

The Morgan Inquiry Must Be Continued! Bare War Secrets!

AN EDITORIAL

THE Senate Munitions Committee has put on view before the entire world the international gangsterism of the House of Morgan and the billion dollar profits it ground out of the crushed flesh and splintered bone of World War soldiers.

The Committee's hearings have revealed, too, the duplicity of the House of Wilson—where behind a false front of "neutrality" and pious talk of "peace," and "open covenants," a President was slyly plotting to bring the United States into war to protect and multiply the Morgan billions.

No wonder the hearings have suddenly created panic in the House of Morgan as it dreams of new profits from a new war! No wonder they bring consternation to the White House where a new billion-dollar war budget is being concealed behind the same old phrases of "neutrality" and "peace"!

Both the bankers and the administration are out to kill the hearings. Funds needed to carry them on are refused. The State Department locks its archives.

After evidence that is as simple to understand as a child's A-B-C, Senator Carter Glass has the gall to shout: "What a subtle and mean attempt to have it appear that Woodrow Wilson was compelled by the House of Morgan to drag this nation into the World War and to sacrifice the lives of our boys."

But the Senator from Virginia, who was a member of the Wilson cabinet, has not misread the evidence. For in the next breath he asks: "And why should we have prevented, if we could have prevented, the banking interests from selling their credit abroad?"

How can these enemies of the Nye investigation dare to stand up before the people and speak of the "lives of our boys" when all they are thinking about is the fortunes of their own masters?

Why does the State Department refuse to reveal its secret documents? Because they would only prove further that the Morgan-Wilson team stands convicted of murder.

The documents would throw light also on the two-faced character of the present administration. For Roosevelt "neutrality" is that curious "neutrality" of a billion dollar war budget—a new naval race—of the Monroe Doctrine of colonial subjection.

When the common people speak of neutrality, they mean something far different. They speak with the desire for that genuine, enduring peace that demands that the munitions investigation must go on!

Shall we stand by and allow the war-makers to kill the investigation? From every quarter must come the cry: "The hearings must go on! The State Department must open its files and the Nye Committee publish what it finds there!"

From every meeting held this week, resolutions should be sent to the members of the Senate and to Senator James F. Byrnes, chairman of the Audit and Control Committee, demanding that the hearings continue and that all State Department documents bearing on the subject be made public.

The will of the people can prevent these vital hearings from being smothered. The voice of the people can make these hearings serve the cause of peace.

Out with secrets of the war-makers!

Vote on Bonus 'Old Guard' Is Due Today In Maneuver

Administration Anxious as Supreme Court TVA Ruling Is Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The almost-certain prospect of a Senate vote tomorrow on the "united front" bonus bill was seen here today.

At the same time, the administration anxiously awaited the Supreme Court's expected decision on validity of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

The Court meets at noon in its marble Temple of Justice for another sheaf of decisions. That on the TVA is likely to be among them. The TVA decision is the last of the present series on New Deal legislation—and involves the right of the government to operate public utilities in the face of the opposition of the corporations who have already howled for and won the annulment of the other New Deal acts.

The Senate vote on the bonus measure, expected yesterday, was delayed while Senators led an attack against the Nye investigation of the House of Morgan.

Sunday Paper Drive Lags In Chicago

While two of its Communist Party sections are already over 25 per cent of their quotas, six other sections in Chicago have still not obtained even one subscription in the drive for 10,000 subscriptions for the Sunday Worker.

The leading sections are Sections 4 and 1. The slow moving territories are Calumet, Rockford, Southern Illinois, Central Illinois, Waukegan and Rock Island. Section 4 has already secured 60 subscriptions. The latest recording gives Chicago 431 out of a quota of 1,500 subscriptions.

The contest between "Whirlwind" Larson and Sam Hammersmark, in the Windy City district, is growing hotter and hotter. The danger is great that the hitherto invincible "Whirlwind" may lose the subscription crown he values so highly. Hammersmark is now leading, 63 subscriptions to 58.

But are the Chicago sections going to allow their brother sections in other parts of the country to beat them across the line. Results are needed at once from them. If Chicago is to reach its quota on time.

Socialist Right Wing Moves Against the Party's Decisions

Plans to Split the Socialist Party Still Further Were Laid at a Two-day Meeting of 'Old Guard' Leaders at the Rand School over the Week-end.

The meeting authorized Algonem Lee to head a committee to formulate a new "Declaration of Principles" to be presented at the Party convention in May, at which time the reactionary "Old Guard" leaders will attempt either an overthrow of the National Executive Committee or, that failing, a rupture within the Party.

A resolution was adopted demanding the rescinding within thirty days of the National Executive Committee's decision suspending the "Old Guard" state organization in New York and the setting up of a temporary committee empowered to hold new elections. The "Old Guard" leaders, with a complete disregard for Party discipline, made it clear that they would not recognize the decision whether it were rescinded or not.

Jack Altman and Max Delson, leaders of the Militant group in this city, were refused the floor when they sought permission to appear before the meeting.

Archduke Otto Named By Von Starhemberg For Austrian Throne

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—"Reunion of the Hapsburgs and Austria" was advocated today by Vice Chancellor Ernst Von Starhemberg in a speech to the first national meeting of the Fatherland Front leaders. The fascist dictator declared that the Fatherland Front is wholeheartedly pro-monarchist.

"It is impossible," the Vice Chancellor declared, "to envisage Austria's future without the Hapsburgs."

Starhemberg said that Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender, would be placed on the throne, not by a coup but through legal channels. This monarchist appeal followed an attack on the German Nazis. The Austrian fascist leader declared he would "combat any union with the present German regime" and that Austria will "never become a province of Germany."

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg denied reports of growing friction between himself and Starhemberg as rivals for dictatorial power.

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SCOTTSBORO TRIAL ON TODAY

Lenin Memorial Rally in 'Garden' Tonight

HUGE THROG WILL HONOR GREAT LEADER

Browder, Amter, Ashford to Speak—Colorful Pageant Featured

Tonight is the night! Tens of thousands of New Yorkers, trade unionists, unorganized workers, professionals, liberals, Socialists and Communists will rally at Madison Square Garden, Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, to honor the great leader of the workers' revolution, V. I. Lenin.

Lenin died twelve years ago but each year additional millions learn of his teachings, spread by the Communist Parties throughout the world, and gather together to commemorate his works. This year in New York City the largest turnout ever witnessed for this event is expected.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party and the principal exponent of the teachings of Lenin in America, will deliver the main address at the meeting. Browder has become widely known for his advocacy of unity in the ranks of the working class based on the principle emphasized by Lenin that "the unity of the proletariat is its greatest weapon in the struggle for a socialist revolution."

Clocklike Precision
This meeting like the one held last year will be carried through with clocklike precision. At the opening of the meeting will be a bugle corps. Each of the seventeen features of the program have been timed to the minute and the meeting will end at 10:30 sharp.

James Ashford, Harlem organizer of the Young Communist League, will speak during the program on the "Lessons of Lenin for the Youth." I. Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party will be chairman.

A pageant portraying the life and struggles of the workers and their allies in the fight for freedom will be one of the main features of the evening. The united front will be the central theme of this presentation which will have a huge caricature of capitalism as a background. Hundreds of actors and members of the workers' cultural groups will participate in the dramatic spectacle.

Musical Features.
Jack Gilbert will direct the International Workers Order Orchestra which will play during the evening. Choral singing by the Freiheit Gesang Verein chorus of 500 voices will be a part of the program.

Many well-known writers, dramatists and actors have been working diligently to make the evening a success. Fred Ellsitt, technical director of the pageant, will supervise the presentation tonight. He is being assisted in the work of preparing the settings by Walter S. Barbell who contributed the original sketches for them. Six colors will be used to make them more vivid.

Tickets can be obtained at all Workers' Bookshops until 6 o'clock this evening. They will be on sale at the Garden at 7 o'clock. Purchasers have been cautioned not to buy tickets from speculators but only at the box office or the bookshops in order to prevent racketeers from selling bogus tickets.

Boston to Hear Browder
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak here at the Lenin memorial meeting Sunday night. The permit for the meeting was won in the face of bitter opposition from Hearst and other reactionary forces.

Reeve in Wilkes-Barre
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 19.—Carl Reeve, educational director of

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Silicosis Horrors Are Told

Full Testimony Before House Sub-Committee Tells Tragic Tale

By Liston M. Oak

Miss Philippa Allen, a New York social worker who testified before the House Labor Subcommittee investigating the deaths of 478 tunnel workers from silicosis contracted at Gauley's Bridge, West Virginia, today gave the Daily Worker exclusively the full record of her testimony. The facts cited by Miss Allen show that "the workers did not know the dangers they faced, but the company did know that the workers were being sent to their deaths. The company deliberately failed to furnish sufficient protection. The results have been devastating in their deadliness."

Because property "rights" took precedence over human rights, Miss Allen declared, the lives of these hundreds of men and boys were sacrificed to the greed of the owners of the New Kanawha Power Company, a subsidiary of the Union Carbide and Carbon, largest American utility company. "As Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, of the Ohio Department of Health, has said, these men need not have died. There are safety devices available which would have saved the lives lost and those which will be lost," she stated.

"The geologists of the company made test bore and knew that the tunnel was to go through pure silica. . . . The contractors and engineers must have known that there was danger of silicosis for every man who worked in that mine. The engineers used masks when they entered to gather samples of rock. But the workers who were not experienced miners only realized that there was something wrong when the ambulance began clanging night and day, taking silicosis victims to the hospital. The company doctors called it 'tunnelitis' and later 'pneumonia.'"

Ventilation Inadequate
"The 24-inch ventilation tube installed when the State Mine Inspection Service forced it on the company was totally inadequate. The tube for a breath of fresh air, but a few feet away the feeble current of air was lost in clouds of poisonous silica dust. The amount of dust could have been cut down by the use of wet drilling. When the State Inspectors came the foremen stopped the dry drilling for a while, not knowing that they themselves would lose their health. The 2,000 men who worked in that tunnel were not furnished masks."

"Two years ago there was much debate as to the amount of silica dust in the tunnel. Today the very men who then swore there was no dust on behalf of the company are the impartial victims of that dust. The witness, Death, has proved the point."

Miss Allen said she first learned of the tragedy when vacationing in the vicinity in 1934. "So horrifying was the plight of the workers and so pitiful their cries of 'What can you do to help us?' that I made an intensive investigation."

Death Wipes Out Family
"Charles Jones, his three sons, Shirley, Cecil and Owen, and Mrs. Jones's brother, Raymond Johnson, worked in the tunnel. The glowing stories of how well the work was to be paid, and how safe it would be, persuaded them to start work. It was Shirley's first job. That was in September, 1930. In June, 1931, Shirley was ill. In September, 1932, he died. Within a year Cecil died. In November, 1934, Raymond Johnson died. Charles Jones's friends say he cannot live until Easter. They know the signs of silicosis and of coming death."

"Jones has three remaining children dependent upon him as well

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Lewis Pledges to Aid Drive of Auto Union

Spikes Dual Unionism and Splitting Charges by Frey—Large Delegation of Unionists Greet His Arrival in Cleveland

By Sandor Voros
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Awaited as a man who will set off the signal for the long overdue organizational drive in the auto industry, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, made his entry into Cleveland this morning.

Here from Washington to address two mass meetings, one of rubber workers in the afternoon in Akron, and one of auto workers in Cleveland tonight, Lewis disdained to answer the charges of dual unionism and split raised by John P. Frey.

"No comment is necessary," he told your correspondent. "It is obvious that the Committee of Industrial Organization is only interested to make the American Federation of Labor the kind of organization it ought to be."

Pleased by Response
Lewis expressed himself as greatly pleased with the response to his meeting as shown by the large number of delegates from all over the country. He told delegates to the Detroit Auto Council who asked his aid to organize Detroit auto plants: "We are seriously concerned in your problems and will assist you in every way we can. The organization of the auto industry is of the greatest importance. It will give the necessary impetus to organize the rest of the unorganized workers."

Confining his main interest to promote the organizational drive in the auto and other mass production industries along industrial lines, Lewis would not let go unchallenged the charges raised against him by craft unionists of the A. F. of L. Council. In an advance copy of his speech to be delivered tonight, he is answering blow for blow with the score overwhelmingly in his favor.

To Organize Unorganized
"Our committee, in its policies

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Laval to Lose Fascists Form Military Pact

Radical-Socialist Move May Mean Collapse of French Cabinet

(By United Press)
PARIS, Jan. 19.—Collapse of the Laval Cabinet immediately after the Premier's return from Geneva about Wednesday appeared a certainty tonight.

The Radical-Socialist Executive Committee adopted an "order of day" leaving five Radical-Socialist ministers no alternative except to follow Edouard Herriot, Minister Without Portfolio, in resigning from the Cabinet.

Cabinet officers affected by the order include: Marcel Regnier, Finance; Georges Bonnet, Commerce; Joseph Paganon, Interior; William Bertrand, Mercantile Marine, and Henry Maupou, Pensions.

As a result of the committee's action, Ex-Minister of Commerce Marchand announced he is resigning from the party.

It is certain that Herriot's undated resignation will be effective within an hour after Laval returns from Geneva and that it will be followed immediately by a group resignation of the other five Radical-Socialist ministers.

The Executive Committee, actually powerless to order the six Radical-Socialist Ministers to quit the Cabinet, did the next best thing by voicing a plea for party discipline.

The text of the order of day follows:

The Executive Committee expresses affectionate confidence in Edouard Daladier and its desire is

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Silk Union Militant Slate Wins

Paterson Victory Is Third Time Rank and File Win Election

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Six hundred silk workers met here last night and elected a full rank and file slate in the Plain Goods Department of the American Federation of Silk Workers, Paterson District. The union is affiliated to the United Textile Workers.

It was the third time the rank and file has carried the slate. The elections were held for the Executive Board.

Six hundred and sixty-seven votes were cast. The highest candidate on the rank and file slate received 462 votes, while the lowest received 406 votes. All ten of the candidates on this slate were elected by a large majority.

Carrying out its desire for unity, the rank and file slate left five vacancies open for the Progressive group. The highest candidate of the Progressives received 226 votes, and the lowest, 196 votes.

The executive board now represents all shades of opinion in the union. The newly elected members will hold office for one year.

This victory is a decisive answer to a vicious and slanderous campaign carried on against the rank and file during the last week of the election by the Jewish Daily Forward, New York publication of the extreme right wing of the Socialist "Old Guard."

In an attempt to raise a red scare, local newspapers carried headlines today declaring "Communist Party votes majority in Silk Workers' election."

During the elections there was a discussion of the present strike of the Paterson silk workers. The strike was endorsed and a six-dollar assessment was voted to aid the strikers.

The names and number of votes of those elected on the rank and file slate are: J. Serriola, 462; Ellis Thillian, 461; Edward Sothan, 439; Sarkis Thillian, 437; George Earlley, 443; Sarah Verilinsky, 426; Earl Bisch, 422; A. Seenev, 412; E. Srecker, 399; George Nejmech, 406.

Those representing the Progressive slate are: Peter Belar, 226; Harry Slum, 207; Meyer Lox, 201; J. Hatem, 193; Frank LaKatach, 196.

Shippers Drive On Coast Union

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Still more telegrams and resolutions from ships' crews and organized meetings protesting any attack on the militant West Coast organizations of maritime workers were received in Washington over the week-end by delegates to the International Seamen's Union convention now in secret session here.

No statement has come out of the convention as to the decision on the request of the ship owners and secretary of the California State Federation of Labor that the Pacific Coast unions of the I.S.U. be disciplined, reorganized and their leaders expelled. It is known that this is one of the issues that has stirred the greatest debate at the convention.

One resolution considered here as probably throwing some light on the resignation at this convention of Victor Olander from the office of secretary-treasurer of the I.S.U. is that recently adopted by the San Francisco Branch of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The text has just become known. "The resolution begins:

Olander's Defeat Asked
"Whereas the present office of the International Secretary is now held by Victor A. Olander, now holding

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Tom Mooney Hearings To Be Resumed Today; Labor Meeting Called

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 19.—Hearings on the habeas corpus petition of Tom Mooney, world famous political prisoner, will be resumed here tomorrow.

A special meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, with five delegates from each union will be held on Jan. 26, to raise funds for carrying through the proceedings for Mooney's freedom.

The main speakers will be Attorney Frank P. Walsh, John P. Finerty and George N. T. Davis. Mooney's counsel, who will tell about the progress of the habeas corpus hearings.

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PATTERSON FACES COURT FOURTH TIME

Defense to Push Change of Venue, Charging Lynch Hysteria

DECATUR, Ala., Jan. 19.—The fourth trial of Hayward Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro boys, is scheduled to begin here tomorrow before Judge W. W. ("Speed") Callahan, of the Morgan County Circuit Court.

The trial of Clarence Norris, another of the boys, has been set for three days later.

Argument of defense counsel's motion for a change of venue is also scheduled to take place tomorrow, preceding the Patterson trial.

Representing the defendants will be Attorneys C. L. Watts, of Huntsville, Ala.; Samuel S. Leibowitz of New York, and George W. Chamblee of Chattanooga, Tenn. The latter two have represented the boys at previous trials. All three lawyers were retained by the new Scottsboro Defense Committee recently formed to unite the nation-wide Scottsboro defense forces.

Knight Heads Prosecution
Lieutenant-Governor Thomas E. Knight, special prosecutor of the Scottsboro cases, heads the list of prosecutors for the State. He has already declared his intention of obtaining death sentences at all costs, and with other state officials, has engendered a lynch atmosphere in Morgan County for the trials tomorrow.

The setting of Clarence Norris' trial three days after that of Patterson indicates that Judge "Speed" Callahan intends to pursue the same tactics of smashing all-time speed records in these trials as he followed in the trials in 1933. At that time he rushed through the "Thanksgiving Day" and repudiated previous promises made to defense counsel to wait upon vital evidence from Ruby Bates in the Patterson case.

At the hearing on a motion for a change of venue, defense counsel will submit material evidence proving that a lynch hysteria against the boys has already been worked up and that on this account it is impossible to secure a fair trial in Decatur, Ala. They are seeking to remove the trials to another section of the state.

Two Affidavits Support Defense
Evidence that will probably be used in support of the motion are two affidavits which were submitted when it was sought to remove the cases from the State to the Federal District Court in Birmingham. The affidavits were signed by Captain R. A. Burleson, 47, a life-long resident of Morgan County and John A. Hackworth, a resident of Huntsville, Ala.

"There has been a general crystallization of cold and deliberate sentiment against the defendants," declares the affidavit of Captain Burleson. It goes on in the next paragraph to state that all the people he has spoken to are convinced that "it would be impossible to impanel a jury in Morgan County that would not convict the defendants." Captain Burleson was called upon four times in March, 1933, to command soldiers to prevent a lynching of the Scottsboro boys, Ruby Bates, who testified that she had never been raped, and of Attorneys Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky.

The last paragraph of the Bur-

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Relief Crisis Is Seen Near In Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Cleveland relief crisis, maturing for weeks, was postponed at the last minute by transferring \$800,000 from the sales tax sinking fund to the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration.

This transfer by the county commissioners was only affected after CCRA officials made public that the last relief cash available had been spent and 105,000 unemployed persons faced immediate starvation.

Special police guards and squad cars have been sent by Police Chief Matovitz to every relief station in anticipation of demonstrations which were sure to follow when starving people in need of food would be sent away empty handed.

It was reported that food for families in the Buckeye district would only last out the week and food orders in other relief stations would be similarly exhausted in a day or two.

The \$800,000 appropriated by the county commissioners will last only till end of January.

Browder Appeals to Communist Sympathizers

By EARL BROWDER
(General Secretary, Communist Party of the U.S.A.)

