section 4, part 2, the bill says that "no employer and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union." But under N. R. A. in auto, steel and other industries, the same phrases were used. They were used in section 7-a of N. R. A. itself. YET THESE CLAUSES WERE MADE USE OF BY THE EMPLOYERS TO BUILD THE COMPANY UNION. UNDER THE GUFFEY BILL ALSO THE COMPANY UNION IS PERFECTLY LEGAL. Employees do not have to "join" a company union to be included in it by the employers.

Company Unions Protected

Third—The Guffey Bill sets up another board appointed by Roosevelt to deal with the grievances of the miners, the Bituminous Coal Labor Board (section 4, part 3). This is the same thing that was done in the auto and steel and textile industries. Whenever Roosevelt appoints a board it has turned out

to be an employers' board, which prevented workers' strikes, defeated their demands and protected the company unions and worsened their conditions.

Under the Guffey Bill this Coal Labor Board, which will serve the interests of the coal operators, has the power to decide on union disputes with the employers (part 5). This set-up is exactly the same as in the case of the Steel Labor Board and the Auto Labor Board. While the question is being dragged out in the Coal Labor Board or in the courts (Weirton in steel), the coal operators will have every legal right to worsen conditions while the union is endlessly waiting for decisions.

Fourth—Furthermore, the Coal Labor Board would have the right to decide on union representation. Section 4, part 2, says that "The Coal Labor Board shall have the authority to determine whether or not an organization of employees has been promoted or is controlled or dominated by an employer in its organization, management, policy or election of representatives; and for the purpose of determining who are the freely chosen representatives of the employees the board may order and under its supervision may conduct an election of employees for that purpose."

Do the miners want to surrender to a board controlled by the coal operators, their right to decide on union representation? Let the miners remember that the Auto Labor Board was so brazen in its union smashing that William Green had to denounce the board as representing the company unions. THE AUTO LABOR BOARD, WHICH GREEN ADMITTED WAS A COMPANY UNION OUTFIT, WAS APPOINTED BY ROOSEVELT.

The miners must learn from the events in the auto industry. William Green helped set up the Auto Labor Board. He said the same thing about it that John Lewis now says about the Guffey Bill. But the auto workers learned that it was Roosevelt's Auto Labor Board which cut their wages and speeded them time. The Auto Labor Board held a fake election to boost the company union, and the Coal Board would do the same thing under the Guffey Bill.

## Fayette Miners Form Strike Committees

The soft coal miners of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who figured so prominently in the "captive mines" strike of the summer of 1933 on the heels of the N.R.A.'s adoption are preparing to strike.

Locals of the United Mine Workers of America, in which most of the miners are organized, are already taking practical steps in order to carry on the strike to victory against the coal operators, who refuse to give in to the miners' demands for a \$6 a day minimum, 8-hour day, 8-day week.

Strike Committees Formed

Strike committees of rank and file miners are being formed in all coal camps, to make sure that the strike leadership is not usurped by self-seeking officials.

In Fayette County particularly, but as is also true of all counties, the operators are trying to demoralize the ranks of the miners through their company unions which aim to prevent the strike. The miners are on the war-path against company unions. They see the need of smashing these company unions if they are to defeat the forces of the H. C. Frick Coal Company, subsidiary of the giant U. S. Steel Corporation.

Although the recent Harrisburg convention of the State Federation of Labor voted down a rank and file miners' resolution to conduct an official fight against company unions, this fight is going on now in this field. A district conference was held here on June 10 at which the fight against company unions and the preparations for the June 16 strike were the main questions taken up.

Fifth—The Guffey Bill allows the government-employer boards to set coal prices, and decide on profits, thus raising coal prices and kiding the big operators to increase their monopoly power in the industry. It exempts the operators from provisions of the anti-trust laws. It gives the coal operators a chance to sell unprofitable coal to the government for war preparations.

Sixth—The Guffey Bill protects the profits of the coal operators, declaring that such coal prices shall be fixed "as will provide a fair return upon the investment."

The coal operators will get out of the Guffey Bill higher profits and a lot of say-as to the union affairs. The miners will get nothing. The Coal Labor Board will try to keep the miners from striking for their demands by holding out the hope of giving them something for nothing. Meanwhile the miners will be speeded up and their union attacked.

## UMWA Heads Try to Stem Illinois Strike

(Daily Worker, Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Closed from the press, in the swanky Majestic Hotel, officials of the United Mine Workers Union, District 12, and the coal operators are how busily conferring together as to how best negotiate a new contract to keep the Illinois miners from striking.

In the greatest amity, the "boys" elected an organization committee, naming W. J. Jenkins, president of the Illinois Coal Operators as chairman and Thomas Hunter, U.M.W.A. official, as chairman.

The trend of the negotiations is already indicated by the fact that it has leaked out that the union officials are asking a \$4.50 a day scale, 50 cents over the present scale, as contrasted with the \$6 a day scale demanded by the miners.

Thus, both the officials of the Progressive Miners and the United Miners are racing to see who can first win agreements with the operators, the P.M.A. officials having already offered themselves to the operators as ready for negotiations instead of strike. Perfect harmony exists among the top officials of the P.M.A., U.M.W.A., and the operators on this one point of taking Illinois coal fields out of the area of strike on June 16.

The widespread misery in the coal fields has brought the majority of the miners to a point where they are looking for a way to fight, but the vicious anti-strike, splitting propaganda of the P.M.A. officials, coupled with an incessant "red-

biting" drive are causing confusion and uncertainty.

In the face of this, the Communist Party is rallying all the forces of the miners for the June 16 United Front Convention to be held in the heart of the coal fields for the organization of strike for the three immediate vital demands of the rank and file, \$6 a day, six-hour day, and full recognition. Mass meetings are being prepared in the coal fields, and strike resolutions are being offered in the locals.

We, the miners of Smock, feel that the whole thing is a crude frame-up, used to lay the basis for bringing in more deputies, state troopers and other thugs and gunmen against the June 16 strike.

## MINERS IN ALABAMA DEMAND STRUGGLE DESPITE OFFICIALS

### Coal Operators Appeal To Roosevelt For Intervention—Mitch Attempts To Sidetrack Men Into Backing Guffey Bill

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14.—Alabama coal operators have appealed to President Roosevelt to intervene in the strike situation and prevent 20,000 Alabama union miners from going out on strike next Monday. The appeal was made by the operators after the union rejected the offer to renew for another year present wage contracts which expire Sunday night.

The operators here have indicated that they do not consider that the Appalachian mine situation should have any bearing on the local situation, despite the fact that the wage scale in this district is even less than in the Appalachian territory. There the day wage-scale is \$5. Here it is \$3.80. The local miners are asking for a fifty-cent increase a day and a thirty-hour week. The present work week at the mines here is thirty-five hours.

Rank and File Pressure  
Pressure of rank and file opinion has caused Bill Mitch, local leader of the U. M. W. A., to pretend disagreement with the coal operators, though the local press has already given Mitch away by reporting that "spokesmen for both sides expressed hope that a strike can be averted."

The rank and file in Birmingham is not to be fooled so easily this time, however. Most of the union locals are well aware of the class collaboration between the union leadership and the coal operators themselves. In one union local last week, a member rose to explain to his fellows that "we must go out prepared to stay out until we win"—and not only Bill Mitch and the others decide to sell us out."

Mitch Backs Guffey Bill  
In replying for the union, Bill Mitch voices the hope of the industrialists, themselves and the other mine leaders, when he says that the U. M. W. A. favors the Guffey coal stabilization bill. "But the workers themselves, the rank and file miners, have already indicated that they do not favor the Guffey bill. Nearly all of the union locals here have recognized the strike-breaking nature of this bill and the fact that its only benefit will be to the operators and not to the miners."

