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# Daily Worker

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## BIG UMWA POLL FOR WINNER DEMOCRACY

### Troops Called as General Strike Paralyzes Peking, Ill.

#### 400 Millinery Shops Grant Demands as 20,000 Walk Out

##### Picket Lines Hold Firm in Zero Weather—Gas Attack Repelled

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 4.—Thoroughly aroused at protection of scabs by police officials and the Mayor, the Central Labor Council of this manufacturing city of 16,000 population, paralyzed city industry today as orders went out for a general strike. About 5,000 workers are out. Barbers, bakers, bartenders and movie operators were among the first to walk out in support of strikers at the American Distillery Company.

The strike was voted by the Council last night in sympathy with the distillery workers, who have been out for two weeks. Picket Lines Hold Pickets held their lines in sub-zero weather. Tear gas barrages thrown up by deputized thugs failed to move their solid ranks. Meanwhile, it was definitely established that criminal elements were being used by the company when an ex-convict, his motor car loaded with arms, was stopped this afternoon.

Already the employers are scouting their usual tactics by circulating wild stories about "shots being fired at girl employees." Union officials have issued statements demanding that all police violence against strikers be stopped at once. This is raised in addition to the main demand for union recognition and the closed shop.

##### Troops Called

Four units of the National Guard have been mobilized for duty in connection with the general strike at Pekin, United Press dispatches from Springfield, Ill., said yesterday. A howitzer unit is being mobilized to join the troops. Adjt.-General Carlos E. Black announced. Foremost among the demands of the strikers is the resignation of reactionary police chief Harry ("Tear Gas") Donohue from the force and the resignation of Mayor W. E. Shurman from the open-shop Citizens Committee, a businessmen's organization.

##### Strikers Determined

Failure of the Mayor to accede to the demands of the workers after a conference today left the workers more determined than ever. "Fire Tear Gas" Donohue and we'll go back to work," labor spokesmen told the Mayor. "Keep him and we'll give you the biggest strike Illinois ever saw." The distillery strike was called Jan. 29 as a protest against the refusal of the company to recognize seniority rights. The strikers now are demanding recognition of their union as the bargaining agent for all employees.

##### Are Morgan Firms

This is the third strike at the distillery plant within a year. A fighting labor town, Pekin is noteworthy for its fine record in recent miners strike. It was here the coal diggers of the Progressive Miners of America and the United Mine Workers, united in solidarity against the coal operators. It is noteworthy that the two biggest plants here belong to J. P. Morgan companies, the Standard Brands corporation and the Corn Products Refining Company.

##### Sunday Paper Drive Lags in Six Cities

With 107 subscriptions coming in Monday, the Sunday Worker drive has started off at a good pace this week. The number of subscriptions received totals 3,977. Due to the let-down that has occurred during the past two weeks, the drive is approximately 1,000 subscriptions below the mark it should have reached by now.

Detroit, Wisconsin, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis and Boston are the districts chiefly responsible for this. None of these has yet reached 50 per cent of quotas, though the drive is virtually half over. Upon their work during the month of February depends the success of the campaign. Chicago and Cleveland contributed more than half of Monday's returns—33 subscriptions from Chicago and 29 from Cleveland.

#### Troops Out as Chilean Unions Push Plan to Spread Rail Tieup

##### Workers on Two Railroads in South American County Strike for Increased Wages

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 4.—Troops were called out today in an effort to drive striking railway men back to work to prevent the railroad tieup from becoming national. Pretext of the government was that the strike was Communist-led and that the railway workers were tearing up rails to prevent scab-driven trains from running. Colonel Manuel Campos, named emergency head of the national railways, demanded that the men return to work, without their demands being met, or to face bullets. The strike began on two railways in the South zone of Chile. The men demanded higher pay. Failing to get their demands they walked out, calling on other railwaymen throughout the country to follow them. The strike came on the heels of the closing of the Pan-American conference on labor, which was supposed to discuss the miserable conditions of the Latin American workers and the cutting down of the working day. The Chilean government greeted the conference, but no sooner did the delegates leave the meeting than troops were called out to keep railway men from winning a raise in wages to meet increased living costs. The government first ordered all police confined to barracks, named General Juan Contreras military chief of the Santiago area, and appointed Colonel Campos military director of the railways with full emergency powers. President Arturo Alessandri called the cabinet and high military officers into conference. He put General Luis Cabrera, Minister of Interior, in general charge.

#### Butchers Firm Warsaw Tram For Demands Drivers Strike

##### London Market Strikers Reject Leaders' Plea for Negotiations

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Efforts of trade union leaders to send 8,500 striking butchers back to work, without granting their demands for increased pay, met with failure today. The strike cuts off London's meat supply. "No, no, a thousand times no," the workers shouted in unison when their leaders at a mass meeting tried to persuade the men to go to work pending negotiations. The strikers are "pitchers" who handle the meat when it arrives at Smithfield market, which serves a 100-mile area around London, and the "inside men" who work in the market proper. The inside men demand a minimum wage of four pounds (\$20) a week, a 40 hour week; higher pay for overtime and a week's holiday with pay each year. The pitchers are striking in sympathy with them. Similar strikes have been called in London by workers in key industries recently, with very short warning during the past 12 months. Bus conductors, dock laborers, coal miners and skilled workers in textile mills and airplane factories have struck.

#### Nazi Cruiser's Visit Bolsters Japan Alliance

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) TOKYO, Feb. 4.—The Nazi cruiser, Karlsruhe, on a world tour, is scheduled to arrive in Japan Feb. 22, a time which fits in well with plans to strengthen the German-Japanese alliance. It is expected that announcements will be made soon thereafter of closer trade relations between Tokyo and Berlin.

##### The Purpose of the Tokyo visit of the Karlsruhe is announced by the German embassy as a "strengthening of the friendship between the German and Japanese fleets."

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Feb. 4.—Fighting broke out today during a strike of oil refinery workers, who are demanding more pay. Several strikers and one policeman were wounded.

##### Election Fraud Data Stolen.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4 (UP).—Officials of Congressional investigators of Louisiana's recent primary have been looted of all evidence bearing on election fraud charges, it was revealed today.

##### Olander Order Is Ignored; Coast Expulsion Condemned

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—A display of strong support for the maritime unions by delegates in the Central Labor Council here has played the hand of the reactionary Vandeleur machine and kept it from obeying the telegraphed orders of V. A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union, to unseat Sailors' Union delegates from the council.

Instead the Council has passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution introduced by Harry Bridges in the name of Local 3879, International Longshoremen's Association, pledging full support to maritime unions and requesting a congressional investigation.

##### du Ponts' Profits Were \$62,085,410, '35 Report Shows

The net profit of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company and subsidiaries for 1935, above all taxes, amounted to \$62,085,410, the annual report of the company reveals. The report is made by Pierre S. and Lamont du Pont, chairman and president respectively of the company, and the principal backers of the American Liberty League.

This, compared with \$46,701,465 for the year 1934. The figure for 1935 includes \$22,497,720 received from the company's investment in the General Motors Corporation. General Motors, it was disclosed last week, had a net profit of \$167,226,000 for 1935. The salary of the president of du Pont de Nemours, Lamont du Pont, was \$109,000. The seven vice-presidents of the corporation received aggregate salaries of \$312,000.

In spite of this profit, the report attacks the Social Security Act, mid as it is, declaring that "unless it is held unconstitutional or amended, important changes adverse to the interest of employees may be necessary owing to the additional financial burden imposed by the act."

##### Anti-Crime Bill, Passed in Albany, Endangers Rights

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A bill aimed to strengthen Governor Lehman's "anti-crime" program, but which will further endanger the civil rights of private citizens, workers in particular, was passed today by the Senate. The measure makes it presumptive evidence that when an unlicensed firearm is found in an automobile all occupants of the vehicle are violators of the Sullivan law. It was passed by a vote of 38 to 11. If a firearm is planted in the automobile of a worker, under this bill, he is subject to arrest and prosecution for violation of the Sullivan law. Thus the measure will strengthen the hand of the anti-labor and police forces against militant workers and their organizations.

The proposed law was such an obvious attack against civil rights that Senators John J. McNaboe and A. Spencer Field spoke against it. The former admitted it endangered the rights of private citizens. Both declared: "You can't legislate crime out of existence."

##### Los Angeles Police Bar All Jobless

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—Three detachments of police took up stations at widely separated points today to enforce an edict barring penniless migratory workers and hitchhikers from entering Los Angeles. State Attorney General U. S. Webb refused to give an opinion, unless the case was brought through official channels. The Chamber of Commerce supported Davis. The police detail pulled off school crossing jobs for the special assignment, was divided into three divisions. One was ordered to the base of the Siskiyou to cull out San Francisco and other northern points. A second detachment was dispatched to the head of the Feather River East of Truckee to block out migratory workers clearing into California from Central Nevada. A third unit is based at Blythe, California port of entry for travelers using the southern route from the East.

##### Union Forces Opening Of Employers' Books In Negotiations

Twenty thousand millinery workers responded yesterday to the strike call in a fight for union conditions throughout the industry. Before the end of the day the first victory was won. The 400 shops which are members of the Eastern Women's Headgear Association acceded to the demands of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union. More than half of the workers are employed in these shops. The other 400 shops paralyzed by the strike are either independent or members of the National Association of Ladies Hatters. The strike of the milliners in these shops will continue until they are also ready to sign the agreement. 7,000 Demonstrate Despite bad weather 7,000 of the strikers jammed two halls at Mecca Temple in a demonstration of solidarity and devotion to the union. A disciplined army determined to win this battle. The union announced that not all workers in the settled shops will return to work immediately. It will be necessary for the committees to investigate each shop to determine whether union conditions are strictly enforced and certain abuses corrected. Halt Parley The union is demanding uniform enforcement of the agreement governing wages, hours, working conditions and the closed shop. Negotiations with the employers came to an abrupt halt Monday night when the manufacturers refused the union the right to examine their books, necessary to enforcement of the agreement. The union won its demand that the books be opened for inspection. Another victory was the agreement that prices on piece work must be settled within five days. A concession was made to the employers by revision of a clause in the old agreement giving seven legal holidays at full pay if the worker had worked five full days during the month when the holiday occurred. The new agreement provides that pay for the holidays will be determined by the numbers of hours worked during the week of the holiday. Since most of the holidays come during the slack season, this means a loss in the earnings of the workers. Further Concession A further concession was made in changing the provision that trimmers should get time and a half for overtime, to give them twenty-five cents an hour for overtime, in the new agreement reached.

#### ETHIOPIANS WIN BATTLES ON 2 FRONTS

##### 1,700 Italians Killed As Defenders Capture Tanks and Guns

LONDON, Feb. 4.—North and South, Ethiopian forces score smashing victories today. The fall of Makale was seen as imminent as Ethiopian troops captured two Italian commanding officers and many soldiers in a fierce battle in the mountain passes south of Adigrat in the northern front, it was reported today. Two Italian battalions were vanquished in the struggle. Ethiopian sources also reported today that 1,700 Italians, including Blackshirt militiamen, were killed in a battle North of Neghelli, on the southern front, during a week-end battle. The Ethiopians claimed to have captured eighteen tanks, seventy machine guns, three mountain artillery guns and eleven trucks. The northern battle was fought forty miles behind the Italian lines at Makale thus indicating that the defense forces have succeeded in encircling the town. Advises state that the exact location of this latest encounter was eighteen miles east of Adigrat and thirty-five miles east of Aduwa. This means that both armies have come to grips just about where the Italians started out four months ago. In the fighting around Makale, Italian losses have been serious and the river which supplies water to the Italian garrison stationed there has been diverted, Ethiopian sources claim. "There is nothing noteworthy to report on the Eritrean (northern) front," General Pietro Badoglio reported to Rome today just as the Ethiopians reported this smashing victory. Badoglio also reported continued bombardment of Ethiopian villages in the southern Neghelli sector. "Our aviation bombed enemy concentrations in the Eliot region between the Gesto and Shibel rivers," the communique declared.

#### Japan Pushes Drive in China

##### Opium Trade Flourishes Under the Rule of Nippon Troops

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) PEIPING, China, Feb. 4.—To screen the real situation in the key Chahar province in Japan's Mongolian advances, the official Japanese telegraph agency reports: "All quiet on the Chahar front." However, a survey of the situation shows that Japanese-Manchurian troops still control nine-tenths of Chahar province, with signs of resistance growing. Chinese chiefs in all the districts are being replaced by Japanese proteges. The outer Mongolian district of Chahar (Sen region) is headed by Tso She-Chen, commander of "Mongolian troops" which form part of the troops of the well-known Japanese agent Li Sho-tein, who was also appointed military governor of Chahar province with temporary residence in Chambee near Kalgan. Replacing Chinese authorities are receiving a bribe. At the same time, the opium trade and opium smoking which was forbidden before the Japanese came onto the scene, is now flourishing everywhere in districts occupied by the Japanese troops. In the future all trains on the Peiping-Shanghai railway will run with a crew of four Japanese soldiers. Despite the Japanese contentions that "everything is quiet" their replacement of Chinese officials who will not completely kowtow to them is continuing.

#### Senate Repeals 3 Farm Bills

##### Action Follows Plea by Roosevelt for Invalidation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Greeting President Roosevelt's hasty retreat before the onslaught of the Supreme Court, the Senate today repealed the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act and the Potato Act. This move was in line with the recommendation made by Roosevelt yesterday as he sought this method of depriving the court of another whack at New Deal legislation following the voiding of the AAA. The repeal resolution now must be acted upon by the House and then go to the President for his signature. The three acts had been of little benefit to the small farmers and sharecroppers. In fact, the Potato Act had aroused such a storm of protest from small growers, that the Department of Agriculture had never dared put it into effect. However, the Cotton Control Act, as amended recently, contained some concessions to the sharecroppers and small farmers, and for this reason was the target for the attacks of the Tories. Governor Talmadge of Georgia, arch-reactionary and political opponent of Roosevelt, has brought suit in the Supreme Court challenging the law's validity. The message was in response to Dubinsky's lengthy telegram, received yesterday, in which he declared that craft union organization efforts in the mass production industries "have utterly failed." He added, significantly: Warns A. F. of L. Heads "The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, like the other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is advocating industrial unionism for the mass production industries, is opposed to any splits or divisions in the labor movement. We do not consider the promotion of the prin-

#### WPA Fails to Aid Most of Jobless; Suffering Acute

##### Survey by Association of Social Workers Shows Destitution Grows—Project Pay Too Low—District Relief Slashed

Shocking examples of suffering and hardship in families of unemployed workers ineligible for W. P. A. assignments throughout the country since the withdrawal of federal funds for direct relief, are revealed in a nation-wide survey completed by the American Association of Social Workers. Suffering is particularly acute in the South and Southwest, the survey reveals. Families of five and six members are required to exist on relief allowances of \$2.25 for a two-week period in one southern city. All able-bodied applicants for relief, ineligible for W. P. A. assignments, are being refused any relief in Texas cities. Reports for sixty-three areas of the United States, having a combined population of 83,752,373, reveal: 1.—That the reductions of federal relief grants, faster usually than transfers were made possible to W. P. A., left the States with a heavy double burden, consisting of many employables in addition to all the so-called unemployables. 2.—That in most areas this action

#### DISCUSSION HEATED OVER ROLL-CALL

##### Miners Send Wire of Solidarity to ILGWU on Dress Strike

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—By a large majority of the 1,800 delegates district autonomy was defeated today in the 34th constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers. The afternoon session was continued beyond the set time for adjournment in order to complete the count of the vote on the long roll call. By Louis F. Budenz (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The question of trade union democracy, through the restoration of district autonomy, marched to the center of the stage in the convention this morning and remained there all day. The roll-call of the 1,800 delegates, recording their "yes" and "no" votes, went on all through the morning and late into the afternoon. As the vote went on it became evident that autonomy would be defeated by a substantial majority. The delegates from the anthracite districts—1, 7, and 9—recorded themselves for the present set-up by a vote of 631 to 43 with 142 not voting on the first reading of the roll-call. These districts at present elect their own officers, and are not affected by the decision on the issue. The heaviest sentiment for autonomy was registered from districts under appointive rule. Districts 2, 3, 4, and 6 being outstanding in this respect. While the defeat of autonomy was forecast by the heavy balloting of the "free" anthracite districts against it, it was clear that the restoration of democratic rights is still a major issue in the districts where autonomy is denied. Protests Sweep Hall The roll-call was not initiated this morning without some heat and excitement. As the session opened, it was announced that the printed lists for tabulation of the vote were ready. President Lewis, however, stated that a number of delegates who had voted for the roll-call last week had declared that they had now changed their minds. He suggested that a new vote be taken on the question of a roll-call. Protests broke out at once from all parts of the hall. In one corner in the rear, a hand-to-hand scuffle developed between a champion and opponent of autonomy. Cries for a roll-call mounted in volume. In the midst of a growing turmoil, Lewis related. "The delegates must remember the eyes of the world are on them," he stated. "To avoid a 'lack of decorum,' he ordered the roll-call to begin. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, through President David Dubinsky, was greeted by the convention today in a wire which pledged support to the dressmakers' strike. The message was in response to Dubinsky's lengthy telegram, received yesterday, in which he declared that craft union organization efforts in the mass production industries "have utterly failed." He added, significantly: Warns A. F. of L. Heads "The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, like the other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which is advocating industrial unionism for the mass production industries, is opposed to any splits or divisions in the labor movement. We do not consider the promotion of the prin-

#### U.S. War Loan to Britain Used To Pay Morgan, Senate Shows

(By United Press) WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senate Munitions Committee investigators disclosed today that funds obtained from the U. S. Treasury in 1917 were used by Great Britain to repay part of a \$400,000,000 J. P. Morgan & Co. "demand loan." The Munitions Committee revealed that the British government diverted \$180,000,000 of money received from the U. S. Treasury to meet its private obligation. The 1917 transactions were disclosed after a series of developments in the neutrality situation: 1. Chairman Samuel McReynolds of the House Foreign Affairs Committee charged a lobby was seeking to block the administration's neutrality measure. 2. Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat, Utah, announced he would urge extension of the present temporary law for a year, and it appeared the new measure might be delayed until next session because of bitter opposition. 3. Republican Maury Maverick, Democrat, Texas, attacked John Bassett Moore, who opposed the act as prejudiced and released a statement by Dr. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr, contradicting Moore. The Munitions Committee, resuming testimony with J. P. Morgan

#### Unity Forged By Students In Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The Communist and Socialist student organizations at the Free University in Brussels have just united into one organization after ten years of separation. For the last four years, both groups, organized as the Socialist and Marxist Student Clubs, have engaged in united front activity. It is felt that this amalgamation will do much to bring closer together the Young Socialist Guards and the Young Communist League of Belgium. \$7,250,000 Gold Released WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Treasury today released \$7,250,000 additional gold for export to Europe.

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# International Youth to Meet In Brussels

## Conference for Peace to Demonstrate Aims in Present Events

An International Youth Conference for Peace, sponsored by six international youth organizations, will be held in Brussels, Belgium, on Feb. 29 and March 1, according to an announcement received here.

The object of this conference is to demonstrate the nature and the aims of the youth to specify their leading ideas in the face of present events and to bring about the reinforcement and coordination of their efforts for peace."

# Olander Expulsion Order Ignored

(Continued from Page 1)

by this attack. Only the reactionary Vandeuve bloc is supporting the splitting tactics of the I. S. U. officials.