DEAR COMRADE:
You have been a comrade for a long while. You have been supporting the Communist Party in its campaigns. You have gone to Communist Party meetings and applauded Communist Party speakers. You have followed with great interest the turn toward mass work accomplished by the Communist Party. You have read about the Seventh Congress of the Communist International with great pride. You have come to listen to a report about the Seventh World Congress and you expressed agreement with its line.

Moreover, we know you to be a very active participant in the class struggle. Whether in your union or in your fraternal organization, whether on the picket line or in any mass protest, you have been among the first. You are fighting, as far as it is possible in your circumstances, against the danger of war and fascism. You are working, according to the measure of your abilities, to bring about a united front. You are interested in working to achieve a Farmer-Labor Party.

Briefly, you are a class conscious proletarian engaged in the class struggle. This being the case, it is time for you to join the Communist Party.

You really have no objection against the Communist Party. You agree with its program and its tactics. You may have some unposed questions and disturbing scruples as to one minor point or another, but what do they amount to in comparison with the big issue of belonging to the Communist Party as a full-fledged member?

We urge you to join the Communist Party. By doing so you are increasing the effect of your activities many times. When you are not only a union member but a Communist union member, your union activities will be more militant, more planned, and more effective. When you are not only a member of a fraternal organization, but a Communist member of a fraternal organization, your part in it will bring better results to the organization and to the working class as a whole. When you participate even in the campaigns of the Communist Party, your participation will be more weighty, more powerful and more productive of results than when you are participating as a "non-Party" worker.

This holds true also for white-

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NEWS IN BRIEF

A.F.L. in Superior Acts On Farmer-Labor Party

Appoints 5 to Push Formation of Progressive Federation—Lieutenant-Governor Peterson to Address South Dakota Convention

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 19.—An important step toward the building of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation in Upper Wisconsin was taken by the Superior Federation of Labor last week when it elected a committee of five to work for the formation of a unit of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation in Douglas County.

The election of a committee was recommended by the Executive Committee of the Superior Federation.

Members of the committee are E. G. Hestrom, Fred Guenther, Richard Lindstrom, Pink and W. J. Slesman. Their aim will be to have the county unit organized in time to participate in the spring elections.

It is understood that the Workers Alliance and other organizations will be asked to participate.

At the same meeting Fred P. Smith, city councilman and delegate to the conference, announced that the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, was re-elected president of the Superior Federation of Labor.

The Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation was organized at a state-wide conference in Milwaukee on Dec. 1, attended by 225 representatives of nine organizations: Wisconsin Federation of Labor, Socialist Party, Progressive Party, Farmers' Equity Union, Farm Holiday Association, Railroad Brotherhoods, Workers Alliance, Farmer-Labor Progressive League and Wisconsin Milk Pool.

The Federation is regarded as a step toward a Farmer-Labor Party.

Dakota Convention Feb. 4

MADISON, S. D., Jan. 19.—Edward Welsh, Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Association, has given definite assurance that Lieutenant-Governor Hjalmar Peterson of Minnesota would address the opening session of the Farmer-Labor Convention in Huron, S. D., on Feb. 4. A mass meeting will be held in Huron the evening preceding the convention at which Peterson will also be the main speaker.

Lieutenant-Governor Peterson has played a prominent part in Farmer-Labor work in Minnesota for many years. He is also publisher of one of Minnesota's leading newspapers, the Askov American.

Welsh predicted that the Farmer-Labor convention would meet with the biggest response that any similar move in South Dakota ever had.

Among organizations that have promised to send delegates and observers are unemployed organizations, labor unions, Farm Holiday groups and a small retailers association.

Indiana Labor Party Spurred

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—The movement towards independent political action took on a new spurt forward here with news that the Sullivan Central Labor Union (Sullivan County) had recently endorsed a resolution for the Farmer-Labor Party submitted to it by the Central Labor Union of Princeton (Gibson County). This is the third central labor body here to officially endorse the movement for the Farmer-Labor party, the others being the Princeton C. L. U. and that in Kokomo, Howard County.

It is reported that the Central Labor Body in Linton, Sullivan County had also gone on record for the Farmer-Labor Party. Special importance is attached by labor observers here to the recent action of the Indiana State Workers Alliance to actively participate in the movement for the Farmer-Labor party. This Alliance has tremendous prestige, especially in the smaller industrial centers.

Fascists Form Military Pact

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possessing great armed forces are violators of international peace treaties. Their aim is war against the Soviet Union. From the viewpoint of China the present Japanese-German alliance in no way differs from the pre-war Anglo-Japanese alliance. China will be the victim of this alliance, which is the prelude to a new world war.

It is reported from London that British Government circles are clearly disturbed by the campaign launched by the German Nazis for arming the Rhine frontier and for abrogation of the Locarno Treaty. It is thought that further strengthening of the German Navy will inevitably follow. The alarm of the British Government may be judged by the despatch published in the Echo de Paris from its London correspondent, who writes: "London is convinced that in the near future Germany intends to occupy the Rhineland demilitarized zone with German troops, and to make considerable demands for colonies and for changes in its Eastern frontiers."

Britain Alarmed at Nazi Arming

The correspondent further states that the British Government is alarmed by the rapid rate and extent of German armament building and as proposed to Germany an agreement regarding limitation of armaments. The Nazis answered with a rejection of the proposal and hinted that in view of the collapse of the London Naval Conference it is possible that Germany will raise the question of revision of the recently concluded Anglo-German Naval Agreement.

The Paris paper's correspondent comments that Japan leaving the Naval Conference stresses the acute danger of the policy pursued by Japan in the Far East, and points out that incidents in the relation of Japan to the Soviet Union could easily lead to military conflict if Soviet diplomacy did not utilize every opportunity and possibility to avoid war.

Distasteful in Store

One who contemplates the future

Negro Parley Plans Pushed In New Rochelle

Prominent Leaders in Civic Life Act as Sponsors

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 19.—Dr. Nestle Gunthorpe, chairman of the Westchester County Negro Conference, which will be held here Saturday, Feb. 1, today made public a list of more than forty prominent county men and women sponsors who are actively supporting the meeting.

The conference will be held at Bethesda Church instead of at County Villa as previously announced, Dr. Gunthorpe said.

His list revealed this city far ahead of all others in the number of sponsors. New Rochelleans represented include the Rev. J. R. White, John Wallace, Randall Toliver, Democratic leader, the Rev. A. Rosebrough, Dr. Leon W. Scott, president of the N.A.A.C.P. Branch, Miss Naomi Howard, the Rev. H. Hancock, Dr. J. O. Cummings, Theodore Archer, Paris Smalls, attorney, Elder Thaddeus Wilson and Dr. E. E. Bess.

Others from New Rochelle are Mrs. Percy Richardson, Thomas H. Watkins, Dr. George Banks, Miss Claudine Godsey, Edmund Russell, Miss Richarada Grimes, Thomas Smith, Antonio Lombardo, Walter Coleman, Brother Moses, Petro Rinaldi, Wilbur R. Wheeland and Alfred Grayson.

Sponsors from Mount Vernon include H. Courtney Pryce, Dr. Clarence Fair, Mrs. A. M. Pinkard, the Rev. R. Nelson and Harvey Isaak, in Yonkers, Lester Kingsland, the Rev. R. S. Oden, Samuel Kozier, John Stradley and Joseph Klein are giving their support.

On the list from Tarrytown are John White, the Rev. C. L. Franklin, P. P. Tucci and William F. Kingsland.

The Sponsoring Committee for the Westchester County Negro Conference has established headquarters at Room 516, 408 North Avenue, New Rochelle. Endorsements by organizations and registrations for delegations are now being received there.

were "not filed soon enough," although the workers or their widows filed suits as soon as they learned of the facts which had been concealed.

Among the industries in which silicosis is a hazard are: mining, ore milling, stone and cement quarrying, slate splitting, cement manufacturing, stone crushing, silica grinding, emery works, talc mills, abrasive wheel manufacturing, abrasive paper or cloth manufacturing, according to the Labor Research Association. In fifteen or more other industries the hazard exists in greater or lesser degree with entirely inadequate protection for workers in most cases.

The purpose of the hearing being conducted in Washington is to determine the merits of a resolution by Representative Vito Marcantonio proposing that the Secretary of Labor appoint a board of inquiry into health conditions among public utility workers throughout the country. During Miss Allen's testimony Representative Marcantonio declared that the law recently passed in West Virginia to make silicosis a compensatory disease "needs plenty of amending to make it effective."

There are two committees formed to aid the victims in Gauley's Bridge. One is the People's Press Gauley's Bridge Relief Committee, which is providing food and clothing to the victims. The other is the Gauley Bridge Committee, which is soliciting funds to aid in the investigation. William J. Scheffelin is Treasurer, John B. Andrews is chairman, and Ed Royce is secretary, with an office at 245 Seventh Avenue, New York. It is a joint committee of persons of various political affiliations.

Miss Allen gave the House subcommittee stories of many other cases that are equally heart-rending and pitiful, amply proving her contention that these workers went to their death without suspecting the dangers, and without the protection that the company should have provided if they had been as much interested in the workers' health as they were in profits. She told the Daily Worker that, "I hope this inquiry will help in getting adequate legislation to protect workers in every industry where this lung-destroying disease is a hazard."

Today there are only eleven states which have compensation laws covering silicosis," she stated. "West Virginia only enacted such a law last year after 555 claims for compensation were instituted in court by working men or their widows and public opinion was aroused, against negligence on the part of employers."

The tragedy of this industrial disease is far more widespread than is commonly known. Necessary precautions are well known to employers as recommended by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. But many, in order to save expense, fail to provide protection.

1,500 Face Death

Besides the 476 who have died, 1,500 other workers are dying of silicosis contracted at Gauley's Bridge. Over 200 damage suits against the company have been thrown out of court because they

Browder Appeals to Sympathizers of the Communist Party

By EARL BROWDER

(Continued from Page 1)

collar workers, for intellectuals, and for others who have identified themselves with the class struggle.

WE must build the united front; we must build the people's front; we must build the Farmer-Labor Party; we must engage in the broadest possible struggles against hunger and reaction; against war and fascism. All this will be more effective, will repel the enemy more powerfully and will secure for the workers a maximum possible concessions if the Communist Party is several times stronger than it is.

Compared with these tremendous gains to be made by every sympathizer joining the Communist Party, what are the doubts that sometimes are advanced in such cases? Some workers are afraid the Party will take every minute of their free time and they won't be allowed a private life. Others are afraid the Party will expose them to the danger of being driven out of the shops. Still others think—in accordance with what the enemy tells them—that there is mechanical discipline in the Communist Party and that nobody is allowed to have an individual opinion.

This is all nonsense. The Communist Party does not wish to rob a man of his private life or to take him away from his family or to make it impossible for him to devote time to study. The Party wants a man to be active, but it expects him to have time for study and relaxation. The Communist Party does not wish its members to be exposed to unnecessary danger. As to such dangers as are connected with picketing, you are subjected to them anyway by the forces of reaction, which the Communist Party is leading the workers to overcome.

And as far as discipline is concerned, remember that without discipline no organization can exist. If you are a union member you know very well that a strike decision is a strike decision and whether the individual member of the union

agrees to every point, he must go on strike. The decisions of the Communist Party are never mechanical decisions. The units of the Party conduct broad educational activities to make every member understand the problems confronting the working class and the Party. In the units, every member is encouraged to participate in the discussion, to express an opinion, to help formulate a certain decision. Once the decision is made, however, it has to be carried out.

Certainly, no worker needs particular stressing of this fundamental principle. No organized labor movement could exist without discipline based on understanding and previous discussion.

Without a strong Communist Party there can be no victory of the working class in this country or anywhere. Without a strong Communist Party the labor movement cannot be as militant as conditions demand.

Do not stay away, therefore, from the Communist Party. Join the Party of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin. JOIN NOW!

Earl Browder
Box 87
Station D
New York City

In response to your call I hereby submit my application for membership in the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State

Meetings Will Honor Lenin Trial Today

(Continued from Page 1)

the Philadelphia District of the Communist Party, will speak on "Lenin's Life," at a meeting in the Workers' Center, 325 East Market Street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Duluth Rally

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19.—Workers in this community will gather in Foresters' Hall here at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, Jan. 29, to hear Joseph Moreland, Communist Party organizer, speak on "The Lessons of Lenin for America."

Richmond to Hold Rally Friday

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—The Lenin memorial meeting will be held here in Ideal Hall, 210 East Clay Street, Friday. A special invitation has been extended to the Negro people here to come and hear Lenin's solution to the problem of oppressed peoples.

Meetings in New Jersey

HILLSIDE, N. J., Jan. 19.—A meeting to honor the life of Lenin will be held here Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Barclay Hall.

Other meetings to be held in this state will be as follows: New Brunswick, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; Elizabeth, Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Russian Hall, 408 Court Street; Lakewood, Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Valpius Hall.

Passaic, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 159 Fourth Street; Freehold, 6 o'clock Sunday evening at 30 South Main Street; Stetson, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Modern School; Bayonne, 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, I. Amter, New York district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak.

Leon affidavit is of particular significance. It states "that the Scottsboro cases became a political issue in Morgan County, Alabama, subsequent to the removal of the cases to that county, and that the cases will continue, so long as they are pending, to be a political issue."

The State political machine defeated Judge James Hpton on the ground that he was a member of the death sentences in the cases in 1933.

Lynch Spirit Revealed

The affidavit of Hackworth is no less revealing of the lynch state of affairs in Decatur.

It stated, "Mr. W. A. Davis, a resident of Falkville, Morgan County, who was sheriff at the time of the former trials of said cases in said county, and at present a farmer, stated that he knew the sentiment of the people of Morgan County toward these defendants and that it was bitter and hostile, and that the people of said county had made up their minds that the defendants were guilty, and that the defendants could not secure a fair trial in said county."

The new Scottsboro Defense Committee is composed of five nationally prominent organizations. Representatives of these organizations on the Committee include: Robert Minor, Norman Thomas, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Walter White, Roger Baldwin and others. The International Labor Defense, which repeatedly saved the Scottsboro boys from the electric chair during the last five years, is a member-organization of the group.

Contributions to the \$15,000 Scottsboro defense campaign, should be immediately sent to William J. Scheffelin, 112 E. 19th St., New York City.

C.P. Leader's Death Mourned By U. S. Party

British Communist Had Been First of Party in Parliament

Expressing the sorrow of his many admirers in America over the death suddenly, of heart disease, Thursday at his home in Highgate, England, of Shapurji Saklatvala, first Communist to sit in the British Parliament, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. yesterday sent the following cablegram:

"Harry Pollitt, Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain

"Our fraternal condolences on the occasion of Comrade Saklatvala's death. With the revolutionary workers of the entire world we share your loss. Let the world mark the significance of the fact that Saklatvala, a native of India and a fighter for the freeing of that upland from the British imperialist yoke, was the first spokesman of the Communist Party of Great Britain in Parliament. He was the forerunner of greater victories of which a new series is now opened with the triumph of the Communist Party in Willie Gallacher's election to Parliament. In behalf of the American working class we, the Communist Party in that land whose capitalist government refused Saklatvala permission to land on these shores seven years ago, salute the ever-living fighter, Comrade Saklatvala, and accord his memory an eternal place in our midst. Forward to the increased power of our Parties!

(Signed) "For the Central Committee C. P. U. S. A."

"EARL BROWDER, General Secretary."

Saklatvala was born in Bombay, India, came to England in 1905, almost at once began his labor career, and was a charter member of the Communist Party. He was elected by English workers of the North Battersea district to Parliament in 1922 and again in 1924. After that all other parties united against him and he was defeated. In 1926 he refused to give bond to keep the peace and refrain from speaking during the period of strike and served two months in prison. He was a great linguist and a popular speaker, with many personal friends among workers of all countries.

Order Issued Against Hearing on Leather Firm

BOSTON, Jan. 19 (FP).—The National Labor Relations Board will not at present hear complaints of violation of the Wagner labor dispute bill made by the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union against the Lion Shoe Co. of Lynn and the A. C. Lawrence Co. of Peabody, Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster issued a restraining order to prevent the hearing.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Scores Craft Domination

"It is because of these conditions that the organized labor movement of the United States as now dominated by a small group of craft leaders in the American Federation of Labor is so weak and has been unable to accomplish so little for the industrial workers of the country."

"Out of a possible membership of at least 33 million workers, the American labor movement under the A. F. of L. has not, after a century of effort, organized more than three and one half million. Moreover, where the need of organization is most acute in the mass production industries of the country as a whole—the Federation is practically without any effective organization."

"What could seem to be more deplorable and incredible, and yet what is more tragically true? asks Lewis in speaking of the opposition of the small group of craft union leaders who resisted every effort of the auto unions to complete and consolidate their organization gains in an industrial union.

Speaking of the urgency of political action by labor without, however, mentioning the Farmer-Labor Party, Lewis cites the "autocratic, reactionary, anti-labor and anti-social" activities of the duPonts, and Morgans and the recent Supreme Court decisions, "that have to be 'stormed' if labor wants to attain its objectives."

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Out-of-Town Delegates

Homier Martin, International Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers, commenting on the Lewis meeting, called attention to the large number of delegates from all over the country.

"Delegates are here from as far as St. Louis, Janesville, Wisconsin, Detroit, Toledo, Ashabula and Norwood, showing their interest in industrial unionism. This meeting will act as a lever to set off the drive to organize the entire auto industry. All talk about split and self jubilation is absolutely unfounded. We want an industrial union within the A. F. of L. This will mean not only a strong auto union, but also a stronger A. F. of L."

A. Bates, President and Steve Jancso, Secretary, of the Fisher Body local, were confident of making headway in the immediate future.

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Wendham Mortimer, President of the Cleveland Auto Council, also expressed satisfaction over the tremendous response of the Lewis meeting. As to Frey's charges, he only remarked: "It isn't worth while to talk about it. We had pretty near more men meeting Lewis down at the depot than Frey had at his whole meeting. The Auto Workers want to organize an industrial union and nothing will stop them."

Shippers Drive On Coast Union

(Continued from Page 1)

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his then a man who will devote all his time to the interests of the seamen, and instructs delegates from the Pacific Coast to nominate George Larsen for the office, and to vote to move the office from Chicago to the coast.

Even a meeting of unemployed seamen on a Buffalo W.P.A. job has adopted and sent in to the I.S.U. convention a resolution urging to establish "a united I.S.U. with friendly relations existing between the various districts."

Union-Smashing Appeal

Meanwhile it became known here that the Industrial Association of San Francisco is conducting a nationwide appeal for support through confidential letters sent to heads of the biggest open-shop firms of the country, for its openly expressed proposal to smash maritime organization in the Pacific Coast region.

The Association has on its board of directors: F. A. Bailey, vice president of the Matson Navigation Co.; Roger D. Lapham, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; R. W. Hanna, vice president of the Standard Oil Co. of California; A. D. McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and eleven other presidents or vice-presidents of the biggest manufacturing firms in California.

Federal Social Security Act Full of 'Its' and 'Whens'

By JOHN PORTLAND

The Gospel says that a camel will go through the eye of a needle before a rich man could enter the Kingdom of Heaven. . . . Roosevelt's gospel would require an elephant to perform this remarkable feat before a jobless worker could be eligible for the meager benefits of the Federal Social Security Act. . . . What chance have YOU of being freed from the menace of "economic insecurity due to unemployment"? . . . This is the question answered in this article.

with a feeling of security, based upon the beautiful preamble of the law, will find disillusionment in store for him, because the provisions of the act have very little to do with the fine verbiage used in announcing it.

The Federal Unemployment Insurance law is enacted "for the purpose of assisting the States in the administration of their unemployment compensation laws." This is an invitation to the States to pass unemployment insurance laws subject to the regulations of the Federal Social Security Act and subject to approval of the Federal Social Security Administration. The Federal government will pay no unemployment insurance benefits directly to wage earners. It will help States when and if they help the Federal government. Until that time the workers in those States will not be protected by this insurance. At the time of this writing only eleven States have passed such laws. It is expected that most of the States will, before long, adopt unemployment insurance laws.

