

PK
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VOE

"Give Us One Meal A Day and We Will Go Over the Top!"

The appeal from the striking miners from Harlan County, Kentucky, rang through the conference held in Pittsburgh, Wednesday night.

"Brothers! We're calling to you today—we need help! Our women and children are starving! Our strike is twice as old as yours. We've pulled in our belts as far as they'll go—and we keep on fighting! The United Mine Workers of America won't give us a penny's worth of relief. They starved

some back to work but there's plenty of us still out, and a Kentucky miner can't stand a going to scab, especially with a 'tinhorn' carrying a rifle over him. Just a little relief—and we'll spread our strike all over Kentucky, into Tennessee and Virginia—and we'll sure win!"

"We want real organization," another Kentucky miner said. "We mean to organize Harlan County solid into the Na-

tional Miners Union, and we're standing four-square—even though we've had our bloody battles. Our women folks is with us too, even though they're awful hungry, with not a drop of flour in the shack. My wife says, 'If you scab, I'll never bake you another batch of bread!'"

"If you give us one meal a day, we're a going over the top!"

The striking miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia gave THEIR

answer. What relief there is, they pledged to share with the heroic Kentucky miners. What is YOUR answer?

Do you know what these heroic miners have done in their struggle against starvation? First they faced the company gunmen. And the miners held solid. Then the sheriffs and their deputies. Not a break in the line! Then the 'tinhorns,' the militia, came armed with machine guns, rifle, gas bombs and all the weapons of trench warfare. Still the miners' line held firm! One

miner and 13 gunmen fell in battle. Another miner was hung with barbed wire; 132 were arrested; machine guns, automatics, 300 lbs. of ammunitions were captured from the 'tinhorns.'

Then came hunger. The days of hunger spread into weeks of hunger. And the weeks grew. Then came the first break in the ranks. Those who had the biggest families, the most hungry and sick little children, were starved back to work.

But this retreat was only temporary!

"Send us one meal a day, and we're a going over the top!"

On the Kentucky front, retreat is changing into a strong offensive. The strike will grow! This the Kentucky miners are determined to do!

Send all you can today! At least that "one meal a day" must be sent into every striking camp! Help the Pennsylvania-Ohio Striking Miners Relief Committee do this, by sending YOUR contribution to room 205, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Election Campaign Rally This Sunday at Pleasant Bay Park. All Out for the Red Picnic!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. VIII, No. 172

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

DEPUTY SHERIFFS MASSACRE NEGROES IN ALABAMA

Defend the Negroes from Massacre in Alabama!

Negro and White Workers and Farmers:

Negro workers and tenant farmers are being hunted down and murdered by wholesale in Alabama for daring to protest against the frame-up of the nine innocent boys at Scottsboro.

One Negro worker, Ralph Gray, shot down on the street at Camp Hill, Alabama, was later murdered in his bed by officers of the law as he lay mortally wounded. Several other Negro workers have been shot, according to latest reports as this paper goes to press.

The sheriff's posse is now hunting and shooting down Negroes in several towns in that section of the state, as well as raiding and shooting Negro tenant farmers in their homes.

In defending themselves from the murderous assault a number of Negro workers are said to have fired upon and wounded a sheriff and his deputy who were attempting to kill them. For this resistance they will be murdered by officers of the law or by manufactured mobs with the connivance of the officers.

This outrage is not a "race riot" as the capitalist newspapers announced it to be, and as the white ruling class would like to make it appear.

This is a deliberate massacre—the turning loose of bloody mass terror against the oppressed, Jim Crowed and exploited Negro people, not by spontaneous mobs, but by the deliberate action of representatives of the ruling class, county and state officials of Alabama. This is the result and continuation of the conspiracy of the white ruling class of Alabama through its courts and officers of the law to murder the nine innocent Negro boys, 13 and 14 to 20 years of age, who were recently framed up and sentenced to death on false charges of "raping" two white prostitutes at Scottsboro, Alabama.

This murderous action of wholesale murder against the Negro people is a part of the age-old enslavement of the Negro masses. It is white ruling class terror intended to smother the movement for saving the lives of the Scottsboro boys, to smash the growing unity of Negro and white workers, to break the rising revolutionary spirit of the Negro masses and to force them back into complete submission as a helpless slave class living under conditions of penance in towns and on the farms for the profit of the wealthy white capitalists and landlords who exploit them. It is a part of the enslavement of the whole Negro people in the black belt who are denied all rights of citizenship, all rights as human beings, and ruled by the wealthy white capitalists and landlords without the right of self-determination.

Capitalist newspaper reports openly state that sheriff's posses are raiding and firing upon peaceable meetings of Negroes gathered together to protest against the Scottsboro legal murder of Negro children. The officers seek to justify their murderous attacks on the ground that "speeches advocating social and political equality" were made at these meetings.

But the full truth is not told without openly branding white and Negro agents of "white supremacy" who have deliberately incited this crime against the Negro masses. The official leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People must be openly branded as having deliberately called for, incited and advocated exactly the murderous terror which is now following its bloody course in Alabama. An agent of the NAACP, a Rev. J. R. Bowen of Chattanooga, acting for the NAACP, solicited the police of Chattanooga and of Birmingham to raid and break up meetings of Negro workers protesting against the Scottsboro frame-up of Negro children, and 11 delegates to the All-Southern Scottsboro Defense Councils at Chattanooga, were thrown into jail at the instigation of this agent of the NAACP, Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Roy Patterson, one of the innocent boys framed up at Scottsboro, was forcibly ejected from the recent NAACP convention at Pittsburgh and two others were thrown into jail by the police at the deliberate request of the NAACP officials as a reply to Mrs. Patterson's request for the right to speak at the convention on behalf of the framed up Negro boys.

The white ruling class and the sheriff's posse at Camp Hill, Alabama, are now only following the advice of the renegade Negro, William Pickens, who publicly advised on June 7th: "Let the white people of Alabama and the South sit up and take notice," and take action for the suppression of all agitation and organization among the Negro masses for the Scottsboro defense which Pickens described as "this Communism seeping through the densely ignorant portion of the colored population."

The raiding of meetings of Negro workers and the wholesale shooting down of Negroes is the direct result of the alliance of the renegade leaders of the NAACP with "white supremacy."

This murderous assault upon the Negro people must be stopped by action of the Negro and white masses!

The Communist Party of the USA calls upon the workers, Negro and white, to organize defense corps to defend themselves against these brutal murders.

The Communist Party calls upon the white workers to come to the defense of the Negro workers and tenant farmers.

Negro workers and farmers who armed themselves to defend their lives and right to free assembly, are fighting for their most elementary rights which can be fully established in the black belt only with overthrow of the white ruling class and the realization of the right of self-determination of the Negro masses.

The cause of Negro liberation is the cause of the whole working class! It is the special duty of the white workers to come forward in the defense of the Negro masses.

We call upon the Negro and white workers and exploited farmers everywhere to stand firm, to defend their rights at all costs.

This assault against the Negro masses is intended to break up the defense of the innocent Scottsboro boys, and thus to enable the capitalists and landlord rulers of Alabama to proceed with the ghastly legal murder of these innocent children. We call upon the masses to hold their lines of defense firmly and to proceed undaunted with the bigger, wider and stronger organization of a mass movement to save the nine innocent victims of the Scottsboro legal lynching.

We demand: The immediate release of the nine innocent boys. Stop the legal lynching at Scottsboro! A new trial by a jury composed only of those standing for equal rights

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

TRY TO OUT-LAW GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Fierce Collisions In Many Cities; Cops Kill Worker

Streets Are Torn Up

BERLIN, July 17.—The Bruening government is continuing its systematic campaign of suppression of the Communist Party press. The Leipzig police has prohibited the Arbeiter Zeitung, a Communist daily, for four weeks. The Halle police prohibited the Communist daily, Klassenkampf, for two months.

Fierce collisions occurred yesterday at Gelsenkirchen which developed into wild shooting. At eleven o'clock, the whole town was in darkness owing to the gas and electric light being cut off. Workers tore up the pavements and erected barricades. Forty foodstores were broken into and foodstuffs cleared away. The police, armed with carbines and grenades cleared the streets, shooting into doors and windows of the workers' homes.

Further serious collisions occurred yesterday at Coblenz where lamps were smashed and barricades erected. Twenty arrests were made.

Yesterday at Grossgerau near Darmstadt, a fascist storm detachment leader shot and killed two unemployed workers and wounded several. The police arrested the murderer removing him to Darmstadt in order to prevent a lynching. Today the presidium of the Reichstag rejected the Communist proposal to convene the Reichstag in order to deal with the present crisis.

The Munich police prohibited the Communist daily, Neue Zeitung, until August 16. The Chemnitz police also prohibited the Communist daily Kaempfer for four weeks.

Deny Road Strikers Right of Counsel

U. S. Continues Raid on Workers

WHITE PLAINS.—Continuing its efforts to break the strike of 1,000 road workers for a living wage, an eight hour day and recognition of their union, the U. S. Department of Labor is holding 21 strike leaders for deportation. Jesus Blanco, one of the strikers, has been sent to Ellis Island. Wholesale raids by local police and immigration inspectors continue on the lodging houses where many of the strikers live.

Police and immigration inspectors have refused counsel for the arrested strikers permission to consult with their clients.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick P. Close yesterday dismissed a writ of habeas corpus brought by the American Civil Liberties Union for the release of Alvarez Gil. The court made the empty gesture of criticizing the action of Patrolman Joseph McCue for striking Gil in the police station. Justice Close declared a policeman had "no excuse" for striking a man in police headquarters. Justice Close, however, was not concerned with the fact that this man was a cossack had fired into the strikers on Tuesday, wounding Arthur Rose, a striker. Mayor Fred McLaughlin publicly praised McCue for his murderous attack on the strikers.

The A. F. of L. have joined with their fellow fakery of the Mustette

United Front Miners' Meet Drafts Program Of National Struggle

Elect Committee Representing All Districts to Carry Out Measures to Strengthen Fight Against Hunger In Coal Area

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 17.—The decisions arrived at the National United Front Mine Conference just concluded here are embodied in a "Program of Unity and Action" and in a set of general demands for all the coal fields.

The program was proposed by Frank Borich, national secretary of the National Miners Union, in a powerful searching, hour-long opening address that struck a high note of militancy and determination never slackened from that point on.

The program, freely amended as to details and elaboration of certain points was not changed in its main essentials. It points out that this year is marked by strikes against both the operators and the Lewis machine, Glen Alden, Shenandoah, Hillman Coal, Harlan County and Kentucky; strikes in Illinois and the present tri-state strike.

It points out that these strikes are all parts of a battle against starvation, and that in every one the

Thousand Textile Strikers Meet to Carry On Struggle

Terror Increasing But Strikers to Fight to Finish Against Wage Cuts; Open Relief Store In Pawtucket

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 17.—Over a thousand strikers took part last night in an enthusiastic strike meeting. Harfield, of the Trade Union Unity League, Perry and Russak of the National Textile Workers Union, and several strikers spoke. Prager spoke on behalf of the International Labor

camp in attempting to betray the strikers by dividing them through individual settlements with the smaller contractors thus, leaving the employes of the big contractors without a settlement. The A. F. of L. fakery also advocate division of the workers into two separate unions in order to smash the industrial union the workers themselves had begun to build up.

In line with their jim crow practices against the Negro workers, the Negro strikers are excluded from all agreements by the A. F. of L. fakery.

The terror is very sharp against

Say It With Half Dollars ---Smash Bosses' Attack

Watch Germany! The eyes of both the capitalists and the workers of the world are on Germany, the capitalists looking with fear, the workers with hope. The most powerful Communist Party in the world outside the Soviet Union, the Party that polled 4,500,000 votes in the last elections, leads the German masses in struggle. And in the forefront, teaching, organizing, and guiding them, guiding their struggles, is the central organ of the German Party, the Rote Fahne (Red Flag).

In 1918-19 the Rote Fahne led the workers in struggle against the murderous "socialist" government of Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske. In 1931 the Rote Fahne led the workers in the fight against the fascist dictatorship, financed by American bankers, the dictatorship of hunger and misery, of war against the Soviet Union.

Fellow-workers, you are now reading the American Rote Fahne! The Rote Fahne helped build the German Communist Party from a small opposition group into a Party that is followed by millions. The Daily

To Stop Strikes Hoover Chained Worker to Stake

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Hoover, who is now preparing for the next war to obtain more colonies is exposed as a bitter exploiter of the Chinese workers as well as the American workers in a new book just issued by a Washington writer entitled "Washington-Merry-Go-Round." A statement in this book referring to Hoover reads:

Once expounding his (Hoover's) views on labor troubles to a friend, he told how he had always found that chaining a Chinese coolie to a stake for a day in the hot sun was conducive to good discipline and a minimum of strikes."