In his statement to the coal operators, Mitch closes with the paragraph, "The status here at this time is such that should not lead to ultimatums on either side because we feel that something will be worked out on this problem in the near future."

Thus he evades the real question—the fact that hundreds of Alabama mine workers are in a desperate condition, that they are no longer the docile, passive workers of another day, plied submitting to the hunger program arranged for them by the bosses and union misleaders. These are fighting miners, out to win bread for themselves and their families, ready to fight hand in hand, black alongside white, to the very end. It is they who will put over the strike in Alabama. The rank and file miners with the coal operators and plans a sell-out.

Men See Shooting Of Boss Union Head As Frick Frame-Up  
SMOCK, Pa. — The local papers carried a story that Mr. Alfred Engle, the president of the Frick Company Union, the Miners Independent Brotherhood, was attacked by two Negroes and shot at. The papers also hinted that the "rival" union, meaning the U. M. W. A., was back of this attack.

We, the miners of Smock, feel that the whole thing is a crude frame-up, used to lay the basis for bringing in more deputies, state troopers and other thugs and gunmen against the June 16 strike. Secondly, it is an attack upon the Negro miners, and an attempt to develop division in our ranks; also to whip up a lynch spirit against the Negroes. No sensible thinking person believes in individual acts of terror. We miners know that it is foolish to think we can destroy the company unions by killing their officials. The companies can always find live rats to take the place of the dead ones.

We know that the only way to smash the Brotherhood is to put mass picket lines as the Brotherhood mines, compel the company to recognize the U. M. W. A. and sign a closed shop agreement.

The clumsiness of this frame-up attack is obvious also from the following: It was late in the evening and very dark. Engle claimed someone called him to the door; he said he opened the door and was jumped on by two Negroes. He justified with them and in the scuffle a gun was discharged, "almost" hitting him. No one saw any suspicious characters before or after. We know Engle doesn't open his door to strangers. Finally, the coal and iron barons watch his home continually.

## Vesta Locals to March For One National Contract

VESTA, Pa.—At a regular meeting of Local 72, U. M. W. A., located at Vesta, five miles of Jones and Laughlin, it was decided that the local shall carry banners at the Vesta demonstration on June 16 to celebrate the founding of the union in Green County. Among the banners is one demanding abolition of the "captive-commercial mines" definition. The opinion expressed by the local is that such division is detrimental to the interests of the miners as it splits the miners in their struggle.

The local will also have banners with the wage and hour demands of other miners.

The men were very enthused over the coming strike. They know that this is the only method by which they can win higher wages and better conditions. Everyone feels that the demonstration is a strike-demonstration. While the "invited" speakers include reactionaries like Fagan, Hynes, Kennedy, Judge Mummiano, Attorney-General Margiotti, Congressman Paddis, the very people who were proposing to



# HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

LAVA DURN writes today about weaning the baby.

A MOTHER asks my advice on how to wean the baby from a bottle. We'll discuss here weaning from the bottle, as well as weaning from the breast, because the general method is similar.

In the past, weaning was usually a very trying thing for both baby and the mother. But now a better knowledge of nutrition as it is related to young babies, has helped to develop an easy and gradual way of weaning.

In order to gradually accustom the baby to the taste of cow's milk and not upset his digestion by a sudden change, the best way is to introduce milk little by little into his diet.

When the baby is six months old, he should have had orange juice, cod liver oil, cereal, and possibly sieved vegetables. Any slight change of taste makes a great deal of difference to a baby, and it resists the changes.

He should be given one spoonful a day just before his bottle or breast feeding for a couple of months, gradually increasing the amount to a few teaspoons.

When drinking from a cup becomes an easy thing, the whole cup can be offered to the baby.

Actual weaning should take about six weeks, adding one cup feeding every two weeks.

Pattern 2240 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 4 yards 3/8 inch fabric.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax for each pattern ordered).

# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## Miners in Kentucky Camp Faced with Slow Starvation

FONDE, Ky.—The people in this mining camp are only working two days a week and are slowly starving to death. The local union of the U. M. W. of A. had to call a meeting on June 7 and order the treasurer to buy something to eat for some of the families here until they get another day's work.

When the mines do start working the company takes everything away from the men anyway. They take rent at two dollars per room a month, coal \$12.50 per month plus haulage, light bill, smithing, doctor, school, insurance, hospital and if there is anything left over after all this is taken, the bookkeeper gives you a scrip and two days a week.

You can imagine what a family has to live on. Some of the coal diggers only get to load one car a day while others load two and three cars. The cars average about 3,000 pounds. The price per ton is from 45 cents to 50 cents according to the thickness of the dirt in the coal.

The mine is dangerous. The mine is "gobbed" up on all the room and entries. The taps are bad. The airways are clogged up with muck and falling slate until no air can travel through, and the trap door stands open all the time.

They force the motormen and brakemen to operate the trap doors rather than hire a trapper. The motormen and brakemen are so busy that they forget that there is such a thing as a trap door.

The price on the ammunition is another form of wage cut here. Two explosives cost 15 cents and the coil is five cents a stick.

They sell orders in the store to children the same as to men. The children go to the magazine and get powder just the same as the men do.

Hunger in New Mexico As Funds Run Dry

ROSWELL, N. M.—The legislature in order to get any taxes at all to function on in New Mexico has granted a moratorium on all back taxes before this year if the people will only pay this year's taxes by the 15th of June.

The only money available is being used to pay on more state police to hold the workers and farmers in check as every relief office in the state is now fearing an outraged, starving horde of hungry people that are liable to go to any extreme.

Working Class Leaders Contest

Here are the winners: Roger Ashley of Wabash, Ind., and Frank Caplan of New York tie for first place by having sent in the complete, correct list of 25 names.

THE DOUBLE PLAY

## The Ruling Class by Redfield



"It says 'Unit Against Imperialist War and Fascism,' Sarge—should I run him in or do we agree with him?"

## Granger, Urban League Secretary, Urges Negroes to Follow Radicals

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Speaking before a representative group of social workers in the Auditorium of Y. W. C. A. at West 137th Street on Friday, June 7, an unexpected surprise was sprung, when Lester Granger, National Urban League secretary, took the floor, following a discussion led by Lang, director of New York State Employment Service.

Seemingly provoked by Mr. Lang's statistical analysis, according to which Negroes rating 5 per cent of the city's population showed a total of 7 per cent of the city's unemployed and a 9 per cent referrals on the records of the Employment Bureau, Mr. Granger attacked these figures as shrewdly misleading.

Other speakers of the morning session who occupied the floor prior to Mr. Granger, were Mr. Lang, who supplied the material for the fireworks and Mrs. Vivian Mason, Home Relief Administrator, the latter making an urgent appeal to humanize the relief system.

## Policy of P. M. A. Officials Identical with That of Lewis

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

TAYLOR SPRINGS, Ill.—Over 300 Progressive Miners, is trying to make the rank and file of the P.M.A. believe that the Communists are lined up with Lewis and are trying to break up the P.M.A. This is a contemptible lie. The Communist Party always fights in the interest of the workers regardless of all the slander and lies that are being put out by such fake labor leaders as Lewis, Keck and Goett.

## 300 Farmers Attend Defense Rally

By a Farmer Correspondent

HARVEY, N. D.—Over 300 farmers of Wells, Eddy and adjoining counties packed the Wells County Courthouse at Fessenden, Tuesday evening, June 4. The meeting was called for the purpose of preparing the defense of the 45 farmers of Wells and Eddy Counties, who are being sued by L. R. Baird, Receiver of Closed Banks, for having participated in the Weiss eviction case on March 28, 1934, where over 600 farmers repossessed the Weiss home and moved the furniture back into the house.