Inasmuch as these State laws are different from one another, we shall select the New York State law for examination: (1) because it is wider (for the wage earner) than the Federal requirements; (2) it is among the best of the present existing unemployment insurance laws in the eleven States.

Workers in Small Shops Excluded

The New York law requires insurance where four or more wage-earners are employed. This means no unemployment insurance protection for the lone stenographer in a small law office, or the clerks in a store where only three people are employed. It means that a shop

worker who has worked in a large shop, or a clerk who has worked in a large office, will lose unemployment insurance benefits if he finds employment in office or shop where less than four people are employed. No reason is advanced for this rank discrimination against employees of the smaller business man. Although this is excessively unfair, it is much more liberal than the Federal law which approves State laws that "exempt" employees in places of employment where less than eight wage earners are employed.

The "exempt" class is a very large one and the word is truly a euphemism to denote certain categories of wage earners who are not to get any benefits at all. Agricultural workers, who are a large part of the population, are "exempt"; also State and Federal employees and employees of non-profit institutions, such as scientific, literary and educational organizations. Non-manual workers whose salary is \$50 a week cannot get benefits. This is justified with the lame statement that "unemploy-

ment insurance is designed to protect those who do not earn enough to make their own provisions for periods of unemployment." These are the New York State "exemptions." The Federal regulations, in addition, do not require insurance for domestic labor. Strange as it may seem, due care has been taken to insure those who work, like waiters, on tips and also commission workers, like salesmen.

Tax Provisions

In New York all taxes for this insurance are to be paid by the employer. The California law divides this tax between employer and employee.

We now know who is insured and who is not. Specifically what benefits we can expect and when will we be "eligible"? "Eligible" is another euphemism to distinguish those "entitled" to benefits. Under the New York law the tax collections began Jan. 1, 1936, but no benefits will be paid until 1938. Those who have had no employment in 1936 and 1937 are not "eligible"; they are not insured and may continue to starve. Those who have worked less than a total of

British Troops Arrive in Egypt

PORT SAID, Jan. 19 (UP).—The British transport Athens arrived here today with 1,800 troops of the North Lancashire Regiment and 25 tanks to reinforce the British forces in Egypt.

Huge Trans-Continental Plans Projected

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (UP).—Major airlines today were reported considering pooling \$1,000,000 in resources for construction of a 50-passenger commercial airplane capable of crossing the continent in 10 hours.

Officials of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., estimated the proposed new plane would travel across the country at 250 miles per hour, making the 10-hour trip with only two stops. It would carry a crew of five.

Norwegian Skaters Beat U. S. Olympic Team

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 19 (UP).—The Norwegian Olympic skating team beat the United States team 49 to 95 in a pre-Olympic tournament today.

Helene Moody Elected Tennis Official

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (UP).—Helene Willis Moody, women's Wimbledon (London) tennis champion, was elected a director of the Northern California Tennis Association last night.

Labor Board Orders Secret Ballot in Four Mills

WASHINGTON (FP).—Secret elections to determine employee representation for the purpose of collective bargaining have been ordered at four companies by the National Labor Relations Board.

Workers in the Beaver-Lois textile mills at Douglasville, Ga., and in the Saxon textile mills of Spartanburg, South Carolina, will vote for or against representation by the United Textile Workers of America.

Eden Goes to Geneva for League Discussion

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Foreign Minister Anthony Eden left for Geneva today by train to attend the League of Nations Council meeting tomorrow and resume discussions with statesmen of other powers on the Italian-Ethiopian situation.

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Construction Employment Declines 12%

Highway Contractors Lead December Drop in New York State

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Employment in the construction industry in New York State dropped 12 per cent from November to December. Payrolls dropped 8 per cent and man-hours 10 per cent.

The percentage decreases in employment, payrolls and hours from November to December are given in the following table:

Month	Employment	Payrolls	Man-hours
1935	18.5	15.3	20.1
1934	20.4	16.3	21.3
1933	21.7	17.3	22.3
1932	17.7	14.3	18.6
1931	18.1	14.3	18.6

Decreases were general for all kinds of contracting in the State. The greatest decrease from November to December was reported by highway contractors whose employment dropped 21.3 per cent. Miscellaneous general contractors showed a decrease of 19.1 per cent, subcontractors 7.2 per cent, and general building contractors 6.8 per cent.

1,300 Firms Under Survey

These statements are based on the reports of more than 1,300 construction firms reporting monthly to the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Statistics and Information which is under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton.

Three hundred and thirty-three of the reporting firms were working on Federal State, county or municipal projects in December and employed 11,224 workers, or about 41 per cent of those employed by all reporting firms. Payrolls for the 11,224 amounted to \$287,773 and man-hours to 328,038. Average weekly earnings amounted to \$25.87 and average hours per man per week to 29.5.

The number employed by 274 general building contractors was 5,549 this month as compared with 6,097 in November. The net decrease amounted to 6.8 per cent. Payrolls dropped 4.3 per cent and man-hours 3.8 per cent. This month's reports showed a slight rise in residential building and foundation contracting. Firms engaged in non-specialized building and commercial building were responsible for this month's decrease.

Highway Drop

Highway contractors continued their downward seasonal movement in December. Percentage decreases amounted to 21 per cent in employment, 17 per cent in payrolls and 20 per cent in hours. Some firms reported completion of contracts, others were to be closed until spring and the greater part of the remaining firms reduced activities. Some of the street-paving firms working in New York City showed increased activity in December.

Miscellaneous general contractors reported decreases of 19 per cent in employment, 13 per cent in payrolls and 15 per cent in hours. Decreases were reported by firms engaged in sewer, gas, water and conduit laying, railroad contracting, and more than one kind of general contracting. Some firms engaged in dredging and power plant construction showed increases.

Seven hundred and ninety-six firms engaged in subcontracting employed 815 fewer workers in December than in November. Payrolls dropped 12 per cent and man-hours 6.4 per cent. Decreases were general in this group except for a few firms engaged in electrical work, wrecking, and excavating.

'Big Six' Aids Brother Union In Walkout

Members of Typographical Union No. 6 employed in the plant of Typographic Service Company, 216 East Forty-fifth Street, and themselves in the strategic position of supporting the locked-out members of a brother union, the Allied Printing Helpers Union, and at the same time working in the plant.

Four members of the A.P.H.U. were recently fired for union activity, and the other members, proofreaders, copyholders, messengers, etc., walked out in protest. Although the employers gave the Printing Helpers their complete moral support, they were forced by the antiquated craft union system to continue to turn out their work, even after C. E. Ruckstuhl, owner of the plant, had installed a complete crew of strike-breakers and armed guards.

Big Six members have been active in support of the Helpers Union outside the shop, and have even taken part in the picket line. Nearly five hundred dollars has been raised by voluntary contribution in the Typographical Service chapel alone, with other Big Six members throughout the city contributing heavily.

C. E. Ruckstuhl, owner of the plant, has shown by his attitude that he will not break the unions in the printing field, with the exception of the Printers League, an employers' association. The League is supplying him with money to hire the detectives and to pay the large crew of inefficient scabs. Ruckstuhl is remembered as the employer who locked out members of Big Six three years ago when the scale was pending.

When the printing helpers in his shop attempted to organize, Ruckstuhl fired the most active members and instituted the present lockout. A mass picket line was held before the plant on Thursday, and will be repeated today. Members of Typographical Union No. 6, the League of Women Shoppers, the Newspaper Guild and other organizations will participate, according to a statement issued by Frank Cremonese, president of the Allied Printing Helpers Union.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS ON BONUS



Left to right are Senators Clark, Harrison, Couzens, Keyes and Capper, members of the Finance Committee, listening to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau (extreme right) on the baby bond plan for the soldiers' bonus.

LaGuardia Turns a Deaf Ear To Labor on the City Subway

Union Is Skeptical of Any Gains Under the 'Baby Wagner Bill'

(By Federated Press) Will workers on New York City's municipally-owned Independent Subway System, long denied the right of collective bargaining, be aided in their struggle for higher pay and better working conditions by passage of Mayor LaGuardia's proposed "baby Wagner act"?

President J. B. English of the Joint Council of Civil Service Forum Councils, in which 2,000 of the system's 2,500 workers are enrolled, is frankly doubtful. LaGuardia, English revealed to Federated Press, despite his direct control over the subway lines, has failed to respond to repeated requests for conferences on the matter. John H. Delaney, one-time president of Big 6 of the International Typographical Union

and now head of the city's board of transportation, has similarly given the subway workers' representatives a runaround, English said.

Delaney's office, it has been learned, "has no reaction" to a scheduled meeting of the workers' joint councils at which plans for improving working conditions will be discussed. Despite the fact that the municipal subway's receipts have jumped to an average of \$40,000 a week, average weekly wages for 400 typical employees amount to only \$26.68, the council declares. Of the group polled, 270 were in debt to loan companies and 35 have been advised by school authorities that their children are suffering from malnutrition.

Numerous evasions of civil service regulations have been practiced to cut down wages, English revealed. Skilled craftsmen are listed as "car repairmen" and given lower pay. Similarly, draftsman are called

clerks, workers termed "helpers." Overtime pay is cancelled by a practice of cutting down regular hours of work. Three-minute switch-arounds at line terminals give conductors and motormen no time for relief. Switch and towmen desiring toilet facilities must telephone for substitute workers, and 15 or 20 minutes is often required before they can leave their posts.

High union dues and fear of splitting the workers into craft unions, coupled with fear of stoolpions and loss of civil service ratings have combined to prevent formation of a single union, English declared, though a majority of the men carry union cards in various organizations.

Meetings Lend Negro Parley Added Support

An enthusiastic meeting on the National Negro Congress was held Tuesday night in the Neighborhood Playhouse on the Lower East Side by the East Side Sponsoring Committee.

Six hundred and fifty men and women shouted a deafening "Aye" in support of a resolution to send official delegates from the mass meeting to the National Negro Congress when it convenes in Chicago on Feb. 14.

Angelo Herndon, just released from the Georgia jail, received an ovation in a stirring speech calling for a united fight against fascism and war. He pointed out that this should be one of the main purposes of the Negro Congress.

Mrs. Helen Hall, well known Community leader, "brought down the house" when she called for one unified unemployed movement as a most important step for both Negro and white jobs.

Resolutions read by Ann Rollins, chairman of the resolutions committee and representative of the Communist Party, were unanimously passed. They called for support of the Congress, and for freedom for the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.

Mr. Phillip Schiff, Director of the Madison Settlement House, was chairman. Delegates to the Negro Congress were nominated.

Three more organizations elected delegates to the National Negro Congress, to be held in Chicago on Feb. 14, this week.

They were the Westchester County Committee Against Racial Discrimination; the New Rochelle Junior League, a youth organization and the International Workers Order, a Negro and white fraternal insurance organization.

The Westchester County Committee and the Junior League will send one delegate each.

The Harriet Tubman Branch, 635, of the I. W. O. elected one delegate as a member of a large I. W. O. delegation to go from New York.

Textile Mill Bosses In Big Salary Grab, Treasury Reveals

(By Labor Research Association) A score or more of textile mill executives, in South Carolina alone, received salaries amounting to more than \$15,000 each in 1934, according to figures just released by the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C.

One executive, D. K. McCall of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, received a salary of \$96,485, equal to the present annual wage of about 160 fully employed mill workers. Commenting on this huge salary, John A. Peel, of the U. T. W., declared that there is not a mill in South Carolina with fewer conveniences in its villages than the McCall mills.

"Only about six houses have lights in them, and none has running water or sewer. I understand that the houses having lights in them were wired at the expense of the operatives living in them."

R. E. Henry of the Dunean Mills was one of the bosses shown by a government report to be receiving a salary of well over \$15,000. It was at the Dunean Mills, according to Mr. Peel, that "weavers recently received a cut of \$4.50 per week and also an increase in machine load, due to the change from cotton to silk."

ERB Worker Charges Firing To Espionage

Special anti-labor spies working under the direction of Mrs. Frances Caplan, administrator of District 34 Home Relief Bureau, 170th Street and Broadway, were said yesterday to have been responsible for the dismissal of Abraham Moscow, relief investigator of that bureau.

Mr. Moscow, a member of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies and a relief investigator of three years standing, said his seniority rights were not considered when he was dismissed from his job on Jan. 13. Moscow charges that he was dismissed because of his activity in the association.

An investigation made by the association revealed that special squad men sent out by Mrs. Caplan, prior to Mr. Moscow's dismissal, had questioned two of Mr. Moscow's clients about his political opinions. According to a report of the association a client living on Seaman Avenue was told by a squad man that "if Tammany comes in, investigators of Moscow's type will go out." Another client living on Cooper Street was also questioned about Mr. Moscow's politics.

The association further charged that Mrs. Caplan, who is a former employee of the Bedford Regimetry, is attempting to use reformatory and prison methods in administering home relief.

Two telegrams from the association, one to the Mayor and one to Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, have demanded a hearing on the case of Mr. Moscow's dismissal.

Hearings Begin On Free Speech Cases Today

After at least ten postponements, because the District Attorney did not want the cases aired in the courts until after the elections, hearings of the nine defendants arrested in the struggle for free speech and assembly at Eastern Parkway at Ulica Avenue, Brooklyn, will finally take place today at A. M. in the Seventh District Magistrate's Court, Flatbush and Snyder Avenues, Brooklyn. The defendants, among whom are Louise Morrison, John Burke, Ben Stein, Jack Rose, Bill Blank and Abe Anderson, will be represented by Abe Unger and Ben Diamond, of the International Labor Defense legal staff.

The arrests of the nine defendants grew out of the struggle against the ban on free speech assembly at Eastern Parkway and Ulica Avenue, where reactionary forces under the leadership of Paul Seiderman, real estate owner of the neighborhood, had succeeded in obtaining an official ban on open air meetings. For his part in the attack on the constitutional rights of the workers, Seiderman, a Democratic politician, has been rewarded with a job as Assistant District Attorney.

The Eastern Parkway Free Speech Committee has continued the fight against the suppression of free speech and assembly and has announced that there will be no let-up in the struggle against the ban on the unconditional release of the nine defendants. The Committee has repeatedly attempted to get action from the Mayor's office, from Police Commissioner Valentine and from Park Commissioner Moses, but all have succeeded in passing the buck and dodging the issue so far.

Hearings were refused, first on the issue of the ban on street meetings and second on the brutal police attacks at three meetings.

Lobbyists Bar Any Protection In Copeland Bill

(By Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Terminating the Copeland bill, providing for certain measures relating to patent medicine and cosmetic industries, proprietary products, informative labeling, prevention of false and misleading advertising, facility in enforcement and administration, health and education, publicity and scientific research, and an adequate budget.

Analysis of the Copeland Bill, pending before the House, shows that none of the measures necessary are provided without major flaws.

Alert in every port—watch every transport!

To Prosecute Illegal Trade In War Goods

Secretary Hull Sends Names of Munitions Makers to Cummings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday referred to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, "for such action as he may deem appropriate" the names of more than 20 companies suspected of trafficking in munitions in defiance of the law which requires them to register with the government.

Prosecution is expected to follow if the Justice Department confirms their illicit operation.

Business of the companies under suspicion covers a wide range of manufacture, export and import of war goods, according to the State Department. Most of the companies were reported to be small but two or three of them were said to be of substantial size. The names were withheld pending Justice Department investigation.

These companies are believed to be manufacturing a variety of munitions. Hull said, however, that it was possible some of them had ceased this business and therefore felt they were not required to register.

The Justice Department is asked to investigate their status.

Although the State Department has declined to comment, observers assumed that prosecution would follow in case it was found that companies were operating and continuing to operate in disregard of the law.

Hull's announcement today said, in part: "A number of companies which, it is presumed, should have registered under terms of Section 2 of the Joint Resolution approved by the President Aug. 31, have still failed to do so. I have, therefore, been obliged to send the names of such companies to the Attorney General for such action as he may deem appropriate."

Defense School Support Urged Upon Unionists

Urging support of the New York School of Labor Defense by all trade unionists, Bob Minor, whose many years of leadership in the defense movement has won him the respect of workers throughout the America issued a statement yesterday in which he stressed the importance of broadening the work of defense in the United States.

"Our defense organizations have been doing splendid work in the face of increasing terror against militant workers in America," he said. "As the attacks on the workers increase—and they will continue to increase as the economic and political situation grows more and more acute and the ruling class becomes more and more desperate in its determination to stamp out its opposition to its policy of exploitation—it becomes necessary for workers to know how to defend themselves and their fellow workers. More than all others, members of trades unions need defense against the boss-controlled courts. Arrests by the score are made in nearly every strike. Picket lines are raided, and the police stations are jammed with workers accused of 'disorderly conduct.' The frame-up method is used against the militant leaders, and they are sent to prison on trumped-up charges of murder and other serious charges. Every trade unionist is subject to this special persecution, and if he is to protect himself he must have a knowledge of how to proceed."

It is long felt the need of a school where those who wish to prepare themselves for the struggle might receive instructions in various phases of the defense movement. When the plans for the New York School of Labor Defense were announced I studied the outline of courses, and was glad to note that this school offers the opportunities for which there has been such a need.

I strongly urge all trade unionists to take advantage of it. Every A. F. of L. local should see that at least one member is assigned to the new school. Such a member would prove invaluable to the union in the future."

David Gregory, director of the New York Labor Defense, has urged prospective students to register at once at 112 East Nineteenth Street Room 405. Classes will open Feb. 19th.

Transient Bureau Plans to Separate Married Couples

A plan to separate unemployed husbands and wives by sending each to separate shelters seems to be a tentative policy of the new disbanding Transient Relief Bureau.

Couples applying for their checks on Thursday were informed that this was their last check and that on the date when the next pittance was due, those without children would be separated, the women going to one shelter, the men to another. Just what these "shelters" were was a deep mystery. When one client asked if they were "flop houses," the answer was, "Not quite as bad as that."

A notable lack of congestion was noted at the Unattached and Transient Bureau at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, indicating that many had already probably been cut off the relief rolls. Only ten cases were said to be still there, the rest reported as discharged. One case worker told a client that eighty had been discharged some time ago.

WBNX Breaks Contract For Olgin Broadcast

Refuses to Allow Communist Candidate to Speak on the Air at Set Time—Attack Coincides with Dodge Investigation

Radio Station WBNX cast a legal and "unbreakable" contract to the winds yesterday afternoon when it flatly refused Moissaye J. Olgin, Communist candidate for the Fifth Assembly District, the right to speak on the air, at 2:45 P.M. yesterday. The action was in direct violation

of a lawful and written agreement made previously and is an effort to defeat Olgin at the special elections in the Bronx next Tuesday.

When Olgin appeared for the scheduled broadcast, he was informed that "under no circumstances would he be permitted to broadcast." The manager of the station declared that he had not had time to check up on the truth of the statements in Olgin's address. The fact that the speech had been turned over to him some time ago reveals the manager's reason as a smokescreen.

This action was timed with the red-baiting anti-labor drive opened against the Daily Worker, and the

Three Anti-Fascists Face Deportation on Wednesday

Unless mass protest prevents it, Alfred Miller will be deported to Germany on the S. S. President Roosevelt sailing from New York on Wednesday. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has signed the order for deportation despite widespread opposition.

Since Miller is militantly opposed to fascism, he may expect torture in a Nazi concentration camp or death if he is compelled to go to Germany.

Accompanying Miller on the S. S. President Roosevelt will be Walter Baer and Fred Herrmann, also anti-fascists who will be subjected to the vengeance of the Nazis when they arrive in Germany.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born appealed for the immediate intensification of the mass campaign to save these men from Nazi executioners.

The Committee announce a victory in the case of Christ Popoff, who has won the right to remain in Syracuse, N. Y., with his wife and children. He was notified of this decision on Jan. 18 when Governor Lehman granted a pardon for the alleged crime of "moral turpitude."