This is Hoover's attitude toward all workers—inhuman terror to keep back strikes!

To be able to torture more colonial workers as well as to get greater profits from the American workers, Hoover is helping his fellow imperialists prepare for a new war.

Fight against these war preparations! All out in the August 1st anti-war demonstrations.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY AND PICNIC TOMORROW

The Election Campaign Rally and Red Picnic which takes place Sunday, July 19, at Pleasant Bay Park. Take I.R.T. East Side subway to 177th St. Unionport car to last stop. Bus to the park.

Register for Election Speakers Class

ELECTION CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS CLASS begins Monday night, July 20, 6 p.m. sharp. Class will meet regularly every Monday from 6 to 7 p.m. Unit Campaign Managers and all other comrades who can give time to the election campaign are urged to attend. Instructor—CARL BRODSKY.

Major General Says Factories Should Be Set for War Now

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Declaring that during 52 per cent of its national life, the United States (that is, American capitalism) has been engaged in wars, and that wars are more apt to break out now than ever before, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, commander of the 6th corps area

here, declared that war industries must be rushed to prepare for war. Speaking before the Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion at the Hotel Sherman a few days ago, the Major General declared that plans were made for immediate mobilization of 2,000,000 men for the next war.

To make the war mobilization more complete he urged that industries be drawn into the preparations more effectively than now.

The main burden of the Major General's talk was that now during peace the factories should be prepared to turn out war munitions immediately as war might break out any time. He went on to say:

"Preparation and training of our manufacturers in the production of munitions, carried out in time of peace are absolutely necessary if we are to have adequate national defense; and this training must not be confined to a few selected manufacturers but must apply to all those who would be called upon to furnish munitions in the event of war."

In all parts of the country the army and navy men are preparing for war, while in Paris the leading imperialists are forging the anti-Soviet war front as well as an attack on the German masses.

Against these war preparations the workers should raise the demand: all war funds for the unemployed! All out on August 1, to fight against the imperialist war preparations.

TERRORIZE NEGRO MASSES FOR DARING TO PROTEST SCOTTSBORO FRAME-UP

Workers Must Demonstrate August First Against the War Plans of the Bosses and the War Now Being Carried On Against Negro and White Workers

CAMP HILL, Alabama, July 17.—A murderous terror has been launched by the bosses and their police here against Negro workers and croppers supporting the mass movement for the freeing of the nine Scottsboro boys and organizing to resist the starvation program of the bosses.

Last night a meeting of the newly organized share croppers union was deliberately fired on by police who surrounded the building where the meeting was being held and opened fire without warning. The meeting was called to protest the Scottsboro frame-up and to further the plans of the union for resisting the attempts of the plantation owners and the Tallapoosa County Chamber of Commerce to cut off croppers from all wood advances.

Ralph Gray, a Negro cropper, was shot down by the police while on his way to the meeting and left on the road for dead. Later when the police learned that Gray had managed to get to his home, they went to his home to complete the murder of this worker. Gray riddled by bullets by the police, and eight workers were at his home trying to staunch his wounds were arrested. Not satisfied with their bloody night's work the police have organized and legalized a mob of several hundred who are using bloodhounds to hunt down other croppers suspected of being members of the Union.

The bloody attack on last night's

HINT 4 OTHERS KILLED IN ALA. ATTACK ON NEGROES

Latest Associated Press dispatches from Camp Hill, Alabama, indicate that more than one Negro worker was killed in the police attack on a Scottsboro protest meeting in that town. The dispatch says:

"Chief Wilson declined to give names of the Negroes wounded, but said one was in jail here in a serious condition. He was non-committal regarding the other four Negroes.

"They went out to get stove wood and haven't returned yet," he said. He did not explain that statement."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17.—Ralph Gray, a Negro share-cropper was murdered by Sheriff J. Kile Young of Tallapoosa County, Camp Hill, Alabama, while on his way to attend a meeting of a share croppers union which has been in the process of organizing in the past few months against the plantation owners in Tallapoosa County. The Chamber of Commerce planned to cut the share croppers off from all food advances on July 1, giving a small number of share-croppers the alternative of working in the sawmills or in the fields with wages ranging from \$1 to 50 cents a day.

The lynchings were after the members and leaders of the union. The union demands that the food advances continue until settlement time, and that settlement be made in full by cash, giving the share-croppers the right to sell their crop where they see fit, the right of a garden for their home use, and a three hour mid-day rest. The share-croppers also protested the murderous frame-up of the nine Scottsboro boys.

The southern district of the International Labor Defense wired Gov. Miller as follows:

"We protest the murder of Ralph Gray, a Camp Hill Negro share-cropper by deputies and demand the cessation of terror and murder by the landowners' officers against the share-croppers who are organizing against starvation for better conditions. We demand the right of Negro and white share-croppers to organize and meet and defend themselves against lynch mobs. We hold you responsible for terrorist actions, reported planned against the share-croppers or their leaders."

Hillman, Bosses Pave Way to Outlaw Strikes, Cut Wages and Reorganize the Shops

Company Union ACW to Carry Thru Bosses' Program That Will Re-Crete Sweat Shops

NEW YORK.—Paving the way for the outlawing of strikes in the men's clothing industry, for the acceptance of the chief demands of the employers known as the "points of principle" and for wage cuts by granting privileges of changing to cheaper lines, the first conference to renew the agreement between the clothing bosses and the company union, the American Clothing Workers' bureau concluded yesterday.

The agreement was signed by Chas. Jaffee, head of the employers' delegation. "It was a wonderful meeting."

The subject of cutters' wages, was tacitly referred to a future meeting. Reporting the "amicable" relations existing between the company union officials and the bosses, the Daily News Record, trade journal, says:

"Mr. Jaffee said that Mr. Hillman and the A.C.W. officials were 'sympathetic' toward the ex-chief's suggestion that there be set up a penalty for stoppages, lockouts or strikes, to which the employer as well as the union might be subject; that they apparently accepted the idea of permitting manufacturers to participate in the fixing of rates for the various steps in manufacturing, and permitting the manufacturers also to change or revamp model lines and prices where it is not done to lower wages."

Mr. Hillman then said the A. C. W. was practically in agreement with the Exchange on all points except the right of shop reorganization.

The "sympathy" that Hillman expresses towards penalties for stoppages or strikes is a logical outcome of his efforts to legalize all shop reorganizations effected by workers against speed-up and shop reorganization.

Speaking about the granting of privileges to the bosses to change the character of work and lower wages Jaffee said:

"I freely admit that instances may occur where the privilege might be abused, and under the guise of changing a line, an illegitimate reduction may be the real objective. The principle therefore that the manufacturer has the right to add, change or discard any line of clothing manufactured by him, should be conceded. However, if the union questions the good faith of his act, the impartial chairman should decide that question."

Then touching on the demand that manufacturers are seeking to push thru—that of the reorganization of the shops, which means throwing out of thousands of workers on the street permanently and speed-up of those remaining in the shops Jaffee goes on to say:

"And now I come to the last and what the committee believes to be the most important reform legislation for the New York market. That the manufacturer be permitted to reasonably reorganize the shops and cutting floors at the end of each season. The subject is not new; it has been debated in every industry where union labor is employed."

Expressing the confidence of the bosses that the Hillman bureaucracy would put over the reorganization program Jaffee concluded:

"While the records show that in previous years this reform was fought by union labor, the recent records also show that union labor has receded from its stand."

A sub-committee has been elected to put thru the cut in cutters' wages without arousing too much publicity and to work out the details of the new agreement between the company union and the bosses.

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What's On—

SATURDAY

Young Communist League
Dance and party, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League
The W.E.S. Br. 2 will hold an open-air meeting at 125th Street and 5th Ave., 8 p.m. There will be excellent speakers, including a miner from West Virginia, coal strike area. All ex-servicemen invited.

International Workers Club
The I. W. C. and Schmalheim Band meet Saturday, July 18, in the Hungarian Workers Home, at 259 East 51st Street; 8 p.m.

Downtown Unemployed Council
D. U. C. will hold an open air meeting at 14th Street and University Place.

Harlem Youth Club
Will meet Saturday, 6 p.m., at 1492 Madison Avenue. From there they will go to a music studio.

SUNDAY

Party Picnic
Boating and swimming in City Island picnic. Meet at Pelham Bay subway station at 9 a.m. Will leave on time for Party Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park. Bring lunch and friends.

Members of the Freshet Gesangs Verein: Attention!
All comrades urged to come to the Annual Party picnic at Pleasant Bay Park. Gather near sign of chorus.

Press Picnic
For the benefit of the Laisve, Vilnis and Daily Worker, to take place on Sunday, July 19, at Miliashki Farm, near McNary Station, at 11 a.m. Speakers, games, etc. Under auspices of the Lithuanian Workers' Club. Directions: Route 88 to Mountain Mine No. 19 left and follow trolley.

PARTY ELECTION PICNIC SUNDAY

Red Picnic Rallies for Campaign

The Election Campaign Rally and Red Picnic which takes place Sunday, July 19, at Pleasant Bay Park, will launch the campaign of the Communist Party to deliver a smashing defeat to the capitalist parties of the bosses, the democratic, republican and particularly the socialist, who are misleading and betraying the workers in the present crisis just as they did during the last World War. Israel Amter, the Communist Party candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, will speak. Workers are urged to come, bring their families, shop mates and fellow members in unions and fraternal organizations to make Sunday's picnic and to make the Election Campaign Rally a great demonstration of working class support.

Entertainment program has been arranged in addition to god speakers and plenty of good things to eat at proletarian prices.

Take I.R.T. East Side subway to 177th St. Unionport car to last stop. Bus to the park.

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from July 13th to 20th

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REVOLUTIONARY PLAY—A New Play Especially Written for This Week

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STEEL WORKERS JOIN VERSAILLES MINERS ON THE PICKET LINE

Prepare for a Big August First Anti-War Demonstration

Young Workers Joining Metal Workers and Young Communist League

Versailles, Pa.

Dear Friends: The people in Versailles are trying hard to win the miners' strike. Not only do the miners picket the Hubbert Mine, but young steel workers who work part time are very active on the picket line. Women and children are every day on the picket line in mass.

Women Militant

The women want action. They say, "Let's march to the mines and chase the deputies."

JOBLESS EAT GARBAGE ON PHILA. DUMPS

\$3,000,000 Fund for Relief Proves Fake

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While the city administration and politicians are waging verbal warfare, as to who shall be the next mayor, hundreds of thousands of workers are starving. Despite the fact that the city administration now has three million dollars, a state loan supposedly for unemployed relief to alleviate the distress of the unemployed, not one cent has as yet been given in relief.

The three hundred thousand unemployed of this city facing starvation and want, even when they were receiving the pitifully inadequate relief that was being given by the various charitable institutions of the city are now facing greater starvation now that relief has been cut off.

The hardships and misery imposed upon the workers by the cutting off of relief was amply illustrated when 14 workers were arrested and charged "with unseemly conduct" because they were found hunting in garbage heaps for food.

Mich. Workers and Farmers Protest Fingerprint Law

500 in Protest Meet Demand Release of Scottsboro Nine

Ontonagon, Mich.

Daily Worker: Although I am a little late in reporting this, you will no doubt be interested to know that close to 500 workers and farmers demonstrated on the streets here June 30 against the Michigan law for fingerprinting all foreign-born workers.

This demonstration was a success in spite of the fact that some fascists (bootleggers, etc.) were there trying to create confusion among the workers so that they could then give us a drenching with the fire hose and drive the crowd away.

The militancy of the workers, however, smashed their plot and they did not dare to use the fire hose until after the demonstration was over and the workers scattered. Then they turned the hose on a group of Pioneers from the children's camp, which shows how brutal and idiotic and cowardly they are.

Resolutions were sent to the governor of Alabama condemning the frame-up of the nine Negro boys and to the governor of Michigan condemning the alien registration law.

TWO SALT LAKE CITY SMELTERS CLOSE

(By a Worker Correspondent.) The Murray Smelters were shut down on the 1st of July and the Tole Smelters closed the 15th of July, throwing about 700 men out of work. The company said they had the interests of the employees at heart and found it best to close now, so the men would have a chance to get a job on the farm or road work.

Mayor Who Ordered Youth Day Attack Bawls "California Justice"

(By a Worker Correspondent.) SAN FRANCISCO.—From Youngstown, Ohio, comes the word that the mayor of that company-owned town throws up his hands in righteous indignation at the invitation of some California boloney artist to visit "La Fiesta de Los Angeles" as long as Tom Mooney remains behind prison bars. If this isn't personification of hypocrisy we'd like for someone to kindly tell us what it is.