A resolution was adopted in which all the defendants agreed to stick together and fight until every defendant was freed, also another resolution stating the facts of the case and things to be done, in order to broaden out the fight, making it state and national-wide.

Every farmer should be vitally interested in this fight as this is an attack upon all militant farm organizations and all farmers who believe that HUMAN RIGHTS BEFORE PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Other speakers of the morning session who occupied the floor prior to Mr. Granger, were Mr. Lang, who supplied the material for the fireworks and Mrs. Vivian Mason, Home Relief Administrator, the latter making an urgent appeal to humanize the relief system.

There is only one way out for the miners of Illinois and that is through joint strike action on the part of the rank and file of both the U. M. W. A. and the P. M. A. on June 17. We miners must take things in our own hands and kick out the Lewises and the Kecks and instead of fighting each other fight our common enemy the Coal Operators.

Defense Campaign Grows For 'Burlington Six'

By a Textile Workers Correspondent

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Workers Defense Committee is launching a greater campaign for the freedom of the six textile workers framed on a charge of "dynamiting" the E. M. Plaid Mill.

Various groups of liberals, professional workers' clubs, and trade unions are rallying behind the fight to free these six innocent workers.

NOTE

Every Saturday the Daily Worker publishes letters from mine, oil and smelter workers. The Daily Worker urges workers in these industries to write their organizations and efforts to resist.

LET'S OFF-WEIGHT THE BLOODY SPOTS AND BITS OF TORN CLOTH FOUND IN THE BUSES

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# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise

Because of the volume of letters received by this department, we can print only those that are of general interest. All letters are answered directly and are held confidential.

## Eye Examination (Continued)

WITH the establishment of chain-store opticians who sell glasses on credit and who advertise extensively, one isn't surprised that the average person is not aware of the essential differences between an optometrist and an oculist.

In case you don't know here are a few facts that these fakirs can't deny. Goett was appointed Provisional Sub-District President by Lewis in the Peoria District several years ago. Keck was secretary of a movement in 1929 and Edmundson, Lewis man, was president of this same movement.

The sooner the general public learns that eyeglasses are not the only cure for diseases of the eye, the sooner will the incidence of blindness be diminished.

It is important to point out that while on the surface the difficulty between oculists and optometrists seems to be a medical one, in reality it is an economic one.

The sooner both oculists and optometrists realize that the problem is essentially an economic one; that their difficulties are tied up with the economic welfare of the entire working class; the sooner will they recognize that the solution of the problem lies in the fight for improving the standard of living of the working class.

Shoes do not correct flattened arches. At best, they give support, but should never be relied upon as correcting any foot disability.

In your particular case, the following procedure is advised. Bathe your feet morning and night for fifteen minutes in a basin of warm water to which a five grain potassium permanganate tablet has been added.

"FRESH AIR FUND" OF THE MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

I enclose \$... as my contribution towards sending children of unemployed workers to Camp Wo-chi-ca.

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HEALTH AND HYGIENE

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1.50 for a year's subscription.

NAME

CITY STATE

# WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

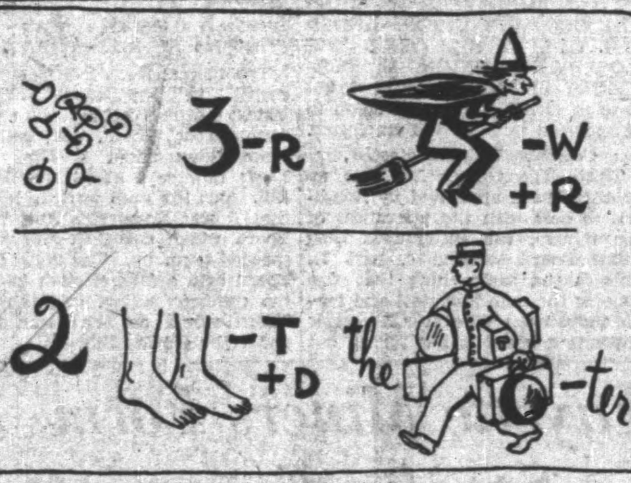
## Working Class Leaders Contest

Here are the winners: Roger Ashley of Wabash, Ind., and Frank Caplan of New York tie for first place by having sent in the complete, correct list of 25 names.

THE DOUBLE PLAY

What is the prettiest play in baseball? Is it a brilliant catch or stop of a hard hit ball? Is it a home run? The answer is neither. The prettiest play in baseball is the double play.

PICTURE PUZZLE



PICTURE PUZZLE

PICTURE PUZZLE

PICTURE PUZZLE

## SEE WHAT HAPPENS NEXT WEEK

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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

YESTERDAY, a big photograph came from a comrade in Ossawatimie, Kansas. This is the place where old John Brown formed his first armed band. All of his seven sons, down to the youngest, a 16-year-old boy, were in the little army. Southerners were determined to make Kansas, then a territory, into a slave state. The northern settlers, including many abolitionists, were shot down and terrorized.

At the time John Brown was 60 years old, an old Quaker farmer who had always hated war. But he hated slavery worse, and so he took up arms. Despite an intense spiritual struggle, this deeply religious pacifist became one of the best guerrilla fighters in the history of American freedom.

John Brown dreamed of setting up a free Negro Republic in the Virginia hills. His raid on the arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was to be the opening battle. But the raid was not well planned. John Brown neglected to prepare the masses for his deed. He acted like an anarchist; yet his action, in the curious way of such lost causes, sharpened the slavery issue. A year later the Civil War began.

THE photograph from Ossawatimie shows a statue of John Brown recently erected there. It portrays a heroic figure, a great, gaunt bearded farmer in heavy boots and a flannel shirt open at the neck. A gun is slung over his shoulder. John Brown looks exactly like one of those tall, bearded peasant-partisans, who like Chapeyev fought on the Bolshevik side in the Russian Revolution.

And, says the comrade who sent the photo, all the stuffed shirts gathered to unveil this Bolshevik statue in Kansas. The Chamber of Commerce was there! The local bankers and slyster politicians! The kulaks, factory bosses and swivel-chair colonels of the American Legion, etc. It was they who praised John Brown, these modern slaveholders against whom he would fight bitterly again were he alive. But it was safe to praise him; John Brown was dead, and these slaveholders can even celebrate and hang the living John Browns, and even call it "American!"

They must not permit these slaveholders to claim the heroes of the American revolution. John Brown and his brother-pioneers belong to us; not to the Hearst and Rockefeller.

It is we who should erect the statues to John Brown and Thomas Jefferson; it is we who are carrying on the great tradition of American freedom.

When the Russian Revolution was less than a year old, and capitalist armies, including regiments from America, were invading the desperate land, Lenin wrote his famous "Letter to the American Workers."

"The American people," he said, "has a revolutionary tradition adopted by the best representatives of the American proletariat, who have given repeated expression to their full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviks. This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th century."

American fascism attempts to steal this tradition from us, just as Mussolini has defouled the great name of Garibaldi with his poisoned career. We cannot afford to neglect the battle on this cultural front. It has become too dangerous as a political front. They are using the legend of John Brown to send Angelo Herndon to the chain gang!

Let us celebrate the birthdays of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, Walt Whitman, Henry Thoreau, John Brown, Daniel Shays, Denmark Vesey, and other American revolutionists.

They belong in our calendar of heroes and not in Hearst's.

AN Author's Plea  
SIX years ago, inspired by "Toward the People's Theatre," a wonderful manifesto on this subject by the great Romain Rolland, I attempted a play on John Brown.

Last year, with Michael Blankfort, I rewrote the play, seeing the subject differently, because of the Marxian reading I had done in the interim.