The committee won a thirty-day stay of the order for deportation of Dan Agalos, forty-one-year-old

trade unionist who has been in the United States for twenty-five years, who had been ordered to surrender at Ellis Island on Jan. 17 for deportation to Greece.

A delegation from the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies will visit Mayor La Guardia today, to protest against the firing of 180 workers by the Emergency Relief Bureau because they have not taken out final citizenship papers.

Morning Freiheit, by District Attorney William C. Dodge last Friday. Olgin, who is editor of the Morning Freiheit, was summoned along with Clarence Hathaway, W. E. Douglas of Workers Library Publishers, and James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, for a secret investigation of alleged "criminal anarchy" activities.

The Bakers and Confectionery Makers Union, Local 164, of the American Federation of Labor, recently endorsed Olgin's candidacy on the basis of his platform calling for the establishment of a Labor Party. This union is composed of more than 800 German workers.

Refer to the revolutionary banner of Lenin and of Stalin, who, following Lenin's path, heads the battles of the international working class in a united front against fascism and war, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for Socialism!

Rally to the revolutionary banner of Lenin and of Stalin, who, following Lenin's path, heads the battles of the international working class in a united front against fascism and war, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, for Socialism!

Bazaar Committee Of I.L.D. Postpones Tonight's Meeting

In order that those who wish to do so may attend the Lenin Memorial Meeting at Madison Square Garden tonight, the regular meeting of the I.L.D. Bazaar delegates has been postponed until Thursday night, it was announced yesterday by the Bazaar Committee of the New York District International Labor Defense. All delegates were urged to be present at the Thursday night meeting, as this is next to the last meeting of delegates before the opening of the Bazaar on Feb. 11, and many important points must be discussed.

According to plans of the Bazaar Committee, the Bazaar this year will be different in many respects from those conducted in the past. For one thing, it will be of longer duration, lasting six days. Certain nights will be devoted to specific defense issues.

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CHINESE Village, 141 W. 32nd St. Chinese & American Luncheon 25¢. Dinner 50¢.

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DR. SANTIS Restaurant, 559 First Ave. 48 2nd. Real Home Cooking.

SOLLING 216 E. 14th St. 1 light up. Seven-course dinner 55¢. Lunch 35¢. 65¢.

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FREDMAN'S, 178 75th Ave. at 23rd St. W. 7-3232-2323. Special offers to workers' organizations. Free delivery.

Youth Meeting To Try Morgan For 'Murder'

Open Trial to Feature Mass Rally to Honor Anti-War Leaders

America's Mass Murderer No. 1, J. P. Morgan, will be tried by the youth at the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg anti-war meeting and dance on Saturday at the Rockland Palace, Eighth Avenue and 185th Street.

Using the Nye Inquiry disclosures as a basis, this representative gathering of the city's youth will try this super-patriot for the willful murder of 120,000 American youths and the wounding of tens of thousands more.

Frazier Bill Is Only Real Security Plan

The three main proposals for social insurance legislation now before the public are: The Old Age Revolving Pensions Plan (the Townsend Plan); the Federal Social Security Act (favored by the President); and the Workers Social Insurance Bill (the Frazier Bill, H. R. 3475).

The Townsend plan offers \$200 a month to all over 60 years old (except the wealthy and those who prefer to work) on condition it be spent within the month. Estimated number of beneficiaries: eight million. Cost: twenty billion dollars a year, or 40 per cent of the total national income.

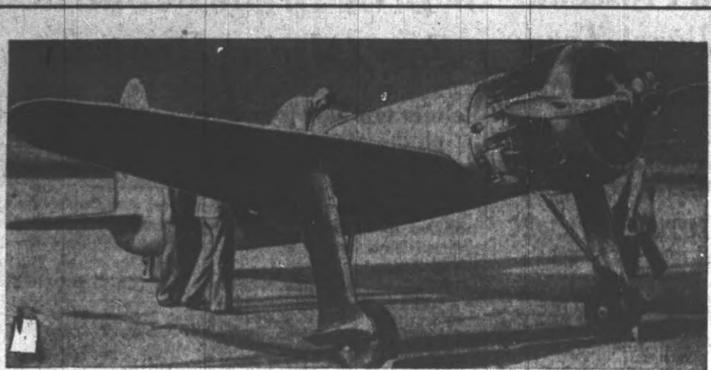
The average person would be deprived of 40 per cent of his income; he would pay not merely 20 per cent on the transactions he makes, but indefinitely more. For when he purchases a pound of butter he pays two cents on each exchange through which it has gone in order to arrive at his table, plus tax on all contingent commodities related to this service, i.e., payroll, machinery, equipment, on each of which a tax has in like manner been pyramided. Estimates variously made place the resulting cost of living at 50 per cent to 65 per cent higher than at present.

The Federal Social Security Act fails to provide any health insurance, excludes all persons now unemployed, all farmers and self-employed persons, all charity, religious and government workers, professionals, transport workers and domestic help, and places the burden of its expense on labor by taxing the payroll. It provides for only a portion of lost wages for only a few weeks in the year, and will not apply in most states in the Union.

The Frazier Bill, just introduced to the Seventy-fourth Congress, is the most comprehensive bill yet offered, covering insurance for old age, unemployment, disability, maternity, widows' and mothers' insurance, and for the first time, including farmers, professionals and small business men, the self-employed middle class.

It renounces payroll and sales taxes, and proposes to raise funds from high income, corporate surpluses and accumulated wealth. Benefits: \$10 to \$20 a week for each unemployed worker, \$3 to \$5 for each dependent.

PLANE WHICH SET COAST TO COAST RECORD



This is the Northrup Gamma plane which Howard Hughes, movie producer and oil millionaire, flew to New York from Los Angeles to New York.

Radek Analyzes Reaction to Molotov In Press of War-Inciting Nations

Says Comment Shows Hostility of Nazis, Japan and Poland

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—Under the heading, "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," Investia, organ of the Soviet government printed an incisive article by Karl Radek, Friday, analyzing the reactions of the German, Polish and Japanese press to the speech of M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, before the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet government.

Radek said that the German newspapers try to prove that Molotov's charges that the Nazis plot against the Soviet Union are a pure invention.

"It appears that Germany has no aggressive aims toward the U. S. S. R.," declares Radek, who goes on to say that the German press, turning from defense to attack, repeats the familiar song repertoire of Goebbels and concludes in effect that the slogan must be: "Bourgeoisie of all lands unite for defense of your strongholds." The reply to this declares Radek, is very plain. "If the U. S. S. R. is preparing an attack upon Germany, then why should the U. S. S. R. be so anxious to achieve international agreements which would oblige nations to give aid to the victim of aggression?"

Nazis Unable to Reply

The German Fascist press cannot give a satisfactory reply to this question regardless of how much instruction it receives from Goebbels, asserts Radek, for it is clear to all that one who is preparing attack will not place him in a position of receiving the blows in the event of war." On the other hand, it should be equally clear, says Radek, that the country which is preparing for war would be afraid—as the devil is of incense—of an agreement under which it would be recognized as aggressor.

Continuing, Radek declares that: "However the German Fascists would maneuver they cannot force the world to forget Hitler's book, 'Mein Kampf,' with its open program of the division of the U. S. S. R."

Radek brings forward, in addition, more recent facts, namely, the Jan. 11 issue of "The Military Wochenblatt" which is published by the Reichswehr. A recent issue of this publication contained high praise of the book, "Poland in the Political System of Europe" by a Polish imperialist by the name of Vladislav Studnitski, calling for an alliance of Poland and Germany for the seizure of the Ukraine and Baltic countries, as well as the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Jingo Book Praised

The military Wochenblatt gives a big build-up to Studnitski and declares: "What the author says in his book deserves the most serious attention far beyond the frontiers of Poland because his conclusions not only express the convictions of

Protestations in Some Militarist Circles Blasted by Facts

America or the Soviet Union will start a war against Japan." Commenting on this significant statement, Radek declares that, "This is proof to the whole world that the most responsible circles of the Japanese bourgeoisie know perfectly well that it is not the Soviet Union that is threatening Japan but it is the adventurist policy of the Japanese military cliques that is threatening the U. S. S. R. Why did Takahashi state this so openly? Not because of sympathy for the Soviet Union, which he hates as a proletarian state. Takahashi knows better than anybody else about the terrific strain upon Japanese economy caused by war preparations."

Turning to the reactions of the Polish press to Molotov's speech, Radek reports that the Polish press received the speech in a weird form as presented by the Polish Telegraph Agency. In this news report, he says, was missing Molotov's point about the special relationship which exists between fascist Germany and Poland, and the connection of Poland with German-Japanese war preparations against the U. S. S. R.

No wonder, says Radek, that Polish opinion is without real information about Molotov's speech, and is unable to express itself on the question. Only the organ of Prince Radziwille, the newspaper Czar, in an article entitled, "Mistake of Mr. Molotov," comments. First of all, Radek reports, that newspaper admits that Japan is preparing for war against the U. S. S. R. It says Japan has endeavored to seize the Eastern coast, and the Ussuri province in the Far East. This newspaper says: "As long as Vladivostok is in Russian hands, Japan does not feel safe and cannot realize her plans on the Asiatic continent. It will defer settlement of this question through diplomatic means until the decisive moment for action arrives."

This newspaper, says Radek, acknowledges that Japan is aspiring to seize the Mongolian Peoples Republic, seeing it as a step which will facilitate war against the U. S. S. R. Radek declares the protestations of innocence of war plotting against the U. S. S. R. is unwavering in the face of the above-mentioned citations of the German, Polish and Japanese press.

Season's Heaviest Snow Blocks Traffic in East

The heaviest snow of the season and a gale roaring sporadically up to 50 miles an hour disrupted traffic over the Atlantic Coast from Hudson Bay to Northern Maryland yesterday. Forty-five thousand men fought in drifts that mounted despite their efforts to keep New York streets clear. Railroads, bus lines and air lines almost abandoned schedules. Upper New York state highways and roads in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania were impassable.

The center of a low atmospheric pressure area that created the storm swirled southeastward between Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and forecasters predicted that rain falling in Washington, Baltimore and other southern cities would turn to snow by nightfall.

Snow Gathers Momentum Almost four inches of snow fell in New York between 2 a.m. and 8 o'clock and the fall increased in intensity as the day progressed. Spires of the Empire and Chrysler buildings were invisible from the street, so dense was the blowing snow.

The temperature stayed above 20 degrees in New York City but in Massachusetts and the country north fell close to zero. Government weather observers said the eastern storm was only indirectly related to a storm that dumped from 5 inches of snow in Northern Missouri, to 12 feet in Idaho mountains. Temperatures in the northwest fell to 40 degrees below zero.

Two Believed Drowned Two men were believed drowned during the storm in Lake Michigan.

Einstein Seeks U. S. Citizenship TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19 (GP).—Professor Albert Einstein, world-famous scientist who fled his native Germany after Hitler's reign of terror was unloosed against Jews and anti-Fascists, has applied for American citizenship papers. Einstein has been teaching and doing research at Princeton University.

Sharpen the struggle against the government's colonial war expenditures! Smash through the fascist and war mongering camp of the Morgan-duPont-Hearst set-up!

Social Workers Meeting Backs Labor Party

Referendum Voted for Affiliation to the A. F. of L.

Resolutions calling for building a Farmer-Labor Party, a referendum on affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, building of a united front of all labor in New York City, endorsing a legislative program to give civil service status to all Emergency Relief Workers and the American Negro Congress were among the outstanding steps taken by the final session yesterday afternoon of the convention of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies.

The convention which began Saturday afternoon and ended yesterday evening in the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22nd St., was attended by 186 delegates representing 6,500 members organized in 30 precincts locals of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

Other important steps taken by the convention were the endorsement of the Fraser-Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, also known as H. R. 9680-S. 3475, and giving of unanimous support to the unemployed march to City Hall on Feb. 1. This march will demand increase in relief allotments, more social services and will protest the retrenchment policies which call for the firing of 5,000 E.R.B. employes.

Permeating all the reports was the idea of building a united front of all New York labor forces in order to get and maintain adequate relief standards. To this end a resolution was passed calling for the building of united councils to which all groups would affiliate.

These councils would include delegates from the Unemployment Council, the Workers Alliance of America, City Projects Council, Project Workers Union and various other civic and relief organizations. These organizations had fraternal delegates at the convention.

One of the outstanding reports at yesterday's session was made by William Gaudin, for the Negro Commission of the A. W. P. R. A. Gaudin pointed to the prevalence of discrimination against both Negro clients and Negro members of the Home Relief Bureau staffs. His proposal for hiring of more Negroes in the bureaus and for placing one Negro in every district office to guard against jim-crow practices, was unanimously endorsed by the delegates.

The proposal for independent political action through the building of a Farmer-Labor Party in New York City and for the referendum affiliation to the A. F. of L. were made in the main report given by Bernard Riback, secretary of the organization. This proposal received unanimous approval from the convention. The A. F. of L. resolution empowers the executive committee to carry through a referendum on affiliation to that body. The charter which would apply to this group would be obtained from the American Federation of Government Employees.

'Old Guard' Blocks Bronx Election Unity

Bronx "Old Guard" Socialists have definitely refused any united front in the special election to be held on Jan. 21 in the Fifth Assembly District of that county, Carl Brodsky, secretary of the State Committee of the Communist Party, announced yesterday.

Rejection of the unity offer came in the form of a letter to Brodsky from Abram Hershkovitz, "Old Guard" candidate for the office. Hershkovitz's letter follows: "I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 8, requesting a conference in regard to a united front candidate for the special election in the Bronx.

"I am sure you realize that as an individual it is impossible for me to enter upon negotiations that would affect the entire party and its many members. I am not authorized to do so, and my conference with you would be both

The Law Clamps Down On Sale of Pretzels

'It's the Weather,' the Boss Said When He Fired a Good Tailor—Police Make Sure That Sam Gellert Doesn't Work

By Jean Carter Sam Gellert had never been a rich man. As a tailor in Warsaw, he had been able to earn what seemed, to the people around him, to be a decent living. Coming to America had meant a transference of himself and his family to a dark tenement on an unfamiliar street, and working in a shop with unfamiliar signs looking down from the walls. Living was nearly as cramped, with as little to look forward to as it ever had been.

The clothes of the people who passed on the street were different and the suits he worked on were cut to a tighter fit. City officials, although in uniforms of a brighter color, looked as lofty and crowded him and his people much as they had in those other days.

Not a tall man, the years of bending over suitings and machines in dimly lighted rooms had rounded his shoulders and given his eyes a constant squint, so that he looked a good ten years beyond his age. Now he wore glasses, the ridiculously small lenses resting in their gold frames halfway down his nose. No more did he try to work faster and faster; he only tried stubbornly to hold to his pace of the day before, and the day before that.

Gets the Bad News When the boss tailor came to Sam and told him that he could not use him in the unseasonable weather, Sam held his needleful of tacking thread in midair a moment longer than usual, then went on sewing.

Days and weeks—the money went. Nowhere could he get work. Everywhere they told him, "The weather—it's unseasonable." December—cold winds, with promise of snow and colder days ahead; Sam had to have money. His old wife had been sick a week, what with the scrapings of food they had been living on, and cold, too, trying to keep warm over a fire of paper and rubbish.

Sam put on his old broadcloth coat, lined with fur—at least ten years old, but it was warm. He borrowed a little cart and bought a few dozen fat pretzels. Perhaps he could make enough money to pay for the cart and buy himself and his wife a little food.

The pretzels didn't sell very well along the street where he lived, so Sam ventured nearer the heart of town. Who, but those nearly as bad off as himself, would buy his wares, with the wind howling and the cold freezing the fingers? Sam had just sold his third bag of pretzels. He turned to walk up and down a bit to warm his feet. When next he looked up with his nearsighted eyes, the flashing buttons of a policeman's coat were nearing him and his cart.

No License "Hey, what are you doing here? Hey, you, where's your license?" Sam could only answer stammering-

useless and open to justified criticism. "Fraternally yours, "Abraham Hershkovitz." Failure of the "Old Guard" Socialists to create any basis for unity in the campaign would only react against them in the campaign, Brodsky predicted.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party is going ahead full speed with its drive to elect M. J. O'Gin, editor of the Morning Freiheit and author of the well-known, Hearst-assailed pamphlet, "Why Communism."

Calling for a powerful Communist vote in the district, Brodsky pointed out that all voters who registered for the election last November and still reside in the same place may vote on Jan. 21 without registering again.

O'Gin-for-Assembly headquarters are located at 1330 Southern Boulevard, The Bronx.

Union Wins Recognition DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19 (FP).—The Lumber Workers & Dyers Union has been recognized by the Duluth Lumber Supply Co., thus ending a hard-fought strike which began Aug. 26 last. The so-called Duluth Citizens Alliance backed the company to the limit.

Support the Soviet Peace Policy—the main bulwark of world peace!

WHAT'S ON

Weekdays, 35c for 15 words; Fridays 50c and Saturdays, 75c for 15 words. Additional charge of 10c per word over 15 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices.

Monday NEED Entertainment? Want to arrange "Right Field" musical, film showings, or speakers on the theatre? Take advantage of our low rates. Write to New Theatre League and New Dance League, Central Booking Agency, 55 West 45th Street, or Longacre 8-9116 between 4 and 7 p.m. daily.

Registration Notices SOCIAL Dance School has started classes in Walla, Postol, Tango, Regatta for classes 5-10 p.m. daily. "New Studio," 94 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. Classes limited. Fallas. WINTER TERM, Harlem Workers School, 415 Lenox Ave., begins Feb. 3. Registration, evenings Jan. 20 to Feb. 2.

DELEGATES! COME TO MEETING JAN. 23—No Meeting Tonight ANNUAL DEFENSE BAZAAR New York District International Labor Defense FEB. 11th to 16th MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 East 4th St. Six Days of Bargains and Real Entertainment

ly in his few words of English that he didn't know. "You better come along with me," the one in blue said, unnecessarily loud, and he took control of the little cart. Sam followed him, bewildered, and not at all sure that he should even follow him. The policeman and his pretze cart caused comment among the passersby. "Ho, there, who wants to buy a pretzel," the lowering one sang out as he pushed the cart along on his wobbly wheels. He snickered, and wiped his nose with the back of his leather glove. Sam, a respectful distance behind, pulled his coat closer around him. It was all very, very funny.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Chester Erskin Presents O'Flaherty's "The Puritan" "The Puritan," Chester Erskin's dramatization of Liam O'Flaherty's novel, will have its premiere performance this evening at the Belmont Theatre. In the company are Gertrude Fynn, Marie Hunt, J. F. Wilson, Catherine Proctor, George R. Taylor, Vera Mellish, Gordon Wilson, Beatrice Hendricks, Laurence M. Hurdis, and others.

The Empire Theatre has been booked for "Fresh Fields," the comedy by Ivor Novello in which Margaret Austin will return to the New York stage. Richard Aldrich and Alfred de Ligré, Jr., the producers, announced they had fixed Monday, February 10, as the opening date. The play is expected to go into rehearsal next week.

The Friday Forum of Brooklyn, and the Sunnyside Branch of the American League Against War and Fascism will have their parties tonight at "Let Freedom Ring," the Theatre Union's current play at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Seats are now being sold for this play through the month of February.

Irving Morrow has been added to the cast of "Saint Joan," scheduled to open at the Martin Beck Theatre around February 21. . . . Gertrude Ois Skinner will open her annual tour of the theatre in the East and Middle West in Boston tonight at the Shubert Theatre. The out-

standing feature of Miss Skinner's engagement will be "Manon on the Hudson."

Camera work will begin today on "Sons of Guns." Joe E. Brown's next picture for First National. Eric Blore is a recent addition to the cast which includes Jean Hodel, Beverly Roberts, Wind Shaw and Joseph King. The production will be directed by Alfred E. Green.