It was under orders of this same mayor, Joseph L. Heffernan that scores of workers' children and many grown-ups were clubbed and beaten into insensibility and two workers shot and seriously wounded while parading on National Youth Day, May 30. This child-clubbing scoundrel, who dances when officials of the American Rolling Mill pull the string, has the audacity to state: "I refuse to visit California as long as that state stands discredited before the world."

They say, "Let's march to the children of the picket line. One child told them: 'My father pays taxes and I have a right to be on the picket line to win the strike.' Boy, did that crowd razz the deputies when that child told them a mouthful!

Scabs! What are the coal operators doing to try to break the strike? They got scabs from the Star Employment Agency of Pittsburgh. That wasn't enough. One day 5 striking miners called an open air meeting to organize a local union. It was broken up and those who organized the meeting are being watched. That same night 6 strikers got drunk on booze that was passed out freely by agents of the mine owners. Then three shots were fired. This was all done by the coal company in order to demoralize the strikers.

The picket line is getting these workers, who were deluded by the bosses into going to work, to join our ranks in the strike. They say that they were told that there is no strike and that no trouble will happen.

Pinchot is known to the miners as a strike breaker. He has supplied four state police to drive every two scabs to the mines.

Hold Parades. The National Miners Union holds a parade in Versailles every evening. Over 200 march in the parade to

denounce war preparations at all strike meets.

(By a Worker Correspondent) PINEY FORK, Ohio.—This is a one-mine town. Most of the miners here are of American stock. The strikers here, as in other districts, are being supported by the farmers. The company police are ruthless and persecute the strikers by breaking their meetings, which are held far from the mines. The workers here are ardent supporters of the Daily Worker. Among the 500 miners, 40 Daily Workers are distributed daily.

Denounce War. After traveling over most of the mining district and the surrounding country, we found that the farmers and the townspeople are sympathetic with the miners' strike. No one speaks with contempt of the National Miners' Union. All agree that miners get a dirty deal from the bosses and the crooked leaders of the U.M.W.A. At all meetings and demonstrations miners denounced imperialist preparation for war and indicated that they would call a general strike in case of war. There is every evidence to show that the strike will spread if miners receive more relief.

KINGANS PACKING HOUSE CUTS PAY

Stool Tries to Terrorize Negroes

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Conditions in the Kingans Packing House Co. are getting worse every day. Many workers in the killing and cutting department were laid off. In the other departments wages are being cut. The plant only works a few days a week and never more than 3 or 4 hours a day. It's time to organize the Negro and white workers in this slave plant.

There is a man by the name of Hicks in this city who is a stool pigeon and who tries to cause trouble among the Negro workers especially. The other day he told a Negro woman worker that she was going to be arrested for killing Jackson, a millionaire chain store owner. He also said that the police and legionaires were after all the reds. Hicks is a fat belied sewer rat who is afraid to come around to the L.S. N.R. meetings on the east side. Negro and white workers, get together and build the revolutionary movement. Save the Scottsboro boys.

METAL CO. CUTS WAGES JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Jamestown Metal Equipment has just put over a 25 per cent wage cut. Where we formerly got 8 cents for testing radiators, we now get 6 cents. For soldering off the piece work rate was cut from 4 to 3 1/2 cents.

Prepare for August 1st! After we got through with the scabs we held a meeting in preparation for August 1st anti-war demonstration. When the speaker was through talking he was asked many questions like these: "What is the Five Year Plan?" "Is there unemployment in the Soviet Union?" "Do workers get pay for working?" These questions were asked by young steel and mine workers. They are all fine class conscious workers and want organization. They are joining the Young Communist League and the Metal Workers Industrial League. The miners sure love the Daily Worker. They say it speaks their language.

Must Stand By Nat'l Miners Union to Win Demands

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.—On July 6, a case was brought to the attention of the Unemployed Council of this city, which exposes the miserable conditions under which the workers have to live. Eliza Howard, 1316 Avenue B, came and reported at the meeting that her two sons by her first husband Buddy and Alva Kirkpatrick, were serving 30 days in jail because they had nothing to eat and were turned down by the county. In order to get something to eat and feed their mother they went out to the Illinois Central Railroad and took coal and sold it by the food. Because of this, they were picked up by the police and sentenced to jail by Judge Blanchard for 30 days.

The youngest boy will be eighteen years old on his next birthday. The mother was cut off from even that meagre support. She went crying to the judge asking that they be released. This the judge refused to do. They also had other people trying to get them released. One of the boys was married and had one child. His wife is sick and has the ulcers of the stomach. When this was brought to the attention of the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council, a committee was immediately elected to visit the judge and demand release of these two boys. When the committee ap-

peared before the Judge Blanchard, and presented the demands of the Unemployed Council he asked them who they represented. When they told him, he, without a word said, "Alright, they are released."

The incident above just goes to show what can be done through organized action under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. and the U. C. The family also went up to the county with the committee and got groceries and their rent paid. Before this time the county refused to pay the rent because the father of these boys, former husband of Eliza Howards, was receiving relief and they allowed only one to a family to receive any relief. The arrest took place on June 28 and the boys still had twenty days to serve when released July 7.

Farmers Join Workers in Strike on Minnesota Highway Construction Job; 300 Fight Hunger



Highway strikers, Virginia, Minn., listening to a speaker from the United Farmers League.



A group of striking highway workers and farmers, Virginia, Minn.

For over two weeks the farmers and workers in northern Minnesota have been on strike against starvation wages on highway No. 11, a construction job from Idington northward about 16 miles.

During this time the strikers, about 300 workers and farmers under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the United Farmers League, have put up a very militant battle against the Farmer Labor politicians and fakers who are trying their damndest to get the workers to take contracts at starvation wages. The farmers out here are beginning to realize that only by organizing into the United Farmers League, the only organization that fights for the interests of the poor farmers, can they win their battle against starvation.

Some workers thinking that good times was going to stay laid out their lives saking on a house so as to have a roof over their heads when old age approaches. Some bought cars so that they could take their tired bodies after the weeks work away from the city to some cool spot in the country.

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PITT. JOBLESS DEMAND RELIEF FOR STARVING FIFTH WARD FAMILIES

Alderman Griffin Refuses to See Workers' Delegation; Would Jail Spokesman

Unemployed Council Calls All Workers to Mobilize to Force Relief at Once

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daily Worker: Hunger, misery and starvation are rapidly increasing here since the complete stopping of the nationally heralded Pittsburgh Plan. Every day reports of starving families are coming into the Unemployed Council here.

On Tuesday, July 7, the Hill Section Unemployed Council, which is located in the heart of the Negro district, called a special meeting to take up the question of getting relief for the starving families. A committee was elected to go to see Martin Griffin, alderman of the fifth ward. The committee met July 8 and elected two spokesmen and marched two blocks to the alderman's office. The spokesman at the head of the march went right up and asked for Mr. Griffin. The attendant informed our spokesman that Griffin was very busy, to which we replied that we would wait.

Refuse To See Committee The committee all sat down occupying all the chairs. At the end of two hours Griffin came out, singled out the children that were on the committee and asked what we wanted. The spokesman arose and informed the alderman that we were here to demand relief for the starving families.

The alderman said, "I am too busy now." The committee replied, "We will wait a little longer."

The alderman then said, "No, no, come back tomorrow. Come by yourself. Why did you bring your whole organization? Leave the women and children at home."

The committee then marched back to the Workers Center and held a meeting to lay plans to stop two evictions before going back to see the alderman. One of the families moved, however, but we stopped the constable from evicting the other family.

Would Jail Spokesman Then we got a lot more workers and marched back to see the alderman. We told him that we were back to see what he was going to do for the starving workers in the Fifth Ward and the alderman told us all to get out of the office but the spokesman. But instead of leaving him the workers all gathered around the spokesman, who the alderman had singled out to have put in jail. We then all marched out in a body telling the alderman that we would tell all the workers in the Fifth Ward that he proposed to do nothing for the starving workers.

Intensify Work We are going back to see him again. The next time we will have more workers than we had before. We are planning to intensify our activities in unemployed work. We are holding an Unemployed Convention to be held at the Workers Center, 2157 Center Avenue, Sunday, July 26. At all our open air meetings all pledged to intensify the fight for unemployment insurance.

ROAD WORKERS GET WAGE CUT "Prosperity" at \$1.50 a Day

KANSAS WORKERS BOYCOTTRUSHTON BAKING COMPANY

Unemployed Council Brings Relief to Workers

Vote Seeking Judge Sheds Fake Tears Over City Prison

WORKERS FLOCK TO FAKE JOB

MICH. STATE WORKERS TO GET CUT IN WAGES

UNEMPLOYED REFUSE TO SCAB ON PROVIDENCE TEXTILE STRIKERS

LABOR OFFICIALDOM IN THE NEXT WAR

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

The close relations between the U. S. War Dept. and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are now pretty clear to anyone who follows the A. F. of L. press, and reads the statements of Woll, Green and others. When Matthew Woll in a confidential address to the Army War College at the Washington barracks said, "American Labor has always looked in a most kindly and friendly way upon the military arm of our government. It has always demonstrated its willingness to cooperate with that branch of the government in every way possible..." The American Federation of Labor has only words of kindness for the Army," he was voicing the usual and official opinion of the Federation leaders.

Leaders of labor officials participated in swivel chair and other jobs in the last imperialist slaughter. The leaders of the Federation, it will be remembered, did their "bit" to keep up production, enforce the conscription act, sell "liberty" bonds, act on draft boards, and otherwise demonstrate their abject servility to the Wall Street bankers. And since the war, A. F. of L. conventions have been flooded with generals, colonels, majors, all expressing their love for labor. It is difficult to distinguish between the war policies of the A. F. of L. and the American Legion.

The presence of the names of a score of important labor officials on the recently appointed National Civilian Control Commission to fight the Soviet Union shows how eagerly this group of labor "leaders" would join in the next holy "war for democracy."

The War Department, on its part, is doing all it can to make it a matter of course for labor officials to step into officers' uniforms and nice jobs with the machine the moment hostilities are openly declared against the Soviet Union. This fact was clearly shown in the recent hearings held by the War Policies Commission in Washington. War Department officials presented a very concrete and detailed program whereby all industry will be mobilized in the first hour of the next war. Already "allocations" and "educational orders" have been distributed among 17,000 plants. And the "loyal" labor leaders will be called upon to "procure labor" just as the business men will operate their factories under a procurement plan system.

The War Department program, it was shown at the hearings, has a big place for "labor" in its program. A "Labor Administration" is to be set up "to guide labor into useful channels and to retain it therein so far as possible." Some bird like Woll or John L. Lewis may be appointed to head this war bureau.

The War Department program says that "Labor will be represented in all important Government agencies dealing with industrial matters. There will be a labor committee in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War and in the office of the Director of War Industry."

On page 413 of the printed Hearings of the War Department plan specifically, "labor will be represented in the organization of the director of war industry by the appointment of its natural leaders to positions on the war-service committees." Woll, Green, Brady, Lewis, McMahon, Wilson—the "natural leaders" of the workers will of course be hand-picked by the War Department, and their appointment will be based upon their unswerving loyalty to capitalism and the intensity of their hatred towards the Soviet Union.

One of the chief jobs of these appointees of the War Department will be, in the words of the report, "the avoidance and settlement of industrial disputes." They have had lots of practice in the art of sell-out.

The plan is quite concrete and is presented in elaborate charts. Opposite page 420 is a chart of the "Labor Administration" and its "Advisory Council" with "five members nominated by the National Industrial Conference Board"—the employers' joint research and propaganda bureau—and "five members nominated by the American Federation of Labor," who are to act as "liaison officers with labor."

Then the so-called Industrial Division of the office of the Secretary of War is also to contain a Labor Section, presided over by one colonel and one major. One of the functions of this section will be to determine labor requirements of the Army; and "to accomplish this mission it must maintain close contact through local representatives with industry, with all agencies of the labor administration, and with recognized organizations of both employers and employees" (our emphasis—L.R.A.). The "recognized organizations" will, of course, be those affiliated with the A. F. of L. Others, if they are revolutionary in their principles or activities, will be outlawed, just as was the I. W. W. during the last imperialist war, with the A. F. of L. officials in their government posts attempting to destroy it. It will be the same with the revolutionary unions led by the Trade Union Unity League in the next imperialist war.

The function of the Industrial Division will also be to keep down "migration of labor"—that is, workers will be restricted in moving around in search of better jobs—and besides "it seeks to foresee and forestall causes of friction between employers and employees."

"Bureau of Women and Minors in Industry" is to be set up the director of which, it is specifically pointed out, shall be "a woman essentially patriotic and not internationalistic; appreciative of the fact that women, like men, must make sacrifices in war." If the last imperialist war is any guide we can safely predict that plenty of such women directors and assistants can be found among the top leadership of the A. F. of L. and the National Women's Trade Union League.