Is it a good or a bad play? I don't know; but (and every author is a most sensitive plant in regard to his brain-children) it seems to me that our revolutionary theatres are not interested in the play because of its theme.

They want the modern and immediate. This is good; but if our theatre neglects the American past it will be losing a great deal that is vital to a rounded culture.

The Theatre Guild recently produced a bourgeois play on "Valley Forge." We should have beat them to it with a truer picture of Valley Forge. It was not a placid rural landscape with figures, but something like the Ukraine in 1918, a desperate episode in a people's revolution.

Their Valley Forge furnished two hours of polite amusement for a bourgeois tea-party. Our Valley Forge should inflame with courage taxi drivers, furriers, miners and sailors and others living in the Valley Forge of today.

And somebody must write a play about John Brown—the subject cries aloud for it, and somebody should produce it. It would be fine if my play were the one chosen; but let the job be done soon, anyway and anyhow. Meanwhile, like every author you could name, I feel neglected.

Au Revoir! And United Front!  
THIS is the last column that will appear for a month or so, since I am leaving tomorrow for Paris to attend the Congress for the Defense of Culture, which opens on June 21st.

Maxim Gorky, Sholokhov and others are coming from the Soviet Union; Romain Rolland, Barbusse, will be present; Aldous Huxley, Bernard Shaw and many other famous men will be there, to organize a broad united front against fascism.

I hope to report the congress for readers of the Daily Worker. I hope it will also be possible to remain a few weeks in France, to study the united front between Socialists and Communists, which is one of the greatest events of the year, perhaps a turning point in history, the beginning of real united mass resistance to the Brown Beasts.

The French workers have solved the problem of ending fascism; let us American Socialists and Communists both study and learn from their experience.

An revoir, comrades and friends who read this column! After a year of this writing, I feel as if I have been merged into a collective. Like the Russian peasants, it would be hard to go back to anything else, even to the novel I want to write.

Thanks, dear friends and comrades! And until we meet again in this place, au revoir and UNITED FRONT!

## LITTLE LEFTY

What a plan! What a man!

by del



## Huge Book Sale Starts Today in Nineteen Cities

Starting today, and continuing for two weeks through June 29, a sale is being conducted in Workers Bookshops and International Bookshops throughout the country. Discounts ranging from 20 to 50 per cent will apply on the hundreds of books, pamphlets and magazines carried in stock.

Workers and organizations will find this sale an excellent opportunity to build up libraries of working class literature. The bookshops in which the sale is taking place carry a full stock of the works of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin; books on philosophy, economics, history, the labor movement; books about the Soviet Union; proletarian fiction and drama; anti-war and anti-fascist literature; scientific works, and others.

The bookshops conducting the sale are located in the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Bronx, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, St. Louis, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Sioux Falls, Tacoma, and Washington, D. C.

The bookshop in Detroit has moved into larger and more convenient quarters at 3537 Woodward Avenue, and has opened under the name of Modern Bookshop. The opening of the bookshop coincides with the beginning of the national sale, in which the Detroit shop is offering hundreds of books and pamphlets which it has in stock.

## Night On a Mill Hill

By DON WEST

Dark scrambles down between ridges  
And hugs the village  
To her bosom.  
Around the edges sounds squeeze out,  
And float for a while.

Then listen to a southern night,  
Listen to old ballads full of misery  
Throbbing on the dusk—  
"Twenty-one years  
Is a mighty long time,  
"Will you miss me?"  
"Left my home in Georgia,"  
And "that lonesome valley."

Songs pour out the sorrows  
Of southern tollers.  
And songs wake up new joys.  
Somewhere an old fiddle  
Stumbles through "Internationale"  
A child's voice lips  
"We are the builders"  
And a mother croons  
"Scarlet banner" to her  
Sleepy baby. . . .

The huge mill lies slumbering  
By the creek bank—  
Furnace half aglow—  
Like a tiger waiting  
To tear the limbs  
Off its prey. . . .

Joe Whitaker loved southern nights,  
And Joe loved his six babies.  
But once he had a great dread  
Of Communism, and when  
Dark figures stalked by  
Through the dusk, Joe saw  
Leaflets at every door step.  
He left his shack and gathered  
Them up to burn, except one he  
Kept for himself. . . .

Now when sleep drains out the sound  
And night hugs the hills,  
Joe Whitaker creeps over the ridge  
By the company guards  
And down the valley.  
At every door step a leaflet drops  
And Joe passes on into the night.

## Browder Writes In New Masses On Work of C.P.

The Communist Party of the United States not only receives no "Moscow gold" or money from any foreign sources, but it sends about \$200,000 a year collected in this country from the party membership as aid to the Communist Parties in Germany, Ireland, Cuba, the Philippines, Canada, Porto Rico and other countries, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., declares in an article entitled, "What Is Communism?"—How "the Communist Party Works," appearing in the current issue of the weekly New Masses.

"During 1934," Browder writes in his New Masses article, which is one of a series on "What Is Communism?," "The C. P. U. S. A. sent over \$12,000 to the German Party. The C. P. U. S. A. gets no financial help from the outside because it is still working under what is comparatively the most favorable conditions, opportunities for open work, etc., but must itself help the others; especially in fascist and colonial countries. Such amounts spent on international solidarity are comparatively small, but politically are of great importance. They serve to emphasize and give concrete weight to our conception of a World Party, the embodiment of the stirring Marxian slogan, 'Workers of all lands, unite!'"

Browder further states that while the dues-paying membership is 30,000, membership in mass organizations of various kinds, not affiliated to the party, but in general sympathy with its program on the main issues of the day, numbers about 600,000. Hamilton Fish, the red-baiting Congressman, recently estimated that this figure should be 1,200,000, but he does not use such strict organizational standards for his judgment as do the Communists. We have no interest in overestimating our own strength."

## Attention! All Readers!

It gives the Daily Worker keen pleasure to announce to its readers that beginning with Monday's issue the most thrilling portions of the book "Fatherland" by Karl Billinger, will be reprinted on this page.

This remarkable document, written by an active German Communist after his release from a concentration camp, was smuggled chapter by chapter out of Germany. Written in a warm, vivid style, charged with a quiet passion, even lightened by flashes of humor in the midst of horror, this book presents an unforgettable picture of the torture-house that is Germany today under the iron heel of Hitler fascism. Intensely interesting, and of vital importance to every class-conscious worker and intellectual, is the detailed description of the heroic underground work of the Communist Party of Germany, and the lives of the hunted men and women who dare to strike out against brutality and reaction.

To understand life under a fascist dictatorship in human terms, no worker can afford to miss this book. Do not fail to get Monday's "Daily." Make arrangements to get the paper regularly so that you do not miss a single instalment. Pass the great news out among your friends and fellow-workers!

## Fascism Grows on the Campus

By CHARLES HATCHARD

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the final article in a series exposing the growth of fascist measures being employed in the schools and colleges of this country to stifle academic freedom among the students and faculty.

IV.  
DEEP calleth unto deep. Side by side on the platform at Columbia's commencement exercises last week were President Butler of Columbia and President Colligan of Hunter. It was a case of one high-handed enemy of academic rights awarding an honorary degree to another. Yesterday we saw in detail the fascist-like picture of Colligan's campaign against the anti-war activity of Hunter undergraduates. It comprised suspensions, the abolition of real student self-government, false accusations and the calling of uniformed police. Recipient of Mussolini's Order of Merit and confessed admirer of the fascist state, Colligan was shown working overtime to promote the letter in America. The picture is much the same at Columbia University.

Columbia is the mooring-place of the fascist Italian House (Casa Italiana). Columbia has steadily refused to investigate fascist propaganda work among its undergraduates. And Columbia's noted president called the other day for an international peace parley just after his university had dismissed three technicians, two instructors and six students for peace activity. When a N. Y. Times reporter asked him how he could explain this inconsistency, he replied "rather impatiently" that he had nothing to say and that he does not read newspapers.