AMUSEMENTS EVENING'S BEST \$1.50 Matinee Wednesday-Saturday 2:30 Orchestra Seats \$1.00 Best Orchestra Seats \$1.00 LET FREEDOM RING "No such cheers since the... "CIVIC REPERTORY, 14 St. & 8 Ave. WA. 9-7450. Prices all perfs. Evns 10c-1.50, Mats 10c-1.00 "Superative theatre, interesting and moving every minute of the time." HERMAN SHULMAN presents The Children's Hour By LILLIAN HELLMAN "Characters drawn with unerring and savage honesty."—Daily Worker. Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Evs. 8:30-10:30 to 12 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40-5:00 to 12 Good Seats All Performances 50c-11-12.50 "FRONTIER" "On the front page of every daily newspaper the world over many times." DAVID PLATT, Daily Worker. ACME 14 St. E. & 20c Until Union Sq. 1 p.m.

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"The unity of the proletariat is its greatest weapon in the struggle for a socialist revolution."

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DOGS SHED AGAIN IN KANSAS AS POLICE BEAT RELIEF STRIKERS

One Near Death After Barrage of Gas and Clubs Against 300 Men, Women and Children in Fort Scott Courthouse in Governor Landon's State

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 19.—Armed reaction has risen up against starving men, women and children here. The corn-belt has received a dose of tear gas. The workers of this small middle-western town have learned that their kind of liberty is not the liberty of those who sit in the seats of power in Alf M. Landon's budget-balancing Kansas.

Death, too, has come into the ranks of the united workers. For John Pryor, 63, is near death in the charity hospital here, and if by chance he should recover he will probably be blind as a result of the explosion of a tear gas cartridge within a few inches of his face.

Eight persons in all were sent to the hospital the night of Jan. 16, when county officials, headed by reactionary county commissioners, who have sold the workers short in order that expenses can be cut down, drove 300 persons, including women and children, out of the courthouse where they were protesting against starvation relief wages.

Men and Women Assaulted
Advancing against the crowd, which was in its third straight night in the lobby of the courthouse, sheriff deputies and city policemen fired tear gas pistols and swung bludgeons and fists indiscriminately against women and men. Some of the group fled the building, but many made it determined to stand by the door declaring they had a right to meet in their own courthouse. Both city and county stores of tear gas were exhausted, and women were slapped brutally, and children were pushed and shoved about, before the workers retreated to the lawn, and later, into the street.

No arrests were made during the fight, but the following day ten officers arrested John Babbitt, 38, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Union unit here. Babbitt, one of the leaders in the workers' strike, was held in jail without a charge being placed against him, and his friends and relatives were refused admission to see him. This was the second time Babbitt had been arrested in the past few weeks, and was taken to her home in Bourbon county. The county wage has been \$1 daily, with weekly totals ranging from one day's work to five days' work. Many men, fathers of families, have been receiving nothing. The strikers also demanded that the county be returned to Kansas emergency relief, claiming that the Federal aid was taken away from them due to political reasons originating in the office of Governor Landon at Topeka. Letters written to the Governor have elicited only evasive replies.

Workers Determined
Having called the strike, the workers entered the courthouse determined to remain until their demands were met. The first day of their stay a young girl, Lulu May Gibbs, 15, was taken to her home by the county physician, who declared she was suffering from diphtheria. He then ordered that the courthouse be fumigated nightly as long as the workers remained. Parents of the girl claim she was inoculated for diphtheria two years ago, and that she was suffering from only a heavy cold.

For two nights the strikers entered the courthouse and burned candles. They stayed in the courthouse day and night, singing songs, sleeping upon the concrete floors, eating food which was brought them by friends and sympathetic merchants. On the third night, that of Jan. 16, the authorities announced their intention of burning at least 20 candles. Babbitt and others protested, Frank

MORGAN PARTNER



Thomas W. Lamont (above), partner in the House of Morgan, America's War Maker No. 1, testifying at the Senate Munitions Committee hearings in Washington.

Green Aide Reorganizes Labor Council

Reprisal for San Diego Anti-War Affiliation Is Seen as Reason

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The San Diego Federated Trades Council is ordered reorganized here yesterday by the representative on the Pacific Coast of President William Green of the A. F. of L.

Only a reason based on a technicality was given, namely that the various locals sent more representatives to the trades council than its constitution allows.

The actual reason, it is felt here, is that the Federated Trades and Labor Council followed the example of various other A. F. of L. central bodies and local unions in refusing to accept the orders given by Green that they should withdraw their support for the American League Against War and Fascism and their delegates from the Cleveland Congress of the League.

It appears from the letter of Green on which his representative, Casey, claims to have based his action, that even Green did not order the council dissolved. Green merely complained about the "subversive actions" of the trades council.

The charter was not lifted, but Casey has taken all the affairs of the San Diego Federated Trades Council into his own hands and has appointed officers to remain in power until elections can be held.

The unions of San Diego have called on the whole organized labor movement to protest against this high handed action.

A possible factor in the decision by Casey to seize control of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council was the fact that it forced the resignation of Albert C. Rogers, editor of the San Diego Labor Leader.

Evidence against Rogers was that he refused to defend the West Coast maritime unions against threatened vigilante violence of the ship owners, refused to assist organization campaigns, and generally pursued a very reactionary policy.

Halts the shipment of munitions to fascist Italy!

Railroad Owners Meet On Layoff of 100,000

Labor Aroused at Threatened Dismissals on Expiration of Emergency Transportation Act—6-Hour-Day Fight Is Pushed

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 19.—With one eye cocked on the hurricane of sentiment among railroad employees which the layoffs estimated at 100,000, and a renewal of the demand for a six-hour day for railroad workers, and with the other eye casting a longing glance at the rich "savings in operating expenses" to be made by consolidations and firing of men, the members of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Railroads, in meeting here, proposed detailed negotiations with the unions yesterday.

Two committees were appointed by the companies' Association during its two days' secret session here: one committee of negotiators made up of personnel managers and the other committee of railway presidents to check on the first.

According to a statement made public yesterday by President J. J. Pelley of the Association, a "compromise" will be offered the men. At the same time, Pelley declared the roads were opposed to all those features of the Emergency Transportation Act which limit the number of dismissals which can follow consolidation of systems or terminal facilities. Section 7 of the Act provides that the number employed by the roads shall not be reduced below the number at work in May, 1933. The law expires next June. Eastman announced that he will place responsibility in any form on companies for the support of men discharged.

Pelley stated the main purpose of the meeting just ended was to secure the benefits of the act, consolidations, which because of its labor provisions, "have not been realized."

While the railway heads were meeting, U. S. Railroad Coordinator Eastman announced that he considers consolidating several consolidations.

The association has the courts of the demand for the union executives for negotiations and an agreement, establishing the status of railroad workers after June 16.

Railroad Men Aroused
The struggle over the right to work of railroad men has been stirring the rank and file of railway brotherhoods and unions for some weeks now. It had been supposed that the policy of fighting for no discharges due to consolidations would be permanent. But the union executives announced through their journal, Labor, on Dec. 10, that they would open negotiations with the employers on this point, and there peace workers as "reds" and all peace organizations as being Moscow supported, are hereby given warning.

Miss Jeannette Rankin has filed a \$50,000 libel suit against the Macon Evening News and Bill Jones, conductor of a column in the News. In October 1935, Jones asserted Miss Rankin, who sacrificed her seat as Congresswoman from Montana rather than vote for the war in 1917 and who is now legislative secretary for the National Council for the Prevention of War, "has been branded in the courts of Atlanta as being a rank Communist and was accused of belonging to several such organizations."

He also charged Miss Rankin had been "fired from the faculty of one of the South's finest schools, Brenau, for forming a so-called 'chair of peace' and advocating communistic ideas in our schools."

Miss Rankin declares that she has never been tried in any court at any time, and that she is not a Communist. A letter from H. J. Pierce, president of Brenau College, has been produced by counsel for Miss Rankin stating, "It is absolutely not true that Miss Rankin was fired from the faculty of Brenau. It is our hope that she may be able to arrange for her to speak to the students again."

Sharpen the struggle against the government's colossal war expenditures! Smash through the fascists! War mongering camp of the Morgan-duPont-Hearst set-up!

HEADS GIANTS



Horace Stoneham (above) realizes his boyhood dreams as he takes over the presidency of the New York Giants, succeeding his father, the late Charles A. Stoneham.

WPA Workers Win Back Pay In Kansas City

Minnesota Association Sets Strike Date on All State WPA Jobs

(By Federated Press)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Many of them unpaid for three weeks or longer, and denied emergency groceries at local relief stations, 750 WPA workers at Kansas City struck with such determination that their checks were dispatched by special delivery from Jefferson City, the state capital, the same day.

The men surrounded the project office building, conducting their strike in an orderly manner but with an evident determination to "get their checks or else." The worried superintendent spent three hours on the telephone until the checks were speeded on their way. They were paid the next morning, with no deduction for time lost on the strike.

Plan W.P.A. Strike
ORTONVILLE, Minn., Jan. 19 (FP)—Agreeing to meet again Feb. 8 on their demands for a new basic W.P.A. scale of 67½ cents an hour, a 120-hour month and unionization on W.P.A. jobs, 300 delegates to the Minnesota Labor Association convention set that date as a deadline for calling a statewide W.P.A. strike. All Minnesota labor groups will be invited to send delegates. The convention condemned us of the National guard in connection with strikes at Cloquet and Minneapolis.

Medical Aid May End
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (FP)—Ordered by the state relief administration to cut personnel from 77 to 50, and with its monthly budget slashed from \$14,000 to \$3,000, the County Medical Bureau which provides medical treatment for relief clients may have to close down entirely. The staff was cut from its original 100 to 77 in December. The work has been of inestimable value in caring for sick and injured persons on relief and their families.

WESTINGHOUSE BOSSES ORDER DISTRIBUTION OF HEARST-LANG SHEET

Anti-Soviet Lies Invoked to Stem Growing Organization in Plant—Communist Party Reply Favorably Received by Workers

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 19.—Scared by the strength of the Communist Party unit in the Westinghouse plant here, the rapidity with which an "outside" union has grown, and the increasingly militant character of company union committees, Westinghouse officials have obviously run to Hearst for help against such "red radicalism."

For on last Monday, when the 10,000 workers employed at the local shop passed out through the gates on their way home from work, each one was handed a special tabloid edition, published by the New York Evening Journal, of Harry Lang's notorious anti-Soviet series which ran in the Hearst publications—"starvation" pictures and all.

"New York Socialist" says the headline, "Tells of Soviet Horrors; 6 Million Died of Hunger, Official Said."

Specially hired by Hearst for the occasion, an extra squad of newsboys handed out the slander sheets to the workers leaving the plant. Slander Sheet Refused
Happening to be in another part of the town when he learned of the distribution, your correspondent hurried to the nearest gate. The plant had all but emptied by that time, but two late stragglers left just as he reached the gate and the following were their reactions:

The first, a man of about 38 years, was offered the folded paper, headline out, by one of the newsboys. Glaring contemptuously at the paper, he kept his hands in his pockets, refused to accept it with a shake of the head, and brushing by paused only long enough to re-buke the newsboy, whom he evidently knew. "I'll bet your father doesn't know you're down here distributing that kind of literature, does he?"

A blush of shame colored the kid's cheeks as he dropped the hand proffering the paper—the worker hurried on his way.

The second to leave the plant was a working woman in her late twenties. She accepted the paper without glancing at it, and in an obvious hurry to cross the street, failed to open it until she reached the other sidewalk. Then she unfolded it, took one look at the first

page, and threw the paper into the gutter as if it had burned her hand. Gutter Littered
"The gutter, in fact, received many of the sheets, cast aside by workers who would not deign even to open the slanderous pages.

Two mornings later, as the Westinghouse workers fled through the gates on their way to work, they were handed the leaflet of the Westinghouse Communist shop-unit answering the slanders.

Branding Hearst a liar, exposing the falsity of the articles and pictures, and describing actual conditions prevailing in the Worker's Fatherland, the leaflet said: "No one needs take the word of us Communists for these facts. Ask the delegate in your shop, who was sent by the workers of the Westinghouse to investigate conditions in the Soviet Union. He will tell you Hearst is a liar."

Robert Whisner, a toolmaker employed here, was sent as a worker delegate to Russia in 1934 and came back with glowing reports of the advances of socialist construction and the life of Soviet workers under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Pointing out Hearst's background as war-maker and fascist, the handbill exposed the class character of Hearst's anti-Soviet propaganda. "What," it asked, "is Hearst's motive for deceiving the workers of the Westinghouse regarding the Soviet Union? Hearst is in the same class as the big stockholders of the Westinghouse, the class of Morgan and Mellon—who live in extravagant luxury at the expense of the American worker and his family.

"These people know that once the American workers see the true picture of the Soviet Union, understand what it means in providing an abundant life and security for those who produce all the wealth—then it will not be long until they demand similar conditions, which will mean the overthrow of Hearst and the capitalist system.

"Whom should you believe? Hearst, your class enemy, whose interest it is to deceive you? Or your own fellow worker, whose interest is identical with yours, who visited the Soviet Union personally and can give you first hand information to refute every anti-Soviet lie Hearst publishes?"

The workers crowded around the leaflet distributors to receive a copy before entering the shop.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.
The entire G. W. Pabst's great drama of UNITED LABOR
A Document of Peace
KAMERADSCHAFT
"Comradeship"
Now Playing
ART CINEMA
Corner 23rd & 15th Liberty
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
The New GULLIVER
4th and Last Week!
EUROPA Theater. Market above 15th Street
CHICAGO, Ill.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Twelfth Memorial Meeting in Commemoration of Lenin, Monday, Jan. 27, 8 P.M., at the Arena, 45th and Market Sts. James W. Ford, delegate to the Seventh World Congress of C. I. main speaker. Admission 50c, 30c, 10c. Aup.: United Workers Organizations.

General rehearsal of the International Workers Chorus will be held on Sunday, Jan. 19 and 20, 4:30 P.M., at 802 W. Girard Ave. All comrades and sympathizers, especially Negro comrades, are requested to join this chorus which will take part in the Lenin Memorial meeting on Monday, Jan. 27.

Baltimore, Md.

Lenin Memorial Meeting with musical program, Ben God of Furthur Union, main speaker. Theatrical performance by New York Theatre Group of 12 including dances. Sunday evening, 7:30 p.m., Jan. 26, Lehmann's Hall, 448 N. Howard. Tickets 50c. Limited number of unemployed tickets can be gotten at 200 S. Bond and 300 N. Euten St. At door 25c.

Canton, O.

Dr. Ross Stanger, Socialist Prof. of Psychology, Akron University, will speak on "U. S. and the World Crisis," Monday, Jan. 20 at 7:30 p.m., Globe School, Canton, Ohio and 1400 St. N. E.

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago honors the memory of Lenin. Two huge rallies, Tuesday, Jan. 21 at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, and Wednesday, Jan. 22, Warwick Hall Room, 645 N. 4th St. Main speaker, James Earl Smith. Program: "Three Songs About Lenin," Vanguard Players, Repertory Group and Music.

Ninth Party Convention Discussion: Forces Working for Formation of Farmer-Labor Party

By ROSE WORTIS

At the recent meeting of the Central Committee the question was raised as to the prospects for developing a national Farmer-Labor Party ticket in the coming elections. In analyzing the election results in New York we draw similar conclusions.

Two years ago the Fusion administration was elected with the support of the organized labor movement, endorsed by the Amalgamated, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and other unions. It represented potential Labor-Party votes. The disillusionment with this Fusion administration, and the absence of a Labor Party turned the votes back to the Tammany fold on a city-wide scale, and to the Republicans on a State scale.

At the time of the Plenum, the question was raised, What are the prospects for the development of a National Farmer-Labor Party ticket for the 1936 elections? The developments since the Plenum show that the movement for a Labor Party is developing much more rapidly than appeared at the time, not only in the ranks of labor, but amongst the farmers and middle class elements.

Labor Party Tide Rises
The concrete manifestations of this are seen in many states and cities. In the past two months numerous local unions, central bodies have gone on record for a Labor Party. In some instances the movement has already reached the stage of the actual formation of a Labor Party.

Another very important development which is likely to be a decisive factor in the development of a Labor Party is the split in the Socialist Party in New York based not only on internal issues, but also in different political alignments within the Socialist Party. The recent LaGuardia appointment of Charles Solomon as judge, and the subsequent publicity brought to light the alliance between LaGuardia and the Old Guard Socialists that existed for a long time. It shows the growing possibility that the Old Guard will unite with Fusion to sponsor LaGuardia as the "Labor" candidate for Mayor in 1937.

This open alliance of the Old Guard with the bourgeois politicians has brought home to many of the militants the need for closer cooperation with the forces that are moving in the direction of a Labor Party, as evident by the Labor Party program that appeared in the December 21st issue of the "Socialist Call."

Chicago Honors the Memory of Lenin

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21 - 7:30 P. M.
Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren

JAMES W. FORD
Main Speaker, on "Lenin - Farmer-Labor Party - 1936 Elections"
PROGRAM
Movie, "Three Songs About Lenin"
Vanguard Players
Music
ADMISSION 25c. UNEMPLOYED 10c.

Scooping the World

the January 28th issue of the

Young Worker

will contain:
1.—A sensational expose of the National Youth Administration—actual letters sent to President Roosevelt—written by a former member of the N.Y.A. board.
2.—"Navy Life in 1857"—written by a Y.C.I.W. member whose great-grandfather was an ensign on the Naval Frigate "Porpoise"— excerpts from the official logbook of the ship—starting historical facts never before published.
3.—"How'm I Done?"—short story by Jack Cooper.
4.—Four-page supplement containing discussion and resolutions of Y.C.W. national conference.
5.—"Covering the West Coast Watersheds" by Peter Quince.
6.—"I Saw the Shanghai Fighting" by a youth who served in Uncle Sam's Navy.

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16 Pages—Sports, News—16 Pages

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YOUNG WORKER Box 23, Station D, New York

Workers Union Outlines Tasks; Unity Sought

Kansas Organization Discusses Drive for Labor Party

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Three major questions received the attention of the national executive committee of the American Workers' Union, which just completed a two days' session in this city. These questions, as brought forward in the report made by Ted Graham, national organizer of the American Workers' Union, were: (a) the struggle against fascism and the closing down of home relief and the unionization of projects, (b) the promotion of a Farmer-Labor Party as a weapon against fascism, war and further attacks upon capitalism, (c) the need for local, state and national unity of all unemployed organizations.

It was found, in the course of the sessions, that all three questions were inter-related and together constituted a rounded and adequate program of the American Workers' Union. In Kansas, in the process of struggle against the miserably situated amongst the unemployed, brought about in part by the starvation economy of Governor Landrum, Republican President, the necessary state-wide action brought together the four largest unemployed organizations in the state for common action. This unity in action is now molding sentiment for independent political action by the trade unions, farmers and unemployed. This state constitutes a very rich field for a Farmer-Labor Party.

Ask Unity Conference

There appeared before the national executive committee of the American Workers' Union two official representatives from the Central Service Workers of Joplin, Brothers Schellknecht and Day. They suggested that the American Workers' Union and their organization of unemployed, which is affiliated with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, join in a call for a state conference of all unemployed organizations in Missouri, such a conference to seek to effect united action on a state scale in behalf of the unemployed still on direct relief and the project workers. This request was endorsed and a committee of three from each organization was given power to draft the call and attend to the other details.

The national executive committee then resolved to call upon the American Workers' Union in Michigan and Kentucky to undertake similar state conferences. The discussion clearly showed that unity in struggle would be a step toward state and national organic unity, that a Farmer-Labor Party would constitute an additional bulwark against the encroachments of the Roosevelt administration and the Hoover policies of Hearst, Hoover, the Liberty League, the Republican Party leaders and the graybeards of the United States Supreme Court.