Roused by the splitting action taken by the machine controlled convention of the International Seamen's Union, in expelling the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, the New York Local has voted to condemn the convention for the expulsion and to demand a national referendum on the question of retaining the West Coast charter.

Another resolution passed by the meeting condemned the convention for endorsing the government discharge books stating that the membership did not want link books issued by the shipowners to the government, but wanted union books.

On the question of the agreement, which expired Jan. 1 and which was first renewed until Feb. 1 and later until Feb. 8, the meeting instructed its officers to begin negotiations with the shipowners for an improved agreement.

This agreement to provide for a 20 per cent wage increase, 75 cents an hour for overtime, improved working conditions and all hiring through the union hall.

The officers were further instructed to begin preparations for strike Feb. 24 if these demands were not met.

An attempt by the union attorney Elias Axtel to take the floor in defense of the convention action met with loud boosing and when he escorted in these efforts he was escorted from the hall.

More than sixty ships in New York Harbor have sent radiograms and telegrams to the convention condemning the split and demanding unity.

James Reemey, member expelled for participating in the radio operators strike in the Fall, was invited to take the floor and give an explanation of his action. After his remarks the local gave him a vote of confidence and instructed the District officers to reinstate him.

A meeting of the Marine Firemen's Union, a group of waterfronters, was forced to elect its own chairman and conduct its own meeting Monday night, Oscar Carlson, a delegate to the I. S. U. convention who had come to give a report, refused to speak unless a former striker whom he pointed out in the audience, was put out of the hall. The members refused to do this and he walked out. They held their own meeting.

# Big Poll for Inner Democracy in UMW

(Continued from Page 1)

principles of industrial unionism as dualism or an oppositional policy to the A. F. of L. He warned the A. F. of L. leaders not to use "this spirit of loyalty" as a whip to stifle aspirations of the workers in the mass production industries.

District 17, in which Van Bittner is president and which has been the center of pro and con resolutions on the issue, went finally against autonomy. The caucus of delegates from this district, reported in the Sunday issue of the New York Times, did not pledge a unit vote, as that dispatch indicated. West Virginia delegates explained that it was a conference of certain delegates called by the administration, to bring wavering delegates into line against autonomy.

Reports of high pressure methods to win votes against district elections came from several districts in Pennsylvania and from other sections.

Confusion on Voting The method of presenting the issue caused some confusion in the beginning. As put the "yes" vote was against autonomy and for the report of the committee on officers' report, and "no" was for autonomy and against the report. Several delegates cast incorrect votes, as a result, and there was a small scramble to change "yes" to "no" and "no" to "yes." About an equal number of opponents and proponents of autonomy shared in this confusion.

Interest in the issue was shown by occasional applause from an unexpected ballot, one way or the other.

# Curley Seeks to Lead Protests Into Channels of Liberty League

By Phil Frankfeld

C. F. District Organizer, New England BOSTON, Feb. 4. — Governor Curley has been moving in a steady line rightward. His position has rapidly been shifting from that of a demagogic pseudo defender of the New Deal program of Roosevelt who ran for Governor in 1934 on the slogan of "Work and Wages," to that of a more demagogic, open defender of semi-Fascist and Fascist programs of Father Coughlin, Hearst and Mussolini.

He has indicated that he will run for United States Senate on the single platform of "Social Security" feeling that the Townsend, Social Credit, unemployment and social insurance movements in the State would rally to his support on account of his slogan for "social security."

He has attacked the "blue blocs" in the State, feeling that he could utilize the growing sentiments against the blue-blooded Brahmins who have so much to say and do in the State's politics and economic life.

He came out with an attack against Goodwin, his Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, when he felt that this attack would strengthen his position with the American Federation of Labor unionists in the State. Goodwin was at that time attacking the policies of the Boot and Shoe officials in Lowell.

He has played ball with and for Roosevelt — when the State was strongly pro-Roosevelt.

He is now flirting with the Liberty Leaguers and anti-Roosevelt forces, when the Roosevelt tide is rapidly receding in the State, as could be seen in the poll of the Literary Digest.

Shakespeare and Odets — Indecent But during Curley's regime as Governor, the arch-reactionary

Ethiopian people got up on their hind legs, yelled, shouted, and gave the Fascist salute.

They admitted Curley into the blood-brotherhood of Mussolini. They recognized a brother-in-arms. They saw in the Political Wind.

Government Curley, as he went, has been playing all ends against the middle. He has proceeded to "attack" Nazi persecution of Catholics and Jews in Germany — after singing Hitler's praise upon his return from Germany and Italy in 1934. The big Catholic vote in Massachusetts determined this slap at Hitler's wrist.

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Teachers Oath Bill was passed. This attack on the educators of the State has had the effect of stimulating a powerful protest movement against the Bill, and has aroused hitherto politically dormant elements in the State in the struggle for maintaining the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people of Massachusetts.

Further attempts to curb democratic rights is to be seen in the new Dorgan Bill to ban "indecent or subversive" plays by slapping a \$500 fine on the producer or one year in jail — or both. Shakespeare and Shaw, as well as Odets and O'Neill's plays will fall under the terms of this measure.

The barring of the Communist speakers at the open hearings to memorialize Congress on the issue of the bonus, was not protested by the Governor, nor any of his political cohorts.

Stand on Tax Issues A proposed indirect sales tax on gasoline and cigarettes was put forward by the Governor, thus shifting the burden of taxation on the masses. A proposal to tax incomes of \$1,800 yearly instead of \$2,500 would have hit 250,000 small income earners.

The social security bill passed by the last Legislature calls for employe contributions to the fund, runs for only sixteen weeks, and in general is based on the fraudulent Roosevelt Social Security Act.

Curley is now busy spilling rumors circulated by the Farmer-Labor Party not only in Lynn, but in every other industrial community throughout the State of Massachusetts.

Curley's pro-Mussolini tirade must be given an effective reply. The voice of labor must be heard, and its power and strength demonstrated not only against Curley, but against Ex-Governor Ely and the Republican Party of Massachusetts.

Government Curley's tie-up is not for the time being with the First National Bank, which is the dominant financial-industrial institu-

tion in New England. He has a powerful machine of his own. His policies are anti-labor generally, though some slight concessions have been made to the organized labor movement.

Curley is definitely tied up with Hearst. He is connected with Father Coughlin. He has never revealed his close political affinity with the aims and objectives of Mussolini — who did not only wipe out the revolutionary working class movement in Italy — but the powerful General Federation of Labor as well. Fascism — whether in Italy, Germany or the United States of America, means the rule of the bloody, naked, fist of the Liberty Leaguers which will openly destroy and crush the centers of workers' resistance — workers' political parties and trade unions. It means the wiping out of all freedom and civil liberties for the masses of the people.

The best answer to Curley's laudation of Mussolini must be given by all liberty-loving people of Massachusetts.

In the trade unions, all progressive forces should utilize this speech of Governor Curley to attempt to break the umbilical cord that ties the unions with Curley. It should serve to open the eyes of all honest anti-fascist, pro-democratic, trade unionists. It should be used for developing the growing sentiment for the Farmer-Labor Party not only in Lynn, but in every other industrial community throughout the State of Massachusetts.

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# WPA Fails to Aid Most of Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

caused drastic reductions in the families' relief budgets. Medical care is being abandoned.

W. F. A. Wage Too Low 3.—That the uniform W. P. A. wage, disregarding the relative needs of families, left the neediest group worse off than it had been while receiving relief. In these cases the States and counties, where they could, have had to give supplementary aid.

4.—That the States expect to be called on for similar help to W. P. A. families in other emergencies not provided for in the security wage.

5.—That they are faced with new able-bodied applicants whose requests for help have come too late for them to receive W. P. A. employment. In many cases these applicants are denied relief.

6.—That in a majority of States the Administrators estimate that State and local areas cannot carry the load which will remain—even on the unlikely assumption that the W. P. A. quotas will finally be reached.

7.—That many areas, in attempting to meet the situation have been confronted with serious legal, constitutional, and fiscal obstacles, similar to those leading to federal aid in 1933.

8.—That even where the obstacles are removable, one or more years are necessary, in some cases, to make the readjustment.

9.—That most units have impaired their ability to carry general relief by responding to requests that they appropriate to the cost of W. P. A. projects.

Federal Aid Cut Off In most of the States covered by the survey, federal grants for relief were reduced faster than family heads were accepted by WPA.

The result of these inroads on available relief funds appears in reduced relief budgets and the termination of relief in many families still needing it," the association's report says.

Drastic Cuts Cited Selections from the report on this point are the following: "Texas—Drastic reductions of standards, due to horizontal cuts in budgets."

"Louisiana—After several months of reductions all relief to employable persons was discontinued, except in cases of extreme emergency."

"A large Southern City—Intake has been limited. The local Department of Public Welfare has been unable to accept the new unemployed, those who did not receive relief between May 1 and Nov. 1, unassigned workers who are the responsibility of the WPA, or transients and non-residents, except in direct emergency cases."

"A Small Southern City—There is a great deal of suffering in this county, not only among the WPA workers, but in families ineligible for work on WPA projects, and no plans are being made to take care of these people."

"Minnesota—Medical, dental and nursing care was reduced."

"Pensacola—The standards of relief in this county have been considerably lower than the adequate budget furnished by the State economist."

Relief Cut 37 Per Cent "Nebraska—The regular allowance for food was cut 37 per cent with the prospect that as soon as the final grant of federal funds was exhausted the state and counties would be able to give an average allowance of only \$7.50 per month for all types of relief."

"Grand Rapids—We found it necessary to reduce our food budgets and our cash relief allowances by 10 per cent."

Staffs Are Cut "St. Louis—Relief has been cut badly but administrative expenses still more. We had to cut our staff about 40 per cent in August, and again very heavily on Dec. 15, and still more for January."

"Dallas—Since Jan. 1 we have been unable to issue relief except in cases of permanent disability. All employable cases have been refused relief from the Texas Relief Commission."

These reports were submitted to the association by State and local relief administrators, many of whom requested not to be quoted directly.

The lack of supplementary relief in many States has drastically reduced the income of many workers who were transferred from direct relief rolls to WPA.

The report says: "It occurs primarily in families where because of illness or convalescence the costs are larger for medical care, nursing care and special diet, or in families where there are four or more members. In such families the income is frequently less than it was before the security wage was applied."

Little Other Aid "In one area in New Jersey, where supplementation has not been approved by the State Administrator, it is reported that a 'wave of protest has been rolling up to all in authority.'"

Minnesota relief officials report they "have not dared inaugurate a policy of supplementing WPA wages." In Nebraska the officials say: "Supplementation is the exception rather than the rule."

In the works program, as now organized, there are additional gaps which cause considerable hardships. When a man's project ends, he receives no wages until he is reassigned to a new piece of work. "If the intervening period is long," the report says, "he has no recourse other than relief." The same

situation arises when the WPA worker is sick.

Estimates of 15 States The following are the estimates for fifteen States for which figures were supplied, with permission to quote them, as to (1) the estimated cost of the monthly residual load, and (2) the State and local funds supplied each month prior to WPA.

These funds were: "Equal to the estimated needs or nearly so in California, New York and Utah.

"Over 75 per cent of the needs in Iowa, Michigan, New Mexico and South Dakota.

"Between 50 and 75 per cent of the needs in District of Columbia, Kansas and Washington.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

Heavy Snows Tie Up Iowa Traffic DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 4 (UP).—All traffic in Iowa was paralyzed today.

Three passenger trains and three interurbans were reported marooned in snowdrifts. Several railroads suspended service. Nearly all highways were blocked by drifted snow.

Three Sought for Ann Hewitt Sterilization SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (UP).—Police Inspector George Engler today signed a formal complaint charging three persons with mayhem in the sterilization of 21-year-old Ann Cooper Hewitt.

Warrants will be issued for the arrest of Mrs. Marjory Cooper Hewitt McCarter, the girl's mother, said to be in New York City; Dr. Tilton E. Tillman, family physician, and Dr. Samuel B. Boyd, operating surgeon.

Beatty Named Indian Education Director WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes today appointed Willard W. Beatty, nationally known educator, as Director of Education for the office of Indian affairs. He once was Superintendent of Schools at Bronxville, N. Y.

Mangled Body of Student Found THEFTON, Vt., Feb. 4 (UP).—The headless, halved body of Jerome Nathan Straus, 18-year-old Dartmouth freshman, was found beside the railroad tracks here today. Police and college authorities failed to agree as to how he met death.

Accused Prosecutor Makes Scene at Perjury Trial LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (UP).—District Attorney Buron Pitts threw his trial on perjury charges into an uproar today when he lunged at Special Prosecutor Clyde G. Shoemaker, shouting "I'm going to get him."

Pitts was prevented from reaching Shoemaker by his wife and defense counsel. Shoemaker sat quietly through the outburst.

Restoration of Hapsburgs Awaits Entente Consent PARIS, Feb. 4 (UP).—Austria will not restore the Hapsburg monarchy without the consent of the Little Entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.—Prince Ernst Rudiger Von Starhemberg, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, assured the French Government today.

Olson Challenges Mrs. Liggett for Accusation ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 4 (UP).—From his bed in St. Mary's Hospital here, Governor Floyd B. Olson today challenged Mrs. Edith Liggett's attempt to link him with the assassination of Walter Liggett.

He branded as "pure bunk" Mrs. Liggett's allegations that her husband was the victim of a political plot.

Moffat Bill Passes New York Assembly ALBANY, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Assembly passed and sent to the Senate today the Moffat Bill abolishing uncontested primaries.

'Marathon' Mother Gets Tenth Child Since 1926 TORONTO, Feb. 4 (UP).—Mrs. Matthew Kenny today claimed undisputed leadership in Toronto's fantastic "maternity marathon."

She gave birth to a son last night, her tenth child since 1926.

Mrs. Kenny is the mother of 12 children, all except two born since Charles Vance Millar, sportsman and lawyer, died in 1926, leaving the residue of his estate, valued at over \$500,000, to "the Toronto mother giving birth to the greatest number of children within ten years after my death."

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"Over 75 per cent of the needs in Iowa, Michigan, New Mexico and South Dakota.

"Between 50 and 75 per cent of the needs in District of Columbia, Kansas and Washington.

"Between 25 and 50 per cent of the needs in Alabama, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska and Texas."

State Aid Inadequate Several reports comment fluently on the situation, thus: "Pennsylvania—Federal aid was stopped at a time when the Federal Works Program had only 45 per cent of its quota to work. Although the case load is continuing to decline, it is going so at a decreasing rate."

State and local budgets were made on the understanding that the Federal government would provide for employable persons needing public assistance."

"Dallas—We now have an estimated case load of approximately 1,000 'unemployable' cases. This number will naturally increase, however, as persons who were certified as employables to the WPA are returned to us as unfit for work. Since Jan. 1 our case load has increased at the rate of approximately

Poor Farm Aid A correspondent of the association in sunny Jacksonville, Fla., reports that there are approximately 1,800 individuals in the city classified as "unemployables" who are incapacitated because of extreme age or other physical disability. These persons, according to the correspondent, have no one to whom they "may turn for help with means to assist them."

It was suggested by Jacksonville officials that all types of persons in need of help, regardless of the kind of help needed or nature of their disability, be provided for "in one institution commonly known as a Poor Farm."

The States are meeting the situation in the following manner: "Washington.—There appears to be no additional revenues for relief until after the legislature meets. . . . It is very doubtful whether another State bond issue could be floated."

No Aid for Two Years "Milwaukee.—It is impossible to increase the tax on real property. Delinquency under the existing tax rate is already exceedingly high. (Obviously no thought is being given to ideas of taxing accumulated wealth.)

"Texas.—The State is unable to increase its general relief appropriation without a constitutional amendment. That means a delay of practically two years."

The report from Texas closes with the following words: "This report has been written with great restraint, but it is difficult to remain entirely objective in the face of the present conditions. Some of us are very tired of enforcing what we know to be overly rigid eligibility requirements for WPA employment and then, after living through such a period, to see no care ahead for even the group which has passed the very strictest of these requirements."

# Dewey in Denial Of Police Links With Vice Rings

Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey yesterday whitewashed all charges that police were implicated in the operation of the \$12,000,000 vice ring disclosed by a series of raids on houses of prostitution.

The prosecutor, in fact, praised the police, asserting that it was mainly through their efforts that leaders of the white-slave monopoly were landed in jail.

Police Commissioner Valentine also sprung to the defense of the cops who daily walked beats in front of the vice houses, but failed to make arrests.

# War Loans Used To Pay Morgan

(Continued from Page 1)

and his partners as witnesses, inquired into the policies of the United States during the war, with emphasis on the government's loans.

Morgan Explains In a formal statement, the Morgan company explained that it followed the wishes of this government throughout the transactions which resulted in complete repayment of the loan in July, 1919.

It was brought out that when this nation entered the war, the British had outstanding private loans in this country of \$1,476,511,566; the French of \$25,000,000 and the Russians of \$86,000,000.

Although only partial and temporary united fronts have been established by the underground Communist and Socialist workers in Germany, a genuine and far-reaching ferment is taking place within the ranks of the illegal Social-Democracy. The real obstacles to a united front against Hitler fascism is not so much these underground Socialist fighters as some of the former Social-Democratic leaders now in exile.

It is well known that the German Social Democrats who are now residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia, are still opposing the united front with the Communists.

Even here, it cannot be said that no changes are taking place. The pressure for united front among the workers is tremendous and it finds considerable response even among the former Social Democratic leaders but there is too great a lagging behind on the part of the emigre leaders. However, after the execution of Rudolf Claus by the Nazi executioners, a group of German Social Democrats and Communist leaders in Paris joined in a common appeal for unity against the fascist terror. The leading Social Democrat signing this appeal was Rudolf Breitscheid; one of the well-known Communists was Willi Muenzenberg.



# Unemployed and WPA Workers Demand Increase Today

## Conference First Step In Campaign

### Organizations of 50,000 Prepared for March on City Hall

A committee of twenty-five, representing 50,000 organized unemployed, relief workers and W. P. A. project employees, will present demands for a twenty-five per cent increase in local relief and adequate relief staffs to Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The meetings with Miss Carr is a preliminary step in preparations for a great united front city-wide march to the Central Emergency Relief Bureau office and W. P. A. headquarters on Feb. 15.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the same committee, headed by David Lasser, Samuel Wiseman and Chester Rabinowitz, will visit Victor Ridder, W. P. A. administrator, to demand extension of W. P. A. to include all employable jobless at union wages, with a minimum of \$75 a month for unskilled laborers.

### Against Negro Discrimination

A protest against Negro discrimination on relief will be made to both Mr. Ridder and Miss Carr. Throughout the city Unemployment Councils and locals of the Workers Alliance are planning joint meetings to rally the unemployed and W. P. A. workers for the Feb. 15th march, which is expected to be the greatest unemployment demonstration ever seen in New York City.

### Local 2, 5, 14 of the Workers Alliance of the Bronx and the Bronx local of the Alliance have united with the 180th Street, the Fordham, the Leggett Avenue and Charlotte Street locals of the Unemployment Council in making plans for a big mass meeting to be held in Public School 67, 179 Mehegan Avenue on Feb. 13.

### Leaflets Issued

More than twelve thousand leaflets calling for the march will be issued jointly by the Unemployment Councils and Workers Alliance locals of the Bronx calling for mobilization for the march. Anthony Ribaud, Local 2 of the Alliance and chairman of the Bronx United Front committee, said.