The Columbia Medical Center has had its own anti-war committee for more than a year. It was set up at a meeting attended by four hundred students, faculty members and employees and presided over by Dr. Frank Meloney of the Department of Surgery. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Hans T. Clarke, head of the Biochemistry department, and by Dr. Alvin Pappenheimer of the Pathology department. Dr. Treadwell Smith was the guest speaker. It was decided to hold forums and lectures, publish an anti-war bulletin and meet weekly in the Students' Room of the college. Neither the Columbia School of Medicine nor the hospital authorities raised any objections.

The Hand of Capital  
But Dean Willard Rappleye suddenly cracked down on this year. According to seven affidavits filed with Professor Karl N. Llewellyn of the law school, the Dean cited the attitude of "big money" as the reason for his opposition to the anti-war committee. The hand of capital had reached into the medical school to stifle the cause of peace. Professor Llewellyn states that the affidavits seem reliable. Their stories hang together." The dean is reported, in one of the seven sworn accounts, to have explained

that "the trustees represent big money and they do not like our activities."  
The drive began when the opponents of war were barred from the use of the amphitheatre. After persistent efforts to settle the situation, the Anti-War Committee was finally permitted in April to send a delegation to confer with the Dean. The question of the amphitheatre was closed, the Dean informed the nine members. Moreover, the Committee would have to get permission from the hospital authorities to use the name, "Medical Center Anti-War Committee," which it had held for a full year. The delegation was assured that this request would not be granted.

It was at this interview that Dean Rappleye confessed the role of "big money" and further intimated that the Committee was "window dressing" for Communist propaganda. At no time in the parley did he suggest that his remarks were confidential.

Breach of Confidence  
But when an article appeared in the special anti-war issue of the Columbia Spectator the following day explaining the campaign against the Medical Center Anti-War Committee, the spokesman of the delegation was called to the Dean's office. The publication of the article, the Dean charged, was a breach of confidence for which the committee's spokesman was officially held responsible.

The Committee as a whole decided to take full responsibility in the case. A letter was written to the Dean to this effect and a list of names of the committee members who assumed responsibility was prepared. This list was given to the Dean. Two days later the Dean mobilized Student Council sentiment against the Committee by attributing public statements to it which had never been made, as a perusal of the complete files of the Anti-War Bulletin reveals.

Having received no communications to the contrary from the administration, the Committee held its next meeting in the Students'



Room and posted announcements of a coming forum at which Stuart Chase was to lecture. The following day brought charges from the Dean that the anti-war group was defying the administration. It was pointed out to the Dean that the administration had issued no edicts on these points.

When the administrative committee met to discuss the case, representatives of the Anti-War Committee were denied a hearing. Five days later, two technicians in biochemistry, Miss Irene Kirkman and Miss Margaret Nelson, were discharged by Dr. Clarke. He explained that he was acting upon

the administration's decision and that this step was a penalty for acting on the anti-war committee. Gustav Bethke, an instructor in medical art, was asked to resign three days later by Dr. Dunnington, acting head of the Eye Institute. Again the reason given was connection with the movement against war. The dismissals of Hadley Kirkman, instructor in anatomy, and Eva Sacer, research assistant in oral histology, followed in short order. All five had been performing satisfactory work at the Medical Center for from two to four years.

Six students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, all graduates studying for medical degrees, were informed early this month that they will not be readmitted next fall. In other words, they were expelled. Once more the reason given was participation in the holding of anti-war forums and the issuance of anti-war bulletins.

Hence eleven careers are cut off because eleven men and women in a supposedly democratic institution had the nerve to promote the anti-war movement, to issue expositions of the horrors of war and to assume joint responsibility for making public the facts about the drive to suppress them. The university "has dealt high-handedly and quite unjustly" with the graduate students "because of their crusade for peace and their attendant anti-war activities." Acting Mayor Deutsch of New York City charged when he refused to attend the commencement ceremonies at Columbia. "They have repeatedly been denied a hearing by the dean and faculty," he adds.

The dove of peace of Nicholas Murray Butler, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, has grown fascist claws. Its now hawklike shadow hovers over the American campus, threatening the entire life of academic freedom.

Organization is the Answer  
In Los Angeles, kidnapings and blackjacks for student opponents of war. In Chicago, torture with pins and a heavy rope. In Boston, beating and head-shaving. In Wisconsin, immersion in the lake. At Lincoln High School, New York City, suspensions and debarment from scholarships and college admission. At Hunter College, suspensions and abolition of student self-government. At New York State, dismissal of Granville Hicks from the Rensselaer faculty. In Pittsburgh, wedding out of all progressive instructors. At Columbia, expulsion of graduate students and dismissal of technicians and instructors. At Clinton High, New York City, marshalling of the R. O. T. C. and Legionnaires against students and their mothers.

Such is the recent record of American education. Now more than ever before, if growing fascism is to be halted, the subversion of academic rights by authorities must be met by firmer organization of students, teachers and parents for peace and freedom, against war and fascism.

## Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

### Communism and Religion

Question: What is the Communist stand on religion—J. B. E.

Answer: Communism is the irreconcilable foe of religion. It shows the workers that religion, in Lenin's words, is one of the forms of spiritual oppression which everywhere weigh upon the masses who are crushed by continuous toll for others, by poverty and loneliness. Religion is sold to the masses as a spiritual hope, to drown their aspirations for a decent human existence. The oppressed worker is told that his troubles will be rewarded by eternal bliss in the next world.

Lenin explained that the social roots of modern religion are "imbedded in the social oppression of the working masses." It is against the oppressive forces of capitalism that the workers must be taught to fight. While Communists carry on an educational struggle against religion and all forms of superstition, they subordinate this to the more fundamental task of fighting capitalism in all its phases.

The emphasis is therefore upon the everyday economic and political struggles in which the workers are trained for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. The tollers must be drawn into the struggles against the exploiters where they will be educated in the spirit and meaning of the Communist program. The fight against superstition in all its forms must grow out of these struggles, and at all times it must be related to the interests of the workers. We cannot deliver the workers into the hands of the priests and the capitalists by letting them divert the struggle into religious channels. Whatever the religious beliefs of the worker, he must be shown in action that his fundamental interests are with the Communists, that he must join in the fight against the exploiters.

In the meantime the Communists carry on an educational campaign against the opium of religion and all other forms of superstition. They explain its use as an instrument of apology for capitalist exploitation. They fight against the perversion of modern science into a defense of religion and thus of capitalism. But the final emancipation of the tollers from spiritual slavery will only be achieved after the victorious proletarian revolution. (Read the valuable collection of essays on Religion by Lenin, published by International Publishers, 10 cents; and Religion and Communism by Earl Browder, 3 cents.)

### Paterson Silk Workers To See 'Lefty' Tonight

The social theatre as an active force in fighting trade union battles will be shown to the striking silk workers of Paterson, New Jersey, at a benefit there tonight at the Orpheum Theatre, sponsored by the American Federation of Silk Workers. This union of the A. F. of L. is presenting the New Jersey section of the New Theatre League in a full evening's program to be climaxed by "Waiting for Lefty," the sensational strike play by Clifford Odets, presented by the Newark Collective Theatre. "Laid Off," a trade union play by David Finkel, given by the same group will open the evening, and will be followed by "Exhibit A," an anti-war play by Frank and Almut McColl, presented by the Bayonne Theatre Against War and Fascism.

The first performance in any theatre of "Union Label," a new play by Joseph Lawrence, showing the struggle for unionization in a textile shop, will be contributed by the Paterson New Art Group. Admission is 25c, 35c and 50c, and all proceeds will go to the striking silk workers.