The close associations of the A. F. of L. with the preparations for war are likewise seen in the fact that a recent issue of the American Labor Banner, weekly A. F. of L. sheet published in Washington, carries an article by a lieutenant-colonel taken from the magazine called Army Ordnance. The War Department official writes furiously against a wartime draft of all labor in industry, chiefly on the ground that it would lead to revolution. The whole effort it is clear from this article, will be to keep labor under voluntary control while fighting vigorously against what he describes as "unpatriotic agitators who will be 'boring from within.'"

The danger of war is just not idle talk. Every worker must be awake to the threat of a new slaughter. Into the streets on August 1. Let the bosses know that you will not stand for intervention either against the German masses or against the Soviet Union. Turn out in masses on August 1. International Anti-War Day.



Bob Young who was shot by deputy Sheriff during the murderous onslaught against striking mine pickets in Wilwood, Pa. on June 22.

'Labor and Textiles'

— A REVIEW —

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. Textile workers at Central Falls, Rhode Island, on strike against a wage-out, are facing tear gas bombs and police night-sticks, while fellow-workers in the mine fields are carrying on their great struggle against starvation. Back of these two fronts in the class war is a story of capitalist greed that is well told in books of the Labor and Industry series, prepared by the Labor Research Association and published by International Publishers.

Labor and Textiles, by Bob Dunn and Jack Hardy, together with an earlier volume, Labor and Silk, by Grace Hutchins, give the facts that workers need and want to know about the textile industries. How capitalists are trying to squeeze profits out of a "sick" industry, how they hide these profits from the workers, how they move the mills South to buy cheaper labor power and leave behind them in New England dead towns and starving workers—the whole story is here, told in graphic, simple language. Workers who want to know, for instance, who owns the General Fabrics Silk Corp., involved in the present strike, will find the facts on page 46 in Labor and Textiles, and the story of Rhode Island employers' tactics on page 158 in Labor and Textiles.

Speed-up and its particular form in textile mills, wages lower than any other manufacturing industry except tobacco, night-work and the 60-hour week are described in detail so clearly and vividly that other workers who have never been in a textile plant will understand what cotton, wool and silk workers are up against. Heroic strikes of textile workers through a hundred years of American labor history make the closing chapters of these books an inspiration to all workers in the present-day struggles. And the story of textile workers' emancipation in the Soviet Union is also told.

Workers who read these books can never again put any trust in officials of the United Textile Workers of America, or of the American Federation of Labor behind it. Thomas F. McMahon and William Green are exposed in detail for all their shameless betrayal of the working class. The books thus provide ammunition for all who would help to build the National Textile Workers' Union.

Every worker in the struggle should be armed with a copy of each of these dollar books. Buy them today from locals of the National Textile Workers' Union, from the Workers' Bookshop, 53 E. 13th St., N. Y. City, or from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.



Scenes from the textile strike in Central Falls, Rhode Island. The most vicious terror has been unleashed against the strikers to keep them from picketing.

What Is the Program of the Workers Cultural Federation?

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN.

The organizations that sent delegates to the workers' cultural conference on June 14 have a membership of 20,000. This does not include the membership of the larger mass organizations. Of the 130 clubs and federations represented by the 265 delegates, 80 have no definite cultural program. To help define these clubs is a major purpose of the newly founded Workers' Cultural Federation. Precise aims and definite character are the essentials of a workers' club. A Federation, not organized to supersede any of the already existing unions of clubs, serves as a common center to direct the aims and strengthen the form of every worker's club. Those clubs that have experience in the cultural fields can lend that experience to the newer clubs. The newer clubs, arriving in the cultural arena at this critical moment may be less confused than the older, and may lend fresher interpretation and energy. The Federation is the clearing-house of experience, interpretation and energy.

The central aim of the Federation may be declared threefold: to bring the older organizations into the service of the present period; to help

Workers Organize Revolutionary Culture

the newer or more diffuse organizations crystallize their program; to create the necessary organizations missing in important cultural fields. In the first, we may say there is such a problem as bringing the large foreign-language groups into the service of the American workers, and the creation of American music and songs for the music federation, the encouragement of theatrical groups to turn from the orthodox play-presentation to agitation-propaganda short-forms. In the second, for instance, there is the pre-eminently important propaganda group, the Film and Photo League. The Federation must relate the work of this group to every workers' club and to the entire revolutionary press. The League must be encouraged and supported in its showing of films, its agitation work against reactionary movies, the making of proletarian film-documents, and in the spread of the function of the worker-photographer. Immediate backing should

be given to the League toward the success of the Proletarian Photo week the last week in July, and the American exhibit at the International Exposition in Berlin in October. The third part of the Federation's central aim can be illustrated by the urgent need for a proletarian anti-religious or freethinkers' union.

To carry out the purposes of the Federation the executive board has created a bureau composed of the chairmen of the commissions for the various forms. The commissions will be mass in character, i. e., they will have worker representation to assure a constant contact with the shops, the unemployed councils, the workers' clubs. The commissions include: the educational, the commission for literature—including press, worker-correspondence and publishing, the art commission, the film and photo, the commission for mass organizations, the anti-religious, the commission for women, the Negro commission, the commission for youth, sports, the theatrical and music commissions.

A Federation which has been effected to clarify the struggle on the cultural front must state the nature of that struggle. To that end a special committee has been chosen

COMPRESSING COTTON and WAGES

By HELEN MARCY

AFTER travelling through hundreds of miles of the Alabama and Mississippi Black Belt where the Negro is enslaved in dismal turpentine swamps and sun baked cotton plantations, it was quite a shock to smell the smoke and dirt of the cotton city, Mobile, Ala.

Practically all Alabama's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, but due to the crisis and the intensified production of cotton in other countries, cotton shipping has fallen to a very low level.

This slump in the prime industry of Mobile has resulted in two thirds of the working population joining the army of unemployed, or part employed. Long lines of new private and government warehouses have been built along the port to house the excess cotton which becomes larger each year.

I found my way into the Warrant Warehouse Co., where cotton is compressed and stored. All the workers except the petty bosses are Negroes. The white foreman pointed with pride at the huge cotton compress which 16 workers were operating. The machine puts about 400,000 lbs. of weight on each bale, cutting its size in half.

The machine is very dangerous since the workers must jump inside its maw while the compressing is going on and sew burlap around the cotton. The speed-up is so intense that the workers must compress 130 bales an hour or more than 2 bales a minute. Once a worker gets caught in the press he is crushed to death or his back is broken.

If the speed-up were lessened, there would not be such a great loss of life. The foreman, however, had a very novel way of explaining it. "The workers take a special pride in speed-up," he said. During the rush season in the fall the workers toil as long as 24 hours at a stretch, and numerous lives are snuffed out for the sake of the great God Mammon. Forced Risk Lives For 35 cents An Hour

for the cotton bales and cart huge loads about the warehouse get only 10 cents an hour. I would like to pause here and show

very interesting worker, who had been a militant member of the International Longshoremen's Ass'n in New Orleans. When he first came to



Human labor is cheaper than locomotives, so the Mobile bosses force Negro workers to move trains of freight cars from one track to another.

how according to the boss's own figures, he makes at least \$100 or (if he works two compresses \$200 an hour, clear profit.

The boss gets 96 cents a bale for compressing cotton, excluding extra payment for storing. The workers compress 130 bales an hour, so he gets approximately \$130. Sixteen workers at the machine, making let us say the high rate of 40 cents an hour, is \$640 for labor. The labor for 6 men for an hour is 60 cents, making labor cost only \$7. We will be exceedingly liberal and allow the boss \$23 an hour for the upkeep of machinery, rent etc. This leaves him a clear profit of \$100 on one compress.

The foreman confided to me that he knew that twice as much cotton as last year would be stored this Fall. "Money was right about prosperity— for the prosperous. Back on the docks again I met a

Mobile he and others tried to form a union, and at one time they succeeded in having as many as 1,500 at a mass meeting.

Stool Pigeons Squeal on Workers

But, "the bosses knew everything from squealers. They arrested me 2 or 3 times. Then one night a gang of Ku-Klux came to my house and threatened to lynch me if I continued with the union. The workers were weak and didn't stick. They black-listed me. I was a crane operator before but now they will only hire me for laboring work, and most times not even that. They put my picture in the paper, and said that I was just a Northern nigger trying to start trouble."

The shipping bosses do not hire longshore labor directly. They engage a number of little King Jesus' called gang foremen, who are good slave drivers, to hire the men.

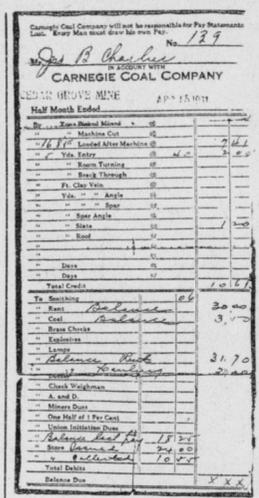
This leads to a system of bribery, where workers must give a foreman a few dollars to get a job and then keep feeding him 50 cents a week or so, to keep a job. 90 percent of the longshoremen are Negroes, as are the foremen who are used as informers and scabs by the shipping men.

For 5 cents an hour extra pay the foreman drives his men so that after a days toil on the docks, the workers can hardly drag themselves home. More speed-up and wage cuts are the order of the day. I asked one foreman what his work was. "I am hired as a driver for the men," he said.

The government also has miles of warehouses along the docks. They buy cotton from the farmers co-operatives. The workers in the government warehouses, compressing and storing cotton, make even less than others, getting from 25 to 33 1/2 cents an hour.

Not only in Mobile, but all through the Peon Black Belt, I found a welcome basis for our movement. The Scottsboro leaflets and the Southern Worker that I carried with me, opened wide the eyes of the workers and farmers. Unity, class brotherhood—a new world of hope unfolded itself before their startled eyes.

"Send me more of them papers. That's what we been need'n all along"



Here is a sample "pay" slip, showing the "kisses" (3 x's but no money) the miner gets from the company after slaving in the pits. This is the reason why the miners of Pennsylvania are on strike.

to prepare a cultural manifesto to serve the Federation as a common platform, and to present to the workers of America a clear picture of the antagonisms between bourgeois and proletarian culture and wherein lies the ultimate victory of the latter.

The two authoritative principles of self-criticism and socialist competition, principles in action, must consistently serve the development of the Federation. It is primarily for these that the Federation has been founded, for these are the working ideas of the aims of the Federation. Self-criticism is the exchange of experience, lessons learned from mistakes and successes. Socialist competition, competition in behalf of the working class, strengthens our use of the cultural weapons and is another means of mutual experience. Therefore, this coming fall the Federation will sponsor the first extensive socialist competition in the drama. The Federation will serve also as the medium by which exhibits may travel from club to club. Already the artists' groups of the John Reed Club has offered a collection of Soviet posters for such a traveling exhibit, and the Workers' Film and Photo League offers a worker-photographers' show. The Federation has not been slow to get busy.

But though busy with the national tasks, it has not overlooked the fact that it is a unit of a great international of culture. To express its solidarity with the oppressed revolutionary writers of China, the Federation has begun its work to excite the social conscience of American writers, artists, scientists, intellectuals generally, against the horrible atrocities of the Nanking government serving the imperialist interests.

No race hatred in worker's Russia by Patterson, in July Labor Defender.

A NEW VERSE FOR A WELL KNOWN SONG

By BARBARA RAND

Just off the Cedar Grove highway, a row of barracks, high on stilts, houses three hundred and thirty-three people—men, women and children. Every few yards, a partition marks where one "apartment" ends and another begins. The "apartments" in turn are divided into two rooms each.

Rickety steps lead up to the entrances. The roof is covered with tar paper that seems to absorb and radiate heat as nothing else can. Like most company houses, there is neither gas nor electricity. Kerosene furnishes the light at night and coal cooks what there is to cook. And again like most company houses, it's as hot as a Turkish bath. The company houses had more room, but the strikers' wives say that the barracks aren't full of bugs like some of the old company houses are.

The first cubby-hole apartment is the relief store. The food and clothing brought in by the Pennsylvania Ohio Striking Miners Relief Committee from the Pittsburgh headquarters in room 205, 611 Penn. Ave., are stored there.