Another meeting to rally workers for the march will be held tomorrow night at Public School 150, Christopher Street and Belmont Avenue, Brownsville.

A campaign to obtain a million signatures on petitions demanding increased relief has been launched by the joint committee in charge of preparations for the march.

Leaders of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, a union of relief bureau staff workers, were active in the five boroughs yesterday organizing community committees of liberal, civic, fraternal and social organizations to take part in the march.

The Project Workers Union, the City Projects Council, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians are among other organizations supporting the march.

## INFLATIONISTS LAUNCH NEW MONEY DRIVE



Rep. Wright Patman, center standing, speaks to House members of the inflation group at Washington, as they meet to launch their drive for a plan to pay the bonus at the expense of the masses of the people.

## 200 Picket Gas Works As Strike Continues

Mass picket lines of 200 circled the Greenpoint Coke Plant of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company at Maspeth and Varick Avenues as the strike of 200 continued strong yesterday.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company is an affiliate of the Consolidated Gas Company.

The strike grew out of the dismissal of Patsy Stalle, member of the executive council of Local 501, Brotherhood of Utility Employees. Other demands have been raised by the strikers.

### Production Crippled

Production of both coke and gas has been seriously crippled by the walkout.

### Mellon Firm Picketed

At least forty pickets were always on the line throughout the night, despite the cold and snow.

Picketing was extended to the Koppers Gas and Coke Company offices at 16 Court Street. That company, Mellon corporation, markets the whole product of the huge Greenpoint oven, serving 82,000 families in Brooklyn and Queens with fuel.

Members of the union worked all night in its headquarters at 385 Jay Street, Brooklyn, turning out leaflets on a mimeograph.

### Expect Others to Strike

Union leaders predicted that more of the sixty-seven non-strikers would join the walkout, as a result of appeals to their families to have them "stand by their brother workers to protect the jobs of all."

"This strike was voted," the union's leaflets explain, "to redeem

part of the 25 per cent wage cuts which we have suffered in the last three years, to obtain union recognition and better working conditions, and to compel reinstatement of Stalle."

"Work in the coke oven plant is more strenuous and more injurious to health than in any other branch of the company, yet the employees in this plant receive less pay than in the other branches. One of our many grievances is the fact that men seriously hurt have not been provided with transportation to their homes, but were forced to report for work so that the company would not lose a record of one year without a lost-time accident. After the year was up, those men were laid off for a week without pay."

### Long Hours of Work

"Another grievance is that men have frequently been compelled to work sixteen consecutive hours in bitter cold weather with only two meal periods.

"We have been trying since last October to reach some agreement with the company, but without result. . . . Accordingly it was necessary for us to strike."

Two ambulances were driven into the plant Monday, and it was reported that two men at work had collapsed under the strain of 17 or 18 hours' continuous duty.

Daniel M. Rugg, general manager of the plant, and vice-president of the Koppers Company, whose refusal to negotiate with the union precipitated the strike, finally consented to meet with the strike committee in the afternoon. He told the unionists that the company was willing to take back all the men who had struck—but that it would not reinstate Stalle. On hearing this, the committee walked out of Mr. Rugg's office.

Only four of the sixty men on the afternoon shift reported for work, the others going on the picket line, the union's spokesmen stated.

### Green Men Endangered

"All maintenance men employed in the plant have joined the strike," James H. Warden, president of the local and strike committee chairman, declared. "This includes mechanics, pipe-fitters, and electricians."

"This is the Brooklyn Union's only coke plant, and the management knows well that it cannot be effectively operated by inexperienced men. If the company does attempt to use green men, it will mean risking their lives. Operation of the plant is practically all electrical, with a delicate mechanism which calls for handling only by experts.

"Every man who is taking part in this strike is determined to stay out until the company meets our demands."

## BRONX SHOPPING GUIDE

This Directory of Bronx Merchants will appear each Wednesday in the Daily Worker. Bronx workers are urged to patronize these firms and mention the paper when making purchases.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BETTER MILK  
**Ask for Astor**  
1401 BLONDELL AVENUE  
Phone Underhill 3-6251

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY  
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST  
has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.  
Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.  
Direction: Lexington Ave. White Plains Train. Stop at Allerton Ave. station  
Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Sunday 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Telephone: BRONX 2-1200-4-1201  
Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

We Sell Simmons Beautyrest  
**MATTRESSES**  
STUDIO COUCHES  
DIVANS - SPRINGS  
At Proletarian Prices  
ALSO MATTRESSES MADE OVER  
**ACME BEDDING CO.**  
Phone: LO 5-6712  
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 12:30  
807-809 WESTCHESTER AVE., BRONX  
Cash or Credit

Comrades Meet at the  
**DE LUXE FOOD SHOP**  
328 Claremont Parkway  
Cor. 3rd Ave. Claremont Park, St.

COMRADES! MEET FOR GOOD FOOD  
at  
**FIELD'S CAFETERIA**  
324 Third Avenue  
(Near Claremont Parkway)  
PROLETARIAN PRICES

### Classified

**ROOMS FOR RENT**  
7th, 45 E. cor. 2nd Ave. (first floor right). Studio room, neatly furnished, privacy, telephone, reasonable.

**ROOMS WANTED**  
VERY quiet room; young man; lower Bronx. Moderate rental. Write Box 73, c-c Daily Worker.

**HELP WANTED**  
GIRL, bookkeeper-secretary, alert, good telephone voice; must live in; board and maintenance plus salary. Call Wednesday, Ashland 4-5848.

**TRAVEL**  
FOUR comrades wanted for round trip to Florida. For particulars call Warrant, 826p. 3-8422.

### Wanted

200 young men and women, permanently to sell the Daily and Sunday Worker. Minimum earnings guaranteed.

Apply  
to Williams (Store)  
35 EAST 12TH STREET

**LERMAN BROS., Inc.**  
STATIONERS & PRINTERS  
Now at New and Larger Quarters  
37 East 14th Street  
(3 Doors West)  
ALgonquin 4-3256-8843

**Cafe Europa**  
RESTAURANT & BAR  
122 Second Avenue  
Between 7th and 8th Sts.  
Good Food. Good Liquor.  
No Cover or Minimum  
LUNCH 35c - DINNER 60c  
Dancing and entertainment every week-end. Friendly chess games at all times. Banquets and Parties Accommodated.

**ROTOTOGRAPH**  
817 BROADWAY - Cor. 12th St. - Rm. 1004 - GRamercy 5-9364  
LEAFLETS - POSTERS - BULLETINS - REPRODUCTIONS - Etc.  
Special Discounts to Organizations  
- The One and Only RototoGraph Co. - Est. 1932

## Negroes Unite For Congress In Westchester

In an unprecedented display of unity, Westchester County Negroes have formed a committee of thirty-one citizens, embracing many interests and organizations, to war on discrimination. This action followed an all-day conference in New Rochelle at Bethesda Baptist Church, at which delegates were named to attend the National Negro Congress in Chicago.

Discriminatory practices detrimental to the Negro's social and economic welfare were recounted in panel discussions by 61 delegates, representing about 12,500 members. More than 100 attended. The keynote in each group was the need for co-operation among Negroes, in order to draft a single, concrete program of action.

Leaders of church, fraternal, political and youth societies acknowledged the hopelessness of the Negro's cause unless a united stand was presented against all forces preventing the exercise of constitutional rights or barring the way to equal opportunities in education, business, professions and public life.

Speakers on the political phase emphasized the failure of the major parties to keep their campaign promises to Negro voters and declared it vital for Negroes to unite with white groups with identical interests in independent political action.

Support was assured by delegates from 35 white organizations. The committee's first meeting will be held Monday, Feb. 10, at the home of a member, Henry W. Armstead, 130 Winthrop Avenue, New Rochelle.

### Teacher Appointed

Rev. Herman T. Yager, supervisor of adult education in the New Rochelle area, announced the appointment of the first Negro teacher in Westchester to an adult education project. Herbert L. Winefield, who Feb. 3, began a course in Negro history.

Other speakers were Bishop C. C. Alleyne of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Harry Scott, Mayor of New Rochelle; Samuel A. Allen, Negro representative on the State A. E. R. A.; James T. Hubert, secretary of the New York Urban League; the Rev. J. L. Johnson of Larchmont and Dr. Nestle Gunthorpe, chairman of the Conference Sponsoring Committee.

Spreading the Party agitation against fascism and imperialist war!

## Relief Officials Break Faith In Negotiations

### Council Refuses to Sign Agreement After Change Is Made

Officials of District 19 of the Emergency Relief Bureau, Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, acted in bad faith in negotiation of an agreement with the Unemployment Council, Michael Davidov, Council leader, charged yesterday.

Davidov said the Yorkville local of the Council had been invited by Miss Bell, the administrator, to discuss the question of a working agreement. The incident developed following a series of protests on the part of the Council against the action of a policeman who drew a gun on a client of the bureau.

### Previous Agreement

Last Thursday the following agreement was reached between officials of the bureau and representatives of the Council:

1. Emergency cases to be settled within twelve working hours.
2. Average cases to be settled within 24 hours.
3. The Council to be recognized as the collective bargaining agency of the jobless workers in the neighborhood. Relief officials to meet regularly with officers of the council.
4. Officials to hear emergency cases whenever they are brought before them.
5. Regular joint policy meetings.
6. No police to be called to settle grievances.

### Officials Make Change

Since the Thursday meeting bureau officials made changes in the agreement which made the matter of bargaining indefinite and vague.

To the clause on emergency cases, the officials added a provision stating that the agreement would be carried out only if allowances granted to local offices made it possible.

The clause "or as soon as necessary" was added to point two.

### Refuse to Sign

After reading the agreement in its revised form, Council leaders refused to sign it.

Davidov, who took a leading part in the negotiations for the workers, said that the changes were made as a result of the fact that the Central Office, which was unwilling to commit itself on the matter of handling cases.

"The Central office is seeking to hamper the Council's authority," Davidov said. "We will demand immediate attention on all relief cases and twenty-four hour service on average cases. We will fight for these principles, agreement or no agreement."

Spreading the Party agitation against fascism and imperialist war!

## Socialist Convention Hears Y. C. L. Leader

### John Little Raises Three Points for Joint Action at the Y.P.S.L. Meeting—Literature on Vital Issues Is Distributed

A new step toward the formation of a united front was taken by the delegates to the recent New York City convention of the Young Peoples Socialist League who voted almost unanimously to permit John Little, district organizer of the Young Communist League, to address them.

Speaking for ten minutes at the opening session of the convention on Saturday, Little greeted the delegates and pledged support to the efforts of the Young Peoples Socialist League in their future struggles.

Pointing out that the differences of opinion between the two youth groups were becoming less daily, Little named four points on which joint action could be taken immediately.

These were:

- 1—Independent working class action against Italian fascism's invasion of Ethiopia.
- 2—Actions to force the continuation of the Nye war investigation and to force the publication of all secret documents placed in the government files during the war years.
- 3—Joint activity on picket lines for relief and similar struggles, and joint aid to the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in the coming dress strike.
- 4—Joint action for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon.

Congratulating the organization on its struggle against the "Old Guard" group in the Socialist Party, Little reminded the delegates that this was not a struggle over some nebulous, ethical principle but was, at bottom, a struggle between revolutionary Socialism and reformism, a fight between class struggle and class collaboration principles.

Erisk applause greeted the Young Communist League organizer at the conclusion of his remarks.

Previous to the opening of the convention the Young Communist League executive committee requesting permission to send a speaker to the gathering. This request was turned down by the committee but when it was sent directly to the convention was acted on favorably.

The letter to the convention read:

"In the name of the District Committee of the New York District of the Young Communist League, we greet your convention.

"The great tasks you face of mobilizing the young workers, students, and all other youth oppressed by capitalism in the fight against war, against Fascism, and for Socialism, can only be successful if waged by a united army, an army which confronts the enemy with a common front.

"As a token of fraternal comradeship, as a symbol of our struggle against a common enemy, we ask to be given permission to address

curred when the local leadership of the Young Peoples Socialist League granted permission to the Young Communist League to distribute literature giving their position on such vital questions as the fight for peace, the Sixth Congress of the Young Communist International, etc. This literature was finally taken by the leaders of the Young Peoples Socialist League with the agreement that they would distribute it at the conclusion of the day's proceedings.

The whole tone of the convention has been one of strong sentiment for united action. The recent merging of the National Student League for Industrial Democracy and the creation of the American Student Union, the unity expressed in the American Youth Council united action in Europe are breaking down obstacles to unity heretofore existing.

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# Building Service Union Leader Delays Strike of 20,000

## Talks Resumed With Realty Associations

### Bambrick Says 3 Points at Issue Must Be Granted Men

Elevator operators and Building Service Workers will strike unless their demands are met by 5 p. m. tomorrow, J. J. Bambrick, head of the Building Service Employees Union, said late yesterday.

A walkout would inconvenience seriously hundreds of thousands of persons who work in 1,200 buildings, many of them skyscrapers in the strike sector in downtown Manhattan.

The strike of 20,000 building service employees which has been impending for the past three days was again postponed late yesterday by another insistent plea of Mayor LaGuardia that negotiations be resumed. In response to the Mayor's request, and that of Ben Golden, special mediator, James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees Union, delayed strike orders but declared that the union was ready to strike and becoming highly impatient at the delay caused by the building owners' rejection of three of the union's demands.

Negotiations between the union and the Penn. Zone and Midtown Realty Owners Association had reached an agreement on six points of the union's demands. But the owners refused to increase wages and lower hours for superintendents and watchmen. Differences on collective bargaining procedure complicated the dispute. Bambrick declared that the union was adamant on these demands which would remove important grievances.

The owners' associations were in conference last night and it was expected that negotiations with the union representatives might be resumed, although the owners had insisted earlier they would not grant these three union conditions.

Forward to a wide mass circulation of the DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER!

## WARTIME ENEMIES HONOR KING GEORGE V



Soldiers of five nations who fought one another on the battlefields 20 years ago, unite at New York memorial service. In front center are Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General, and Major Charles Redgrave, president of British Veterans.

## Women Ask Help On Picket Lines Before Theatres

An urgent appeal for aid in picketing the Springer Circuit of theatres which recently dismissed seventy-four union operators was made yesterday by three women's organizations into which many of the operators' wives are organized.

These organizations, the Women's Auxiliary of the Empire State Motion Picture Operators Union, the Women's Neighborhood Committee and the United Council of Working Class Women, are at present picketing the Allerton Theatre, 744 Allerton Avenue, the Bronx, demanding the reinstatement of the dismissed men.

Subscribe to the Sunday Worker.

## Negro Democrats Act Against Tammany Rule

### 'Remember Scottsboro,' Delegates Shout as Bitter Struggle Develops in 15th A.D. for Colored Leadership in Harlem

By S. W. Gerson

Scottsboro has come to plague Tammany Hall. Aroused by the battle-cry, "Remember Scottsboro!" flung into a meeting of Democratic County Committeemen of the 19th Assembly District Monday night, Negro Harlem's Democrats have begun a real war for colored leadership of that party in the uptown area.

The Negro capital of the world is not satisfied any longer with the crumbs from the table of the ruling class parties. And the fate of the Scottsboro boys in the hands of a lily-white Democratic Governor in Alabama is vivid in their minds.

Spurred on by last year's primary victory of Herbert L. Bruce, Negro district leader in the 21st A. D., colored Democrats have been waging a bitter battle for leadership in the 19th. The struggle came to a head at the Wadleigh High School annex Monday night when the county committeemen gathered to elect a leader.

Both to Contest  
Fred D. Dickens, Negro realtor, was excluded from the running by action of Michael O'Connor, Tammany henchman in the chair. Harry C. Perry, chief clerk of the City Court, was chosen leader by a minority of those present. Perry, who is supported by James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, was declared the victor over Martin J. Healy, who is backed by the powerful James J. Hines, a Roosevelt follower and leader of the Eleventh.

The balloting gave Perry 173 votes to 28 for Healy, the Dickens bloc and many Healy supporters abstaining from voting. Both of the latter announced that they would contest the election and appeal to the Tammany executive committee. Negroes compose 80 per cent of the committeemen in the district, while the percentage of Negro voters is more than ninety.

"Remember Scottsboro!"  
Aroused to fury by the ruling of the chair against Dickens, his supporters demonstrated their protests continually throughout the meeting.

"Remember Scottsboro!" they shouted. "What right have the white men got to stonemur us?" Later, reminding the white leaders of the power of the Negro vote, a Dickens man yelled amid vociferous applause from his friends: "Wait till you try to carry the Negro vote in the next election!" Dickens, who at first was not permitted in the hall, was later admitted. He had to enter through a back door, however.

Seek Negro Leadership  
While Perry's followers said after the meeting that the Tammany executive would undoubtedly award the election to their man, Dickens supporters girded themselves for a continuation of the fight. A meeting of friends of the realtor was held at his clubhouse, 125 West 126th Street, last night. He will name candidates in the primary for the assembly next fall.

Questioned by the Daily Worker yesterday, Dickens emphatically repeated that he was going to continue his fight. "I'm satisfied that Harlem wants Negro leadership and is out to get it," Dickens said. "They've got to get it. They're more determined than ever."

Divided on Patronage  
Surprise was expressed in some quarters of Harlem that certain Negro committeemen Monday night threw their support to Perry. This was explained in informed sources as due to the fact that Harlem is not united on the question of the best way in which to get patronage. One group holds that the way promising the most immediate returns is to have a white leader. Bad as that is, they reason, a white man will be able to get more for the district from Tammany than a Negro leader.

Others, however, insist that an

## New Members Pledge 1,000 Party Recruits

### Recruit Family Week Proposed by Amter at Conference

Four hundred new members of the Communist Party entered the stream of the Steuben recruiting movement at the new members' conference at Irving Plaza Saturday. They also replied to a challenge by District Organizer Israel Amter with a unanimous pledge to recruit 1,000 workers into the Communist Party by the time the District Convention opens on Feb. 28.

The Steuben movement in the Communist Party has its origins in the challenge of John Steuben, Youngstown section organizer, to all other section organizers to enter into competition in recruiting into the Party. His letter laid especial stress upon leading Party members bringing workers in key industries and leading trade union positions into the Party.

Workers in the Party only a few weeks who had come to this meeting to listen and learn, found themselves enthusiastically participating in the discussion introduced by Isidore Begun, District Educational Director, while leading members of the Party on the platform and in the audience, listened and learned.

New Members Speak  
The new members who spoke represented a cross section of the working people of New York—the Italian needle trades worker who did not lose his head in Mussolini's attack on the Soviet Union because it is the workers' country; the American born veteran, son of a railroad worker, who was charged with un-American activities when he refused to be used against strikers; the young woman worker who joined the picket line after the first day of a strike; the city employee who brought his local Democratic Club into united action for civil liberties; the student who never learned as much as in his first course at the Workers School; the professional recently drawn into active struggle against war; the trade union leader active in the left wing group for fifteen years; the Negro worker from Harlem who watched the Party in action; Negro countermen and busboys in a Jim-crow Harlem cafeteria.

These workers told of their experiences in building the united front, in laying the basis for a Farmer-Labor Party, in the unions, in mass organizations, in the neighborhood.

Experienced in the working class movement for many years, they spoke gratefully of what they had learned in a few weeks of the Party. They discussed frankly the barriers through which they had to pass to get into the Party, through which Amter declared, the Party had lost much in being deprived of "their energy, their intelligence." They criticized older Party members who were unfriendly and snobbish.