### Attack on Boston May Day Marchers Shown in Film

BOSTON, Mass.—The complete film taken of the brutal attack on the marchers in the May Day parade 1935, in Boston, will be shown for the first time tonight at the Lettish Hall, 31 Dudley Street, Boston.

The film is a complete expose of the planned attack by a few fascist thugs who were organized by Hearst and the "American" of Boston. It shows the complete parade and the militant demonstration of thousands on the Common despite the attempt to prevent any demonstration.

The United Front May Day Committee has been able to secure the film and is running it in order to clear the deficit of the preparations for May Day. All organizations who participated in the May Day preparations are now urged to bring their members and friends to see the film.

### NEW PAMPHLETS JUST PUBLISHED

THE SUPREME COURT'S CHALLENGE TO LABOR—The N.I.R.A. Decision a Signal for Intensified Attacks on the Workers—by William F. Dunne, 3 cents.

WAR IN AFRICA—Italian Fascism Prepares to Enslave Ethiopia—by James W. Ford and Harry Gannes, 5 cents.

RELIGION AND COMMUNISM—by Earl Browder. Discussion with a Group of Students of the Union Theological Seminary, in the Form of Questions and Answers, 3 cents.

Order the above from your nearest bookshop or from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York City.

Tuning in the U.S.S.R.  
All Soviet broadcasts are on 25 metres.  
Sunday, June 16: 6 A.M.—Talk: History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement.  
10 A.M.—Review of the week, questions and answers.  
4 P.M.—Review of the week, questions and answers.  
Monday, June 17: 4 P.M.—Talk: Planning Our Holidays.  
Wednesday, June 19: 6 A.M.—Talk: Race Struggle or Class Struggle?  
Friday, June 21: 4 P.M.—Talk: Bolsheviks in the Theater Army.  
Sunday, June 23: 6 A.M.—Talk: History of the Russian Revolutionary Movement.  
10 A.M.—Review of the week, questions and answers.  
4 P.M.—Review of the week, questions and answers.

## TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF-Religion in the News  
WJZ-Sports Resumes-Glan Lovett  
WJZ-Press-Radio News  
WABC-Dallas Orchestra  
7:45-WJZ-Chester Orch.  
7:55-WJZ-Variety Musicale  
WOB-Studio Music  
WJZ-State Parks-Conrad L. Wirth, of State Park Division, National Park Service  
7:50-WABC-Rainbow House  
WABC-Variety Musicale  
7:45-WJZ-Sports-Therese Fisher; Chuck Klein of Chicago Cubs  
WJZ-Cross Hays, Songs  
8:30-WEAF-The Big Parade-Lennie Hayton Orch.  
WJZ-Claire Svencani, Piano; Louise Svencani, Soprano; Leonid Solovik, Violin

WABC-Ministerial Show  
8:30-WOB-Dance Orch.  
WJZ-Operatic Gems  
8:00-WEAF-Humber Orch.; Saks and Her Brothers, Songs  
WOB-Studio Musicale  
WABC-Gene Baker, Baritone  
8:30-WABC-Al Johnson, Songs; Young Orchestra  
WOB-Dance Orchestra  
WJZ-National Barn Dance  
WABC-California Melodies  
10:00-WOB-Conn Orchestra  
WABC-Canadian Concert  
10:30-WJZ-Variety Musicale  
WOB-Blagini Orchestra  
WJZ-Italian-American Societies Convention, St. Paul, Minn.

11:00-WEAF-Brigade Orchestra  
WOB-News  
WJZ-Jewish Program: Speaker, Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, Hebrew Teachers Training School  
WABC-Lyman Orchestra  
11:15-WOB-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
11:30-WEAF-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
WJZ-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
WABC-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 16  
12:30-WJZ-Music Hall of the Air; Pucetti Festival; Mme. Butterfly  
12:45-WABC-Folk Music; Talking of Cathedral Bells  
1:00-WABC-Companys Trio  
2:30-WJZ-To Be Announced  
3:30-WABC-Symphony Orch.; Howard Barlow, Conductor  
4:00-WJZ-American Legion National Church Service, National Cathedral, Washington, D. C.  
6:00-WJZ-Canadian Grenadier Guards Band  
7:00-WJZ-Jack Benay, Comedian  
11:15-WOB-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
11:30-WEAF-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
WJZ-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)  
WABC-Dance Music (To 1 A.M.)



# Minneapolis Workers Sweep Strikebreakers Out of Office

## COMMUNIST PARTY WILL SUPPORT FARMER-LABORITE ADMINISTRATION IF IT KEEPS PROMISES—WILL FIGHT IT RELENTLESSLY IF IT BREAKS THEM

THE results of the city elections in Minneapolis are of the greatest significance to the workers of the entire country. The working people of the city, rising against the rule of the Citizens' Alliance, big employers' organization, have swept out of office the reactionary Mayor Bainbridge and elected by a majority of 25,000 the Farmer-Laborite and Socialist, Thomas E. Latimer.

In addition, seven Farmer-Laborites have been elected to the City Council, which, together with the seven already there, gives the Farmer-Labor Party 14 out of 26 aldermen, assuring it control of the city administration.

Since the mayor appoints the chief of police, the Farmer-Labor victory means the ousting of the hated Johannes, the man who organized the strikebreaking

forces in the two Minneapolis truck-drivers' strikes last year and ordered the shooting of pickets, which resulted in the killing of two strikers and the wounding of many more.

The Farmer-Labor victory is not only the answer of the Minneapolis workers to the despicable strike-breaking activities of Bainbridge and Johannes. It expresses unmistakably the break with the two major parties of capitalism on the part of large sections of the workers and oppressed middle-class people, and their desire for independent political action against capitalism.

*It shows that the field is ripe for building on a broad united front basis a mass anti-capitalist Labor Party.*

The Farmer-Labor Party as a whole is not such a party. Its right wing is led by Governor Olson of Minnesota, a capitalist politician who has worked with the underworld and is using the Farmer-Labor Party to carry out the policies of the big capitalists. Olson supported the New Deal and last year collaborated with the Citizens' Alliance by sending troops to break the truck drivers' strike.

Mayor Latimer and his Farmer-Labor colleagues were elected on the strength of their promise to clean out the Bainbridge-Johannes gang and carry forward the fight for the needs of the workers. In the past some of the members of the new administration have kept quiet while the Olson group carried out its treacherous policies.

*It remains to be seen whether the new Farmer-*

*Labor administration will keep its promises, will provide adequate relief for the thousands of unemployed, will oppose the new wage-cutting, hour-lengthening offensive of the employers, will assure labor the right to organize and defend the civil rights of the people, or whether it will play the game of the capitalists and try to do in Minneapolis what Olson has done in the State.*

If the Farmer-Labor administration really fulfils its promises, it will have the active support of the Communist Party which is interested solely in uniting the forces of labor against the employers' attacks.

If the Farmer-Laborites fail to serve the interests of the masses, the Communist Party will fight them tooth and nail.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935

### An Eleventh Hour Betrayal

AT THE eleventh hour President Roosevelt steps in, and John L. Lewis and the coal operators all willingly agree that there must be no strike of the 450,000 coal miners.

This was precisely Lewis's idea right along. He did not want the men to strike. The big shot at the head of the U.M.W.A. was merely playing with the threat of strike in order to get the Guffey bill—an operators' bill—passed. Now not even the Guffey bill is passed, and Lewis is only too anxious to ditch strike action at the slightest beck and call of Roosevelt and the coal operators.

But where does that leave the men? Just exactly where they were before, if not in a worse position. Their demands are not won.