A few doors down, a family of seven lives. In the first room is the coal stove on which the cooking is done, a few chairs. On the table is a small bottle with yellow dandelions in it. The flowers come from the fields nearby. On the shelf nailed to the wall is shelf paper in elaborate scallops cut from newspaper to imitate the kind the stores have in bright colors and designs. No food is in

low-cheeked youngster said. The same song—"the land of promise"—but it had a new verse. The myth about America that brought her parents here has blown up. In the "free" country, deputy sheriffs and state police club and gas and even shoot you if you walk on the public highway to meet the miners. Before they go into the pit and tell them that it is starvation everybody is fighting against, and that if all the mines are shut down the strike will surely be won. It doesn't matter if you are a child or a woman. And as to making a living—the evidence lay before us. Even the youngsters knew that all the company gives are "kisses." XXX in a row, to show that everything you made the company took as being "owed" to them.

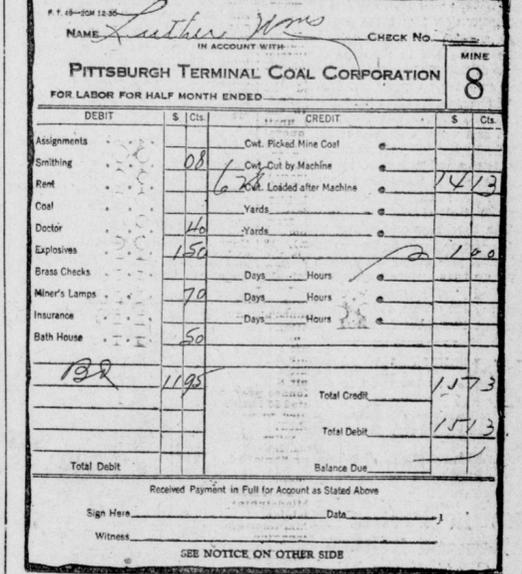
The old folks shook their heads. No, it isn't at all what the "land of the Free" sounded like before you got here. In the child's mind the old song had a new verse—the old country has become the mythical paradise.

Later the boys began to talk about it. "Maybe a new president would change things, somebody suggested."

"My brother in England writes things is just as bad there, and they have a Socialist feller at the head of things," a miner in torn canvas shoes put in. "So presidents don't count. It's the rich that runs everything."

"Oh, I don't know. When Coolidge was president, we got better pay," the first miner put in.

"Oh, yeah, how about the strike in '27? Coolidge didn't make things dif-



After slaving for the Pittsburgh Terminal bosses, with whom the UMW have concluded a scab strike-breaking agreement the miner gets a "pay" slip entitling him to exactly nothing.

sight. The last of it is gone, and another truckload is expected today. In the next room, two beds are crowded. Here the family of seven sleep. Cotton blankets cover the bed. Under the blankets are pillows and mattresses so old that the original colors cannot be guessed. It's too hard to wash mattresses and pillows, especially when water has to be carried up in bucketfuls and soap is a rarity. Anyway, if the water seeps into the mattress stuffing, it causes bugs. A surface cleaner must be used, and that costs more than a miner can afford.

Sheets? Yes, the 12-year-old daughter says, she saw sheets once, and pillow slips too—in a hospital when she visited a relative. Ever sleep on any? Oh, no. But the lady next door made sheets out of flour sacks. It's awfully hard getting them, though.

And then the little girl got to talking about sheets and such things. Her mother came from the old country. She said everybody had sheets there, and pillow cases and real feather blankets that were as light as anything—but they could even keep you warm in a company house. She herself was born in Clairton, Pa., and hadn't seen all these things, but they were true, she assured us, her mother said so. And the big farms had plenty of food there. "Ma said she was just never hungry!" the sal-

ferent!" came the quick retort from half a dozen. "It's awful bad in Germany, too," the old man says. "But when you're out of work they give you some money to keep you from starving, anyway. I got lots of folks there."

"Things are just the same all over." "Terrible bad times!" "What can poor folks expect?" "You get what you fight for!" "Yes, that's the same every place! You get what you fight for and make them give you!" "I hear the miners got it pretty good in Russia," another fellow puts in. "Is it true they got a raise this year?"

"Yes, I told him, it's true. In the Soviet Union, the workers run their own government. The miners got a 25 per cent raise in wages this year. And they work 6 hours a day and 5 days a week."

"And they say they get paid for time they don't work—just for loafing," somebody else says. That's the two months' vacation each year with full pay, I explain. Eyes are round with wonder. Loud ejaculations. A kid puts in, "We get vacations from school!" Her mother snorts, "That don't fill your belly none!"

"I reckon they must've put up some tall fight for that!" the ex-Coolidge enthusiast says, "and I reckon we got more than one fight ahead before we get there!"



Arresting one of the strikers in the Rhode Island textile strike.

NEW DAILY WORKER CLUB IN KONA, KENTUCKY MUST BLAZE WAY FOR ACTION!

Daily Worker Clubs are penetrating into regions heretofore untouched. The latest development of a Daily Worker Club is all the way out in Kona, Ky. C. S. He is responsible for the initiation. He sets out which some of the comrades in the larger districts can well take a lesson from. He writes: "I organized a Daily Worker Club there last week and it promises to be genuine. They have agreed fully after explained our methods of organization."

FUNDS IN BIG DROP; MUST CONTINUE DRIVE AND TURN IN COUPON BOOKS

Workers who do not want their names published because of possible persecution should indicate this in sending in their contributions. Collectors should ask those who contribute whether they want their names printed. Only \$208.03 received on Wednesday! No wonder when a district like 6 (Cleveland) sends in only 20 cents! We must do a lot better, comrades. We've almost reached the \$3,000 and we must continue every district to do its best.

Table with columns for District, Name, and Amount. Includes districts like B'klyn L.W.O., A. Mizura, W. Lash, etc.

I enclose a 50 cent piece to build the D. W. Sustaining Fund (Put cross here) I pledge myself to WRAP ME UP AND SEND TO DAILY WORKER 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. Beginning NAME ADDRESS City State

Send me information on Daily Worker Clubs

Defend the Negroes from Massacre in Alabama!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) for Negroes, at least one half of whom shall be Negroes! The immediate release of all Negroes taken by the murderous sheriff and his deputies at Camp Hill. Full freedom of speech, assembly and organization for the Negro masses in the Black Belt. Immediate arrest of the murderous sheriff and his deputies. Only the mass power of the workers and oppressed farmers, black and white, can free the victims of the Scottsboro frame-up! Down with peonage, Jim Crowism, persecution, lynching and frame-up of the Negro people! Equal rights for Negroes! Right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt! Black and white workers—native and foreign born workers—fight side by side against wage cuts and unemployment, against lynching, deportations and anti-foreign-born laws and mass arrests! Negro workers and oppressed farmers! Fight and defeat the sabotage and betrayal of the Scottsboro boys by the reactionary Negro leaders! White workers! Rally to the Defense of the Negro people! Central Committee Communist Party of U.S.A.

Cleveland Women to Organize for Milk, Relief for Miners

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—A special women's conference to organize the collection of food and money for the striking miners and their families will be held in Cleveland on August 7. The conference will also organize a milk food campaign for the miners' children, many of whom never taste milk and suffer in health accordingly. All women's organizations are urged to take an active part in this campaign. Credentials and requests for further information may be addressed to Ross Burt, 3556 East 144th Street.

CLEVELAND TAG DAY ON DESPITE CITY OBJECTION

Collect Relief to Aid Mine Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—Permission was denied the Cleveland Miners' Relief Committee for a tag day on July 18 and 19 as previously announced. Ten miners from the striking coal fields, dressed in their pit clothes, will be out on the tag days with collection cans. The following food stations are to be used on the tag days as headquarters: Central Station, 1426 W. Third St., Room 210; Finnish Workers' Hall, 1303 W. 58th St.; Hungarian Workers' Hall, 4309 Lorain Ave.; Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1050 Auburn Ave.; So. Slav Workers' Hall, 5907 St. Clair; E. Side Hungarian Workers' Home, 11223 Buckeye; Workers' Culture Center, 14101 Kinsman; International Workers' Order, No. 148, 926 E. 105th St.; Collinwood Youth Center, 695 E. 152nd St.; Pulaski Hall, 623 Chambers Ave. The stations will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning on both days, and all workers who wish to do their part in helping the miners to a victorious finish to their struggles are asked to report to the station nearest his home. At the last Monday night's meeting of the Miners' Relief Committee a motion was unanimously passed, that a truckload of food be sent each week to the coal fields. The second truckload went off on Sunday. The largest part of the truckload consisted of over 800 pounds of bread, specially baked and contributed by Bakers' Local No. 56, of the A. F. of L.

Table with columns for District, Name, and Amount. Includes districts like B'klyn L.W.O., A. Mizura, W. Lash, etc.

LSNR BLOCKS MINN. LYNCH MOB

Attack Instigated by Landlords

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—A lynch mob of 2,000, instigated by local business and real estate interests who objected to a colored family moving into a white residential district was blocked by the quick action of the local group of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights which mobilized white and Negro workers to defend the Negro family. Following the stoning of the home of the colored family, the L.S.N.R. organized a workers' defense corp of Negro and white workers and installed it in the home of the family. A committee was also elected to visit the farmer-landlord fakes Mayor Anderson, demanding full protection for the colored family and scoring the indifference of the police who stood by while the hired hoodlums of the real estate agents stoned the Negro family. The committee was headed by Comrade Poindexter, a Negro working class leader. The defense activities of the L.S.N.R. were splendidly supported by the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League which organized groups of workers to patrol the block in which the family is situated. The attack on the colored family was denounced by the Communist Party as part of a nation-wide campaign by the bosses to pit workers of different racial groups against each other and thus divert them from the necessary struggle against the starvation program and war preparations of the bosses. The Party called upon the workers to defeat this vicious maneuver and to unite in common struggle on August First against racial prejudice, for the release of the Scottsboro boys, against the war preparations of the imperialist bosses and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Hold Mass Meet. On Wednesday night a mass meeting of the Royal Silk Mill strikers, called on one hour's notice, mobilized 500 strikers in a lot at Fountain and Woodbine Sts., Pawtucket. A Royal striker acted as chairman and the speakers included Abe Harfield of the Trade Union Unity League, Marcine Russak, District Organizer of the N.T.W.U., a General Fabrics striker, Nat Kaplan of the Communist Party and James P. Reid, National President of the N.T.W.U. The meetings on this lot will be every evening at 7 p. m. for all Royal and General Fabrics strikers and sympathizers. The mass meeting Thursday night is expected to fill the lot. About 100 scabs have gotten into the Royal Mill here under the protection of police with orders to shoot. Jail Strikers. The following strikers arrested yesterday in Pawtucket: Mrs. Stella Oliveth, Estelle Greb, and Andrew Goolich. These workers pleaded not guilty this morning and were released on bail. Israel Prager, representative of the International Labor Defense was in court helping in the defense. The I.L.D. is open-

ing a Pawtucket office so that it can act more speedily in all local strike cases. The defense committee of the Central Falls, Pawtucket strikers met Wednesday afternoon to organize the local defense machinery. The General Fabrics Corporation up to Wednesday 1 p. m. had issued no statement on the question of meeting the General Fabrics Strike Committee on Friday. A number of Labor that they were willing to enter into negotiations with the strike committee. The Strike Committee upon receiving this information from President Reid of the N.T.W.U. stated that they were willing to meet the company officials on Friday at a mutually agreeable time and place. The silence of the company indicates their hope that they can still succeed in breaking the strikers' ranks. On Wednesday 400 strikers of the Edward Bloom Silk Mill in Putnam, Conn. massed on the picket line. There are 500 workers on strike in this mill. The New London, Conn. police forcefully prevented the Putnam strikers' delegation from getting near the Bloom mill there, and prevented a meeting of the 37 night weavers who came out in a sympathy strike with the Putnam strikers on Tuesday. The Bloom Mill in Putnam has solidly organized into the National Textile Workers Union. In the last two days over 300 strikers signed up and paid their initiation fees. The workers are determined to go back organized and keep whatever conditions they win. The Weibosset (American Woolen Company) strike in Olneyville, R. I. is standing solid. Relief store No. 1 has been opened. Delegations are being sent to Lawrence and Maynard and the organization work is still going on to prepare to strike the Fletchers' Mill, (AWC Olneyville) despite the lack of solidarity shown by the loom fixers in this mill.

FRUIT PACKERS GET 30 P.C. CUT

By a Cannery Worker Correspondent. MODESTO, Cal., July 17.—Roaming around searching for a job, I finally got one in Stanislaus County, where about 1,200 workers are now employed in various canneries. This cannery opened on the peach pack. Some canneries around here have just completed the apricot run, at which they had to work at a wage cut. They were hopeful that the peach pack would not better wages. But we all got fooled as usual. At the Cooperative Cannery in Modesto, where about 250 women and 50 men are employed, we received a 30 per cent wage cut as compared with last year. The first day we struck and shouted we would not take it, but unorganized and without leadership we had to submit for we had to have food, miserable though it was. My first week netted me \$8.24 for 46 hours. We need an organization badly. We also need the Daily Worker and leaflets explaining why our wage are cut and what we should do to fight effectively.