They blasted the "rumor," the "myth," the "mystery," that Party members were so busy they had no time to see their families. One active union worker declared he has more time now because his activities are concentrated and organized. They heard Amter propose a "Recruit the family week."

POUR men from Vermont Marble strike: John C. Lawson, Pres. Vt. Fed. of Labor; Jack Wilgus, Vt. Org. C.P. U.S.A.; Dan McNeil, Brother X of Freedom; Ed. Don-Edy, Jacob Mirsky and others. Know American History in the Making! The Spirit of 1776. Line in Vermont, 8:30 P.M. Feb. 10, Hotel Delano, 108 W. 43rd St. Tickets 25c, 50c, at 19th St. and 2nd Ave. Bookshops.

BENEFIT Dance for Ethiopian wounded and Scottsboro Defense, Saturday, Feb. 15, Rockland Palace, 185th St. and 7th Ave. Adm. 50c. Aux. Medical Committee for Defense of Ethiopia.

HOSE PITCHER STOKES Preventionist requires cooperation for action committee forming Feb. 7, 8:30 P.M. I.W.O., 80 Fifth Ave. N.Y.C. Speakers: Harold Brodsky, A. Markoff, Alexander Traubner, Anna Birnbaum Walling, Jeannette Pearl, president.

I.W.O. THIRD National Costume Ball, 71st Regiment Armory, 34th and Park Ave. Feb. 8, 8:30 P.M. Stelio Adler, cast of "Paradise Lost" Costume Parade. Free doctor's examination to all joining. Aux. City Central Committee.

SEX Problems are very common. Who is without one? Yet sound information on this subject is scarce. Sex problems and their relation to nervousness will be discussed frankly, honestly, and sympathetically on Friday, Feb. 8, 8:40 P.M. at lecture by Dr. Emanuel Gluck, Workers School, Room 204, Adm. 25c. Questions submitted in advance to Health Hygiene office, 41 Union Square, will receive special attention during lecture.

Registration Notices  
SOCIAL Dance School has started classes in Walla, Foxford, Tango. Register for new classes 5-10 P.M. daily. "New Studios" 24 Fifth Ave., near 14th St. Classes limited. Fallas.

DELEGATES! LAST MEETING TONIGHT!  
Bring in ALL material for Journal!  
Annual Defense 6 DAYS  
Manhattan Lyceum  
66 East Fourth St.  
FEB. 11 to 16

TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30—BAZAR PARTY and MUSICAL, 144 Second Ave. Admission: One article suitable for sale at Bazaar. Refreshments. Steve Kateris Branch.

I. W. O. THIRD NATIONAL COSTUME BALL  
Saturday, February 8, 1936  
71st Regiment Armory—34th Street & Park Avenue  
FREE DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION TO ALL JOINING

## Dress Unions Impatient With Slow Negotiations

### Popular Price Employers Are Ready to Sign Agreement Affecting 40,000—Strike Seen Likely Against Others

With leaders and members of the Dressmakers Union impatient over the slow progress in negotiations with the manufacturers' associations and ready to strike, parleys with the Affiliated Association, with 35,000 workers affected, continued yesterday. The Popular Price and Interstate Associations are ready but have not yet signed the agreement affecting 40,000 of the workers. No progress has been made with the United Association. Negotiations will be resumed today.

No meeting of the union representatives with the National Association is scheduled. This is interpreted to mean the employers have rejected union demands and a strike will be necessary to force union terms.

Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, Dressmakers Union, and David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment

Workers Union, reiterated the declaration that the machinery for a general strike had been perfected, which they made to an enthusiastic meeting of 4,000 shop chairmen. Calls for general strike came from the floor at this meeting in Manhattan Opera House and prolonged cheers greeted the statements of the union leaders that everything was ready for a determined, militant fight unless the recalcitrant groups of employers would accept the peace terms offered.

Hochman said the negotiations could not be permitted to drag out indefinitely. He again urged all dressmakers to guard union conditions under the agreement that expired Jan. 31 in this period of negotiation.

Strike sentiment is rising in the ranks of the union members. Possibility of a demonstration of strength to bring all employers into line grows greater.

## Framed May's Strikers Held for Higher Courts

A new stage in the attempted frame-up against May's strikers was reached yesterday when Magistrate Sylvester Sabatino, at the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, held two unionists over for trial in Special Sessions Court on a charge of carrying stench bombs.

The two workers bound over on \$200 bail each were Elsie Monakian, chairman of the strike committee, and Jack Small, a striker. A third defendant, Bernard Entin, was released.

Miss Monakian was arrested Jan. 28 carrying a package handed her by a man who said he was a friend of the union and had discovered material which implicated the employers in an anti-union plot. A few minutes after accepting the package, and before opening it, she was arrested. Strong and Entin, who had accompanied her, were also seized.

to make the family the basic unit of the revolutionary movement. These new members of the Communist Party, so closely linked with the American working class in its needs and aspirations, spoke much of recruiting other workers into the Party, of how they already had recruited fellow workers and friends whom they had drawn closer to the Party. They know that there are thousands of other workers just like themselves whose place is today in the Communist Party. Throughout the discussion the speakers called upon these workers to take their rightful place to those "who have watched the Party in action and can no longer stand idly by while others are fighting for their needs, their happiness."

American History in the Making! Support the Vermont Marble Strikers!  
HEAR:  
4 Men from Vermont Marble Strike  
JOHN C. LAWSON  
Pres. Vermont Federation of Labor  
JACK WILGUS  
Vermont Organizer, Communist Party  
DAN MCBAIN  
Brother X of Freedom  
JONATHAN EDDY  
JACOB MIRSKY  
and others

MASS MEETING  
MONDAY, Feb. 10 - 8:30 P.M.  
HOTEL DELANO, 108 W. 43d St.  
TICKETS 25c, 50c  
On sale at WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 50 East 13th Street

A Lecture No One Can Afford to Miss!  
ANNA LOUISE STRONG  
will speak on  
"Biro-Bidjan As I Saw It"  
Thursday, Feb. 6, 8:30 P.M.  
Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.  
ADMISSION 25c  
Auxiliary: N. Y. City "Coor" Comm.

DELEGATES! LAST MEETING TONIGHT!  
Bring in ALL material for Journal!  
Annual Defense 6 DAYS  
Manhattan Lyceum  
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TOMORROW NIGHT 8:30—BAZAR PARTY and MUSICAL, 144 Second Ave. Admission: One article suitable for sale at Bazaar. Refreshments. Steve Kateris Branch.

I. W. O. THIRD NATIONAL COSTUME BALL  
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FREE DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION TO ALL JOINING

Costume Parade  
Frisco  
American Folk  
Dances  
Will Cost  
Bella Giller  
Black and White  
Dance Orchestra

Costume Parade  
Frisco  
American Folk  
Dances  
Will Cost  
Bella Giller  
Black and White  
Dance Orchestra

## WPA Council Files Protest On Dismissals

### Morgan Told That 300 Will Be Employed on Projects

Wills Morgan, president of the City Projects Council, placed a vigorous protest before WPA officials yesterday against the dismissal of 300 administrative employees, who were fired Monday.

The 300 workers were employed at 40 Varick Street. They were called into a room at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon after they had received their check and told to go home and "take your annual leave."

Charles Brinkerhoff, of the W. P. A. payroll division, told the workers that from that time on they would be on their own.

Fifty police were stationed in the room when Brinkerhoff made the speech announcing the dismissals. When Brinkerhoff finished the cops moved through the crowd and herded the workers from the building.

Morgan said he had been assured by WPA officials that the 300 would be assigned to projects. This would mean a cut in pay, for the "security" wage is less than the scale for administrative employees.

No steps, however, have been taken to find new jobs for the ousted workers. Morgan said the Projects Council would launch a city-wide campaign to compel WPA to find work for the 300 now without jobs.

## Dr. Ward to Speak On United Front In Fight for Peace

Plans have been completed for a large mass meeting in Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 19, by the American League Against War and Fascism. Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the League will speak on "The Next Steps in the United Front for Peace."

Dr. Ward will report on his recent trip through western United States during which he surveyed the development of united front possibilities throughout the country.

Spread the Party agitation against fascism and imperialist war!

## STAGE AND SCREEN

### Premiere of New Chaplin Film at Rivoli Tonight

Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" will be directed and produced by the star, opens this evening at the Rivoli Theatre. Paulette Goddard will be seen in the leading feminine role, and the supporting cast includes Henry Bergman, Chester Conklin, Stanley Handford, Hank Mann, Louis Sabatini and Allen Garcia.

A double-feature program of G. W. Pabst's "Kameradschaft" and the Soviet film "Sniper" will begin a one-week run at the Astor today. Both films have complete dialogue titles in English.

REO Radio's production, "The Lady Consents," starring Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall, will arrive at the Century Theatre today. Also in the cast are Walter Abel, Margaret Lindsay, Edward Ellis, Ika Chase and Robert Cardash.

The Paramount Theatre is now showing "Anything Goes," with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Charlie Ruggler, Ida Lupino, Grace Bradley and others.

Anthony Veiller has been assigned by REO Radio Pictures to write the screen version of "Winter, 55" play by Maxwell Anderson now on Broadway. Burgess Meredith will be in the cast.

### Miscellaneous Stage Items

Lillian Hellman, Sidney Kingsley, John Howard Lawson, Joseph Freeman, John Goussard, Julius Hochman and Sylvia Pennington will be the speakers for the Theatre Union's annual dinner at the Aldine Club on Feb. 15. Heywood Brown will preside.

The Alvin Theatre will house George M. Cohan's production "Dear Old Darling," when it arrives here on March 2. John Kearney and Al Cunningham will be in "The Postman Always Rings Twice." Florence Earle has been added to the cast of "Alice Takt."

The new producing firm, MacKenzie, Mayer and Meisler, will make its debut on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, when they present the comedy "Co-Respondent Unknown" at the Ritz Theatre. The leading members of the cast are James Hennessey, Ika Chase, Conklin, Phyllis Povah and Martin Wolfson.

A mock deportation hearing will be staged at a mass meeting to be held within the next six weeks under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The Committee needs the help of some one who would be able to direct this project and actors who would be interested in participating. For further information, inquire at 100 Fifth Avenue, or call Algonquin 4-2334.

## AMUSEMENTS

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LAST 3 WEEKS  
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"It's exciting... you will like it."  
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CIVIC REPERTORY, 14th St. & 6th Ave. Prices all perf. Evs. \$2c-\$1.50. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:30, 50c-\$1

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LONGACRE THEATRE, 24th St. W. of B'way  
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By LILLIAN HELLMAN  
"Characters drawn with unerring and unerring honesty."—Daily Worker.  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 36th Street  
Evenings 8:40 (Evs. Monday) 50c to \$3  
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Good Seats All Performances 50c-\$1-\$1.50

### Senator GERALD P. NYE

CHAIRMAN, Senate Munition Com. who fights for Neutrality Law to keep us out of future war.

### Cong. JOHN J. McSWAIN

CHAIRMAN, House Military Affairs Committee.

### JOSEPH FREEMAN

Who knows who has tried to stop the investigation.

### ARE THE BANKERS PREPARING FOR WAR?

H. C. Engelbrecht, Chairman

RESERVE SEATS—30c, 50c, \$1.50, \$2.00 now on sale at New Masses (orders by mail and phone 510-CA. 5-3078), 31 E. 27th St. and at following bookstores: Workers, 50 E. 12th St. and 200 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; Peoples, 140 Second Ave., 1801 Prospect Ave., 1137 Wilkins Ave., Bronx; Midtown, 113 W. 42d St., Columbia, 2000 Broadway, Rand, 7 E. 19th St., Putnam, 2 W. 45th St., Jewish Workers, 30 E. 11th St.

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A vivid chronicle of the International Workers' Delegation's visit to the Soviet Union.

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133 West 45th Street  
Sunday, 8:30 P.M.

## WHAT'S ON

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Weekdays, 25c for 15 words; Fridays 50c and Saturdays, 15c for 15 words. Additional charge of 5c per word over 15 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices.

### Wednesday

JO YUNG will lecture on Canton Communist historic events of the Chinese Revolution, 9 P.M. Hotel Bierfield, 215 W. 83rd St. N.Y.C. Adm. 15c. Aux. McNamara, Bro. B. I.L.D. EXECUTIVE Committee, Friends of the Workers School, urge all members to attend important membership meeting called to discuss plans for reorganization, 9 P.M., 116 University Pl., N.Y.C.

### Thursday

"BIRO-BIDJAN As I Saw It." Anna Louise Strong will speak, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. 8:30 P.M. Aux.: New York City "Coor" Committee.

### Coming

SENATOR NYE, Cong. McGowan, Joseph Freeman in New Masses, Porter Mason, Feb. 7, 8:15 P.M. Brewster Labor Bazaar, Mecca Temple, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 8:30 P.M.

DRESDENERS Theatre Party, Friday, Feb. 7, 8:30 p.m. "Let Freedom Ring" at Civic Repertory Theatre. Tickets at 140 W. 26th St. 45c to \$1.50. Auxilary: Left Wing Group Local 22, I.W.O.

C. A. HATHAWAY, editor of the Daily Worker will speak on the "Main Questions Facing the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party" at the Workers School Forum, Feb. 9, Sunday, 8:30 p.m. at 38 E. 12th St.

SIGNIFICANT cultural event: Louis Sass, Naomi Davis in intimate close-up of recent visit to U.S.A., Feb. 14, 8 p.m. Reception, concert, talk James A. Casey, chairman, Eik's Auditorium, 129th Street, Adm. 25c.

MEET at the Followers of Nature Council in New Masses, Porter Mason, Feb. 7, 8:15 P.M. Brewster Labor Bazaar, Mecca Temple, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 8:30 P.M.

NORMAN THOMAS on "Tactics in Struggle Against Fascism in America" at the Workers School, Feb. 14, 8 p.m. Reception, concert, talk James A. Casey, chairman, Eik's Auditorium, 129th Street, Adm. 25c.

SPECIAL rehearsal of the Fredell Mandolin Orchestra, Feb. 8, 8:30 P.M. at Orchestra headquarters. Preparation for Town Hall concert. No excuses accepted for missing rehearsal.



# Chicago Labor Leader to Address National Negro Congress

## 26 Delegates Are Elected in Philadelphia

### Unions and Civic Clubs Elect Representatives to Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will be one of the main speakers at the opening session of the National Negro Congress here on Feb. 14.

Mayor Kelly will deliver the welcoming address. One of the most significant events during the three day sessions of the Congress will be an address by I. J. Zaphiro, first secretary of the Ethiopian legation in London, who is now touring the United States. Zaphiro will give first-hand information on the internal conditions in Ethiopia and will describe the heroic battles of the Ethiopian people against the Italian fascist invaders.

The Congress will meet in the Eighth Regiment Armory, 3517 South Giles Street, Feb. 14 to 16. Prominent Chicagoans among the sponsors of the congress include: Bishop W. J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Dr. M. O. Bousfield of the "Roseworld" Foundation, Bishop James A. Bray, secretary of the Bishops Council of the C. M. E. Church, Bishop R. A. Carter of the C. M. E. Church, Attorney William Hooks, president of the Cook County Bar Association, Irving Molison, president of the Illinois State Association of N. A. A. C. P. Branches, A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban League, State Senator William E. King, State Representative Harris B. Gaines, Dr. Mary Waring, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Helen O. Brasher, president of the Northern District Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Rev. Harold Kinsley, and many others.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Twenty-six delegates already have been elected by local organizations here to the National Negro Congress which will convene in Chicago February 14.

Enthusiasm for the Congress is running high and the Local Action Committee has set a goal of at least 100 delegates. In this, the committee is receiving vigorous cooperation from churches, large and small, fraternal societies, trade unions, civic clubs, the Country Relief Board Association, the Socialist and Communist parties and various Democratic and Republican clubs. Trade unions co-operating in the drive for a huge delegation include locals of the International Longshoremen's Association, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, Paper Hangers, and the Teachers Union.

Schools Main Issue Significant of the impetus being given by the Congress movement to the fight on local Jim-crow practices, the Committee has developed its work around the following main issues: (1) Abolition of overcrowded conditions in the schools in Negro sections of the city. (2) Rehiring of a worker fired by the County Relief Board for Committee activity. (3) Struggle for union recognition of Negro and white members of the Cooks and Pastry locals of the A. F. of L. (4) Rehiring of Negro girls recently fired by the Savarin restaurants and replaced by white girls. (5) Abolition of discrimination in relief and W. P. A. projects.

The Local Sponsoring Committee is headed by Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of the Singery School, with Benson Dutton, an employee of the County Relief Board, secretary, and Robson Reynolds, member of the State Legislature, in charge of finances.

Youngstown Organizes YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 4.—A meeting of 40 Negro professionals, ministers, and members of key organizations here was held to set up a local Sponsoring Committee for the National Negro Congress.

Those attending represented Robert's Deliberating Club; Elks; West Side Literary Club; Sharonline Improvement Club; Young People's Business Club; Campbell Welfare League; Masons Odd Fellows; Women's Federation; and American Woodmen.

The following Arrangements Committee was elected: The Rev. W. O. Harper, Third Baptist Church, president; Mrs. W. P. Young, of Campbell, secretary; L. S. Lattimore, Sharonline Improvement Club; Charles Welcher, Young People's Business Club; Mrs. E. Taylor, Campbell Welfare League; C. W. Nelson, Shiloh Baptist Church; the Rev. Harper, Struthers; H. L. Green, Robert's Deliberating Club; and Mrs. Cora Waters, Women's Federation.

## WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa. On or about Feb. 8 the Philadelphia Workers Bookshop and Daily Worker Office will be located at 104 S. 9th St. The Mozart triple Piano Concerto and Shostakovich SWEL STUCKE will feature the Second Annual Concert and Dinner given by the Pierre Deguyre Music Club on Feb. 5 at the Phipps Auditorium, 3 p. m. H. A. Broad & Pine Sts. Ruth Preber, soprano, will also sing several other songs.

Entertainment and Refreshments, Feb. 8, 8 p. m. at 201 E. 122nd St. Good program, alt. presentation speaker. Asp. C. F. North Philadelphia. Herbert Benjamin and J. Laughland: Symposium on Townsend Plan, Friday, Feb. 7, 8 p. m. Olympia Club, 42nd St. Employment Council, Townsend Plan. New Brunswick, N. J. Albert Stone, who spent 4 years in U.S.S.R. installing cafeteria system there in "General Development" U.S.S.R.—Wed. Feb. 5, 8:15 P. M. Workers Center. No adm. charge.

## JINGOISTS CALL FOR BIGGEST NAVY



When will the sheaths come off the 8-inch guns of the U.S.S. Minneapolis (above) and other vessels in Wall Street's fleet, is a question disturbing the peoples of the world. Battle fleets are only practicing now, but tension is increasing as imperialists are maneuvering for position, mapping an attack on the Soviet Union and looking to a redivision of colonial lands.

## Graves Breaks Promise To Labor on Sales Tax

### Corporations Escape \$10,000,000 School Burden In Alabama Governor's Plan—Farmer Labor Party Seen Necessary

By William Moseley

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—Reputing one of the major planks of his platform during the last elections, Governor Bibb Graves has announced he will ask the State Legislature, which convenes this month, to enact a general sales tax.

In the midst of the bitterly-contested election campaign, Governor Graves repeatedly promised the Alabama people that he would never permit the levy of a general sales tax, "even as a last resort."