To Sound Out Alliance

A resolution was adopted that correspondence be resumed with the national board of the Workers' Alliance of America toward the end that unity of action and organic unity may be promulgated. Members of the national executive committee were interested in the report of the broad front which has come to life in St. Louis, where the Permanent Council on Relief Needs, a delegate body with trade unions and other organizations affiliated, the Social Service Commission of the Church Federation, the Welfare Guild, have taken up the cudgels against the critical condition of the unemployed. In the recent days at least twenty columns of space has been given by the local daily press to these organizations and humanitarians who have unanimously declared relief inadequate, debating and a danger to the morale of St. Louis.

Work is Broadened

While the American Workers' Union carries forward its demands and struggles in behalf of the starving families whose relief allowance has been reduced to a shadow, ever more ministers and public-spirited citizens are joining an advisory council, which has advised the relief administration heads and intends proceeding to Jefferson City today to place the dangerous local situation before the State Relief Administration. As a result of this widening agitation, the Central Trades Council of St. Louis considered joining in the visit to Jefferson City at its meeting last Sunday.

The eighteen St. Louis branches of the American Workers' Union are preparing to culminate in a mass trial of the relief administration at an open hearing to take place in one of the largest halls. Subsequently a visit of the thousands who have grievances will be made to the relief administration headquarters. The national executive committee of the American Workers' Union advised its branches in all cities to encourage the interest of trade unions, other organizations and all public-spirited citizens in the plight of the unemployed and in the low pay of the project workers. The opinion prevailed that every individual, no matter of what church or college, whether liberal or humanitarian, should be encouraged to help open to public view the heartless and degrading policy of the relief administration, city and state politicians office holders. What the exact situation is comes in a statement from Miss Caroline Bedford, relief director, who yesterday said: "At present it is at its worst stage of confusion. It will take two weeks before we can tell just how badly off we are."

Civil Rights Suit Pushed Against Arkansas Police

Local Groups Ask Nationwide Aid in Effort to Halt the Arbitrary Arrests of Labor Leaders—Sympathy Won for Bryan

FT. SMITH, Ark., Jan. 19.—The workers of this city are calling upon organized labor in the North and East for help. Their organizers have been arrested, charged with false crimes, and thrown into jail. The charges were so unfounded that when the cases were appealed from the police court to a court of record, the prosecuting attorney would not date proceed further. The cases were thrown out.

But again these loyal friends of labor were arrested, charged with "barbarity" (general trouble-making), haled into municipal court and the cases continued "indefinitely." When an attorney, retained by the American Civil Liberties Union visited Ft. Smith in December, 1935, demanding a trial or dismissal, the prosecuting attorney again did not have the guts to face the public with such flimsy charges, and the honorable flunking of the reactionary group who pressed the case failed to prosecute!

Now, angered by all the proceedings, and fearing the wrath of organized labor, the authorities again arrested Horace Bryan in October—the third time he had been arrested in Ft. Smith in one year—and threw him into jail without the opportunity to make bail, held him incommunicado for nearly three days! Bryan is a penniless labor organizer of the unemployed, is a member of the United Mine Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

L. L. D. Enters Case

The local unit of the International Labor Defense became interested in the case and later the American Civil Liberties Union. Arley Woodrow, an attorney of Mena, Ark., was retained and search was filed, held him incommunicado against the chief of police, Mike Gordon, of Ft. Smith, for damages in the sum of \$10,000.

The local newspaper of Ft. Smith reported the case, but so colored the matter as to leave the impression that Bryan was a dangerous character. It has been decided to flood the city with circulars, giving the people the true facts, and all the facts in the case so that the citizens of Ft. Smith will be correctly informed. "I found the people of Ft. Smith," declared Arley Woodrow, "more or

I. W. O. Membership Reaches 98,264 Figure During 1935

During the year 1935 the International Workers Order, the workers' fraternal organization, has made a step nearer its goal. In March, 1930, it was founded with another 7,675 adults and 1,200 juveniles into the Order. The total membership of the Order was raised, in the course of the year 1935, to total of 98,264. Of these, there are 13,125 in the Juvenile Department.

Growth of the Sections

The various sections and their branches increased their membership in the course of the year by the following percentages: Croatian—170 per cent; Ukrainian—79.5 per cent; English—76.7 per cent; Polish—74.5 per cent; Jewish—55.5 per cent; Italian—41.4 per cent; Junior—24.5 per cent; Slovak—20.8 per cent; Hungarian—18.5 per cent; Youth—9.9 per cent. This growth has made the English section the second largest section of the Order in the course of the year. The Hungarian and Slovak sections, in the beginning of the year some 2,000 members ahead of the Ukrainian Section, must now take their places after the Ukrainian section.

Benefit Payments

The growth of the Order is also reflected in the growth of its benefit payments. The total sick benefits paid to its members, by the International Workers Order in the course of the year 1935 amounted to \$166,165. This is \$33,800 more than during 1934.

What do they demand?

"Balance the budget! Wipe out the deficit!" shout Hearst and his Liberty Leaguers. "Yes," say the workers, "balance the budget and wipe out the deficit." The only question is, at whose expense? Shall the budget be balanced at the expense of the millions of unemployed, at the expense of the underpaid and undernourished employed workers, at the expense of the farmers and middle class people, or shall the budget be balanced at the expense of the corporation heads, with their half-million dollar salaries, at the expense of the billionaire Morgans, etc.

Who is responsible for the budget deficit? "The unemployed, the farmers are responsible for the deficit," say Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers. "Stop relief and aid to the distressed sections of the population, and balance the budget," is the dictate of the reactionaries of the country. We say, "Stop government relief to the billions who are choked with their excess of billions of dollars, and give relief to the starving population."

Which section of the population was the first to receive "relief" from the government when the crisis broke out? It was the handful of billionaires, the smallest minority of the population. Before any relief was given by the federal government to the starving unemployed, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established and the R. F. C. gave millions of dollars to the banks, railroads and trusts. You do not hear any of the Tories demanding that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be abolished as a means of wiping out

Shipyard Men Extend Strike On West Coast

Industrial Union Joins 600 Machinists in San Francisco Walkout

(By Federal Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Fifteen hundred men have gone on strike in San Francisco and Oakland shipyards and the dispute has had repercussions even in San Pedro, as shipyard machinists battle for the 40-hour week and wage increases from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour.

Eleven plants in the San Francisco bay region were affected, as the ranks of 600 striking machinists were augmented by a sympathy walkout of 900 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Shortly after the strike began, the General Engineering Company, accepted the union demands and the men returned to work at the company's two plants.

At the Bethlehem shipyards at San Pedro, harbor for Los Angeles, 300 machinists struck for similar demands.

State Industrial Relations Director Timothy Reardon has asked Secretary of Labor Perkins if these plants come under the Bacon-Davis act, which provides that demands for wage increases be referred to the labor department when plants involved hold federal construction contracts of \$5,000 or more. So far the shipyard operators have refused arbitration.

Dockers Aid Lumber Men

ASTORIA, Ore., Jan. 19.—Loading of the freighter Kosi Maru came to a standstill when longshoremen refused to pass through picket lines established by lumber workers at Wauna. The ship, loading 300,000 feet of lumber from the Crossett Western Lumber Co., locked out its workers through the agency of the Edward Bloom Co. of Putnam and 350 of the same company's New London plant returned to work Thursday.

750 in 2 Textile Plants Score Complete Victory In Connecticut Strike

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 19.—With the threatened wage cut smashed, with the forty-hour week won, and no increase in machine load, the textile workers of the Edward Bloom Co. of Putnam and 350 of the same company's New London plant returned to work Thursday.

The strike, which was led by the United Textile Workers, and the Putnam plant, in addition to its other gains, secured recognition.

The strike of 850 workers of the Lawton Mills Corp. of Plainfield, Conn., continues solid, with very few scabs in the mill. Company officials have flatly refused to confer with J. William Belanger, the U. T. W. organizer. State police from all nearby barracks have been brought in to intimidate the pickets and a number of special deputies are also kept around the mill.

Textile unions from all over Connecticut are supporting the strikers and farmers of the vicinity are donating food.

The total life insurance paid by the Order to the dependents of deceased members reached during the year 1935 the amount of \$114,929.11. This compares with last year's life insurance payments of \$72,834.14.

The total payments in the form of benefits in the course of the year, including cripple benefits, tuberculosis benefits, reached the amount of \$318,878.89.

In the course of the year the International Workers Order and its membership participated in the efforts to secure the passage of the Lundeen Social Insurance Bill. For this purpose valuable contacts were established with other fraternal organizations and the most friendly relations have developed between many of them and the IWO.

All in all, the Order during the year 1935 has made a decisive step toward its goal.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

E. C. Ferrerille, N. J., writes: "I am a few-ferrill worker. I work under dusty conditions. The air in the mill is often thick with dust from corn, wheat and oat products; dried skim milk; and alfalfa leaf meal. Often my nostrils and throat become literally choked with dust. Please inform me whether this dust is injurious when one is exposed to it over long periods of time—years, in fact. Is a respirator advisable? If so, what is the best type to use, remembering that in summer we work in terrific heat?"

WORKING in a dusty atmosphere may predispose the worker to catarrhal conditions of the nose as well as to a chronic bronchitis which expresses itself in a hacking and irritating cough. The lungs themselves, however, are not injured by the dust, which consists of any plant or animal dust. Thus, it differs from stone and metal dusts, which cause a very serious disease in the lungs, known as silicosis. It is believed that workers who operate in a dusty atmosphere contract pneumonia more easily than workers in non-dusty trades.

We do not think that a respirator is necessary in your work. Be sure to suggest a small mask, like that used by the surgeons. This consists of a rectangular piece of gauze of four thicknesses, to the corners of which are attached tape strings. This mask covers the nose and mouth and is kept in place by tying the strings about the head and neck. The mask should be able to catch the greatest part of the dust. It should be washed often and kept at home. They can be obtained cheaply either by buying them from a surgical supply house or by making them up at home. Workers in such dust-producing factories should insist that the employers supply these masks and that they install efficient ventilators to remove the dust from the air.

Chapped Hands and Lips

R. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. writes: "My hands and lips are chapped. I have tried to apply for chapped lips. Also, are any of the deodorants, such as Mum, Odorone, Odor-Neve, etc., of any value in removing or checking perspiration under the arms, or does it cause harm if used frequently?"

FOR chapped hands apply cold cream. Soap and water should be used as little as possible. For chapped lips try to avoid licking the lips and apply cold cream. To check perspiration, it is not necessary to pay a lot of money for advertised products. Have the following made at your drug store:

Aluminum Chloride... 3 Drams

Water up to... 4 Ounces

Apply this morning and night to your armpits. If this causes a skin irritation stop using it for a while and have your druggist dilute it.

Injection Treatment of Ulcers

D. W. Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "My husband has been suffering for several years with his stomach. After a thorough examination the doctor said the symptoms are those of a stomach ulcer. He also told us of a recent discovery that it is thought will cure ulcers. These treatments are injections in the vein every five days and then every week. The treatments last ten weeks. Please advise us what to do."

WE have the following objections to the injection treatments for ulcer: (1) There is no scientific basis for them; (2) There is no satisfactory proof that they cure ulcer; (3) The whole business smells like the racket of a drug house into which they have tried to draw doctors by the promise of regular fees for injection and by a confusing smoke screen of high pressure pseudo-scientific advertising. Some doctors fall for a well-laid barrage of advertising just like laymen.

The Ruling Claws



by Redfield

"God God, sir! You're dead!"

TUNING IN

WEAF—608 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—790 Kc. WABC—808 Kc. WEVD—1390 Kc.

- 12:15-WEAF—The Lengthening Shadow of Lee-Douglas Freeman, Author
- 12:30-WJZ—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 12:45-WABC—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 12:55-WJZ—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 1:00-WOR—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 1:05-WABC—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 1:10-WJZ—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 1:15-WOR—Wendell Hall, Songs
- 1:20-WABC—Wendell Hall, Songs
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HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

IS THE husband who doesn't want his wife to go to the movies, or celebrate birthdays, sectarian? I said he was, several weeks ago. But sectarian isn't the word for it, according to J. M. A man who believes that amusement only misleads an unsuspecting person from the proper purpose of life, needs some stronger description than that, says our indulgent correspondent who, the letter indicates, is of school age. And she writes us this letter to prove it.

"ABOUT this husband who doesn't believe in birthdays, etc. I think you answered this question inadequately.

"The fact is, that although the husband in question may find his greatest relaxation in reading Marx in the original, amusement and recreation is absolutely necessary for the individual. Proof of this is his own objection to movies—Hearst propaganda, war and reactionary hysteria. The proof is that Hearst finds the movies so important an element in people's lives that he takes special pains to fill them with his own brand of poison. The same goes for newspapers, magazines, etc. As for books, music, theatre, poetry, dancing, etc., aside from their value as pure entertainment and the cultural pleasure they give, the husband knows (if he is as profound a Marxist as he ought to be, considering his only relaxation is reading the theoretical works of the class struggle) the husband knows that these frequently give a good economic and political picture of life (proletarian novels, Dickens, Kingsley, Goldsmith, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Heine, Johnson, the 17th century playwrights generally). These works spring from definite material situations, and ideology follows the economics of the times—so for a student of Marx, much can be learned from art, literature and music.

"AS TO not celebrating birthdays, the gentleman must be growing secretly old. It's reducing his point to absurdity.

"Another thing, as you pointed out, is the isolation from the masses which this sectarian fellow imposes on himself.

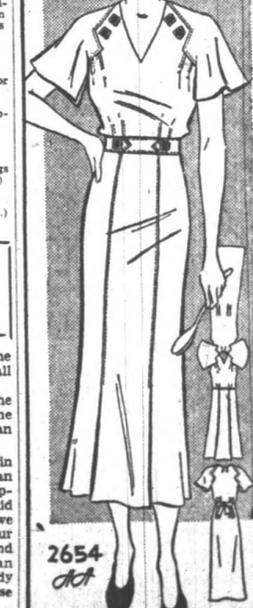
"Going to the movies with kids in my school has resulted in hot discussions about G-men, stool-pigeons, etc., which result in exceedingly backward middle-class elements reviewing pictures as 'acted O.K.' but so reactionary!"

"In other words, aside from merging with the broad masses, political development can be carried on in this basis.

"Finally, a lad with such ascetic ideas as this husband should have lived 500 years ago, when he could have hid him to a monastery. As it is, it's no use hiding behind a glass of tea. Come out and romp with the boys and girls!"

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They, the Reactionaries, Say...and We Say

By SAM DON

"Balance the budget! Wipe out the deficit!" This is the cry heard from all sides with which everyone seems to be in agreement. ... At whose expense shall it be balanced? That's the rub! ... The Tories cry, "Slash relief!" ... Yes, slash relief—to the bankers and big corporations! ... What about the war expenditures? What about tax evasion by the wealthy? What about tax refunds to them? ... These are the issues dealt with in today's installment of a regular feature conducted by the Agitation-Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

WHAT was the largest single item in the budget figures spent during the crisis years for "recovery and relief purposes"? The largest single item was for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation \$2,211,022,519 was poured into the railroads and banks controlled by the Tories. The amount spent for direct unemployment relief activities during these years came far behind—\$3,015,934,617.

There is one item in the budget which is not mentioned at all by the Tories in their demands to balance the budget—the war expenditures. The Hearst press, which is the most vicious in attacking the Roosevelt New Deal, is at the same time most eloquent in its praise for Roosevelt's war budget. It is the increase in the "relief" for the billionaires, it is the increase in war appropriations which cause the budget deficits. The Hearst press, which is the most vicious in attacking the Roosevelt New Deal, is at the same time most eloquent in its praise for Roosevelt's war budget. It is the increase in the "relief" for the billionaires, it is the increase in war appropriations which cause the budget deficits. The Hearst press, which is the most vicious in attacking the Roosevelt New Deal, is at the same time most eloquent in its praise for Roosevelt's war budget. It is the increase in the "relief" for the billionaires, it is the increase in war appropriations which cause the budget deficits.

years ago, and it was established beyond a shadow of a doubt that he evaded income tax payments. Now that there is a deficit in the budget, why not make Morgan at least pay the taxes he owes to the government? When the billionaire Andrew Mellon was Secretary of the Treasury he returned to corporations \$6,000,000 in taxes collected by the government and to himself \$3,000,000. Why not make these billion dollar corporations return these tax payments to the government? That will help to balance the budget!

In 1932, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation advanced an \$80,000,000 loan to General Dawes. He paid back only \$6,000,000. Why not make him return the \$74,000,000, which should go to aid the unemployed and balance the budget? "The government is balancing its budget by borrowing money. This is not the way to balance the budget," says the reactionary press. Yes, there is a better way of balancing the budget than by borrowing, and that is to tax the billions of dollars of robbed wealth. The Morgans, the Rockefeller, the Mellons, have no objection at all if the government borrows money from them. They make millions of dollars profits on government bonds and government borrowing. The J. P. Morgan Company reports that out of its \$472,000,000 in deposits, it has \$317,000,000 invested in government bonds. Why borrow money from the war racketeer Morgan to balance the budget? Why not tax him and balance the budget? The government interest payments, come from indirect taxes—the tax burden borne by the people; and interest payments are made possible through the cutting of relief of the unemployed and poor farmers. We say, "Share the wealth!" increased income taxation. It was an idle threat. In his message to Congress on Jan. 3, in which he gave a tongue lashing to the autocrats, he said: "It is my belief that no new taxes over and above the present taxes are advisable or necessary." Why are no new taxes advisable or necessary? Is it because the

tending public work, by really developing, not merely in talk, a huge housing program for the benefit of the "forgotten man."

Why not tax the corporate surpluses and balance the budget? The Labor Research Association has estimated that in 1932, more than \$9,000,000,000 would have been raised, had a 25 per cent tax on corporate surpluses been the law of the land.

We demand not only to tax this "idle money" to balance the budget, but also to tax it in such a manner that will put this "idle money" to work. This can be done by the government extending public works, by the government opening up the idle factories. The bankers would rather keep the money in the vaults, and let 11,000,000 people remain unemployed.

You do not hear, the Tories demand that the government stop its subsidies to the munition makers. We say stop these war subsidies and balance the budget. The munition profiteers, duPonts, made billions in the last World War. They are now continuing to make billions with the aid of the Roosevelt administration. We say, put an extra heavy tax on the munition profiteer and balance the budget. LAST year President Roosevelt, in one of his speeches, threatened to "share the wealth" by increased income taxation. It was an idle threat. In his message to Congress on Jan. 3, in which he gave a tongue lashing to the autocrats, he said: "It is my belief that no new taxes over and above the present taxes are advisable or necessary." Why are no new taxes advisable or necessary? Is it because the

Liberty League, the Morgans, the duPonts, the man that there shall be no pure new taxes for them?

Is it because the unemployed, the poor farmers need no relief? The need for relief is today greater than ever.

Why did the President then in his message declare that "we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for relief." Why did not the President declare that "we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for the Army and Navy, that we can anticipate an increase in taxation for the greedy autocrats, so that we can increase relief for the unemployed, etc."

But to reduce the war appropriations, to increase taxation for the rich is according to the President "neither advisable nor necessary." This is how the President fights the greedy autocrats and helps the "forgotten men," the "average man." Yes, why not "share the wealth" by taxing the income of the rich, by taxing the corporate surpluses, by taxing the huge excess reserves in the banks? But to do those things one must really fight the autocrats. And his President—neither the man, nor the Party, will fight autocracy. The greatest enemies of the people today are the forces grouped around the Liberty League, around the Hearsts. They also issue with which they hope still further to enslave the people

A Letter from Virginia

By DON WEST

LONG about Christmas time. I'd slushed nearly three miles through snow and mud up Rocky Fork Creek to Big Laurel and the James Taylor Adams Library. I first heard of this library and the idea of books on wheels through the mountains, and coal camps about three years ago. I'd been told that James Taylor Adams was a unique character, one so rarely found through these parts.