This shameless dilly-dallying with the deepest interest of the miners, with their desire for struggle to win their demands, must stop.

Only strike action can win the demands of the miners. Only a real strike (not the fake threat of one) can force the \$6 daily wage and 30-hour week. Only united strike action of the miners can win union recognition, establishment of union conditions in the whole field, and end discrimination.

Lewis's betrayal emphasizes the fact that the miners must once and for all end his paralyzing grip on their organization. A powerful rank and file opposition must be set up to smash Lewis's betraying control of the union.

Only strike action can win the miners' demands. Prepare for strike action! Defeat Lewis's betrayal!

### The Reinsdorf Explosion

WHAT is not brought out about the terrific explosion of the Nazi munitions plant at Wittenberg is the fact that a similar explosion took place in 1917. Then the very same plant was speeded up to the highest notch at the most difficult period of the last imperialist slaughter.

Then, too, hundreds were killed, and the matter kept in strictest secret because the war was on.

The fact is that TODAY the Nazis are pushing the manufacture of war munitions to the breaking point. This speed-up resulted in the frightful explosion costing the lives of thousands of German workers.

That is the reason for the great secrecy thrown about the facts of the explosion. The Nazis do not want the world to know how rapidly, at what a furious pace they were manufacturing the most deadly explosives for a new world slaughter, for their war preparations against the Soviet Union.

Now in their anger they are directing their wrath against revolutionary workers. This Nazi-induced explosion is to be another Reichstag incendiary, a signal for a new campaign of terror.

All Socialist and Communist prisoners in the concentration camps are in the worst danger of their lives.

Only united action of all workers can stop their massacre. The Nazi fiends are planning new explosions for the world. They must be stopped.

### Stirling Must Go!

THERE can be no let-up in the drive to oust Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. Stirling must go!

Stirling himself can excuse his article with the empty claim that he was merely working out "a mathematical problem." Administration spokesmen can "cleverly"

sidetrack the issue by declaring that "Admiral Stirling speaks only for himself, and not for the Administration."

But—so long as Stirling is an Admiral in the U. S. Navy, and the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Roosevelt administration is responsible for his acts—and his writings.

This was made doubly clear by the administration spokesman, Representative Tom Blanton, Texas Democrat, on the floor of the House yesterday. He not only defended Stirling, and his war provocations against the Soviet Union, but he launched a still more vicious and more unreasoned attack against the Soviet Union. Blanton's speech—the administration speech against the critics of Stirling—boldly placed the issue as one of Two Worlds, the capitalist world against the Socialist world. He called for destruction of the Socialist world! He sharpened the war provocations against the Soviet Union!

The fight for the ousting of Stirling is a fight for the defense of the Soviet Union! It is a fight against the war policies of the Roosevelt administration.

Stirling must go! This demand must ring throughout the entire country. Trade unions, unemployed organizations, all opponents of war and fascism should support the fight against Stirling. Wire or write to Roosevelt! Inform Representatives Scott and Marcantonio that you stand back of them! Stirling must go!

### Why Play Around?

WHILE the textile employers are in the midst of a drive to cut wages, Thomas McMahon has issued a statement, saying not a word about strike preparations, and calling upon the workers to support legislation for new Roosevelt labor boards.

McMahon, in the name of the Executive Board of the United Textile Union, calls for a "national board of control in the cotton textile industry" patterned after the Guffey bill in the coal industry.

For more than two years, Gorman and McMahon have been relying on Roosevelt Boards. What did the textile workers get out of it? They got speedup, the sell-out of their general strike, lower wages, part time work.

McMahon says now, "It was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Board that employers in the textile industry were waiting for the adjournment of Congress before formulating any attempt to increase hours or to cut pay."

This statement is made in the face of the vote of the silk workers to strike against pay cuts, with 35 Paterson shops already out as a result of pay cuts. The New England and southern cotton, woolen, rayon and silk mills are closing down preparatory to wage cuts, and some mills have already attempted to lengthen hours and cut pay.

The local unions must fight wage cuts by building the union and striking against any attempt to further lower living standards.

### The Herndon Stay

THE execution of the sentence which condemns Angelo Herndon to spend 18 to 20 years on the barbarous Georgia chain-gang—for the "crime" of leading white and Negro workers to the authorities to demand bread—has again been stayed, for a short time.

The International Labor Defense is now preparing to fire the opening-gun in one of the most intensive campaigns it has ever undertaken—the gathering of two million signatures on a petition to be presented to the Governor of Georgia. This petition will demand Herndon's freedom. It will demand also that the law under which Herndon was indicted—a law of pre-Civil War days, designed to crush slave uprisings—be wiped off the Georgia statute books. Under this law, 18 other people, white and Negro, are now under indictment and awaiting trial.

The time in which two million signatures must be gathered is very short. Not a moment can be lost. Two million signatures will cause the Governor of Georgia to think very seriously before condemning Angelo Herndon to slow death on the chain gang.

### Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Leaflet Distribution  
Proper Organization  
Party-Y.C.L. Relations

I WANT to give an example of a certain leaflet distribution in our section. We were assigned to cover a big A. F. of L. meeting with leaflets. The Section Committee decided to use the following method:

To assign a group of three from each unit and put a captain in charge of these groups. All groups were to meet beforehand at a certain place. The captain took up the following matters at this meeting:

Everybody was to take all documents out of their pockets. No one was to get into conversation with people, or argue with anyone passing remarks on the contents of the leaflets, and above all to pay no attention to police who may try to persuade them that it is against the law to pass leaflets.

The captain placed his men in strategic spots, and no one coming in was missed. The A. F. of L. official on the inside called the police. They saw that it was hard to break our line, so they tried to chase one comrade at a time. The first comrade held his ground. Then the police went to another but met a similar resistance. Later they tried to pull the leaflets out of one comrade's hands and were surprised when our comrades pulled them back and went on distributing.

After the distribution, at a meeting of all the comrades, we explained to them that the reason it was impossible for the police to break our ranks was because the comrades had followed instructions and stood up in an organized way.

ORGANIZER  
Section 6, Detroit.

AT THE Eighth Party Convention, 1934, it was decided that the building of a mass Young Communist League was one of the main Party tasks. In the Detroit District this decision has yet to be carried out.

Last summer, when the 12th Street Unit of the Y.C.L. was carrying on a struggle for the right to hold open air meetings on 12th Street, the Y.C.L. grew. However, the Party, instead of assisting the Y.C.L. stood on the side lines and even in some respects tried to discourage the comrades from going on with the struggle.

A month ago, the Y.C.L. decided to form a section of its three street units in the territory corresponding to Section Five of the Party. A representative of the newly elected Section Committee of the Y.C.L. went to the Section Committee of the Party for assistance in this work and to draw the Y.C.L. and the Party closer together in its work. A discussion was held on the importance of building the Y.C.L. There have been many complaints that there are too many "old and tired Bolsheviks" and that new and young life is needed. We pointed out that by building a youth organization, the Party would grow stronger, and reach young adults for the Party. Also we discussed the new line of the Y.C.L. which calls for the changing of the form of organization of the Y.C.L. making the main point of operation the shops, trade unions and mass organization.

Of course the Party section decided to co-operate with the Y.C.L. But the work progressed slowly. The Party Section took 100 copies of the special May Day edition of the Young Worker. A comrade was assigned to the Section Committee of the Y.C.L. but he was still burdened with other work.

However, at the last meeting of the Section Committee of the Party, where the three-month plan of work was decided upon, the Y.C.L. was again discussed and will be one of the main points in the plan. The Party decided to build two units of the Y.C.L. in the territories where we have good Party units and some youth contacts, and to strengthen the existing units. They have set a quota of the number of new members they will recruit for the Y.C.L. in the coming months.