Organized opposition to the sales tax has been confined mostly to groups of small merchants. But, as Bob Kinsey, labor reporter for the Birmingham News, points out, "No amount of sales talk will sell labor on the sales tax," and it is expected that the strong sentiment of the workers will put the Alabama Federation of Labor and central labor bodies into the fight.

Support Not Justified Governor Graves has had strong support in the labor movement since he was inaugurated, although his accomplishments have not justified it. Many trades council officials hold political offices under the Graves administration. Recently Bob Moore, former president of the State Federation, was appointed Commissioner of Labor and F. R. Finch, A. F. of L. state representative, was taken into the fold.

Graves says the sales tax, estimated to yield \$10,000,000 annually, is needed to save the schools. The schools are in a crisis. Of the sixty-seven counties, sixty will close their schools next month unless funds are provided. But there are other sources of funds in steeper taxation of the steel companies, railroads, coal operators and big corporations. The Governor has shown no disposition to seek school funds from them.

The corporations are already at work to block any increase in their taxes and to obtain reductions. Hubert Baughan, in the Birmingham Post, reports the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. is renewing its campaign for repeal of the four per cent gross receipts tax. Robert I. Ingalls, Sr., Alabama Federation of Labor and central labor bodies into the fight.

## Sunday Worker Subscription Drive Lags in Detroit District

While its two main competitors, Chicago and Cleveland, are above 40 per cent of their quotas, only 19 per cent of Detroit's total in the Sunday Worker subscription campaign has thus far been raised.

It is in seventeenth place, behind every other large district and a host of smaller ones. While Chicago has obtained 659 subscriptions and Cleveland 425, Detroit has only 194 to its credit. Its quota is 1,000.

It is hard to believe that Detroit could make such a poor showing, but the implications are unavoidable—Detroit is not exerting enough effort in securing subscriptions! The Party units evidently have still not been fully activated in this direction.

DISTRICT	Quota	Total	Percentage
1—Boston	400	160	40.0
2—New York	1,000	222	22.2
3—Philadelphia	1,500	962	64.2
4—Buffalo	200	80	40.0
5—Pittsburgh	500	190	38.0
6—Cleveland	1,000	425	42.5
7—Detroit	1,000	194	19.4
8—Chicago	1,500	659	43.9
9—Minneapolis	500	222	44.4
10—Omaha	100	27	27.0
11—North Dakota	100	45	45.0
12—Seattle	300	105	35.0
13—Columbus	100	168	168.0
14—Newark	200	177	88.5
15—Connecticut	200	91	45.5
16—Virginia	100	29	29.0
17—Alabama	100	10	10.0
18—Wisconsin	200	149	74.5
19—Colorado	200	61	30.5
20—Texas	200	21	10.5
21—St. Louis	200	33	16.5
22—Kentucky	50	6	12.0
23—Louisiana	50	6	12.0
24—Florida	100	11	11.0
25—South Dakota	100	11	11.0
26—Upper Michigan	50	48	96.0
27—Indiana	100	5	5.0
TOTAL	10,675	2,877	26.9

## Hawaii Docks Strike Spread To Small Ports

### Longshoremen, Crews, Blacklisted, Jailed In Island Struggle

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 3.—A victory for the striking longshoremen at Hilo harbor, Hawaiian Islands, is announced in latest dispatches from the port. But the strike has resulted in an attempt of the Matson Navigation Company and other steamship lines to break the Hawaiian Longshoremen's union in other ports, and a struggle is now raging in the smaller island ports.

Fifty-four union longshoremen at Hanoapu are blacklisted. Five ships crews have struck in sympathy. Five seamen, members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, have been arrested for what the local press calls "obscure reasons," but in the opinion of maritime workers here, undoubtedly because they were acting in solidarity with the Hilo and Hanoapu longshoremen.

Overtime Is Issue The strike at Hilo was precipitated when crews of ships there struck against being forced to clean the ship's tanks without overtime pay and against being forced to sail short-handed.

The companies attempted to make the longshoremen do this dirty work at 50 cents an hour, and they refused. The longshoremen struck, and the crew of another ship, the S. S. Helen Whittier, not involved in the first argument over tanks, came out in solidarity with the longshoremen.

Sixty-eight miles away, on the other side of Hawaii, in the open roadstead of Nahaou, the S. S. Mana lay at anchor. Unorganized longshoremen were loading sugar diverted from the struck port of Hilo. The crew of the Mana was making steam for the winches.

Strikers from Hilo rode overland, to Hanoapu, to spread the strike. They were met by police and armed guards at the entrance to the docks, and forbidden to approach either longshoremen or the crew of the Mana.

Swim To Ship The Hilo strikers drove farther up the coast, and three native Hawaiians among them, expert swimmers, stripped and swam through shark infested waters to the Mana. They got aboard safely, and within a few minutes the crew had called a meeting and declared a strike. Two of their number were elected to go ashore and join the strike committee, and stopped steam to the winches.

Hanoapu longshoremen organized and struck one hundred per cent in solidarity with the Mana crew and the Hilo longshoremen. While the strike lasted in Hilo, not one more bag of sugar was loaded at Hanoapu.

## Prevailing Wage On Projects Asked By Colorado Labor

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau) DENVER, Colo., Feb. 4.—In line with the protests of organized labor, the Colorado State Industrial Commission is understood to have demanded that the State Highway Department pay prevailing wages.

At present the State is paying fifty cents an hour for common labor, sixty cents for semi-skilled, and ninety cents for skilled labor on all State-Federal relief projects. The scale now demanded is 55 cents for common labor, within fifty miles of Denver, 50 cents for common labor in other parts of the State, 70 cents for semi-skilled and \$1.10 an hour for skilled workers.

Union laborers employed by contractors and the Colorado State Federation of Labor throughout its State Executive Committee, have been demanding the higher scale since Jan. 10, when the Executive Committee drafted a resolution to that effect.

The resolution, which was submitted to Governor Edwin C. Johnson by John E. Gross, secretary of the State Federation, demanded the scale be paid on present projects, and on construction scheduled to be undertaken when the RFC approved the State's application for a \$25,000,000 highway loan.

## Dr. Williams Will Talk In New Haven on Friday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.—The Rev. Claude Williams of Fort Smith, Ark., will speak at the Dwight Hall of the Yale University Friday night on "Sharecroppers and Unemployment in the North and South." The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee on Unemployment.

Dr. Williams is regional secretary of the Religious and Labor Foundation and is a national organizer of the Workers' Alliance of America.

## Workers School to Open In Providence Soon

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—The winter term of the Workers' School will open here Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 225 Westminster Street, with a four-course curriculum. Students have been urged to register early. Courses include Principles of Communism, History of the United States, Political Economy and Decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International. Further information can be obtained at the school headquarters.

The way of the Party of Lenin-Stalin is the way for the American workers and farmers out of misery into plenty, out of crisis into security, out of evils of capitalism into socialism!

## Mooney in Letter To Foster Asks Aid for His Case

### Great Labor Martyr Condemns the Scottsboro Sentence in Letter to Communist Leader on Status of Latest Fight for Freedom

An urgent appeal for funds to finance his latest fight for freedom has been made by Tom Mooney in a letter to William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party.

"Our hearing will be resumed on Feb. 3 when the State will begin to put in its case," writes the great labor martyr, who has served nearly twenty years in jail on framed charges of having bombed the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade in 1916. "This will be the hardest part of our fight, when we will need the greatest financial assistance. At that date we will be almost penniless unless the circular appeal that we are sending out to all our lists meets with a genuine wholehearted response."

Assails Scottsboro Sentence In his letter Mooney also discusses the Scottsboro case and writes with indignation of the 75-year jail sentence given to Heywood Patterson. He expresses his faith that "aroused public opinion will ultimately free them."

Mooney's letter follows in full: County Jail, No. 1, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 27, 1936.

William Z. Foster, Communist Party, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade Foster:

I have your letter of Jan. 24, and want to thank you. I hope that the appeal for funds to defray the urgent costs of my present hearing meets with success, for we are certainly in need of such assistance. Our plight is a desperate one. Our hearing will be resumed on Feb. 3, when the State will begin to put in its case. This will be the hardest part of our fight, when we will need the greatest financial resistance. At that date we will be almost penniless unless the circular appeal that we are sending out to all of our lists meets with a genuine wholehearted response.

Cites Scottsboro I agree with you about the Scottsboro boys. One of them has been given seventy-five years for

Very sincerely and fraternally yours, TOM MOONEY (31921).

## Alliance Aids Frazier Bill In Wisconsin

### Aims to Unite Unions in Relief and WPA Wage Drive in State

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Feb. 4.—The State Executive Board of the Wisconsin Workers Alliance at a recent session here voted unanimously to support the nation-wide campaign for passage of Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, now before U. S. Congress.

A series of district conferences are to be called by the alliance. The conferences will aim to unite trade workers, unemployed and project workers, organizations to map a fight for higher wages on WPA jobs and increased relief.

A state-wide campaign to put pressure on Governor La Follette for calling a special session of the State Legislature to raise funds for relief was also planned.

Speeds Unity A unanimous petition to the national executive board asked the speeding up of unification with all other national unemployed organizations, independent or state groups.

A decision was made to endorse the formation of the newly formed Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation and calls upon all branches of the Alliance to participate actively and to raise the relief and unemployment insurance issues to the State board member H. Fenske of Sheboygan was elected the alliance delegate to the Progressive Federation.

Resolutions upon the terror and murder of Shoemaker in Tampa, recent slugging of unemployed leader by police in Madison, Wis., for freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys were passed without a single dissenting vote.

Olson Replaces Haman L. Olson was elected to replace Haman, Racine, upon the National Executive Board of the Workers Alliance of America.

These decisions of the State Board of the Wisconsin Workers Alliance reflect the leftward swing of the unemployed workers, the growing resistance to the "coolie wage," and the cutting of relief. The Communist Party of Wisconsin greeted these decisions and gave its complete endorsement to them.

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once.

## Read U. S. Jails Vets ... WHY?

WALTER WILSON probes the famous Houston Case of 1919, when 19 veterans of a crack Negro regiment were hanged and three imprisoned for life. Why are these men still in jail? Is Houston another Scottsboro case? Read Wilson's report of his investigation.

## "Horse and Buggy" WILLIE!

"GO BACK and tell the Executive Council our answer!" shouted the miners to William Green's plea for solidarity in reaction. Why does the A. F. of L. president wish to perpetuate the antiquated craft unionism that has kept 35,000,000 workers out of organized labor? Read Art Shield's answer.

## In the February 9th Issue! Sunday Worker

— Save this Coupon —  
A numbered coupon will appear in each issue of the Daily and Sunday Worker. When you have 15 consecutive coupons, bring them to our City Office, 35 E. 12th St. (store) with your dollar. If mailed, add 15c for postage. **31**



# Bond Issue For Schools Is Proposed

## Republican Measure Is Also Disguised Blow at Work Relief

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—A huge school-building program for the State, financed by a \$300,000,000 bond issue, was proposed today by Assemblyman Robert J. Crews, Brooklyn Republican.

The bill provided for a referendum by the voters this fall.

Crews' measure is seen here as indicating the strategy of a section of the Republicans — criticism of "boondoggling" relief work under the guise of a demand for useful projects.

Overcrowding of schools in New York City makes a large-scale school-building program imperative, the assemblyman declared.

"In all parts of New York City, and particularly in the area of congested population, schools are crowded to such an extent as to make part-time attendance compulsory," Crews said.

"This over-crowding constitutes a deterrent to school attendance, and I have been advised that there are more than 45,000 school children in the Greater City who find it virtually impossible to attend school, both elementary and high school, because of the tremendous congestion."

He described some of the schools as "antiquated" and "nothing more than firetraps."

Taking an argument from the arsenal of social workers and educators, Crews said:

"It is also pertinent to recall that statistics show it costs about one-half less to keep a child in school than it does to keep a convict in Sing Sing Prison. Are convicts more precious than children? Not to my way of thinking, nor is boondoggling and fancy dancing as important as providing work on new school construction to the millions of unemployed carpenters, masons, plasterers, bricklayers and other artisans who are being idled in the 62 counties in the State."

# Anti-Semite Again Throws Hat in Ring

TOWANDA, Pa., Feb. 4.—Louis T. McFadden yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania. After serving for twenty years in Congress, McFadden was defeated in 1934 following an expose of his anti-Semitic activities by John L. Spivak in the New Masses.

He was the first to make an openly anti-Semitic speech in Congress. His attack on the Jews was based on the "Protocols of Zion," long ago exposed as forgeries. Spivak proved that McFadden was working with secret Nazi agents, and that "this whole life has been one of conniving, crookedness and double-crossing." Evidence was given to show that he was taking orders from William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Fascist organization, the Silver Shirts, and Royal Spott Gulden of the espionage Order of 76.

Details of fraudulent business deals were cited, to prove that McFadden was a racketeer using his position to rob the public. Forty-three thousand copies of Spivak's pamphlet were distributed to voters in his district and the swing against McFadden developed immediately thereafter.

# Radium Made Artificially From Bismuth

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 4 (UP).—Production of a tiny quantity of synthetic radium from bismuth bombarded with the nuclei of double eight hydrogen atoms was announced today by Dr. J. L. Livingood, University of California scientist.

Dr. Livingood, research associate in the university's radiation laboratory, said the product was radium E, one of the naturally occurring disintegration products of elemental radium in the process of its decay into lead.

He said it was created through use of the 85-ton cyclotron or atomic disintegrator designed by Prof. E. O. Lawrence of the university physics department.

Successful reduction of radium E was taken as an indication that every element known to man can be transmuted by the university's huge cyclotron.

In the bismuth experiment, the disintegration produced a barrage of double-weight hydrogen or deuterium bullets endowed with an estimated five and a half million volts of energy. Shot from the big "scientific machine gun" at a rate of one hundred thousand billions per second, they have a velocity of 12,000 or more miles per second, it was said.

Units in a mighty People's Front against a new world slaughter: Build the United Front and the Farmer Labor Party against Fascism and War—for decent living conditions and democratic rights!

# Talmadge 'Grass Roots' Crop Out as Fascists

## 'Red Scare' Fills Entire Sessions of Macon Meeting—Negro People's Rights Are Attacked by Southern Bourbons

By Steve Graham  
MACON, Ga., Feb. 4.—The chief accomplishment of the Talmadge-Kirby "Jeffersonian Grass-Roots" convention, which took place here Jan. 29, was its certain success in clearly exposing its reactionary composition and fascist aims. If anyone had doubts as to where these "Jeffersonian Democrats" stood, such doubts ought now to be dispelled.

The tone and character of the convention was set by Thomas Dixon, of Virginia, one of the leading lights of the meeting, author of a book called "The Klansman." Dixon's speech left no doubt as to what treatment the Negro people could expect from Governor Talmadge and his crowd. Dixon denounced the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as "Communist" and said "we would not lower ourselves" to reply to its "telegrams."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent Tuesday night to Governor Talmadge and John Henry Kirby, asking that the meeting declare its attitude on lynching and on the denial of civil and political rights to the Negro people.

But Dixon gave the answer publicly. He characterized the proposed federal anti-lynching law as a movement designed to place "bayonets at our breasts." He "charged" that Mrs. Roosevelt had expressed support of the anti-lynching legislation and sarcastically asked if Roosevelt would back her position.

Attacks Negro Educator  
Dixon also attacked Dr. W. E. DuBois of Atlanta University, outstanding Negro educator, for his recent book "Black Reconstruction," which he termed as "Communist in the extreme."

The next exhibit was John Henry Kirby, national chairman of the newly formed Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution. This 70-year-old Texas lumber and oil king is one of the wealthiest men in the South. More than twenty-five years ago he organized a huge timber firm with a capital of \$10,000,000. He financed the building of the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, which he disposed of early in the century.

It was this same Kirby who was one of the chief witnesses before the Caraway federal investigation into lobbying that took place some six years ago. Kirby was then tied up with the Southern Tariff Association, the National Taxpayers League and the National Council of State Legislatures. All these organizations were identified as high-pressure corrupt lobbies seeking to jam through higher tariffs and other federal benefits for the spe-

cial interests they represented. The Caraway committee investigated their political activities.

It was revealed that the Southern Tariff Association was gathering together Southern State Commissioners of Agriculture and periodically bundling them off to Washington, first securely wrapping them in thousands of the Association's dollars. At one time the State Agricultural Commissioners came to Washington in a body, from the South, to urge higher tariffs for farm products. Governor Eugene Talmadge, then an agricultural commissioner for the State of Georgia, was among those who received \$500 "expense money" from the Association.

Raises "Red Scare"  
This same Kirby, following the start Dixon made, also yelled "Communism" when mentioning any progressive legislation. This yell of course, is the favorite of reactionaries as part of their campaign against all the rights of the people. Kirby cried out that "Communists, Socialists and Red radicals of every type have the ear and heart of the White House from the executive chamber to the parlor bridge table."

The multi-millionaire also declared that he would "rather die in the poorhouse, a free, independent American under the superb government, than the patriotic government created for us, than to have all the favors that the Soviet Union of Russia might shower upon me."

Governor Talmadge followed suit. He cried "Communist" time and again and loud. "You owe it to the North, the East and the West," he declared, "to help in this fight to see that no Communist or Socialist steals the Democratic nomination." Of the United States Supreme Court and its reactionary role in striking down progressive measures, he declared: "The Supreme Court has come to our rescue."

The Governor's attitude toward civil liberties and basic democratic rights is well known. He is the man who called out more national guardsmen than any other executive in the general textile strike in 1934. He stands by while the "slave insurrection" law is used against Angelo Herndon. How vigorous

an alarm signal indicating a special drive against the civil and trade union rights of the people through the increased use of this medium.

Farmer-Labor Party Answer to Martial Law  
In the State of Indiana the struggle against martial law and the use of the military constitutes a burning issue in the lives of an overwhelming section of the population. Since 1933 martial law has been declared on three different occasions, covering four counties of the State: Sullivan, Vigo, Floyd and Clark. A special feature of Hoosier martial law is the fact that, once declared, martial law assumes a permanent character. In each case since 1933, while the majority of the troops have been withdrawn, martial law still rules in the persons of military officers permanently stationed in the mentioned areas. This situation has steadily accumulated a still growing indignation and resentment everywhere.

What is especially repugnant to lovers of civil liberty is the fact that wherever the military appears, they organize "vigilante" committees, committees for "law and order," advance guard storm troops of the local Chambers of Commerce. This has been true with every declaration of martial law in the State of Indiana.

Our Party came forward boldly in this situation armed with the decisions of our Central Committee and the Seventh World Congress, decisions for the unity of the people against reaction. Utilizing the repeated violation of civil and trade union rights by the military, our Party seized upon this link in the daily experience of the population and undertook to translate the general bitterness of the people into new, higher forms. Our Party initiated the actual mobilization of large sections of the people for the people's front in politics, for independent political action, for the Farmer-Labor Party. The slogan "The Farmer-Labor Party—Our Answer to Martial Law"—has become the rallying points of all categories of the population in defense of their every-day rights.