TERRORIZE NEGRO MASSES FOR DARING TO PROTEST SCOTTSBORO FRAME-UP

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Scottsboro protest meeting is part of a wide-spread terror organized by the southern bosses and their police and supported by such imperialist lackeys as the leaders of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Chattanooga Ministers Alliance. The bosses are engaged in a desperate effort to crush the growing mass movement of white and Negro workers in defense of the nine Scottsboro boys. For several weeks, the N.A.A.C.P. lead and several of the big preachers in the Chattanooga Ministers Alliance have been fostering this terror, threatening Negro workers with arrest for supporting the Scottsboro Defense Conferences and other activities aimed at mobilizing mass support for the Scottsboro victims. Aided by these betrayers of the struggle of the Negro people, the police in several southern cities have arrested scores of Negro workers who have been active in the Scottsboro defense movement. Over a score of delegates to the All Southern Scottsboro Defense Conference held in Chattanooga during the month of May were arrested while on their way to the conference. Several leaders of the defense movement were arrested by Chattanooga police while leaving the conference hall at the close of the conference. Demonstrate on August First against the bosses' war preparations! The war is now being carried on against the Negro and white workers of this country and will be extended internationally against the workers and especially against the workers of the Soviet Union, the only country where racial and national oppression has been abolished. Demonstrate against the Scottsboro boss court lynch verdict, against the traitorous activities of the Negro Union Tom reformists at the head of the N.A.A.C.P.! Negro and white workers! Rally to the defense of the Southern Negro masses! All out on the streets on August First!

THOUSAND TEXTILE STRIKERS MEET TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) The spreading and strengthening of the present strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky. 2. The initiation of new strikes on the basis of partial demands to be formulated locally, these strikes to be conducted by broad rank and file strike committees. 3. The development of local and district relief committees to support the existing strikes. 4. The systematic organization of locals of the National Miners Union. 5. The building of minority groups in the U.M.W. and in the West Virginia Mine Workers Union (Frank Keeney's union). 6. The establishment of unemployment councils in the various mining centers. 7. The linking together of all these organizations into local Miners' Unity Committees of Action. 8. The organization of broad mine committees on the basis of local demands. 9. The organization of hunger marches of unemployed and employed miners in all sections of the mining industry. 10. The holding at once of a whole series of local and district conferences and mass meetings to popularize the program of this national conference and to organize the miners for struggle in support of it. The Miners Unity Committee of Action will set up branches on a district and sub-district and local scale, to which affiliate the locals of the N.M.U., sympathizing locals of the U. M. W. and other rank and file groups, including unemployed councils and groups of unemployed workers. "Miners, unite and fight!" the program ends, "It is high time to put a stop to the starvation of ourselves and our families. Fight for the right to live! Fight for milk for our babies! Fight against starvation and slavery!" The conference had a total of 685 delegates, representing seven states: Arkansas, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia (two districts) and Pennsylvania (western, central and Anthracite districts) and Ohio (eastern and Hocking Valley fields). The delegations represented 270 mines, a total of 35,279 miners working and 45,491 striking. There were 533 delegates who belong to the National Miners Union, 65 delegates who belong to the U.M.W. and 34 delegates from other groups. There were 47 registered women delegates, with others unregistered in attendance; 161 Negro delegates, and 167 miners under 25 years of age. The conference was organized by unanimous vote in each case, with Frank Borich as chairman, with a vice-chairman from each district, Tom Myerscough as secretary, Bojus chairman and Leo Thompson secretary of the program and resolutions committee, and Wright, chairman of the credentials committee. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 17.—With the election of the National Miners Unity Committee of Action, representing all districts and prepared to co-ordinate the struggle of approximately 45,000 miners striking against starvation in five states, instructed also to conduct organization work among tens of thousands of other miners who may be on strike at any time, assured of the cooperation of every one of the 685 delegates to this

United Front Miners Meet Drafts Program of National Struggle

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

most important of all miners' meetings, the United Front National Conference of Miners adjourned yesterday at 5 p. m. The conference closed with singing of "Solidarity." The Committee of Action held a meeting immediately afterward and elected as its secretary Tom Myerscough, out on \$12,500 bail and charged with rioting and manslaughter because deputies trying to kill Tom killed another man on the picket line instead. Members of the Committee of Action were proposed by the delegations they represent, and accepted unanimously by the conference as a whole. They are: Western Pennsylvania District: Tom Myerscough, Fred Siders, Harry Wilson, Vincent Kernenovich, Dan Lane (Negro miner), Mary Smith and George Patrick. Kentucky: Jason Alford, W. N. Mahan and Duncan Ohio and West Virginia: Alex Dorsey (Negro miner), Wright, Pirby and Robert Sivert. Anthracite: Carl Herman, Schwartz, Bronich, Arnold and Joe Weber. Alabama and Tennessee: Pierce and Braxton. Illinois: Earl Wilkerson, Joe Tash, and Mike Rukvina. Youth: A. Wally, Stuewiel and Brown. Central Pennsylvania: T. O. Benomiated later. Adopt Reports. The full meeting of the conference, that is, of the delegations from outside the tri-state struck area and the executive committees of the struck area, heard reports from the series of district and departmental conferences held today before it assembled and in each case adopted them unanimously. The Kentucky delegation reported through Dan Brooks that it was returning tonight to Kentucky with 4,000 blank membership cards in the National Miners Union which it expected to use within the next few weeks. It decided to call a meeting of the general district strike committee of Harlan County and introduce to it the tactic of mass picketing. It will prepare a state conference on August 1 at Wallins Creek and will also report on the Pittsburgh conference at mass meetings throughout Kentucky, at the same time broadening leaflets explaining the program of the Unity Committee of Action and of the National Miners Union. The Kentucky delegation requests that its relief organization be added to that of the Pennsylvania, Ohio-West Virginia Relief Committee, and announces that it is planning soup kitchens and sectional and state wide relief organization. It proposed a series of mass demonstrations throughout Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia for the release of the 131 Harlan strikers held in jail, many of them being charged with murder. In making the report, the Kentucky delegation expressed thanks to the International Labor Defense and confidence that with the support of all the workers, these men can be freed. The Western Pennsylvania delegation, reporting on its conference thru Kernenovich, stated that they were convinced the immediate next step was still the fight to smash the strike breaking agreement the U.M.W. had made in the Pittsburgh Terminal Mines. Shortly after the delegation reported, news was brought that half the remaining workers in "P and W" Mine of the Pittsburgh Terminal had walked out because, despite the U.M.W. contract supposed to assure them 45 cents a ton, the company cut the pay to 30 cents. To Extend Strike. The Central Pennsylvania conference reported preparations to extend the strike there. A special United Front Conference has been called for Sunday, in Johnstown, which will be addressed by Foster and Carl Price. These two will also speak, the same afternoon to a mass meeting at Woodvale, near Johnstown. This will be the first National Miners Union Conference ever held in Central Pennsylvania. The joint Ohio and West Virginia conference reported a program of sectional conferences and organization. A sectional conference for the Pennsylvania Pay for Equal Work, and the Youth Conference in its program brought forward special demands as follows: 1. \$4 a day for unskilled work. 2. No discrimination against young miners. 3. Equal pay for equal work. 4. No child labor under 16 in the mine, and all those now employed to be reported to the government. 5. Six hour day, five day week, with full week's pay. 6. No discrimination against young Negro miners. Special Youth committees of action and a Youth Section in Labor Unity were proposed. The Youth conference elected a National Youth Committee of three. The conference unanimously voted to send telegrams demanding the release of the Scottsboro Negro boys. The Youth conference closed with the singing of solidarity, and promises much towards building Youth Sections in all towns represented today as well as in those which sent the 176 youth delegates yesterday. A special report was made by Bill Dunne on Labor Unity, in which he pointed out that it is not only the duty but a major task for all members of the union to circulate, support and get articles and worker correspondence for the official organ of the T.U.U.L. Borich in his concluding remarks stressed the importance of doing the same for the Daily Worker, at mention of which the delegates loudly applauded, and to lay the basis immediately for again issuing the Daily Worker, official organ of the National Miners Union.

DEFENSE DRIVE FOR MINERS IS PUSHED BY I.L.D.

876 Arrested, Keep 200 in Boss Jails

NEW YORK, July 16.—With 876 arrests in the strike area of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where 40,000 coal miners are fighting against starvation and evictions, and over 200 are still in jail, many held under serious charges so that high bail should stay their release; and with two miners killed and many seriously injured, the strike is like a battlefield, said George W. Maurer, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense, in the second complete resume issued by the defense organization since the strike. Over 75 per cent of mining towns in the strike area have set up miners' defense committees under direction of the International Labor Defense. As is pointed out in the report, it is the work of I. L. D. organizers traveling through the strike area to instruct these committees how to function effectively, leading the knowledge gained by the I. L. D. in its work. The organizers instruct the miners what to do when arrested, how to make accurate reports, data and tabulations of all arrests and police terror and direct the ball-raising campaign so the militant leaders and workers can be immediately released for the picket line and various other work so necessary in a strike. Out of the 876 arrested miners, over 400 have served sentences of from ten to ninety days, the average sentence being about thirty days. In most of the small communities, mining miners has become a peacetime business for squires' courts where the minor is arrested and the fine is only one dollar, but an additional \$26 is added for costs. This in itself, as pointed out by the I. L. D. report, is a burden to the defense organizations, as the fines have run into tens of thousands of dollars. Million Dollar Bail Raised by I.L.D. Bail for arrested miners and their militant leaders is at present the most important work of the I. L. D. since the strategy of the operators is to arrest as many as possible and hold them under high bail, thereby crippling the strike. The official report points out that up to the present time over one million dollars has been raised under direction of the International Labor Defense. Two lawyers experienced in defense work have been dispatched by the national office of the I. L. D. from New York and a third attorney retained in Pittsburgh. The latest move of the coal operators, according to the official report made by the I. L. D., is arrests on a large scale. Calls For Wide Defense Movement. George Maurer, assistant secretary of the I. L. D. and in charge of the Ohio-Pennsylvania coal miners' defense work, points out that "we must prevent through mass activity the slugging and jailing of these militants. We must not permit our defense work to lag behind. The strike must not and will not be lost because of the brutality of the coal operators and their agents, the police. A powerful defense movement must be developed in these mining communities and funds supplied them for the necessary legal steps taken by the miners. The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers and their sympathizers to rush funds to the Miners' Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City. and youth sections wherever there exists a local union. The delegates particularly stressed the rotten conditions inside the mines and discrimination as to the sort of jobs the young miners are given. General Demands. Among the general demands of the "Program of Action" of the whole conference there is one applying particularly to young miners: "Equal Pay for Equal Work," and the Youth Conference in its program brought forward special demands as follows: 1. \$4 a day for unskilled work. 2. No discrimination against young miners. 3. Equal pay for equal work. 4. No child labor under 16 in the mine, and all those now employed to be reported to the government. 5. Six hour day, five day week, with full week's pay. 6. No discrimination against young Negro miners. Special Youth committees of action and a Youth Section in Labor Unity were proposed. The Youth conference elected a National Youth Committee of three. The conference unanimously voted to send telegrams demanding the release of the Scottsboro Negro boys. The Youth conference closed with the singing of solidarity, and promises much towards building Youth Sections in all towns represented today as well as in those which sent the 176 youth delegates yesterday. A special report was made by Bill Dunne on Labor Unity, in which he pointed out that it is not only the duty but a major task for all members of the union to circulate, support and get articles and worker correspondence for the official organ of the T.U.U.L. Borich in his concluding remarks stressed the importance of doing the same for the Daily Worker, at mention of which the delegates loudly applauded, and to lay the basis immediately for again issuing the Daily Worker, official organ of the National Miners Union.

Musteism in West Virginia Against the Unity of the Miners

This is the first of a series of three articles. The other articles will appear in subsequent issues.

(A reply to Edmund Wilson's New Republic Article of July 8)

By BILL DUNNE

EVER hopeful, Edmund Wilson, who obtained some fleeting fame by his program, given to an anxious world through the columns of the New Republic recently, for "taking Communism away from the Communist" by making good capitalists out of bad ones, has uncovered another virgin field for Musteite activity.

Wilson has been in Southern West Virginia and in another article in the New Republic, July 8, whose title—"Frank Keeney's Coal Diggers"—reveals the individual leadership fetishism of the dilettante, he has discovered in the mine fields "a spontaneous native labor movement with trained native left-wing leadership," whose "development must be watched with the greatest interest by those who believe that the future of the country depends on the success of such movements."

But to this "spontaneous native labor movement with trained native left-wing leadership," Wilson informs us, "Brookwood Labor College, of which A. J. Muste is the head, has sent a re-enforcement of trained organizers, including Tom Tippet and Katherine Pollak."