S. K. Detroit.

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

### "BETSY ROSS" HEARST

by Burck



### Letters From Our Readers

Praises Editorial on Tyrants And Tories of Today  
New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
GREAT STUFF your "New Lexington" editorial in the June 13th Daily Worker. Let's have more like it. We understand that language immediately!  
J. J.

NOTE: The full head of this editorial is "Yes, Mr. Hearst: Let It Be a New Lexington in the Nation's History." "Communists Insist It Is Necessary to Drive Out the Foes of Real Americanism—the Hearsts and Stirlings, the Catepaws of Hitler."

Attack on Communists Is Threat To Working Class  
New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
Fascist Hearst, human epitome of the evil and decaying capitalist system, continues unabated his vicious and lying attacks on the land of progressive Socialism, the Soviet Union.

Today Hearst calls for the suppression of the Communist Party, most advanced members of the working class. Tomorrow it will be for the suppression of all working class organizations. His fascist offensive is ultimately aimed at the abrogation of all of our fundamental civil rights: free speech, assembly, to organize, picket and strike.

The time has come for a united opposition to the policies of Hearst and his fascist masters, reactionary finance capital.

I would like to suggest the organization of a United Anti-Hearst Front to set aside a National Anti-Hearst Day in demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the American working class in the face of these reactionary attacks. An intensive campaign could mean an effective boycott of the Hearst press and build the circulation of the Daily Worker, the only newspaper published in the lasting interests of the entire working class.

ANTI-HEARST

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

New Jersey Handicapped Nail New York Struggle  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Comrade Editor:  
We, the handicapped workers of Jersey City, are watching most closely the heroic struggle of the handicapped of New York City. We want to thank you for the support that you are giving to these workers. As handicapped workers, we know how difficult it is to get decent jobs and relief.

Please tell the handicapped workers of New York City that they have our support.  
GROUP OF HANDICAPPED WORKERS.

NOTE: The New Jersey Group is urged to communicate directly with the handicapped workers of New York. A letter can be addressed to them in care of this department.

Inform Editor Who Asks "Where Are the Slums?"  
Paterson, N. J.  
Comrade Editor:  
We have here in Paterson a paper known as the Paterson Eagle, which is printed under the slogan to present news accurately, to favor none regardless of party, creed or color, etc. Now that sounds okay, but only two columns over I see an article under the heading, "Where Are the Slums?" which tells about the annual Chamber of Commerce dinner where a resolution was adopted, calling upon the State Housing Authority and Harold Ickes, Federal Public Workers Administrator, to provide funds for slum clearance.

Now this is where Mr. Max L. Simon, editor of the Passaic County's only Sunday paper, comes in. He falls to see any slums in Paterson. He calls upon the Chamber of Commerce to submit a list

of streets and particularly buildings that could be classified as slums before it sends the resolution to Washington.

I am not a member of the Chamber of Commerce. I am just an unemployed worker. But I do know Paterson and I don't need anyone to take me from the top of Garret Mt. I know the slums from living in them and being in hundreds of workers' homes. If Mr. Simon could have seen the half-starved children gathered around the oil burners this last winter that I did, he might change his mind about slums in Paterson. For his benefit, I would like to submit this list of streets: all of Water Street, Lane, Matlock, North West Street; two thirds of Dublin, which takes in 6 or 7 streets, Essex, Beech.

I could go on further, but the Chamber of Commerce is not going to change things. It's up to us workers to make this world over, a fit place to live in for ourselves and our children.  
R. M.

Suggests Admission Charge To C. P. Mass Meetings  
New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
I should just like to suggest that at a mass meeting, for which a large hall is necessary, such as the one addressed by Comrade Browder at St. Nicholas Arena on June 10, it would be more sensible to make a small admission charge—perhaps 10 cents—than to take up time with a collection which may well fall short of the required sum anyhow.

Surely most comrades are able to afford a nominal sum, and for those who are unemployed, or unable to pay, free admission tickets might be given. I don't believe that many who are able to afford it cheat the Communist Party.

A small admission fee would not only avoid the very bothersome collection, but it would insure payment of the hall, and so avoid a deficit to the District.  
R. L. B.

### World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Preliminary Explosion Nazi Efforts To Hide Facts What Happened in Wittenberg?

WHAT dreadful secrets do the Nazis want to bury in the exploded ruins of the munitions plant at Wittenberg? Certainly they strove hard to keep the barest fact from coming to light. It is now doubtful whether the complete story of this explosion will ever be told.

Out of the confusion of reports, and the action of the Nazi ministry of propaganda, we may be able to get a hint of what really happened.

The Hearst International News Service, part of the Nazi press agency in Germany, reported that the dead may run as high as 1,500. The Associated Press declared ALL of the 12,000 workers employed in the plant were injured. How many are dead is not known. But when 13,000 workers are injured in an explosion felt over a space of 650 square miles, we may be sure the number of dead is well over the 1,500 mark.

The time of the explosion varies in the Associated, United, Havas and International News Press reports. Some give it as 9 a. m., others as 5 p. m. All, however, state that once started the terrific explosions continued until well after 9 p. m. That is to say, the bombardments lasted from four to 12 hours!

Windows in houses 15 miles away were blown out like newspapers in a windy storm.

THE dead are not only munitions workers employed in the Nazi inferno preparing for the slaughter of millions of other workers, but also women and children in Reinsdorf and Wittenberg. The earliest reports from London said houses collapsed like matchboxes. The whole area was in towering flames, until the Nazi hot air propaganda was supposed to have immediately put out the flames and brought hundreds of mangled dead back to life again.

Here is the genesis of the news on this explosion: First reports came from London, where the Exchange Telegraphic Agency and Reuters reported the greatest explosion in German history with from 130 to 500 dead. The Nazi propaganda ministry hadn't even heard the explosion yet—they said. When the London newspapers began reporting thousands killed, then Herr Goebbels, Nazi poison propaganda minister, woke up. He discovered 10 bodies, he reported. In order to keep the facts from the world, Nazi storm troopers were thrown around the whole area, and everybody was kept back. But the mayor of Reinsdorf, evidently not notified from headquarters, spoke to the Associated Press correspondent, who sends out an exclusive story under the burgo-mester's name, admitting at least 1,000 dead, but not quite 2,000!

THE Nazi Propaganda Ministry in Berlin at first denied a munitions plant was involved. They did not want the anger of the workers in Germany to rise still higher against war preparations. They stated it was a "fireworks" plant that had exploded. It must have been a pretty big Roman candle to have shaken an area of 650 square miles like the earthquake which shook Formosa.

The Westphalian and Anhalt Explosive Works, according to the most reliable information, the largest munitions plant in Germany, is now a mass of ruins, mangled with the bones, torn flesh and blood of thousands of workers. The Nazis maddened in their desire for war, were seeking the most dreadful explosives. Their chemists experimented day and night with greater and greater death-dealing chemicals.

THE Nazi madmen were preparing their deadly chemicals for a greater explosion which was to rock the world, especially the borders of the Soviet Union. And the present holocaust will not stop the fiends. After all these hundreds of thousands of victims are but the first detachments of cannon fodder the Nazis planned should include millions. Only the Soviet Union, by its revolutionary peace policy, by its preparations for defense, by its actions in world diplomacy, by the tremendous support it is arousing among the toiling masses of the whole world, is acting to stave off the more dreadful catastrophe the Nazis are planning.

Within Germany, the Nazi fiends, enraged by the Wittenberg explosion, will try to cool their fevered, sadistic brains, by the bloodiest terrorism against revolutionary workers. The frame-up cry has already been raised of "Communist sabotage." Stop the terrorist hand of these Nazi madmen!

### Lincoln and Webster on Labor

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent."—DANIEL WEBSTER.