The actual beginning of the organized movement for independent political action as a principal weapon against every manifestation of incipient Fascism dates back as recently as July 22 of last year, the date of the historic Terre Haute general strike. The calling in of the National Guard without even the slightest provocation opened a period of attack on the democratic rights of the population unknown in the recent life of the people. The rule of the military fell especially upon the organized labor movement. Picket lines were smashed. Tear gas and vomit bombs cleared the streets. The

# Barre Labor Offers to Aid Marble Strike

## Extends Invitation to Strikers to Lodge at Workers' Homes

BARRE, Vt., Feb. 4.—The Barre Relief Committee, set up to aid a strike of marble workers in five towns in Rutland County, has invited the strikers and their families to come here and be quartered in workers' homes until the strike is won.

Barre workers did this during the great Lawrence strike of 1912, when special railway trains carried families of the strikers to this city, where they were guests of honor.

The Barre Relief Committee includes representatives of the State Federation of Labor, Central Labor Union, the Quarryworkers International, the Granite Union and the Socialist and Communist Parties. Relief for the striking Vermont marble workers should be sent to Edward Bernard, Danby, Vermont.

would be his policy of repression on a national scale, if he were given the opportunity, was evident from the "questions" he threw at the audience. The chain-gang executive asked: "Shall we cling to the present form of government, or abolish it? Shall we barter away Americanism for Communism? SHALL WE PAMPER OR PUNISH ENEMIES WITHIN OUR GATES?" (My emphasis.—S. G.)

Raises Huey Long  
He paid his compliments to the late Louisiana dictator, Huey Long. Explaining that though his own program called for "share-the-burden" rather than a "share-the-wealth," he wanted to "take my hat off to that noble statesman—Huey Long."

From every speaker's mouth came a fouling and distortion of our country's revolutionary traditions. The very meeting, calling itself "Jeffersonian," started off with such a distortion, that they deserved the name of a revolutionary forerunner who, on becoming president, made his first act the repeal of the sedition laws on the Federal statute books, who declared time and again that the revolutionary road was the path to progress.

The Macon meeting, though it was a great flop as far as attendance and representation was concerned, drew to it all the local forces of reaction. The leadership of the Greater Atlanta Post, No. 340, Veterans of Foreign Wars, endorsed it. The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, one of the leaders of the "Share - the - Wealth" movement, spoke at the meeting. The Order of 21, an avowed fascist outfit, met in Macon the day before and also participated in the "Grass-Roots" gathering.

Sex and Nervousness  
Sex problems are very common. Who is without one? Yet sound information on this subject is scarce. Sex is either covered with smut, distorted by prejudice or hushed entirely. Sex problems and their relation to nervousness will be discussed frankly, honestly and authoritatively on Friday, Feb. 7, at 8:40 p.m. at a lecture by Dr. Emanuel Glek at the Workers' School, Room 204. Admission 25 cents. Questions submitted in advance to Health and Hygiene office, 41 Union Square, will receive special attention during the lecture.

Addresses Wanted  
Y. I. M., Hartford, Conn.; G. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. M., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. M., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. L. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. S. and G. D., Brooklyn; David Litt, N. Y. C.; Anna Cohen, Bronx.

# YOUR HEALTH

## Medical Advisory Board

Locomotor Ataxia  
R. E. Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have a friend who suspects he has locomotor ataxia. I would appreciate it if you would write me in detail the symptoms of this disease. What is the Rhombberg sign? Does the patient faint, or fall in the same direction all the time when he has this sign?"

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA is a form of syphilis of the spinal cord. Such patients have trouble walking in the dark or with the eyes closed. They have certain eye complications which lead to blindness in a rather high percentage of cases. They tend to stagger and walk very unsteadily. When they close their eyes in the morning while washing their faces, for example, they frequently sway and fall because the sense of position of the limbs is lost and they cannot compensate for this loss by watching the position of the legs or body.

The Rhombberg sign is tested for by having the patient stand with his feet close together. With his eyes open he stands very steadily, but on closing the eyes he is likely to fall. The other details of the sign, as described by you, are of no significance. There is no loss of consciousness in such falling and the patient may fall in any direction.

The best way of diagnosing this condition is to make a blood and spinal Wassermann test. It is extremely important that such patients should receive intensive treatment for their syphilis for at least eighteen months and preferably longer.

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# The Ruling Classes

by Redfield



"He's a war victim." "No kidding!" "Yeah—the bonus paralyzed him."

# TUNING IN

- WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—840 Kc. WEVD—1300 Kc.
- 7:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:00-WEAF—Sporis Resume—Stan Lomax
- 7:00-WEAF—Easy Aces—Sketch
- 7:00-WEAF—Mrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:00-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- 7:00-WEAF—Capt. Jim's Adventure Stories
- 7:00-WEAF—Arms, Songs; Pierre Le Krump Tenor
- 7:30-WEAF—Edwin C. Hill Commentator
- 7:30-WEAF—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Lum 'n' Abner—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Kate Smith, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF—Our American Schools
- 7:45-WEAF—Ella Logan, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
- 8:00-WEAF—Gabriel Heister, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Lucas Orchestra; Phil Dusey, A.B.C. Comedian; Bernard Orchest.
- 8:00-WEAF—"Underevents" of the News—Byrce Orchest.
- 8:15-WEAF—The Hollisters—Sketch
- 8:15-WEAF—Dr. Ordway Teed, Editor of Harper and Brothers—Talk
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- 8:30-WEAF—Broadway Band Wagon
- 8:30-WEAF—Frank Simon Concert Band
- 8:30-WEAF—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians; Bernard Orchest.
- 8:30-WEAF—Milton Watson and WEVD—Boyce and MacFarlane—
- 8:45-WEVD—Travel Talk
- 9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Seeden Orchestra; Amateur Songs
- 9:00-WEAF—Tommy McLaughlin, Voice
- 9:00-WEAF—Corn Cob Pipe Club
- 9:00-WEAF—Lily Pons, Soprano; Kostelansky Orchestra
- 9:15-WOR—Charlesters Quartet
- 9:30-WOR—Waldstein Sinfonietta
- 9:30-WOR—Dramatic Sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Laws
- 9:30-WOR—Ray Noble Orchestra; Connoisseur Society
- 10:00-WEAF—Through the Eyes of Youth
- 10:00-WEAF—Discussions—Marital Problems
- 10:00-WEAF—John Charles Thomas, Bartone; Concert Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAF—Gang Busters—Sketch
- 10:00-WEAF—Guild—Sketch
- 10:15-WEAF—Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra
- 10:30-WEAF—The Small American Colleges
- 10:30-WEAF—Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Secretary, American Association of Colleges
- 10:30-WEAF—Variety Musicals
- 10:30-WEAF—Variety Musicals
- 10:30-WEAF—March of Time—Drama
- 10:30-WEAF—Evening Musicals
- 10:45-WABC—Drama of the Skies
- 11:00-WEAF—News; Concert Ensemble
- 11:00-WEAF—News; Dorothy Lamour, Songs
- 11:00-WEAF—Lyman Orchestra

# HOME LIFE

Ann Barton

MY friend Stella Petrofsky was at the other night. Stella, about whom I've written often in this column, was recently saved from deportation to Poland. Stella is one of the leading figures in the unemployed movement in Luzerne County. She and her eight children warmed me with hope when the going was not so good occasionally in the work world during several years ago in the anthracite.

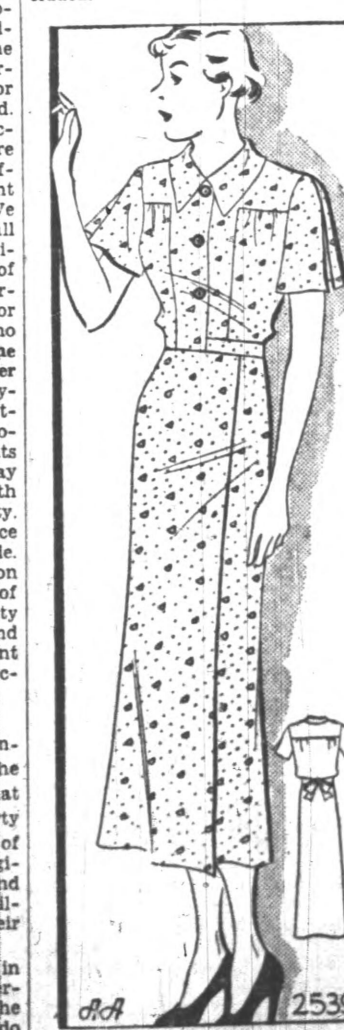
THE world line the kids up in her bare kitchen. The few chairs and benches would be pushed to the wall, the kids would line up and Irene, the oldest, would lead them in song. The triplets stood in front and Bennie, looking at her with his luminous eyes would sing joyously out of tune above the rest. "We Are Young Fighters You Hear So Much About" and other red children's songs. Then they'd do tumblers and somersaults and feats of strength—Stella's girls as well as her boys. And they'd wind up singing the "International." Stella herself and the rest of us joining in. And then the kids would break up and each do his or her task for the evening meal—the girls sweeping, or stirring the gigantic pot of soup that there was no way to make go around except by adding water. And who would not be heartened again and feel sure that no matter what small defeats, inevitably there would be victory for the miners and their wives and all workers and farmers, because there were the Stellas of the world. Life to Stella meant fighting for the new world and warning her children to fight too.

AT the banquet Stella spoke. "Miners' wives see their children starving," Stella said. "Miners' wives have to dress like men to pick the coal from the yards. Kids sit at home freezing. But no starvin' no freezing! I'll stop us miners' wives. We teach the children to follow the way Mother Bloor shows." Her short talk touched everyone deeply. It meant a great deal to me. I knew how deeply Stella meant what she said. I remembered her own bare little house and her kids sitting in front of the stove without shoes. And I think all of us there hated capitalism very intensely, very deeply and personally then, thinking what opportunities a different, organized society might give women like Stella, children like Stella's children.

THERE was a huge to-do over the death of King George of England. Columns and columns of newspaper space—hours of gush over the radio. As I saw all this I thought of the unsung heroism of the Stellas, realizing that when relics of the Kings of England repose in historical museums of obsolete things, the greatness of the Stellas would still be alive.

# Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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# Ninth Party Convention Discussion

## The Farmer-Labor Party--The People's Answer to Martial Law

By ANDREW REMES  
Communist Party District Organizer, Indiana

Thus far, we have not received a single article discussing trade union problems. Have the active trade union comrades no problems to discuss? Have any of the trade union fractions in discussing their activities connected them up with the pre-convention discussion? We urge the comrades to send in articles dealing with trade union problems.

Central Labor Temple was raided and taken over by the troops. Workers' homes were raided and broken in upon. Union gatherings were prohibited. The troops were thrown into jail and the strike committee terrorized so that its members did not dare to be caught at home. Brazenly, the troops protected the scabs in the Stamping Mill.

To Advance Slogans Which Will Arouse the People  
Nor was the "rule" of the military confined only to the trade unions and the strikers. Even the freedom of the clergy lay trampled under the iron heel of martial law. Churches could not open their doors without the official permission of the military authorities, and then generally to hold services for the troops only. Liberals and professionals who dared to question the military authority were summarily jailed without recourse to civil, legal advice. Even the small storekeepers and minor business men resented the presence of the military, with the consequent loss of trade dependent upon the workers. In short, the struggle against martial law overnight became a burning issue confronting every section of the population—a key to the alliance of the working class, the petty-bourgeois and poorer middle class elements against the Chamber of Commerce, the military authorities and the offspring of the latter two—the vigilante committee.

In this situation our Party came forward boldly, basing itself on a speech of Comrade Dimitroff, who declared:

"We must not confine ourselves to bare appeals to struggle for the proletarian dictatorship, but must also find and advance those slogans and forms of struggle which arise out of the vital needs of the masses, and are commensurate with their fighting capacity at the given stage of development."

Utilizing the fact that the declaration of martial law was a joint product of both Democratic and Republican Party officials, our Party raised the slogan for independent political action: "The Farmer-Labor Party—Our Answer to Martial Law." Throughout the State, as well as in Terre Haute proper, we called upon organized labor to discard its outgrown policy of "defeating its enemies and re-

warding its friends." We pointed out what the workers had to do today in defense of their civil and trade union rights. The Farmer-Labor Party was quickly recognized by large sections of the population as their principal weapon in the defense of those rights long considered sacred and inviolable.

Organized Labor Supports  
The period since the declaration of martial law in Terre Haute and the recent, similar declarations in Floyd and Clark counties has been marked by the steady development of the movement for independent political action. In Terre Haute some four trade union locals have called for the formation of the Farmer-Labor Party.

A representative sponsoring committee exists, seeking to develop the movement also on a State scale, inviting such prominent labor leaders as Francis J. Gorman to tour the State. In Lake county, important steel center, endorsement for the Farmer-Labor Party was obtained, but referred to the last State Federation of Labor convention, where it mustered only some ten per cent of the delegates. In Sullivan county, heart of the mining area, the Central Labor Union itself has gone on record favoring the Farmer-Labor Party, as have several mine locals of the U.M.W.A. In Knox county, mine center, several U.M.W.A. locals have approved the move for independent political action. In Howard county, the Kokomo Central Trades and Labor Council not only endorsed the Farmer-Labor Party, but is at present canvassing the individual locals on this question. The Indiana Workers' Alliance, powerful organization of unemployed and project workers, not only endorsed the movement in its last convention but recently undertook a specific program to assist in its development. But most significant is the development of the movement in St. Joseph and Gibson counties.

In Gibson county, a mining area some 85 per cent organized, the movement began three months ago with the endorsement of the resolution for the Farmer-Labor Party. In this, non-partisan trade union, progressive, Communist and Socialist participated. The resolution was circulated throughout the State and brought endorsement from two central labor bodies. The

movement began to take root in the trade union locals affiliated with the Gibson Central body. Railroad and mine locals (including the Kings Station, largest U.M.W.A. local in the State) led the way. The Gibson county resolution declared that "all local and central bodies shall be asked to consider or reconsider immediately the setting up of committees and broadening of present committees for the purpose of building a broad, mass Farmer-Labor Party in the cities, counties, States to block the path of the fascist forces now moving towards a brutal military dictatorship. It has undertaken the organization of Wall Street against the working class."

Already the movement is fulfilling the character of a people's front instrument. The Central Labor Union has opened a campaign for free text-books for the school children. It has undertaken the organization of the women, and especially the youth in "Union Booster" clubs. It has opened its doors to the local Townsend movement with an eye to joint action. The most recent declarations of martial law have spurred the Central Labor Union to set up committees including representatives of the largest locals, as well as the President and Secretary of the Central Labor Union looking towards an actual Farmer-Labor ticket for this Fall.

Socialists and Farmer-Labor Party  
In St. Joseph county (South Bend) where local politicians had often appeared in a role friendly to organized labor, difficulties were encountered. In some five months only four minor locals were won over for the Farmer-Labor Party. But the recent declarations of martial law in Floyd and Clark counties provided new impetus to the movement in this decisive automobile center. Everywhere our Party and progressive trade unionists raised the whole question anew. Finally the Studebaker local of more than 5,000 workers, the largest local in the Auto International fell into line for the Farmer-Labor Party. This step forward by a body considered the backbone of the organized labor movement in South Bend has opened a new rapid course for the development of independent political action throughout the State. In at least two counties, the concentration centers of our District, there are now definite possibilities for Farmer-Labor tickets in the Fall, with a growing possibility of similar State-wide action.

It is especially important to consider the effect of this movement upon our Socialist comrades. Torn apart with internal conflict, the Socialist Party was long inactive, with slight stirrings for election campaigns. However, the sudden

upsurge of resentment against the use of the military in Terre Haute reflected itself in rousing the Socialist Party. Nationally prominent Socialists came on the scene to assist the struggle against martial law. A Socialist and Labor Defense Committee was formed. We Communists greeted these actions, but pointed out that more was necessary. More lasting efforts were needed for a joint struggle against the military. We called for a united front of all sections of the population, a unified struggle for the removal of the troops, for the lifting of martial law, for the Farmer-Labor Party. Our appeals met with normal results yet our slogan "The Farmer-Labor Party—Our Answer to Martial Law" became the rallying point for all the sincere, leftward moving sections of the Socialist Party. The best elements have now taken the road of day to day joint struggle together with us for the Farmer-Labor Party. And wherever this has taken place great advances have been made. Martial law and the attack on civil and trade union rights necessarily forced a growing unity in action between Socialists and Communists for the development of the people's front in the elections.

An Immediate Need  
The resolution of the recent Central Committee Plenum on the Farmer-Labor Party declares that a major concern of such a party would be: "to outlaw the use of professional strike-breakers, vigilantes, police, National Guard and Federal troops in struggles of toilers for the betterment of their conditions."

The experiences of our Party in Indiana testify that the Farmer-Labor Party appears before the masses "as what they are to do today" against martial law. The Farmer-Labor Party has already today become the mobilizing force of all sections of the population ready to struggle in defense of civil liberty and trade union rights, against every manifestation of reaction. The organized movement of workers, farmers and middle class elements for unity against the bourgeois parties in the elections is a burning need in the State of Indiana. The Farmer-Labor Party is our answer to martial law. The Farmer-Labor Party is no longer in the agitation stage. It begins to demand practical organization and construction. It demands the mobilization of every section of the people. The Ninth Convention of our Party must provide us with the key to that mobilization, for the acceleration of the most practical immediate movement in defense of the every day rights of the people—for the Farmer-Labor Party!



# A Letter from Chicago

By S.

IN THE Daily Worker issue of January 30, a New York reader, J. N., relates a story from "Pravda" of a wheelbarrow operator in a brick factory who was sent to study in the Conservatory of Music in Moscow, and given a government purse besides.

May I offer my own story in comparison? I could have been a student of voice since 1920. Strive as I would, the best I could afford were a few lessons now and a few more next year, or thereabouts. In 1922, August, to be exact, I had occasion to reconnoiter a bit due to dissatisfaction over the progress I was making under the teachers I had. I decided that the thing to do was to go to the best, or to the reputed best. America then, as many will recall, was simply overrun with artistic frauds who had come here to glean what they could from a class of people made newly rich by the world war. Chicago had her quota of them, and I had reason to believe that I had fallen into the hands of one of them. So I sought out a teacher who was reputed to be one of the best in town.

What was generally offered as proof of her daughter, the granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, and Cyrus McCormick who founded the International Harvester Company, studied with her, took a lesson every day, and took this teacher with her when she travelled, in a private car, with a piano among other refinements.

I suppose I was an awful fool to choose such a teacher, but my youth and naïveté were nursed on the formula so deceptively titled, "Equal Opportunity for All."

## 'You Have a Fine Voice . . . Goodbye.'

AT ANY RATE, I called the studio of this great teacher on a Monday afternoon for an audition. The time set was Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At midnight on Wednesday, a street-car strike began. I lived in a suburb then and commuted by train, so going to and from work was not affected. But, when Friday noon came, and the strike had not yet been called off, I began to wonder about getting downtown to my precious audition. Taxis were at a premium, trucks and other vehicles rushed by, packed. There was nothing to do but walk, so I made allowances for additional time and set out.

I walked four miles in the blazing sun in an hour and a half, arriving at the sacred portals of the great teacher's studio a few minutes ahead of time, winded and exhausted.

Promptly at three o'clock, this matchless personage opened the door between her study and the reception room where I was sitting, beckoned me in, struck three notes on her piano which she bade me sing, and then very curtly commented, "Yes, you have a fine voice, a fine voice. I could do a great deal with it." But you cannot study with me. You are only a poor working girl, and I can see you cannot afford it. My lessons are ten dollars a half hour, payable ten lessons in advance. In addition, you must study piano and Italian. Goodbye."