Those familiar with the developments in the class struggle in the South in the last three years will recognize at once a certain similarity here with the social-fascist description of the textile workers and their Musteite advisors in Elizabethton, Tenn., Marion, N. C., and Danville, Va., previous to the betrayals of the struggles of these workers, their defeat and the desertion of them by the Musteite "trained organizers" working throughout the United Textile Workers and carrying the imprimatur of President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

There is no blacker spot in the history of the class struggle in the United States than these betrayals of workers whose lives were so miserable that they were willing at the beginning of their revolt, to accept and trust any one who said he was a union organizer. The word "organizer" had almost a magic meaning for them and it was these half-starved and inexperienced workers that the Musteites sold back to slavery under the mill barons, while they won high praise from the lynch law ruling class for their denunciation of Communism—end of the Communist who organized, fought, faced the lynch mobs, united black and white workers and went to jail with them by the dozen.

Miners in Southern West Virginia are striking—a small part of them. Some of them are organized in Keeney's West Virginia Mine Workers Union. Their conditions are just as bad and in many instances worse than those of the miners in Western Pennsylvania, in Eastern Kentucky, Panhandle section of West Virginia, the Morgantown-Farmington section, and eastern Ohio where 40,000 miners are on strike, organized and led by the Central Bank and File Strike Committee, elected by the mass of the miners, and the National Miners Union. The basic issues are the same in all fields—it is a fight against starvation and slave conditions.

The vital need of the miners in southern West Virginia, and the need of all the thousands of miners on strike in other fields, the need of the miners who are not yet on strike but who are faced with the same daily drive of the coal operators and their government upon their living and social standards, is for a common program of unity and action, for a united front of all miners against the operators and the strike-breaking UMWA officials, for a skilled and militant central authoritative leadership, deriving authority directly from the miners themselves through democratic elections in all mine camps.

Only the Central Bank and File Strike Committee elected by the strikers of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and the Panhandle section of West Virginia, and the National Miners Union, has advanced such a program for unity and action for immediate demands and for the organization of a national struggle for the 6-hour day, uniform collective agreements and other basic demands of the miners. Only the National Miners Union and the rank and file organizations of strike struggle, built through its leadership, saw clearly—and told the miners of the conspiracy of the Hoover-Mellon government and the UMWA to perpetuate starvation in the industry, and exposed the fact that all the talk in Washington, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and elsewhere about "curing the sick coal industry" had as its purpose the strengthening of the hold of the coal barons and the securing of "efficient production and distribution" at the further expense of the miners and their families.

Only the National Miners Union, working through elected rank and file committees which rapidly developed the initiative of the miners and train scores of new organizers directly out of the ranks, has brought forward the fundamental need for common struggle of the employed and unemployed and has succeeded in uniting these struggles.

In 100,000 leaflets, headed "Miners! Unite and Fight Against Starvation and Slavery in the Coal Fields," and distributed throughout the industry, the following statement and proposals are made:

"Our enemies are wide awake. The operators are cutting wages and worsening conditions on all sides, and the Lewis machine is helping them. Now there is being planned a national conference of the government, the coal operators, and the U.M.W. of A. to work out a program of still deeper wage cuts, of trustifying the industry at the expense of the miners, of driving the masses of starving unemployed miners out of the industry, of persecuting the foreign born miners and Negroes, etc.

"Against this starvation and slavery program of Hoover-Doak-Lewis and the operators, we must raise our demands for higher wages and the 6-hour day, for union conditions in the mines, for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, for removal of the armed forces from the coal regions, against discrimination against foreign born and Negro miners, for a national collective agreement, etc. To fight for this program successfully, the miners must make a united front throughout the whole industry—employed and unemployed

—organized and unorganized—inside the UMWA and outside of it.

"For this purpose, the Central Bank and File Strike Committee urges you to send delegates to its joint meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 15 and 16. Delegates should be sent from rank and file controlled U.M.W. of A. locals, from minorities in U.M.W. of A. locals that refuse to send official delegates, from independent local unions, from locals of the Mine Workers of West Virginia, from unorganized miners, etc. The joint meeting must be thoroughly representative of the entire industry.

"The situation is ripe for action. The miners are willing to fight. The coming joint meeting provides the means to develop this fight nationally on the basis of a common program of demands. Unite and Fight against Starvation and Slavery. Develop your own local demands and strikes. Link up these strikes nationally in a united front. Develop a joint program of demands for the whole mining industry. Smash the strike-breaking Lewis machine. Support and spread the strikes in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and West Virginia."

Wilson either ignores these all-important issues and developments or dismisses them as of minor importance in comparison with the return to union activity of Keeney who "had an orange-drink stand and then speculated in gas and oil."

Communists are Wilson's targets for sharp criticism and the vilest kind of insinuation. Governor Pinchot who personally sponsored the revival of the UMWA as a strike-breaking instrument, and whose state cocksack is completely at the disposal of the coal operators and the UMWA officials for the protection of scab agreements acknowledged even by the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette to stipulate wages and working conditions worse than those of some non-union mines, is pictured as a friend of the miners persecuted by Communists. His demagogic attempts to deceive miners and boost his political fortunes are pictured as sincere efforts in behalf of the miners. One or two quotations will be enough to show the typical social fascist method of this press agent of Musteism:

"The Communists ask for a conference with Governor Pinchot, then denounce him as the operators' tool. The Governor—"Pretty good for old politics," the Kanawha miners call him—appeals to the operators to stop evictions, telling them that whether or not they have the right to evict is "beside the question"—only to be met by a cold reprimand for "not properly maintaining law, peace and good order in the vicinity in which our mines are located."

To show that such statements are nothing more or less than a justification of strike-breaking terrorism as practiced by Pinchot under the screen of friendly phrases, it is only necessary to state that following the "cold reprimand" from the operators, Pinchot ordered the entire state police force to prepare for strike duty.

One more quotation.

"And during the last few days, persons claiming to be Communists have turned up in the Kanawha field—though nobody knows whether they are really Communists or Department of Justice agents trying to pin Communism on Frank Keeney and the Musteites, who have just been accused, grudgingly by their disgust, by a former head of the police of being Communist agitators."

It is of course impossible to set the troubled mind of Wilson completely at rest but if he knows as much about the West Virginia situation as he pretends to, or as much as we do, he knows that it is a lie to say that "nobody knows whether they are really Communists or Department of Justice agents, etc."

The West Virginia state police know that the representatives of the Central Bank and File Strike Committee, all Communists according to Wilson, whom they recently forcibly deported across the Maryland-West Virginia state line, were not Department of Justice agents, but miners from the Pennsylvania-Ohio-W. Virginia Panhandle section carrying on work for the National Rank and File conference to unite the struggles in all coal fields.

In passing it might be said that if the Department of Justice is trying to pin Communism on Frank Keeney and Musteites it has adopted unusually subtle tactics to discredit Communism. Wilson does not explain what other purpose could be served by such complicated and difficult methods.

(To be Continued)

His Majesty's Socialist Premier

"We are not fighting for the independence of Belgium. We are fighting because we are in the Triple Entente; because the policy of the Foreign Office for a number of years has been Anti-German and because that policy has been conducted by secret diplomacy on the lines of creating alliances in order to preserve the balance of power. We are fighting because we have got prejudices against very strong commercial rivals."—J. Ramsay MacDonald, August 7, 1914.

"The Socialist Pacifist" One Month Later.

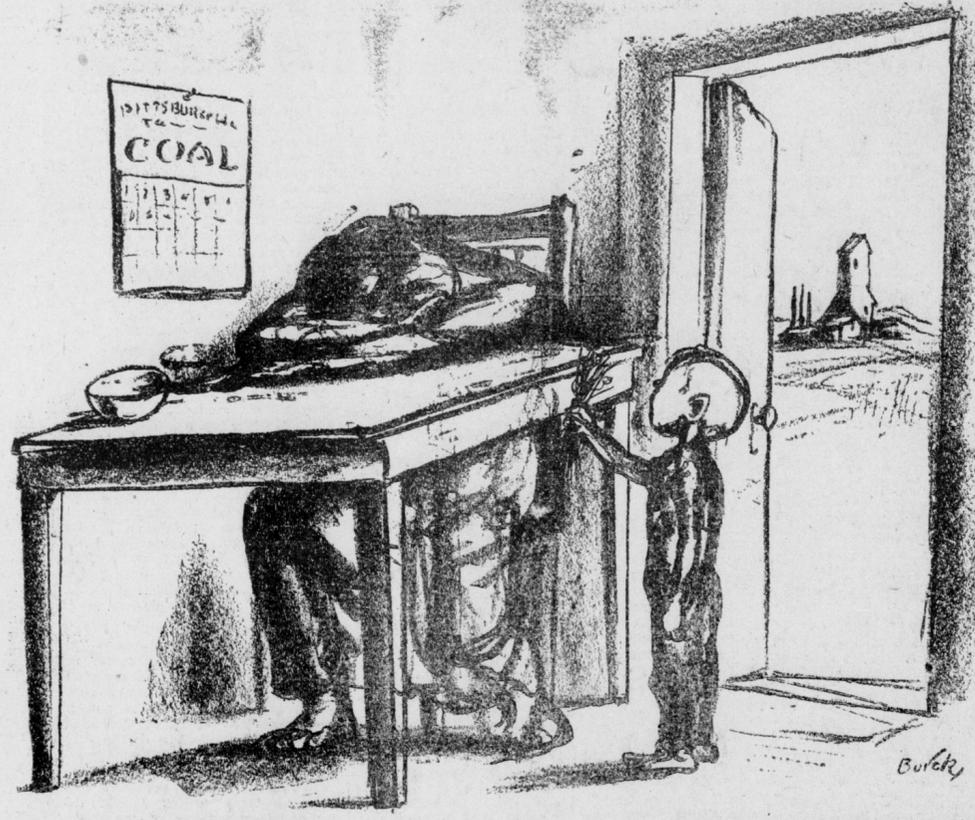
"—but we are in it. It will work itself out now. Might and spirit will win, and incalculable political and social consequences will follow upon victory.

Victory, therefore, must be ours. England is not played out. Her mission is not accomplished.

Well, we cannot go back, nor can we turn to the right or to the left. We must go straight through. History will, in due time, apportion the praise and the blame, but the young men of the country must, for the moment, settle the immediate issue of victory. Let them do it in the spirit of the brave men who have crowned our country with honor in the times that are gone—I want the serious men of the Trade Union, the Brotherhood, and similar movements to face their duty. To such men it is enough to say, "England has need of you!" to say it in the right way. They will gather to her aid."—J. Ramsay MacDonald, September 11, 1914.—Read to an army recruiting meeting.

Today this labor minister has workers and peasants shot down in cold blood in India for the bankers profits. Today he represents British capitalism in the anti-Soviet front. Defend the Soviet Union. Rally to the support of the militant masses of China and India. All out August First, International Red Day!

"CAN YOU COOK THESE, MA?"



PARTY LIFE Capitalist Groups in the Coal Strike

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Some Party Achievements in Unemployed Work

By WM. REYNOLDS (Michigan)

WORK among the unemployed is one of the most basic tasks of the Party. The problems growing out of unemployment confront every worker and every organization of workers. In large industrial centers the Unemployed Council is the means of reaching the great mass of unorganized workers. In smaller communities it is the logical first step toward organization. In the A. F. of L. it is the issue on which the hold of the bureaucracy is being broken. Unemployed Councils in the process of their work expose the social-fascist role of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. They bring the American Legion into the white light where workers can see its role as fascist thug for the bosses, as chauvinist molder of opinion for white capitalist supremacy.

The Unemployed Councils do each of these things here and there in a hit or miss fashion at present. They can do all of them if the membership represents a cross-section of the working class and of the petty capitalist elements which usually mislead it, and if the Party members enter this work with real initiative and correct policies.

Our experience in Lincoln Park indicates some of the possibilities. Lincoln Park is a city of 15,000, mostly native born, and largely southern extraction, which has been dominated by the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, and such boss organizations as usually grace a small town. Its slogan in effect was "100%, no niggers or working class Jews." The sole "labor" organization was a branch of the Socialist Party whose members were also members of the American Legion, the Masonic order, and perhaps the Ku Klux Klan.

When one states that the Executive Committee of eleven, elected by our Unemployed Council at its first meeting, contained 5 ex-soldiers, 2 Legionaires, 4 S.P.-ites, 1 Mason, and 1 contractor (one member having all of the above characteristics), and further that all were dominated by a fear of Communist influence, one realizes that here was the basis for the play of the main social currents in the working-class movement. The possibilities of misleadership were shown by the suggestion that the Executive meet in the City Hall (which was done) by the same person who later said "We are licked and might as well admit it."