The tales were not exaggerated. I found him as typical as any mountaineer, with the exception that he was educated without ever having gone to school for higher learning. A lean, spare figure, a slow smile, and friendly "howdy, come in" that made me like him right off.

But I'd come to see him on particular business. I wanted to know about his library, about how he sent books skidding around through the mountains and coal camps. I wanted to know how he, living away up on the head of Rocky Fork at Big Laurel, ever got such an idea.

"Had it ever since I was a stripling," he said. "You never saw many books when you were being raised up here in the mountains?" I was remembering my own boyhood and youth.

"No, but the first book I ever read, outside the Bible, of course, was from a sort of circulating library. It was a life of Lincoln. They had about a dozen books. The collection was moved from one community to another by jolt wagons. When I first heard of it was in old man Webster Johnson's place. He kept them stacked in one corner of his log cabin. I walked five miles to borrow something to read when I heard they were that close."

"But now there are a lot of papers and books and magazines. Do you still think your sort of library is needed?"

"Yeah," he said, "there are a lot of things—True Story, Western, Detective, etc. It's trash! I don't approve of that stuff. Our people need serious reading. We need books and things that are real. There's a-plenty of real stuff through these parts, enough to write lots of books. There's tragedy, suffering and human misery. We need stories and articles that help us understand these conditions, that point a way for bettering them."

Stuff About the Poor Folks

WOULD you put class-conscious literature, working class novels, etc., in your library and send them out on the truck?" I asked.

"I don't know exactly what you mean by 'class-conscious,' but if it's stuff about the poor folks and the working people, I sure would. Now, take that book, 'To Make My Bread,' by the Lumpkin woman, if it's what you'd say 'class-conscious,' I wish my whole library was that way. It's the best thing on the mountains and the South I ever saw. I been a-wishing to write a 'Go Down to the Mines.' That's where I went when I wasn't much more'n a tad. A great story in that title. The mountain people have mostly gone down to the mines to better things. They only found more misery and slavery."

"Yes," I agreed, "'Go Down to the Mines.' It's an excellent title for a story on the Southern miners. Such a story has never been written or attempted yet."

And then we got off into a discussion on mountain literature and Southern writers. We agreed that John Fox, Jr., had always taken sides with the coal operators in his novels. Jesse Stuart was egotistically sentimental, and smitten with a nostalgia for digging up old ghosts of ancestors. James Still, in his pathetically hungry desire to clutch fame to his bosom, was clawing star dust in his own eyes—all hiding the realism, the misery, the struggle that seethes all around them.

Books Needed

BUT the thing I wanted to say here is that this man needs more books, magazines, pamphlets. Here is a fellow that for years, single-handed has been carrying on his work. He has now quarried stone and has it ready to erect a new stone library. He is arranging to have a truck, loaded with books, scour over the mountains, up and down the hollows, through the coal camps, every week. For these years he has struggled to keep his work going. It's been up and down, and mostly he's been down pretty nigh to poverty all the time himself. But he's kept it up, and virtually thousands of people have read books through his efforts who would otherwise never have seen them. He has tried to bring something constructive, as much as he knew, into the poverty-stricken lives of mountaineer miners and poor farmers.

It is an enterprise that merits the support of any person who has as much as one novel, pamphlet, good magazine, he has read and can pass on. Books sent here will not look clean and nicely unhandled in six months from now. Because they'll have coal dust and grime that never comes off from dozens of miners and farmers whose calloused fingers will fumble through the pages as they read out the stories.

I promised him I would make an appeal for books that would help put "new blood" into his library. I am keeping the promise, and I hope that the appeal will not be in vain.

Books should be sent to the James Taylor Adams Library, Big Laurel, Virginia.

A STONE CAME ROLLING

by FIELDING BURKE

From the transformation of Carolina's mountain-folk into machine-men and women of the textile mills, Fielding Burke, author of *Call Home the Heart*, has created literature—a novel which everywhere arouses the acclaim of the critics for its "fine realism" and "rich and glowing prose."

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LITTLE LEFTY

Great Day!

by del



But the Murderers Still Walk Free

Many Witnessed the Lynching of Norris Dendy in Clinton, S. C.

By Thomas Flynn and Robert Stone

FIVE men identified as murderers walk the streets of Clinton, South Carolina.

They don't skulk the streets at night, trembling at the sight of a police badge. They don't hide in huts on the edge of the country, holding their breaths as a stranger walks by in the night.

No, these gentry swagger down the main street, hang around the town pool room, spitting tobacco juice at the nearest spittoon, swapping spicy yarns with the gang. Two of them wear policemen's uniforms—the other three are members of the ruling clan of Laurens County, South Carolina.

These five murdered Norris Dendy, a young Negro, on Fourth of July in 1933.

THIS is the story of Norris Dendy's death. It is a story told by his young wife, a story half remembered by his three little children, a story that will live until she dies in the heart of his old mother.

For these saw Norris Dendy murdered, these and many others. They have all testified before the Grand Jury. The responsible police officers of Clinton, South Carolina, know this tragic story.

But the murderers still walk abroad. Norris Dendy, then, took his wife, his kids, some friends to a picnic on that hot Fourth of July two years and a half ago.

Now Norris Dendy was already a strange figure in his home town. His father, Young Dendy, was rich, as Negroes go in the South. He built a fine house—or so his poor white neighbors thought. He sent his youngsters to school.

The white politicians in town took an expensive toll from Young Dendy. But he prospered. And this fact, and this alone was enough to make the blood boil, among the pool room gang in Clinton.

The oldest boy grew up, went North, got a civil service job, and he did well too. Norris stayed in Clinton, went into the trucking business and began building a good life for himself, for his children, his pretty young wife.

The ruling gang in Clinton hated Norris Dendy. It looked bad, to see a Negro prospering. It upset those theories they held about the brainlessness, the worthlessness, the laziness of Negroes.

Norris Dendy didn't fit in to the picture of Uncle Tom. So Norris Dendy went to the picnic that day already a man hated, feared by the white toughs in town. They'd tried to get him in the local courts on framed up charges but twice Norris had beaten them in the state Supreme Court.

At the picnic grounds, Norris ran into a white truck driver, who had brought some of the excursionists out to the camp.

The men began talking. The white man said something—something insulting. Norris lost his temper. Negroes are supposed to keep their tempers down South. But Norris lost his temper.

Suddenly, both men were hitting at each other. His friends dragged Norris away, put him into his car, told him to get out of town for a few days until the white man's temper cooled off.

The white man went away with a split lip—a split lip, and Norris Dendy is dead today.

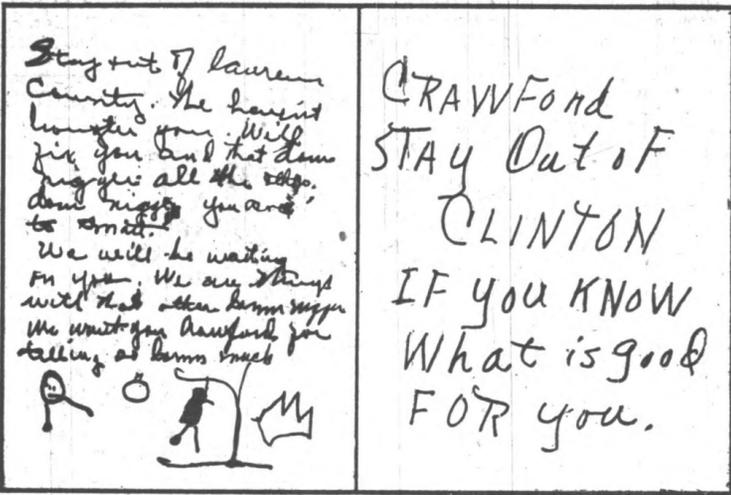
NORRIS DENDY drove, drove fast. But not fast enough. Someone tipped off the police along the highway, and as Dendy's car was passing through the town of Goldville a cop shot the truck's tires and arrested Dendy for reckless driving. Legally—there being no jail in Goldville—Dendy should have been taken to the county jail at Laurens. Instead—he was flung into one of the three squalid cells of the tin-can lock-up in the Clinton police station.

His terrified wife, his old mother, hung around the jail door. They offered bail. The police shoved them away.

An hour later they were back, begging to see Norris. Suddenly they heard him yell—a terrible yell, the yell of a man fighting for his life.

The jail door swung open for a minute. Mrs. Dendy saw her husband in the middle of a mob, a mob with the blood lust on their faces, in their brutal movements.

Mrs. Dendy screamed. Pack Pitts, one of the ringleaders, fired a pistol over their heads and hollered: "Get



THESE LETTERS CAME IN THE MAIL TO ONE OF THE WITNESSES OF THE LYNCHING OF NORRIS DENDY

away from here, damn you!" He rushed up to shut the door, fired another cartridge. Each woman was carrying one of Dendy's young children. The other three kids trailed behind them. The door swung shut.

A minute later it opened again. Norris Dendy was dragged out of the police station, thrown into a car. His mother made a desperate attempt to save him. She was knocked to the ground, a terrible bruise on her back.

In the car with Dendy as he was driven away were: Pack Pitts, Officer Henry Young, Roy Pitts, Marvin Lollis, Hubert Pitts and Chief of Police George Holland.

The Pitts family is the ruling political gang in the county.

THE next morning, the Clinton po-

lice found Norris Dendy. He had a fractured skull. He had been hung by the neck until he was dead.

The Grand Jury met that day, while the story was fresh in the minds of the town. Responsible eye-witnesses identified the lynchers. And the Grand Jury adjourned that day, for six months.

The Dendy case was a bit of a scandal in South Carolina. Even the governor had to comment. He said: "It's not a lynching, it's murder."

And, so far, Mrs. Dendy hasn't been able to collect the miserable \$2,000 the "model" anti-lynch bill provides for the family of the lynched man.

The governor ordered an investigation, too. There wasn't so much to investigate. A man had

been murdered, lynched. Responsible witnesses had been on the scene, had identified the men who killed Norris Dendy.

So at the February Grand Jury an indictment was handed up which read as follows:

"And that the said pistols, blint instruments, and a rope, him the said Norris Dendy and there feloniously, wilfully and of their malice aforethought with pistols blint instruments and a rope did shoot, strike, wound, etc."

Read it over. It means what it says. It charges the pistols, the rope, with the murder of Norris Dendy.

Not the Pitts brothers. Not the chief of police. But the rope, and the pistols, and the blint instruments.

Comrade Hugo (Gulliver) Gellert

By Joseph North

COMRADE GULLIVER: An Illustrated Account of Travel Into That Strange Country, the United States of America. Drawings and Text by Hugo Gellert, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

SOMEbody once described to me the giant peasant lad in Red Army uniform somewhere in the Ukraine boning over a copy of Hugo Gellert's book, "Karl Marx in Pictures." This guardian of the Soviet's destinies was studying the elements of Marxism. He found Gellert's book a valuable aid. It isn't necessary, I might suggest, to wait for your American Red Army uniform to go and do likewise.

There are many here who would profit considerably by reading the book while they are still in civvies. Followers of Gellert will not miss his "Comrade Gulliver," an illustrated account of travel into that strange country the United States of America. "Comrade Gulliver," lineal descendant of Lemuel, who was shipwrecked in the lands of the pigmies and giants, took a trip to the U. S. A. and I doubt if he'll ever get over it.

It's his own opinion, his experiences in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave are even more fantastic than the experiences of Lemuel among the Lilliputs. Much, much more. He wasn't referring to our telephones, radios, our Empire State Building. It was the quaint Yankee customs that got him.

A CERTAIN intelligent Mr. Keen showed him the ropes around town and throughout the land, but despite his guide's explanations, poor Comrade Gulliver couldn't quite catch on. It wasn't because he was a slow young man. Quite the contrary. Gulliver was a quick-witted lad, probably a Stakhanovite by now in the shop he came from. But America was one too many for him.

Nobody could get him to quite understand the merits of the plow-under system. He says wonderingly: "First they destroyed the crops to create less. Then they slaughtered the stock for fertilizer to create more." He concludes sadly, "To ordinary human beings this would seem illogical." But he's just a country-boy from a backward land where they can't understand how a plow can be used to destroy.

Down South his host picked up a man who described a lynching with as much gusto as the fan would talk about Joe Louis's latest knock-out. "Why, it's criminal," says Gulliver, "to allow such a lunatic at large."

whirlpool. J. P. Morgan sits there without the pigmy on his lap; instead the Capitol buildings fit just as easily on his knees.

There is strength in Gellert's art; the strength of the embittered and the rebellious. He sees America with the clear, simple vision of the true artist. He transmits his vision in swift, unmistakable terms for every workman and his child to see. One point I'd like to make with Comrade Gellert (who incidentally is closely related to Comrade Gulliver) and that is this: will he draw more characters, more people. For sometimes his message tends to become too abstract. Symbols replace realism. But this is a minor point, for in most of the illustrations he gets the life, the blood and the bone of America into his work.

On the whole his work has the strength of the finest propaganda—he tells the story without laboring the point.



FROM "COMRADE GULLIVER," BY HUGO GELLERT

"The man is not a lunatic." Mr. Keen replied. "He's a Southern landlord."

When Gulliver returned to the U.S.S.R. and related his experiences to his young shopmates they cocked wary eyes at him. He seemed so bewildered, his story sounded so implausible, that a comrade proposed he be sent to a sanitarium in the Crimea to recover from the U. S. A.

That's the gist of the story. But that's not the half of it. The best part is in Gellert's illustrations. The man is a superb artist. When you see Hearst squinting there with a club in his ape-like hands hiding behind a newspaper, don't forget it in a hurry. Nor the plow that has become the weapon of destruction guided over rich farmlands by the hands of Death. The eyes on the starving child will haunt you as will the solitary hand reaching up from the

And the murderers walk abroad. BUT the case of Norris Dendy is not a finished page. You remember the oldest son, who came up North? Robert Dendy his name is.

Robert remembered his young brother. He swore he would bring his murderers to justice, and, for the widow, the miserable pittance the law allows.

For a year, then, he has been gathering evidence. He knows now, to the smallest detail, who killed his brother, when and why, and how.

He knows. Norris Dendy's widow knows. Norris Dendy's mother knows. They see the murderers every day on the street of Clinton. BUT THEY CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

And the model lynch law? Mrs. Dendy must prove that the lynching was in Laurens County. And then she must find county property, not supported by taxes, to attach. That's the joker in the lynch law.

The Norris Dendy case is just another joker in Southern justice.

THE Dendys can't avenge their dead. Acting by themselves, they cannot bring the lynchers to justice. The lynchers are justice in South Carolina.

But the first National Negro Congress, which opens its three-day session in Chicago on February 14, will have its say about the case of Norris Dendy. The Congress can and will mobilize the indignation of the working class; it can dramatize the Dendy case in the eyes of millions; it can muster sufficient pressure to bring Norris Dendy's murderers to justice.

THEATRE

100 Laughs in Soviet Satire
By HARRY RAYMOND

THEATREGOERS who failed to see the Forum Theatre's production of Valentin Katayev's Soviet satirical farce, "A Million Torments," which closed Sunday night after a five-day run in the Heckscher Theatre, are indeed to be numbered among the unlucky folk of the metropolis.

There are one hundred laughs in this play. From the time the curtain went up until the last lines were spoken the audience which we were part of just bounced in its seats in uproarious mirth. And the hilarity did not end here but continued out in the lobby and in the subway after we left the theatre.

The fun all develops out of a series of difficult situations that Equipage Anatole Esperovitch, an old member of the rich pseudo-intellectual class, gets into when he tries to live again his past life of leisure and metaphysical emptiness under the Socialist regime. Nobody bothers the doddering old fool, but he insists that his son and two daughters continue in the bourgeois family tradition and marry into "their own class" and "carry forward the banner of the liberal intelligentsia."

But the son, enthused with the ideals of the new social order, joins the People's Militia and is an ardent worker for Socialism. He falls in love with a beautiful street car conductor. This drives old Anatole into fits of despair. "Who now will carry forward the banner?" he shouts. Hope, however, returns when his oldest daughter tells her marriage to a son of the old leisure class. But the youngest daughter shocks the old fellow all over again by announcing her marriage to a worker in Stalingrad, a member of the Communist Party named Vodkin.

The husband of the oldest daughter, Vodkin, the energetic intelligent workman, arrives and the old man greets him as the son of the leisure class, the husband of the oldest daughter, who will carry forward the "family banner."

THE mistaken identity plot, which is an old one, is adapted very cleverly here to the Russian scene. The audience just can't help laughing the old order of society right off the stage.

Although the acting was not the best to be seen on Broadway at the present time, the piece was admirably done, and William Stein, as Anatole, and Morris Aronson, as Father Vodkin, give a good account of themselves. The entire cast seemed to have found the tempo and spirit of Soviet life. The Theatre Forum is a vigorous collective non-profit drama group. We hope it will decide to continue "A Million Torments" for a while. Theatregoers should demand it and back the Forum in such a way.

Questions and Answers

Question: "The Soviet government urges the workers of the U. S. S. R. to buy Soviet bonds and to place their money in the government savings bank. The government states that these millions of rubles so invested by the worker enable the Soviet Union, through the means of this accumulation of rubles, to go forward at a more rapid pace and become more industrialized. Does this saving by the workers actually enable the government to increase production? If so, how, concretely?"—J. B.

Answer: This question requires an answer as to the role of money and the nature of labor in a socialist society. In the Soviet Union, labor power is no longer a commodity, dependent for its value on the labor market, as in capitalist countries (where the market value can go down to zero, resulting in wholesale unemployment). Consequently money (the internal ruble) is no longer a commodity either. It is rather a claim on a given share of the goods produced by the labor of society.

Wages in the Soviet Union are the workers' share in the total production of socialist society. The part of this total production which is not paid out in wages is the social fund with which industry, housing and all kinds of public works are built in accordance with the Five-Year Plans.

This social fund is mainly the heavy industry fund—for producing power plants, factories, machinery, tractors, coal, steel, oil, etc., goods used for production of articles of consumption. The faster heavy industry grows, the better is Soviet society able to produce articles for the consumption of workers. This is what makes possible the lowering of prices and the raising of wages—a constant increase in the real well-being of all members of society.

If the Soviet worker, after buying the articles of consumption he needs, lends the balance of his earnings to the government, by buying bonds or depositing in the state savings bank, he makes this money available to the government for buying or building means of production. The government can use these savings as part of the wage fund for heavy industry.

The earnings which might have been used up for goods which are consumed by the worker have been used instead to make possible the production of far more goods, more cheaply, for later consumption. Society is made richer.

CURRENT FILMS

By DAVID FLATT

GRAIN . . . New Soviet film about the soil by the director of "Village of Sin" and "Cossacks on the Don." Slow moving, suffers from lack of development of character and robust humor of a kind that made "Peasants" so remarkable a film, but worth seeing for the fine acting and music by Pokras, and for the new and interesting angle it affords of the methods used by enterprising kulaks in their short-lived attempt to delude and misguide the peasants back in 1930.

FRONTIER . . . Follows "New Gulliver" into the Acme today. People have criticized the slow tempo of this film by Dovjenko, but they might just as well criticize the slow tempo of life in the Siberian forest; it's there and the director of "Frontier" because he is an artist in the front rank and because he has lived amongst the people he has filmed and studied their folklore and ways of life, has accurately and beautifully reproduced the tempo and the vast canvases of the age old Taiga in process of rebirth under socialism, and in doing so has advanced the art of the film a considerable notch ahead. A film to be seen by everyone who takes films seriously.

BEGGARS' OPERA . . . Directed by G. W. Pabst (Kameradschaft); music by Kurt Weill; lyrics by Bert Brecht (Mother). *Beggars' Opera* is one of the outstanding European films of the past decade and is being shown at the New School next Saturday night under the auspices of the Film and Photo League. Put it down on your list of films to be seen.