## I Learn a Lesson

IT TOOK me a long time, many years in fact, to connect this incident with the class struggle. In the intervening years I struggled as hard as I could to get somewhere musically. Reared as I was from my earliest days in the belief that here in America, the glorious land of the free, everyone could make of their lives what they wished; that all doors of opportunity were at all times kept wide open for all who sought to enter; that if one worked hard enough, wisely enough, walked uprightly in the sight of his God and his fellow men, etc., he could not possibly fail, I struggled on.

For example, So-and-so was always pointed out. Those who did all these things but who never arrived at their desire goals were never mentioned. Indeed, how could they be? Having never arrived, nobody ever heard of them. (That is, nobody but an unappreciative neighbor or two.) Thus the tremendous odds against winning in the fierce struggle that economic limitation causes remained a very dark, deep secret for many years.

Years have passed but in the many lonely evening hours, and long, bitter days of unemployment and want, I have looked back upon this incident, and time found a new meaning. I went to work when I was thirteen, but tried to get an education in night school. By a sheer fluke, the principal of that school, a private one, discovered I had a voice. The more he heard me sing, the more visions he conjured of a glorious career. The dear man sincerely believed the very doctrine he taught me—that nothing was impossible in America to one who tried earnestly enough.

## What It Costs

HOW I WISH that people generally, workers in factory, mill and mine, especially, knew what all it takes, and how very much it costs to make an artist. Generally it is taken for granted that one is born with a voice, takes a few lessons, learns to enunciate a foreign language or two, and then steps out in evening clothes to sing to a welcoming world for a fabulous fee.

If only they knew that the singing lesson is the least of it, that the real cost is in hours and hours of patient, careful practice, often in a rented studio at so much per hour, in sheet music, operatic scores, tickets to concerts, theatres, operas, and the clothes to wear to such places, they would appreciate as I do what the new life, hard and growing beautifully in the Soviet Union, really means to that wheelbarrow operator in the brick factory.

I am a white collar worker, but I find among my associates no greater understanding of this matter than most people have. I have shocked many of them who have known me for years, and have on occasion asked me why I never did anything with my music, by saying, "There was a time when I wanted a chance to sing Norma at the Metropolitan. That's just and gone. What I want now is a chance to sing the Internationale from a soap box." That's where you workers have them licked. You know what I mean, and it doesn't shock you.

## Remember This:

THIS COLUMN is the crossroads at which comrades unseen and unknown to each other meet. Bear with me for one more moment. Whenever you read of, or hear of, some singer who has come to the fore from the depths of poverty, whenever you read of a great painter discovered in the commune of Bolshovo, whenever you see pictures of merit pointed by kolkhosniks, by children in Soviet schools, remember that such precious ability lies latent in the souls of millions the world over—millions consigned by capitalist and imperialist tyranny to rags and wretchedness. One breath of freedom, and these sparks can flare into flaming beauty. Remember this, I say, and then choose carefully your place on the barricades.

## LITTLE LEFTY



# The Young Go First--In Peace Too

## Ozie Powell Was Not the Only Young Target of a Police Gun

By SADIE VAN VEEN



OZIE POWELL, a bullet wound in his brain, is lying in the prison ward of a Birmingham hospital. Officials are pressing to rush him back to the county jail.

Ozie was only Seventeen the day he was pulled from a freight train near Scottsboro, Alabama, five years ago, and handed over to be isolated, tormented, terrified, baited, beaten, tortured—and finally to be deliberately shot by an officer of the law. Wave on wave of indignation has swept over all parts of the world at the cold and calculated efforts of the Southern rulers legally or otherwise to lynch the Scottsboro boys.

This is not because the Scottsboro case is unique. On the contrary, it is because it is typical, because it is an example of the murderous oppression of a whole people, because the International Labor Defense has carried the fight for the liberation of these boys to every corner of the earth.

This murderous brutality does not make Negroes its only victims. It is sufficient to be poor and defenseless. And when it comes to assault and murder, the police seem to have a preference for youth as the victim. The Scottsboro case has been blazoned over the front pages, but thousands of "little Scottsboro cases" scarcely find a mention in the newspapers.

AT THIS moment a young Negro, Caspar Turner, is lying near death in the Kings County hospital in Brooklyn. He was knocked down the stairs of the Avenue J station of the Brooklyn subway by a white man in full view of a policeman. According to the story of the police, "he pulled a knife." Turner is under arrest, with a broken skull. If he lives, he will face two charges: "annoying two white girls" and "attempts assault." The two girls have disappeared, if they ever existed.

But young Turner lies between death and a long prison sentence. Jamaica policeman drew a careful bead and shot William Peach, 16 years old, dead just before Christmas. They didn't give him a chance to stand and answer. They sent his body to his mother for a Christmas gift. They beat his buddy Stephen Klupka until he was almost unconscious. To complete the job they raided the homes of two Negro families in the early hours of the morning, dragged two boys out of bed and administered some more beatings to them. This was in New York, not Alabama.

IN HARLEM Eddie Blunt a Negro lad of 17 years, was shot about a year ago. He died five days later

## DANCE

### Graceful Pranks

By ELIZABETH SKRIP

HARALD KREUTZBERG'S first appearance this year on American shores was very like his last: a wildly enthusiastic audience, packed to the rafters, gave indiscriminate approval of Mr. Kreutzberg's presentations, and Kreutzberg himself gave one of his superb performances. This artist is undeniably a dancer of rare excellence, but he has nothing to say of the slightest significance to anybody. Nobody seems to mind, however; his vaporous fancies are presented with such nimble virtuosity, and his pranks adorned with such lighthearted grace and wit, that the spectator is completely disarmed.

The recital becomes an evening of incomparable entertainment, no more, no less. As such, a serious review seems superfluous and pedantic. Mr. Kreutzberg is a charming and harmless artist; he afforded his onlookers a pleasant evening in the theatre. He will dance again this coming week-end, and if you plan to go, buy your tickets far in advance.

in the Harlem hospital, under arrest. The police officer who shot him twice through the abdomen was Fred Barts, the hated Harlem "killer." A sixty-eight cent robbery had been committed. The officer, scouting around, saw Eddie a couple of blocks away from the scene of the robbery and shouted at him.

Eddie turned, saw the cop and ran. Barts then shot him down. His mother, a beautiful woman in delicate health and striving to keep her family of six fine boys together, had to fight her way into the hospital to see her dying son.

On the day Eddie died, she received a telegram collect from the hospital, which read, "Eddie Blunt died this afternoon. Take charge of the body."

When the frantic mother arrived at the hospital, the body had already been sent to the morgue. The poor mother almost lost her reason.

Lloyd Hobbs, fifteen-year old school boy, was shot down on the fatal night of April 19 in Harlem, by the police. He died later at the Harlem hospital of the wounds. There cannot be even a pre-ense that he was doing anything even to be stopped.

In Chicago last August, Edward Shulte, sixteen-year old youth, was shot dead while reaching for a bottle of milk to take home to a starving family of seven children. The boy was shot not by the police but by the occupant of the house who caught the child in the act of taking the milk.

ON DECEMBER 22, 1934, Frank Shepdiak, fifteen years of age, was shot dead just outside of Newark by a railroad detective, Clarence Hays, who said he thought the boy was trying to steal coal from a freight car.

While some of our children are shot down, by the law, countless others are sent to long terms in prison. The following is a typical

SEVEN million American young people are out of school and without a job. . . . Hundreds of thousands roam the roads, hungry and hopeless. . . . Capitalist society has nothing for them . . . except military camps, or the cop's blackjack and gun.

case of the Harlem jobless youth who are pushed out of home, out of jobs, and sent to a living death in the pen.

In August, 1934, three Negro boys, Winslow Cameron, Charlie Eason and Albert Jackson, all of them between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, were picked up at 135th Street and Lenox Ave., following a thirty-eight cent robbery. They were slugged and whisked away to stand trial before an all-white jury, and sentenced to from



ten to thirty years each. Albert Jackson received a straight thirty years. There was only one witness, Limas Burns, a man of questionable reputation, who kept a gambling and bootlegging joint in the neighborhood and who was "in" with the police and willing to do such "little favors" in return for the safety of his hang-out.

On June 16, three Jamaica children, two white and one Negro, all under thirteen were playing with a revolver which they had picked up near the police station. They were playing "hold up" and the youngest of the trio, a child of ten, without the slightest understanding of what he was doing, shot and killed a man sleeping in a vacant lot. All three were sentenced to long terms in the state reformatories.

SO IN the depression, as in war, the "young go first." The majority of those that fill the prisons throughout the country are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. Sanford Bates, director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons says: "The majority of current arrests are nineteen-year old boys."

In the state reformatories are many thousands of children, snatched from life in extreme youth who drag out a wretched and unhappy existence, deprived of childhood and youth.

They are caught in the toils of the law, stifled and blocked by constant supervision and punishment. Nipped in the bud, they can never know a normal development or a normal life.

In the past five years nearly a quarter of a million youth, many of them under sixteen years of age have been wandering through the country on the hunt for food and the chance to earn a dollar. How many of this huge army of jobless youth died as a result of hunger, accidents and exposure will never be known. Scores were killed in

# BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

## Giuseppe Garibaldi, Patriot

POLITICAL reaction always tries to claim "national heroes" for its own. This device, which owes most of its success to the demagogic exploitation of patriotism, is particularly marked in Fascism. One out of many examples: the noisy adaptation by the Italian Fascist of that ardent fighter against reaction and oppression, Giuseppe Garibaldi. That this hardy and courageous son of the Italian working class devoted his life to a relentless struggle against the oppression of Italy by foreign powers (chiefly Austria and France); that in this struggle he rallied around him millions of his countrymen who sought for the liberation and unification of Italy; these facts are very conveniently forgotten by the Fascist butchers who, under Mussolini, are now leading the Italian masses to the slaughter in an insane war against the Ethiopians.

They are not forgotten, however, in Paul Frischauer's vividly—perhaps too vividly—written biography of Garibaldi, *The Man and the Nation* (Kendall & Sharpe, 365 pages, illustrated, \$3.50). Despite a marked tendency to dramatize his hero and to describe his amazing career on two continents with certain excesses of romantic glamour (the "great man" approach) Mr. Frischauer has read his European history well enough to show Garibaldi's role as a champion of the Italian people. The Utopian character of the "liberator's" politics—inspired largely by the then popular petty-bourgeois theories of Saint Simon—although of importance in Garibaldi's own development, was far less decisive in the outcome than were the massive and very concrete political forces which had been released by the Napoleonic wars. An aggressive nationalism menaced the disunited Italian States from without, chiefly through Austria; there was the sharp maneuvering for position among the great Powers which were embarking upon the stage of imperialist expansion; everywhere the ruling bourgeoisie was struggling for economic and political dominance against the remnants of feudal repression.

Garibaldi, with true revolutionary instinct, saw that only in a firm unity of the Italian people against all external oppression and internal confusion (symbolized by the bitter quarrels between Mazzini and Cavour) could Italy as a "nation" fulfill its destiny. But—and this is what Mussolini and his Fascists systematically ignore—this unity was conceived in terms of progressive "democratic liberties," the right of free development for all Italians.

Mr. Frischauer points out that, toward the end of his life Garibaldi outlined a plan for international cooperation which provided "the intellectual foundations for the future League of Nations." This plan consisted of five points, not one of which would meet with the approval of the Fascist State which now seeks to defame his memory: (1) All nations being sisters, armed conflict between them is unthinkable; (2) All matters in dispute to be submitted for decision to the Congress; (3) All members of the Congress to be elected by the democratic assemblies of each nation; (4) Every nation and every people to have free access to the Congress; and, (5) Only the Papacy (Roman Catholic Church) to

be denied the right of membership, as representing "the most dangerous sect in Europe."

Exactly how to get around the first point, with its bombing planes raining death and terror on defenseless Ethiopian villages, we may leave to the vicious imagination of those who direct the destinies of Italian Fascism. As for point 3, the very mention of "election by democratic assemblies" is enough to make honest Italians everywhere laugh—and especially Italian workers.

No. Garibaldi is not the property of the Italian ruling class, which is leaving no stone unturned to bring disaster and defeat to the Italian masses. Garibaldi belongs to these masses, and his due triumph will come only when they carry to its logical conclusion his passionate belief in a genuine unfettered democracy. If, as Frischauer shrewdly pointed out at the conclusion of his stirring biography, "he (Garibaldi) never resolved the fundamental discords in his nature" it was because these same discords are implicit in the necessary struggle of class against class—and are to be finally resolved only through the victory of the Italian proletariat advancing to socialism under Soviet power.

## American 'Firsts'

AN INTERESTING idea—which could be put to excellent use by that invaluable ally of the working class, the Labor Research Association—is embodied in a volume compiled by Joseph Nathan Kane under the title, *More First Facts, a Record of First Happenings, Discoveries, and Inventions in the United States* (H. W. Wilson Co., 599 pages, illustrated, \$2.75). A supplement to an earlier volume, this curious book lists, under a variety of special headings, a total of 1,800 American "firsts," ranging all the way from Abrasive, Army, Baseball and Coinage to Radio, Television, Theatre, Woman, X-Rays and Zoological Laboratories. There is also a very full Chronological Index by years from 1597 to 1935, a Geographic Index comprising all the States, and an Index by Days. Talk about "facts"; there are enough in this volume (and its predecessor) to settle hundreds of bets on this, that and the other dispute! I commend it to those who like to get their facts straight. But—

There is only one entry under Strikes; none whatever under Lockouts, Lynching, Trade Unions, Workers' Compensation, (a small item under insurance for this), Social Insurance; a few under Labor Laws but nothing under Hunger Marches, Picketing, Riots, Strikebreaking, Conspiracy, Foreclosures, Eviction, Company Union . . . and so on. In other words, the book is clearly designed for a bourgeois public, which is a great pity, for the idea has great possibilities. Does anybody know just when, and where, and by whom, the first picket line was thrown about what factory or shop, and for what demands? Were there Hunger Marches before the Great Depression? When and where, and how many participated? On what occasion were troops, Federal or State, first called in to suppress a working class demonstration? When was the first labor injunction . . . ?

There should be a volume, *First Facts for American Workers*. Something to supplement those invaluable *Fact Books*, of which No. 3 is on the way.



freight yards, crushed in the coupling of cars. Others were killed by falling from speeding cars. Frozen hands slipped from cold rods.

In 1933 the railroad companies, stated that whenever possible dead bodies were shipped back home to waiting parents but that in cases where there were no means of identification the dead boys' relatives never knew what happened to their children.

TODAY there are seven million youth not in school and not at work. All roads are closed to them, except the roads leading to C. C. C. camps and the army barracks, and the roads leading to prison and death.

Aubrey Williams, national youth director of the administration, says of these millions in the New York Times of January 19: "He has no money. He has no clothes. He finds other boys in the same plight as himself. He slowly comes to the realization that he is outside the group that goes places, that dress well, eat well—he finds he is going nowhere."

But Mr. Aubrey Williams has no answer.

WHAT chance then is there for America's jobless youth? Hungry and homeless they seek for jobs when there are no jobs. They take to the road only to find accidents and death. For the slightest infraction of the law they are arrested and sent to do time behind prison bars or on the vile chain gangs of the south.

The only answer lies in the organization of the youth into militant organizations like the American Student Union, the American Youth Congress and the United Youth League. These splendid groups of American youth, sick and disgusted by government neglect of their problems, are determined to wrest the boys and girls of the U. S. from the fearful fate to which they have been doomed by a system of heartless greed.

It is they who will use might and main to force the government to provide properly for millions of urban and rural youth out of the wealth piled up in the banks of the millionaires.

## Rulers of America

NEARLY half of Labor Research Association's latest *Economic Notes for February* is devoted to an exposure of the Wall Street rulers based on Anna Rochester's forthcoming book, *Rulers of America*, prepared in cooperation with L. R. A. The clearly defined inner stronghold of the House of Morgan, for instance, embraces non-financial companies representing nearly one-sixth of the corporate wealth of the United States. In addition, there are many companies in which J. P. Morgan & Co. interests exercise varying degrees of influence and dominance. Rockefeller's wealth is greater than that of Morgan, but their influence extends to banks and corporations with assets totalling about \$21.5 billions, or much less than comes within the Morgan sphere.

These and other important excerpts from Anna Rochester's original statistical estimates of power controlled by and relations of various Wall Street groups appear exclusively in the research group's bulletin prior to book publication.

From authoritative sources is presented a statistical comparison of changes upward or downward in certain important business indicators for 1934 and 1935. Another table gives the latest figures on increases in cost of living as a whole and of its components such as food, rent, clothing, etc.

Labor Research Association's fourth annual estimate of unemployment is given in detail. There were 17,029,000 jobs in November, 1935, or 116,000 more than in the year before. The 17 million unemployed figure includes 2,054,000 on various government emergency relief work and 544,000 in the C. C. C.

*Economic Notes and Labor Notes* are published by Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th St., New York City, for \$1 for 30 months each, or both for 10 months for \$1.

# Questions and Answers

Question: (1) What are the Labor Zionists? (2) What are the Revisionist Zionists?—S. H.  
Answer: The Poale-Zion Zeire-Zion party is a reformist Socialist party, which is an integral part of the Zionist movement, but at the same time owes allegiance to the Second International. They attempt to work out Socialism within the frame of Zionism, which has always maintained that it is a nationalistic movement. Most of the Jewish workers in Palestine belong to the Poale Zion party and to the Central Palestine Labor Federation, which it controls. Representatives of the party sit on the World Zionist Executive, which is a coalition of all the Zionist parties.

The Revisionist Zionists are the logical outgrowth of Jewish nationalism. In other words they are the Fascist Zionists. They wear brown shirts, drill in military fashion, pay homage to their "fuhrer" the militarist, Vladimir Jabotinsky, and assault groups of Jewish trade unionists.

The reformist Poale Zionists are denounced by the Revisionists in typical Nazi fashion, the Revisionists organize their own "national" trade unions and wage uncaring war against the Jewish and Arab workers in the name of "national interests."

Recently the Revisionists withdrew from the World Zionist Organization and organized their own international organization. They held a congress in Vienna, the home of Heimwehr Fascism, and announced an extremely nationalistic program as their goal, including the usual demand for a strong Jewish army, opening of neighboring Arab countries for Jewish settlement, and the flooding of Palestine with Jewish immigrants.

# LITERATURE to the MASSES

## Let's Get More Readers for 'The Communist International'

IN the past two years we have achieved certain advances in the circulation of the official organ of the Executive Committee of the C. I., "The Communist International." Granting this, it is nonetheless undeniable that we have not secured for it the circulation it could and should have.

For instance, what have we done to bring it to the attention of the militant Socialists or wide-awake militant trade unionists? Is it not true that we are not even reaching all Communists who should read this magazine? Is it not a fact that there are still a number of units which do not get a single copy of "The Communist International" and that some of them are perhaps not even aware of its existence?

It is high time to improve this situation. Let's begin right now. The magazine will henceforth appear monthly, instead of twice a month as heretofore. This, if properly taken advantage of, should facilitate the effort to increase its circulation. Let's start the drive with the forthcoming issue, now on the press, which is exceptionally interesting in its contents.