In the process of our work here, we have completely exposed the A. F. of L. by directly controlling the wages of carpenters and laborers, hours, overtime and personnel on a school job, after the Carpenters Union had failed even to try. The Socialist Party has been discredited on the basis of proposals and participation of its members in the Council. The Legion was defeated when its Commander was driven off the floor of the Unemployed Council by the workers after two months of slander against the Communists and the Soviet Union. Even the stool-pigeon, Spolansky, of Bridgeman infamy, who was imported by the Exchange Club and the Legion, was literally driven out of the city under armed guard. The nature of the state was revealed to the workers by the stopping of our boxing show by the State Boxing Commission, by an eviction "riot" in which the whole police force and the Sheriff with his squad participated, by the experience of ten Lincoln Park workers, 5 of them ex-service men, in the Michigan hunger march. It is understood of course that Communist comment, criticism, and a wide distribution of our press marked all of these events and processes.

We have secured speakers who have been to the Soviet Union to answer the slanders of the boss elements against the Workers' Fatherland, so the workers have a lively interest in and good knowledge of the Soviet Union.

Starting from a hundred workers with the usual confusion of capitalist ideas and a K.K. tradition, we have hammered out a real working-class Council knowing what it wants and not flinching from the processes necessary, and welcoming Communist influence. We have a Building Workers Industrial Union with job

By Labor Research Association

Mellon interests dominate the coal industry of the region involved in the present Pittsburgh Ohio strike, but at least the U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiary (National Mining Co.), several mines of the strong Hillman group, of the Paisley group, the Taplin group, the Warner group, and the Hanna companies, are also involved.

Mellon Banks: Control and influence of the Mellon family spread far beyond the properties of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The Mellon controlled Union Trust Co. is the largest bank in Pittsburgh. At least six other Pittsburgh banks are Mellon companies: Mellon National Bank, Union Saving Bank, Farmers Deposit Bank, City Deposit Bank & Trust Co., Workingmen's Saving Bank & Trust Co., and Forbes National Bank. Representatives of Mellon companies sit on the boards of several other Pittsburgh banks. Also, the Mellon interests own considerable blocks of stock in smaller banks in county seats and steel towns of Pittsburgh district. They control, for example, the Citizens National Bank, of Washington, Pa., and through a one third interest dominate the Butler County National Bank & Trust Co. These banks give the family a powerful lever toward control of policy in coal companies in which the Mellon family has no direct investment.

Also, the profits of the Mellon banks have contributed largely to the building up of the vast family fortune. Union Trust Co., of Pittsburgh, has been even more profitable than George F. Baker's First National Bank of New York. Before 1911, it was paying 60 percent a year in dividends on par value of its stock. Then the rate was raised to 100 percent; in 1917 it was pushed up to 140 percent. From April 1, 1927, to and including January 1, 1931, dividends have been paid at the rate of 300 percent a year, not to mention a mere 6 percent extra dividend at Christmas, which was started in 1904 and has been paid annually ever since.

Mellon Coal Companies: In Pennsylvania, the principal coal company controlled by the Mellon family is, of course, the Pittsburgh Coal Co. (with mines also in Eastern Ohio, and through its subsidiary the Pike-Floyd Coal Co., in Floyd County, Ky.). Subsidiaries in Pennsylvania of the Mellon controlled Koppers group of com-

panies are also important: Melcroft Coal Co. and Keystone Coal and Coke Co. (Most of the Koppers coal subsidiaries are in central and southern West Virginia. For list of these see Labor and Coal, page 61, and note on page 236.) The Mellon interests are also involved in W. J. Rainey, Inc., and the Rainey Wood Coke Co. in Indian Creek Coal and Coke Co. (Somerset county); in Monessen Coal and Coke (subsidiary of Pittsburgh steel); in Republic Collieries Co. (subsidiary of Republic Steel Corp.); in Creighton and Johnetta coal mines of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; in Ellsworth Collieries and Bethlehem Mines Corp. (subsidiaries of Bethlehem Steel Corp.); in Crucible Fuel (subsidiary of Crucible Steel Co.); in Harbinson-Walker Refractories Co. (coal mines in Clearfield county, Pa., and Carter county, Ky.); in American Rolling Mill Co. (coal mines in Kanawha field, W. Va., and in northeastern Ky.); and in Pennsylvania Railroad, through the Norfolk and Western Railway (controlled by Penn. R. R.), is a large owner of coal lands and also a producer in southern West Virginia. These are companies in which the Mellon family has investments and direct representation.

Companies operating in Pennsylvania, which are cross-linked to a Mellon company by at least one director include the following:

- Hillman group of companies: Penn-Pitt Coal and Coke Co. Butler Consol. Coal Co. (including Wildwood mine). Lincoln Gas Coal Co. (subs. of Pressed Steel Car Co.). Baton Coal Co. Bulger Black Coal Co. Union Collieries Co. Harman Creek Coal Co. Cosco Gas Coal Co. Zenith Coal Co. Bruhl Coal Co. Rose & McGregor Coal Co. Mountain Coal Co. (Cambria county). Quemaehoning Coal Co. (Somerset county). Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (Vesta mines and Shannopin Coal Co.). Hostetter Connellsville Coke Co. (a U. S. Steel subsidiary).

Greensburgh-Connellsville Coal & Coke Co. Loyal Hanna Coal & Coke Co. (Somerset county—not related to M. A. Hanna Co.). Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. (subs. of Oliver Iron & Steel; not to be confused with Oliver Iron Mining Co. U. S. subs. in Minn.). Bird Coal Co. (Somerset county—Barnes & Tucker).

These include Don Rose, notorious hard-balled attorney of Pittsburgh Coal Co. His partner McGregor, is official of Carnegie Coal Co. and director of Montour Collieries Co.

Operating only outside of Pennsylvania, are the Comago Smokeless Fuel Co. (Raleigh county, W. Va.), and the Clover Split Coal Co. (Harlan county, Ky.), linked with the Pittsburgh Coal Co. through the cross-director H. N. Eavenson.

Note that the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. is NOT a Mellon company, but a Taplin company, related to the Powhatan Mining Co., and the Pursglove Coal Mining Co. For other connections see Labor and Coal, pages 65-66.

Mellon interests meet with Hanna interests on the board of Republic Steel Corp. Both Mellon and Hanna operate in friendly alliance with the Morgan interests.

R. B. Mellon, is a director of the Morgan's Guaranty Trust Co., in New York; and one of Mellon's chief lieutenants outside of the family circle (H.C. McEldowney, president of Union Trust Co., in Pittsburgh), is a director of Morgan's Bankers Trust Co., in New York. Mellon and Morgan interests are both represented in several industrial companies and utilities. Also, it must not be forgotten that locally Mellon dominates the Pittsburgh banking field. So, although no Mellon representative sits on the board of U. S. Steel Corp., there must be considerable measure of co-operation between the Steel Trust and the Mellon interests.

That is not a bad idea. Also many workers are doing a good work by contributing to these "readers' opinion" columns, which some capitalist papers run, contradicting editorial lies, commenting upon workers' conditions, particularly those of the locality, and thus reaching the many readers of the capitalist press with a revolutionary message.

Such messages are not always published, it is true; but a certain percentage are, especially if brief, and while they are no substitute for our own Communist press, still they are one means which may be used to help the workers find the correct path. There are too few such letters written and revolutionary workers should take pen in hand and do it without expecting "instruction" in this simple matter.

Strikers Mustn't "Revel"

Among the autocratic act of the Pawtucket, Rhode Island police who are trying to break the strike of the textile workers that are fighting a wage cut, is the following one as told by the Associated Press, July 16:

"The case of two girls and a man, arrested last night for revealing after they had jeered workers (scabs—Jorge), were continued until July 30."

According to our dictionary, "revealing" means: "To join in merry making." But although we've heard somewhere that one of Americans' "democratic" privileges is the "pursuit of happiness," it is clearly against the law in Rhode Island if you actually urve happiness till you catch it.

The Place for Kautsky

Kautsky, the doddering old imbecile leader of the second "socialist" international, now in congress at Vienna (where we hope the American delegation headed by Hillquit is stranded permanently by the bank closings) recently wrote an anti-Soviet book called "Bolshevism in a Blind Alley."

It was so completely stupid that, although it was viciously against the Soviet Union, even the most counter-revolutionary of European "socialists"—the Russian Mensheviks, Dan and Abramovich, had to disown the thing.

It is interesting, and certainly a commentary on the American "socialist" party, that it is spreading this rubbish of Kautsky far and wide—while with tongue in cheek it is pretending to "differ" with Hillquit because his counter-revolutionary policy has become too visible with his law-suits for old Russian capitalists who claim that the Revolution "stole" "their" oil fields.

But Hillquit isn't the only one in the U. S. A. whom the "socialist" party has to cover up. While the "socialists" pretend to be "supporting" the striking miners, the "socialist" mayor of Reading, Pa., is ordering striking miners arrested who are gathering strike relief by speaking on the streets.

But to get back to Kautsky, one of the old skinflint's wife cracks is the claim that Lenin was a good boy till 1917, then he went dippy and Kautsky adds:

"If Lenin is right, then my whole life's work has been in vain."



A Suggestion

A comrade of Minnesota writes in commenting upon a letter published in a Minneapolis paper from a worker at Ellsworth, Minn., suggesting that Communist leaders in towns where such letters are published should communicate with writers of such letters when the Party has no contacts in these little towns. They should watch the "Readers' Opinion" columns for such contacts, he suggests.

That is not a bad idea. Also many workers are doing a good work by contributing to these "readers' opinion" columns, which some capitalist papers run, contradicting editorial lies, commenting upon workers' conditions, particularly those of the locality, and thus reaching the many readers of the capitalist press with a revolutionary message.

Such messages are not always published, it is true; but a certain percentage are, especially if brief, and while they are no substitute for our own Communist press, still they are one means which may be used to help the workers find the correct path. There are too few such letters written and revolutionary workers should take pen in hand and do it without expecting "instruction" in this simple matter.

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The Place for Kautsky

Kautsky, the doddering old imbecile leader of the second "socialist" international, now in congress at Vienna (where we hope the American delegation headed by Hillquit is stranded permanently by the bank closings) recently wrote an anti-Soviet book called "Bolshevism in a Blind Alley."

It was so completely stupid that, although it was viciously against the Soviet Union, even the most counter-revolutionary of European "socialists"—the Russian Mensheviks, Dan and Abramovich, had to disown the thing.

It is interesting, and certainly a commentary on the American "socialist" party, that it is spreading this rubbish of Kautsky far and wide—while with tongue in cheek it is pretending to "differ" with Hillquit because his counter-revolutionary policy has become too visible with his law-suits for old Russian capitalists who claim that the Revolution "stole" "their" oil fields.

But Hillquit isn't the only one in the U. S. A. whom the "socialist" party has to cover up. While the "socialists" pretend to be "supporting" the striking miners, the "socialist" mayor of Reading, Pa., is ordering striking miners arrested who are gathering strike relief by speaking on the streets.

But to get back to Kautsky, one of the old skinflint's wife cracks is the claim that Lenin was a good boy till 1917, then he went dippy and Kautsky adds:

"If Lenin is right, then my whole life's work has been in vain."

The workers of the Soviet Union are every day proving that Lenin was right and that Kautsky's counter-revolutionary "work" is, indeed, in vain. But there is one thing he yet can do, since he says: "My imagination cannot think of anything which can possibly be more fruitful than the condition of Russia today."

He might look around him in his native Germany at the conditions there! And he might write another book boosting the newly formed "royalist-socialist" party in Germany, although in truth there are more efficient bootlickers to royalty in his own "socialist" party than in this new outfit.

Suffering Belgium!

Somebody was undoubtedly "dumping," according to an Associated Press dispatch from Brussels on July 14. And twelve Belgian military aviators are under arrest to find out who among the twelve "dumped" leaflets over the city which started out with the interesting title "Down with the King!"

That wasn't a nice thing to do while in an "air parade" arranged to show what the Belgian military planes might do if they were sent against the Soviet Union.

And, bless us, if that was all! The very next day 10,000 (the capitalist press admits that many) ex-soldiers paraded the streets of Brussels, besieged parliament in protest against the rejection of their claims for war pensions and compensation, and when the cops got nasty, cried out: "Take parliament by storm" and battled for twenty minutes, retreating only to smash windows as they went down the streets.

Some day, when our Party stops merely talking about organizing American ex-servicemen, and really puts some Communist push behind the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League around the immediate demands such as full cash payment of the Tombstone Bonus, there will be just as full a response here as in Belgium—and the fascist Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars will be reduced to impotency in their efforts to use these worker-veterans against their own class.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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