GHOST GOES WEST . . . The first Rene Clair film in English is half Clair, half Hollywood. First honors however must go to Robert Sherwood's story of an eighteenth century scottish ghost with a fondness for the fair sex, astray in a twentieth century capitalist world of pretty girls, advertising salesmen, gangsters and plutocrats. An American millionaire buys a haunted castle for his estate in Florida and the ghost goes west with the castle. Sherwood probably got the idea from Hearst, who once bought a medieval Spanish castle which he took apart and had shipped from Barcelona to the States; unfortunately when the thing arrived at San Simeon it was discovered that a part of the left wing of the structure had been lost in transit; so it was never put together and the parts of this day can be seen strewn over the vast expanses of Hearst's estate.

EXCLUSIVE STORY . . . Last Spring Martin Mooney, newspaper reporter, refused to tell the New York county jury the source of his articles on the policy racket that he had written for a New York newspaper, and was sentenced to thirty days in jail. Last Friday he began serving his sentence. In "Exclusive Story," a compound of fact, and fiction, which he wrote for M-G-M, Mooney, more or less, mostly less, tells the inside story of the policy racket, and while the film is no great shakes of an expose of racketeering, it is a fairly excellent melodrama helped along considerably by an almost perfect performance by Joseph Calleia (the Greek tuna-fish boss in "Riffraff") as the vicious racketeer, SYRIKE ME FINE . . . Eddie Cantor and Park-Yarkarkus; also Ethel Merman and the Sam Goldwyn girls. (To be reviewed).

THE INFORMER . . . Star Hollywood film of 1935 can be seen this week at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

SYLVIA SCARLETT . . . Kathryn Hepburn at her best in a film that is probably her worst. CRIME OF DR. CRESPI . . . Eric von Stroheim tries a pathetic comeback in this stupid version of Edgar Allan Poe's gruesome story "Premature Burial." Don't waste your time on it.

CEILING ZERO . . . United Air Terminal did not care for the original script of "Ceiling Zero" because it contained certain crash sequences involving present-day passenger planes which they felt would injure their business in the air. Representatives of the Air Terminal called at Warners studios and with expensive tri-motor planes and other equipment which they offered for use in the picture, induced the brothers to set back the time of the film to the pioneer days of flying and to eliminate all passenger plane crashes which might be "misunderstood by the ignorant." The film playing at the Strand Theatre has some crashes but they are all confined to mail planes, none are passenger planes. This is a typical example of how the movie (in the hands of people like Hearst-Warners) is used in the interests of big business.

Tories Intensify Drive to Trample on Civil Liberties

DODGE INVESTIGATION WHICH HAS AROUSED PROTEST IN PROGRESSIVE CIRCLES SIGNAL FOR GREATER EFFORT TO BUILD FARMER-LABOR PARTY

"CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."—First amendment to the United States Constitution.

Under cover of an investigation of the Daily Worker, of the Jewish Morning Freiheit and the Workers Library Publishers, District Attorney Dodge and the reactionaries are opening a bombardment against the labor movement of New York and of the country as a whole.

Is the district attorney aware of the first amendment to the United States Constitution? Is William Randolph Hearst, who has been howling for this investigation, aware of it? Is the reactionary American Liberty League aware of it? Of course, they are.

But they are also aware that this very amendment, first section of the Bill of Rights, is becoming more and more of a menace—to the "divine right" of the Hearsts, Morgans and duPonts to grind down wages, smash unions, impose sales taxes, and again reap billions through another World War.

When you meet an obstacle you kick it out of the way. So these instigators of American fascism are attempting to kick free speech and the right to organize out of their way. With a revival of the infamous criminal anarchy statute in New York State, they are hoping to accomplish what they are attempting elsewhere with their vigilantes, Klansmen and National Guard—with their "loyalty" oath bills, with their Tydings-McCormack and Kramer Bills now before Congress.

It is not only the Communists who recognize the real significance of the Dodge investigation. Witness the scathing protests against the action of the District Attorney's office by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Church; Max Delson

of the Socialist Party; Heywood Brown of the American Newspaper Guild; S. Zimmerman of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers; Hyman N. Glickstein of the Knickerbocker Democrats; Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union and a host of others.

These people, as well as millions of others, remember how this same criminal anarchy statute, under which the investigation is being conducted, was used back in 1920. The entire trade union movement, every liberal and progressive trend, was made a victim of the Lusk investigations and of the raids of A. Mitchell Palmer with his two shirts, one brown, one black, concealed beneath the morning coat of a United States Attorney General.

The Hearsts and the Liberty Leaguers today swarm around the Republican Party as rats to a piece of cheese. But in New York City it is a Democratic Tammany politician who is doing their bidding. In Illinois

and in the South it is through the Democratic machine of Roosevelt that the Bill of Rights is trampled under foot. Could there be a better reason for at once building a Farmer-Labor Party in New York and throughout the country?

The history of America is the story of the struggle for the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, as his first act of office, repealed the Alien and Sedition Laws that had been passed in violation of the Bill of Rights and gave amnesty to all who had been imprisoned under them.

In the spirit of Jefferson, every progressive person and organization will hammer at the district attorney's office and at the employers' press with the demand that the anti-labor investigation be dropped.

Hitlerism, whether its name be Dodge, Hearst or the American Liberty League, must be crushed wherever it dares lay a hand upon the constitutional rights of the American people.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936

Lenin

TWELVE years ago Lenin died. The proletarian world recognized his greatness and mourned his loss. Each passing year has added to his stature and his reputation—as a revolutionary scientist, a genius whose extraordinary abilities even his enemies acknowledge, a champion of the oppressed and exploited of all lands, the father of the Soviet Union and the founder of the Communist International, the two outstanding concrete expressions of Marxism-Leninism.

Events from 1924 to 1936 have proven beyond question the correctness of Lenin's principles. Under Lenin's foremost comrade, Stalin, the U.S.S.R. has solved problems for which capitalism can find no solution; it has gone steadily and rapidly forward while the capitalist world has declined; terrific obstacles to the building of Socialism have been removed; life has been transformed for 170,000,000 Soviet workers and farmers. Lenin's dreams have become reality.

And never more than now, the correctness of Lenin's teaching has been proven in the international arena of the class struggle. Now more than ever Leninism serves as an unflinching guide to the masses in the United States as everywhere.

Today we pay tribute to Lenin by acquiring a more thorough knowledge of Leninism, so that we can apply these scientific principles to the concrete tasks before us in building a united front against war and fascism, and, above all, in building a mass Communist Party which will lead the fight of the workers for their immediate demands and, in the final struggle for power which is surely coming, for a classless Socialist society free from exploitation, oppression, poverty and war.

Build the Party of Lenin!

Miners and Labor Party

NEARLY half a million organized coal miners are choosing and instructing their delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers to meet on Jan. 28.

The old craft unionism is recognized by all progressive labor as no longer suitable to modern conditions of trusts and financial concentration. Can the miners not understand that the old "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy of choosing between the Republican and Democratic parties is also no good any more?

Both these parties are controlled by the financial overlords that present one solid unit against strikers. A Farmer-Labor Party is needed to present a solid united front of the masses against them, and needed all the more, as the great national struggles in coal and steel have shown, when any attempt is made to organize effective unions in opposition to the steel trusts and the auto magnates. It will make a lot of difference then whether Labor is a political force, with ability to check government terror.

Miners, instruct your delegates to vote to set up a Farmer-Labor Party!

Mr. Ridder, Here's Your Answer

THE New York City Emergency Relief Bureau and WPA should make a careful study of unemployment statistics before they go any further with their recently announced relief retrenchments. Statistics released by the New York

State Department of Labor are enough, without any comment, to prove the fallacy of Victor F. Ridder's claims that private industry is well on the way toward absorbing a great section of the jobless army.

Here is what the State Labor Department has to say about the building industry:

Employment in construction industry dropped 12 per cent from November to December.

Payrolls are down 8 per cent. Man hours have been reduced by 9.9 per cent.

Employment has dropped 11.8 per cent.

Facing these facts, it is clear that **INCREASED RELIEF AND SOCIAL SERVICES** are among the most burning needs of the hour.

And this increased relief can be won if the unity between the Workers Alliance and the Unemployment Councils and other organizations of the jobless continues and is strengthened.

The first steps have been made in uniting the unemployed. Now for a giant demonstration at City Hall on Feb. 1.

Less Than 25 Days

THROUGHOUT Negro America, they're talking about the National Negro Congress.

Scores of organizations have already elected delegates to be present at the opening of the Congress in Chicago, Feb. 14.

The Communist Party, always in the forefront of the struggle for Negro liberation, supports this Congress as a much-needed and timely effort to unite the Negro people and their white co-workers in a broad common program for Negro rights.

Less than 25 days remain for making the Congress the huge success it deserves to be. This means that all Negro organizations—and other groups which support the Negro people—that have not yet elected delegates should quickly swing into action and do so.

Unity of action expressed through a large and representative Congress will strike fear into the hearts of the common enemies of the Negro people and the working class!

Railroad Men at Crossways

WITH their legal guarantee limiting dismissals through consolidations of railroads and their terminal facilities expiring on June 16, and with the roads up to now taking a determined position that they have no obligations to the men after expiration of the law, railroad labor is at a crisis. It faces dismissal of about 100,000 men now employed.

The membership remembers how in 1932 their leaders accepted a 10 per cent cut in wages, and how, lacking a firm stand against it, this cut was three times continued. But when the membership made it clear by a host of resolutions in the lodges, that they would not stand for it any longer, the roads found a way to rescind the cut.

New legislation is being introduced in Congress to protect the men's jobs and the much needed six-hour bill is also before this session of Congress. But all history proves that no such legislation is ever passed unless both government and companies are convinced that the men will fight for it. Even the eight hour law was won, twenty years ago, only by strike threat.

If there is no clear indication the unions will fight now, the companies will proceed with their own plans, and the suggestions of Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman, for widespread economies in the form of consolidations at the expense of the railroad workers. Strikes, and independent political action, Farmer-Labor Party, are all they fear.

The lodges of railroad brotherhoods and local unions should remember the lessons of history. Demand a meeting of the 1,500 general chairmen to prepare protective steps against lay-offs, and action to secure passage of the six-hour law, with present earnings, not as a price of consolidation but as relief for speed-up and to create jobs for the present one million un-

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

National Control Tasks
40,000 Dues Paying Members
100,000 Sunday Worker Circulation
By the Party Convention March 8 to 12, 1936

Recruiting Drive in N. J. Boston Sets Quotas What About Other Districts?

THE New Jersey District has decided that in the course of the recruiting drive it shall increase its dues-paying members from 551 (average for October), to 1,000 by the time of the Party Convention. The drive will be divided into two periods—the Lenin Memorial Meeting and the National Convention of the Party. The following quotas were set for the Sections with the number recruited during October and November:

Section	Quota	Rec'd
1	60	18
2	15	2
3	50	22
4	20	1
5	12	2
6	100	34
7	20	9
8	25	6
Freehold	25	—
Lakewood	25	—
Toms River	25	—

THE following quotas were assigned in the Boston District to the different sections in the recruiting and Sunday Worker Drives:

Section	Recruiting	Sunday Worker
1	30	300
2	20	500
3	20	200
4	10	100
5	20	100
6	5	100
7	10	100
8	10	125
9	10	50
10	20	75
11	10	50
12	10	75

The proposed quotas are based on the estimate of forces in each section and unattached units, and on the experience gained in the previous Three Months Plan of Action. These quotas must be further divided in the sections and further checked and guided in the work as it is carried on.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Now that we are publishing the quotas, we would like to hear something about the results obtained. We would like to have the experiences of the comrades in the Recruiting Drive; how they are carrying on this campaign in their shops in their neighborhoods. We would also like to hear about plans for activating and keeping these new members; how the enlarged units are carrying on their work to make these newly recruited workers feel "at home."

We are waiting to hear from other Districts on results in the drive.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

Federation of Labor Bars Initials 'A. F. L.' As Business Trade Mark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The initials "A. F. of L." belong to the American Federation of Labor and can not be used by private business as part of trade marks, J. Carnes, examiner of interferences for the U. S. Patent Office, ruled here recently.

The Perry G. Mason Co. sought to patent a whiskey trade mark containing the capital letters "A. F. L." The Federation challenged and forced a hearing, in which it won.

MURDER IN GAULEY'S BRIDGE

by Gropper



Letters From Our Readers

Blaming Scientific Progress for Capitalist Decline

New Britain, Conn.
Comrade Editor:

An editorial in the New Britain Daily Herald mentions about "Women Work vs. Machines." It speaks of how the "machines are being so refined and improved that fewer females are required. . . . In the past six months machines recently invented have eliminated 44 per cent of the feminine jobs in 115 factories." Not knowing who is to blame for the unemployed and what possibly can be done about it, the New Britain Herald says, "We have no answer to this. Neither, we think, has anyone else. Mankind probably will totter along—with the aid of new and improved machinery."

Well, they're back at the old argument about the horrors of the machine, blaming scientific progress for capitalist inefficiency. There is only one way to eliminate unemployment, and that is to eliminate the profit system and let the people work for themselves.

The Waste in the Schools Is in Their Administration

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The New York City public has again been reminded of the huge waste in our schools. This was done in a dramatic manner by Dr. Tildesley, a N.Y.C. school official, in a lecture at Harvard University, last week.

However, Dr. Tildesley's analysis is completely erroneous and his conclusions positively dangerous.

Dr. Tildesley claims that there are too many "misfits" in our high schools; that we are wasting money in trying to give them the current high school education; that the bright pupils are, consequently, not getting their due attention; that this neglect of the bright pupil is false democracy; that, therefore, special schools for the bright should be built.

At this moment there are over 250,000 pupils in the high schools.

Not the Editorials

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked that signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

Needless to say, great numbers of our high school boys and girls are not attaining the high standards of scholastic achievement set up by our system of marking and grading. To call these boys and girls "misfits" is an assault upon a large body of our citizenry, for these so-called "misfits" come from families of 3, 4 and more members.

I am a classroom teacher and I know whereof I speak. When marking time arrives I suffer the greatest tortures, for I know that when I write down marks for my pupils, I engage in a most fallacious practice. Our marking system is absolutely fantastic and bizarre. It does not at all fit with the realities of the situation, facing the teacher and pupil. A mark of 65 per cent is supposed to classify a pupil as one who has achieved an average status. This is a myth. No teacher knows what an average status is. No teacher knows how much his pupil knows. No teacher, as a matter of fact, knows his pupil, in view of the fact that our classes are so unmanageably large.

Indeed, there is a waste in our schools. It lies in the obsolescence of our curriculum, the absence of social realism, the unhealthy overcrowding, the overburdening of teachers, the huge salaries of the top officials, etc.

Reading Between the Lines of Nye Commission Reports

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The New York Times and the other capitalist sheets are trying to discredit the findings of the Nye Commission. They are trying to hold on to the "submarine warfare" bogey. It seems pretty clear to anyone who follows the reports (and

not the editorials)

that Wilson delayed entering the war only because he wasn't sure of public opinion supporting him. (It took a long time to whip up the war spirit.) At no time did our government act in any way counter to the interests of the capitalist class.

It is clear to all who care to examine the record. Read the conversation between Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Von Bernstorff for instance. You will see where the ambassador says, "quite apart from the sentimental side, I think" and so forth. Watch the two old diplomats wrangle in a maze of idealistic sounding phrases. And then watch the real purpose leak out. "Quite apart from the sentimental side" means "Let's get down to business now."

Or else read Secretary Lansing's letter and you'll find "The only course practicable was to wait. . . . to make every effort to bring about peace, so that the lukewarm would not be so cold as the cold lukewarm. It was to wait the time when there could be no question but that a substantial majority favored war."

Sees Them Getting the Old Lie Machinery Oiled Up

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The "liberal" World Telegram is getting its old lie machinery all oiled up! You never can tell with all this talk about a new world war, a war which might develop into revolution. Gotta get busy about the Bolshevik bogeyman again. Gotta talk about how he abolished God in Russia. Of course, don't tell how the Soviets combat superstition through educational channels! Oh, no, compare their methods with the sadistic terror of Hitler. After all, what's a little lie among capitalists. Besides, the next world war is going to "save the world from Bolshevism." Oh, yes?

R. A. F.

World Front

By HARRY GARNER

Are the Nazis About Ready? Economic Collapse Looms Will the Answer Be War?

DOES the Nazi Minister of Propaganda's Speech at Deutschland Hall Friday mean that the fascist armies of Germany are about ready to march?

All facts from business sources in the United States attest what Goebbels himself said, namely, that some boiler in the German Nazi system is about to burst, and nobody knows what the consequences of the explosion will be.

Never before in the history of German Fascism did a Nazi spokesman come out so openly demanding colonies. Never has the threat to take them by arms, and soon, been made so unequivocally. Nor was it just another speech. It is of a piece with the Japanese armed attacks on the Soviet border.

To know what agitated the German Fascist we have to read, not his speech, but the facts of starvation, of economic debacle, of financial ruin that the Fascists have brought to Germany. We get some important data from sources in Wall Street that have money invested in Germany and are frankly worried.

FIRST the Whaley-Eaton Service, a confidential agency, in its letter No. 873, advises American business men "that Germany is stocking foodstuffs and may be preparing for early military eventualities." They get this information from the French "Comite des Forges," equivalent to the J. P. Morgans and the du Ponts in the United States.

Whaley-Eaton say that there are 12,000,000 people in Germany dependent on state funds for relief. Herr Goebbels insists that since butter or other foods cannot be thrown at a prospective enemy, the Nazis will produce cannon and not edibles.

GERMAN Fascism right now has reached a very critical state when its war program has brought acute hunger to 12,000,000 people in Germany, and when its finances are able neither to feed these people nor continue the war preparations drive at the required tempo.

All of this occurs when Japan must answer the question: Shall it be war first against the U. S. - British combination or against the Soviet Union?

Goebbels' answer is unmistakable. It is: Against the Soviet Union!

FINANCIAL and economic desperation

is such now in Germany that the Nazis may decide that the time to attack is fast approaching. "Germany's weakness," emphasizes another Whaley-Eaton letter, "is that she has spent so much on the military at the risk of her internal financial and economic position."

That weakness has now reached a point that may engulf all of Nazi finances. The *Annalist*, leading economic authority of Wall Street, predicts a precipitous German plunge into inflation. The consequences, they forecast, will far outstrip the 1923 collapse. From the following, cold, factual analysis of the financial crisis now gripping Germany, Goebbels' speech can be seen as a warning and an alarm that must be taken seriously and acted upon by all who love peace.

The *Annalist* says: "Unemployment has already increased 800,000 in four months, in comparison with a rise of a little more than 200,000 during the same time in 1934; in December alone it went up to 522,254, against 232,038 a year previous, marking the largest increase for a December in recent years. Germany may force her exports on the world under the lash of heavy subsidies, converting 'adverse' balances of trade into 'favorable' ones, as during 1935. Dr. Schacht may continue his ledgerdom with the foreign exchange and his miracles with the domestic situation."

"But the country has already been watching prices so up (notwithstanding the fictitious stability of official price indices), while wages remain stationary and standard of living drops. If in addition it is able to see the specter of unemployment again rear its head, the struggle to maintain some sort of stability in currency may well collapse and inflation again result with even more far-reaching social and political consequences in 1935."

Only rivers of blood can wipe out the flood of hunger written by the Nazi economic-financial statistics, in the sense of Herr Goebbels' speech.

Lenin on Tasks of the Party

The practical question before us now is, first of all, how to utilize, to direct, to unite, to organize these new forces; how to concentrate our work chiefly on the newer, higher tasks that are presented by the present moment without forgetting for an instant the old, everyday tasks that confront us, and will continue to confront us, so long as the world of capitalist exploitation continues to exist.

—V. I. Lenin, *New Tasks and New Forces*.