It will suffice to mention some of the features of the new issue. Three leading articles are contributed by members of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. O. Kuusinen, in "There Are No Grounds for Self-Satisfaction," deals with certain typical errors in the application of the Seventh Congress line. It would not hurt the Party a bit if every unit should take up this article for study and discussion. M. Ercoli represented the E.C.C.I. at the recent national conference of the German Communist Party. His speech at the conference, on "The Immediate Tasks of the Communist Party of Germany" is published in this issue. K. Gottwald, in a brilliant article entitled "One Cannot Sit Between Two Stools," deals with Otto Bauer's position towards the Soviet Union. This article alone is ample reason for a serious effort to get this issue into the hands of all militant Socialists.

The other articles include, reminiscences of Stalin's early revolutionary activities, a critical review of our Daily Worker, Harry Pollitt on the British general elections, and the first speech in Parliament by William Gallacher, the Communist member of Parliament.

A special issue of the magazine to follow shortly will be entirely devoted to the liberation struggle of the Chinese masses. It will contain articles by leading Chinese comrades on the new policy of the Communist Party of China aiming at a united people's front to fight the Japanese invaders, on the Chinese Red Army, the struggle in Soviet China, Kuomintang China and Manchuria, and excellent pen-sketches introducing the outstanding leaders of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

Let's get on the job, from district to unit, and vice versa, to popularize the official organ of the E.C.C.I. How about the units taking the initiative and sending in increased orders right now, without waiting for any plea from the top?

## 'The Communist' for February

THE February issue of "The Communist," now off the press more than lives up to the standard attained of late by our monthly. In addition to "Review of the Month," by A. B., dealing among other subjects, with the questions of reaction and the Supreme Court, the right and "left" wings of the Administration, the Liberty League has a program—What is Roosevelt's, an American peace policy, fascist Germany, will Hutcheson have his way? Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, the contents of the issue includes:

- The Party of Lenin and the People's Front, by Earle Browder; (Lenin Memorial Day speech at Madison Square Garden).
- The AAA and After, by David Ramsey.
- The Coming National Negro Congress, by James W. Ford and A. W. Berry.
- Left Trends in the Socialist Party, by Robert Minor.
- Developing Party Cadres in the Chicago District, by Beatrice Shields.
- Draft Charter of the United Party of the Proletariat of France, submitted by the C. P. to the Unification Committee of the S. P. and C. P. of France.
- Economic Trends, by D. R., now a regular monthly feature.
- Book Reviews.

# Facts to Know

## Status of American Youth

OF THE 20,100,000 young people in the United States 16 to 24 years of age, inclusive, 4,000,000, or only 19 per cent, are attending full-time schools and colleges, according to "School Life" for December, 1935. The same source classifies 4,700,000, or 23 per cent, as "out of school, unemployed and seeking employment"—an increase of 150 per cent over 1930.



# Lincoln and Roosevelt—And the Difference Between Them

### THE ONE FOUGHT SUPREME COURT ON SLAVERY—THE OTHER BOWS TO HIGH TRIBUNAL BEFORE IT ACTS—PEOPLE MUST ANSWER WITH FARMER-LABOR PARTY

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**—sixteenth president.  
**Franklin Delano Roosevelt**—thirty-second president.

Lincoln—president at a time when the landowners of the South were fighting to maintain and extend the slavery of the Negro people.

Roosevelt—president at a time when the biggest industrialists and landowners of both North and South are encouraging the fascist slavery of the common people of the entire country, Negro and white.

But how differently the two presidents face growing reaction! How differently they meet the attacks of the United States Supreme Court, which now, as in Lincoln's time, is the Star Chamber of autocracy.

When the Court ruled, in its famous Dred Scott decision of 1857, that Congress had no right to abolish slavery in any territory of the United States, Lincoln declared:

*"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it*

*is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably."*

When he became president, Lincoln kept his promise. When he found that the decision could not be reversed peaceably, he called on the armies of the North to reverse it. Slavery was destroyed!

On Monday of this week, President Roosevelt gave us an example of how he faces the autocratic powers of the Court when he urged the repeal of three agricultural measures which he felt the Court would invalidate.

*The Supreme Court-American Liberty League combination has Roosevelt stumbling backwards so fast that now he does the invalidating himself!*

Not that the masses of farmers hold much brief for these cotton, tobacco or potato acts or for the previously voided AAA—all of them based on the wanton destruction of crops. But the cash benefits of the AAA and of the amended cotton act at least represented some

slight concessions to the small farmers. And it is these payments that the Court is determined to wipe out as it seeks to wipe out all social legislation and federal expenditures for the common people.

On the very day that Roosevelt should have been calling for more cash for the farmers and for the curbing of the power of the Court to pass on legislation—the High Justices gave another example of how they interpret the Constitution in the interests of the wealthy.

The Court invoked the Fourteenth Amendment in order to return about \$150,000 in taxes to the Great Northern Railway. And the original purpose of this amendment was to guarantee the rights of the Negro people! But the Supreme Court pays no attention to that.

*Time and again the Court has given its blessing to the jim-crow laws of the South, declaring that the Fourteenth Amendment is not violated by*

*them. When Angelo Herndon invoked the amendment against the Slave Insurrection Law of Georgia, the Court wouldn't even listen to the case. But when the Great Northern Railway, controlled by J. P. Morgan, seeks higher profits—that's a different story!*

And Roosevelt, retreating inch by inch before this Court, is the man whom John L. Lewis picks to lead the fight against the Court and all other forms of reaction, calling upon the miners to support him in November!

The times require a new Lincoln. But Roosevelt is no Lincoln. The Lincoln of today must be the masses of people themselves, united into their own party—a broad Farmer-Labor Party fighting reaction.

From all parts of the country demands should be made upon Roosevelt and the Congress to curb the Court's autocratic power over legislation. At the same time, a Farmer-Labor Party must be built in every State and on a national scale—the defender of the rights of the people.

## Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1936

### Lynn Gets Going

NOT all trade union leaders are going to follow the example of John L. Lewis and jump on the Roosevelt bandwagon.

In Lynn and Peabody, Mass., 17 leading officials of the largest trade unions have just issued a statement calling for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

The statement criticizes "the retreat all along the line" of the Roosevelt administration, and attacks "big business Republicans and Democrats of the American Liberty League."

This statement does not come out of a clear sky. It comes as a result of the bitter experiences of the Lynn workers in the Lion Shoe strike. Injunctions and police strikebreaking have helped open the eyes of many workers and middle-class people.

It is significant, too, that the action of the 17 trade union leaders follows the issuing in December of a joint statement by the Lynn Socialist and Communist Parties calling for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party. Undoubtedly the united efforts of Socialists and Communists have played a key role in furthering the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

The step taken in Lynn and Peabody should be followed in other communities in Massachusetts, where the Democratic Governor, James M. Curley, has recently shown his true colors by publicly praising Mussolini.

And what Lynn and Massachusetts need, the entire country needs: a national Farmer-Labor Party to challenge the Wall Street autocrats and promoters of fascism THIS YEAR. In 1940 it may be too late.

### On Liberty

WHAT kind of liberty is the American Liberty League interested in?

The answer lies in the annual report of the du Ponts, principal backers of the League, on the earnings of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company for the year 1935:

The "liberty" to grind out of their employes a net profit for the year of \$62,085,410—over and above all taxes—an increase of fifteen million dollars over 1934.

The "liberty" of Lamont duPont, president, to slip himself a salary of \$100,000 for the year and for the seven vice-presidents to take aggregate salaries of \$312,000—outside of bonuses.

The "liberty" of the company to pile up a cash surplus of \$196,312,228, when share-croppers, small farmers and the unemployed are suffering the pangs of hunger.

But that isn't "liberty" enough for the du Ponts, who backed the Liberty League to the tune of almost half a million dollars last year. In their report they call for scrapping the Social Security Act and other social legislation so that the du Ponts will be taxed even less than they are now.

The common people, owners of 100 per cent of the shares of the country's suffering and starvation, must fight for higher taxes on the incomes and accumulated surpluses of the du Ponts and Morgans. This is the way to finance the bonus, the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill, the American Youth Act and other legislation for the people.

### The Miners and Fascism

THE convention of the United Mine Workers has struck a blow at fascism both here and abroad. On Monday it unanimously adopted resolutions calling for a boycott of the Hearst press and condemning the brutal murder by the Hitler regime of Rudolph Claus, Communist leader of the German International Labor Defense.

All lovers of liberty and progress will applaud the action of this, the country's largest, union. It indicates that labor is beginning to realize that this foul monster of fascism exists not only in foreign lands, but threatens the liberties of the people right here at home.

The action of the convention Saturday in voting to get behind President Roosevelt is, however, in contradiction to the strong anti-fascist sentiment expressed in the resolutions on Claus and Hearst.

The N. Y. World-Telegram of July 16, 1932, listed six men who were regarded as chiefly responsible for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Democratic convention.

One of these six was William Randolph Hearst.

Since then, Roosevelt has lost the support of Hearst, as he has of other reactionary big capitalists. But his whole policy of retreat under fire of Wall Street reaction, while currying favor with the lynch-bourbons of the South, paves the way for the triumph of Hearstism.

The way to fight all that Hearst stands for is through the creation of an anti-fascist people's front—a Farmer-Labor Party.

### Help Mooney!

TOM MOONEY, framed in 1916, is still fighting in 1936 for freedom.

Hundreds of labor leaders have been framed, but seldom has a frame-up been so completely exposed. The majority of those connected with the conviction of Mooney, including jurors, the judge, and witnesses for the prosecution, have declared their belief in his innocence and some have confessed their guilt in the conspiracy to railroad him to prison. Yet despite the overwhelming evidence, piled fact on fact, of Mooney's innocence, the courts stubbornly refuse to free him.

Once more hearings are taking place in California. In a letter to William Z. Foster in this issue of the Daily Worker, Mooney points out the desperate need of the defense for funds to defray the costs of this hearing.

Those many workers who have supported Mooney's battle for freedom for two decades are urged to come to his aid again. Send contributions to the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475-X, San Francisco, Calif., without delay.

### The 'Liberal' Post

THE "Liberal" New York Post! Just how "liberal," we'll let the facts show.

On Jan. 23, the Sunday Worker presented an advertisement to the Post to appear in its Jan. 25 issue. On Jan. 24 the Post refused to print the ad., giving no reason whatever for the refusal.

Neither did it explain why it "thought over" the ad. for twenty-four hours and returned it about fifteen minutes before the deadline not only of the Post but of the rest of the evening capitalist press. Well, the reason sticks out like a sore thumb: After refusing the ad. itself the Post wanted to make sure that it was too late for any of the evening newspapers.

But the World-Telegram, reactionary pet of Mayor LaGuardia and the Roosevelt administration, printed the ad. And everyone knows it doesn't drip with "liberalness."

A few months ago the Post carried a full page ad. from Willie Hearst ballyhooing his yellow sheets as the "protector of Americanism."

The "Liberal" New York Post! Don't make us laugh!

## 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

Grand Rapids Speaks Building the 'Sunday Worker' Subscriptions a Weak Point

THE Sunday Worker can and should become the lever through which the Party will be able to introduce the program and the revolutionary aim of the Communist movement to workers who are as yet not acquainted with it. Because of the popular contents such as sport, home, short stories, cartoons, etc.—there will be no difficulty in getting many workers to read the Sunday issue.

The problem is one of introducing this paper to the workers. How should we do this?

1—Immediately begin to canvass every known sympathizer and reader of the Daily Worker and secure orders to deliver the Sunday Worker to him. Also get him to subscribe for it. The subscription is \$2.00 per year.

2—Organize teams of comrades to canvass selected streets on a Sunday or any other suitable day, and leave sample copies of the Sunday Worker to him. Also get him to subscribe for it. The subscription is \$2.00 per year.

3—Select a busy street corner, or other important intersection in the unit's territory, and get some member of the unit to sell the Sunday Worker.

4—Make every effort to induce the storekeepers in the unit's territory to display and sell the Sunday Worker.

5—Make a check of all mass meetings, dances, gatherings of any kind in the unit's territory, and station a comrade there to sell the Sunday and Daily Worker.

6—The above suggestions are to be also considered by the Y. C. L. and other sympathetic clubs and groups, as their share to spread the Sunday Worker.

THE quota set us by the District is 150 copies weekly. The first two issues were well over our quota (150 for the first issue, and 200 for next issues).

We are confident that each succeeding issue will show an increase in orders. We have received only 2 yearly subs so far, and that is the whole part in the drive. Every effort will be made to reach our subscription quota (50 subs) before the end of the drive.

From "The Promoter," Detroit, Mich.

## Join the Communist Party

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

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

## Editor Discusses Party Convention At Forum Sunday

The Ninth Party Convention will be discussed by C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker at the next forum of the Workers School to be held Sunday, at 8:30 p. m. at 35 East 12th Street, 2nd floor.

Hathaway will discuss recent developments in the American labor movement and recent political developments which will occupy the center of attention at the coming session of the coming Party convention.

### LIKE A MINE EXPLOSION

by Phil Bard



## Letters From Our Readers

Pamphlet on Frazier-Lundeen Bill in Preparation  
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Would like to suggest that you formulate a pamphlet dealing with the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, and also compare it with the present Security Law under the New Deal. The last few pages should give the information how readers can get in touch with their Congressmen to demand passage of the Bill, and should urge them to support a Farmer-Labor Party.

A. J. S.  
NOTE: A pamphlet discussing the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, with a comparison of other proposed social security measures, is now in preparation by the National Joint Action Committee, at 799 Broadway, New York City. Copies of the Bill can be procured at that address, and should, in the meantime, be used to popularize it, through wide distribution.

War-Maker Hearst Played Familiar Role in 1898  
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Time and again it has been described in the Daily Worker and other publications of labor, how filthy, reactionary and war-provocative Hearst and his press is. But no matter what names he is called; no matter how much he is described and exposed, it will never be enough. We must continually expose the fascist, war monger, red-baiter and provocateur before the American people for Hearst's entire history is interwoven with wars, intrigues, murder and all other criminal events and undertakings.

These he uses in a demagogical manner to raise his circulation. He stops at nothing to achieve his aim. He has been doing that for decades.

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 to give names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

In 1897, the U. S. warship, the Maine, was destroyed by an explosion in Havana Harbor. Hearst began shooting three-inch headlines in the Journal. He offered a "\$50,000 reward—Who Destroyed the Maine." It did not take Hearst very long to find out that it was the work of an enemy, and on the same day he came out in the Journal with a big headline: "The warship Maine was split in two by an enemy's secret infernal machine."

In typical Hearst shrieking headline style the next morning he took a step forward. "The whole country thrills with war fever." February 20th he presents formal proof of a submarine mine. From assuming, Hearst stepped over to "formal proof," and the next was action.

Those few days netted Hearst a big rise in circulation. The total, over three million, broke the circulation record for three days.

Among the imperialist policies cried by Hearst in preparation for war were: "For annexation of Hawaii," for a "Mighty Navy," for building of a canal in Nicaragua, for the establishing of strategic base in the West Indies, and for great national universities at West Point and Annapolis. This campaign was carried on during and after the Spanish American War. During the preliminaries, Hearst attacked McKinley for his procrastination in not starting the war immediately. As usual, phrases were used by Hearst to link up Wall Street and the McKinley Administration, making the people believe that the war was in their interest.

A Staunch Fighter Returns To the Workers' Ranks  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Comrade Editor:

Have just recently returned from the Federal prison, having given a year of my freedom in order that the crooked Social Service can go on robbing starving children unmolested. The workers here were creating a heat that they could not take, so we were deliberately framed and railroaded. Now we are all back, except Comrade George Hopkins, who got six months more because he is a Negro, and Judge Vaughn, the man with the self-assumed power of God and the brains of a goose, said the Negroes in Oklahoma City must be taught a lesson.

Well, now that it is over, it is time to strike back. There must be no let up until the brutal-capitalist system is banished from the earth and the world is a decent place to live in. I have been completely cut off from any literature except the capitalist papers.

Unfortunately my health broke down in the slimy County Jail before leaving, and I spent four months in the prison hospital. At present I am only able to walk a short distance at a time. But I am improving fast since I came home, and one thing—they have not weakened the working class spirit. I intend to struggle only the harder. I send greetings to all class war prisoners and the workers everywhere. Let us struggle and continue to struggle, without fear, and we will win.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNON

U. S. Revolutionary Gold Aiding Our Brother Parties Trade Union Unity in France

TO ALL who want to know how revolutionary movements finance themselves, we call attention to the facts we print below.

Not Moscow gold, but American gold, dug out of workers' pockets, penny by penny, to the sum of \$15,800 was sent by the Communist Party of the United States during 1935 to its brother parties all over the world.

Where Fascist terror rages bitterest there the biggest sums were sent by our Party.

For the benefit of all who want to know we quote from the books of the Communist Party, U. S. A. from the items of financial support to world Communism. The following sums were contributed by American Communists and sympathizers to the Communist Parties of the countries listed:

Germany	\$7,500
Cuba	3,100
Philippines	2,000
Mexico	1,000
Ireland	1,000
Canada	500
Porto Rico	500
Italy	150
Venezuela	50
Total	\$15,900

IT IS not a very big sum, it is true. But it is extremely helpful to our comrades handicapped by illegality and murderous Fascist terror.

That \$7,500 that went to our German comrades helped them to print tens of thousands of leaflets and other literature to tell the German workers the truth about the bloodbath Hitler is preparing for them; gave the revolutionary party the possibility of bringing its program of action to thousands upon thousands of workers.

The American workers—who contributed their pennies, their dimes, their dollars, knew they were sending funds to make it easier for their comrades in the first line of fire to put their message over quicker, faster, more effectively.

THIS substantial evidence of international solidarity was combined with class action in the United States, with the most fervent comradely feeling, with a firm determination to keep it up until Fascism is defeated.

The letters of acknowledgment and thanks are like firm hand-clasps across the seas, from Fascist dungeons, warm words of our bravest class fighters.

"Revolutionary greetings," say our German comrades. "We thank you in the name of the embattled German proletariat."

From the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Porto Rico, Venezuela, come "saludos revolucionarios" from comrades in the common fight against the octopus of Yankee imperialism.

WE HAVE not heard from Italy yet, but even that small sum of \$150 (which must be increased by the next transmission) means a lot in the great fight, stirring against Mussolini!

"We extend our very best and comradely thanks," writes Sean Noland for the secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland, "to your Party for the wonderful assistance the Irish Party received from the American comrades during the year 1935."

Canada says "ditto!"

Let the Hearst's rage about Moscow gold. We need more gold, more American dollars from American workers and anti-Fascists to go to our brother parties who look to us for every form and expression of international solidarity in the great fight against world capitalism.

## 'I WAS TAKEN IN'

"I was taken in by Roosevelt along with a good many others. I thought Roosevelt really meant what he said. I thought he would take care of the forgotten man. . . . Now the workers have the slimmest pay envelope they've had in the last 35 years. The building trades in Connecticut are at a complete standstill. Among 40,000 textile workers in the state there is widespread unemployment. The Labor Party movement is the only means of staving off fascism. . . . The Labor Party can fight for a program of genuine social legislation and win it."—J. Nicholas Danz, former president of Connecticut Federation of Labor.

ONE powerful trade union movement is being hammered into shape in France. The latest step was the important trade union congress in the Departments of the Seine et Oise, the Paris district. The two unions, that is, the CGTU (Unitary Confederation of Labor) and the CFTU (Confederation of Labor), with a combined membership of 200,000 and 300 local union organizations merged recently. The motion of the Unitary Confederation of Labor delegates that the combined union body meet in convention once a year, as against one every two years, won out by a large vote.