

The Unemployed Councils Are the Fighting Organizations for Immediate Relief and Unemployment Insurance for the Unemployed Workers. Organize Them Everywhere

Daily Worker

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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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BRUTAL CLUBBING IS LEGISLATURE'S REPLY TO JOBLESS

Socialists Worked to Restore Capitalism in Russia

A Specialist's Advice

YESTERDAY'S special cable to the Daily Worker from Page Arnot on the "Significance of the Menshevik Trial," now going on in Moscow, emphasizes in the first place "the revelation of the complicity of the Second ("Socialist" Ed.) International in the interventionist war plans of the imperialist bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union, and in corresponding wrecking activities inside.

In the United States, the Second International is represented by the "socialist" party and by such men as Hilquit, Norman Thomas, Oneal, and also by A. J. Muste, the head of the so-called Conference of Progressive Labor Action. The Daily Worker has run many articles showing the efforts of Hilquit, Oneal and Thomas to work up anti-Soviet sentiment among the American workers and support for the counter-revolutionists, as a phase of the war plans of the world imperialist powers, against the first workers' republic. And yesterday's New York Times contains a letter from A. J. Muste that clearly discloses his support of this same imperialist attack.

In fact, he insists that the preparatory propaganda work be carried on more effectively. He insists that the New York Times fulfill its role in a clumsy, inefficient manner. After roundly criticizing the Times for foolishly attempting to compare fascist dictatorships with the workers' dictatorship of the Soviet Union, he admits that large sections of the American workers are not only rallying to the support of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but are boldly declaring for a proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship here as the only way out for the toiling masses of the United States who are now suffering from hunger and starvation.

"... On a recent trip across the continent," he says, "I met a very considerable number of active, intelligent workers who looked forward eagerly to the time, which they think is coming, when in the United States also we shall have a Communist dictatorship."

And then, after explaining his efforts to prevent the movement of "active, intelligent workers" to the Communist program, by a lot of disruptive chatter about a "Labor Party" (a la McDonald), the need to "reinvigorate existing unions, etc.," he said:

"Some of them, TO MY (Muste's) REGRET, do not think it worth while... because, as one of them put it, 'its no use trying to do anything now along these lines. One of these days this social system will go smash (better to say, will be smashed—Ed.), and then we'll all go Bolshevik.'"

New methods of propaganda, he concludes, are necessary if the bosses are to stop the steady drift of the workers here to the left. He admits, to his regret, that his own methods are not so hot. And he also insists that the Times change their methods.

"We (Muste and the New York Times—Ed.) shall not make effective propaganda among such workers as these... by indiscriminate and inaccurate remarks about so-called dictatorships."

These quotations show very clearly the role of these social-fascist misleaders, as strike-breakers here, and as war-mongers against the Soviet Union. They have the task, by lies and deception, by disruption and sabotage, of lining up the workers here for the wage cutting, war program of the bourgeoisie. Their counterparts in the Soviet Union, now on trial for sabotage and treason, were attempting to carry out the bourgeois program from within the workers' republic.

Against all of these bourgeois agents in the workers' movement, militant workers everywhere must rally. They must be driven out, back into the camp of the bosses whom they serve.

The workers here will rally, despite these... to the defense of the Soviet Union!

They will strengthen their fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, against the speed-up, and against every other phase of the bosses' hunger offensive.

Defend Yokinen!

LAST Sunday, after the workers' jury had brought in a verdict of guilty against Comrade August Yokinen charging him with white chauvinism, recommending his expulsion from the Communist Party, and assigning him certain tasks in the struggle for Negro rights as a pre-condition for his re-instatement in the Party, Comrade Yokinen, who previously admitted his errors, unhesitatingly declared:

"I WILL DO IT! I DID WRONG AT THE CLUB."

When Comrade Yokinen, before 1,500 workers, fearlessly made that statement, recognizing his mistakes, and pledging himself to carry out the tasks assigned to him by the workers' jury, he won the deep, proletarian respect of every worker in the hall.

And he won the bitter hatred of the bourgeoisie and of their slimy, under-cover tools. They expected him, when he was expelled from the Party, to become a rat. They despised him when he boldly decided to correct his mistakes and continue to fight with his class.

So he was arrested. He is being held for deportation. Because he decided to fight for equality for the Negroes, for working class solidarity in the revolutionary struggle against the capitalists who have condemned the American workers to hunger and starvation, they propose to send Comrade Yokinen back to be murdered by the fascist killers in Finland.

Just as the Negroes are lynched and burned at the stake here, so the revolutionary workers are murdered there. And Comrade Yokinen, who Sunday prepared himself to take up the fight against the lynchers here, is to be sent to the Finnish butchers there.

The working class must say, NEVER! Yokinen's deportation must be stopped! This can be done by the mass power of the workers, by mass demonstrations everywhere. The phrase of Yokinen: "I WILL DO IT!", must become the fighting slogan of every Negro and white worker in the mass efforts to permit Comrade Yokinen to fulfill his pledge to the workers' jury, to prevent Comrade Yokinen's deportation.

Rally to the support of the mass protest, now being organized by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights! Stop Yokinen's deportation!

Albany Hunger Marchers to Report At Ruthenberg Memorial, Tonight

The hunger marchers to the State Legislature at Albany who were brutally assaulted by the state troopers and the police of Albany and thrown out of the state legislature without being granted permission to present the demands of the unemployed of the state of New York for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, will be present in a body and will report at the Ruthenberg Memorial meeting, which will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. This attack upon the unemployed workers is in line with the brutal attacks of Walker's cossacks in the city protested at the memorial meeting.

MOSCOW TRIAL SHOWS ROLE OF SOCIALISTS AIDING IMPERIALISTS

Berlatsky Visited United States and Europe to Get Instructions for Work

Wanted to Widen New Economic Policy to Smash Soviet Regime and Economy

As the trial of the 14 Mensheviks, who admit they aided the imperialists prepare war against the Soviet Union continues in Moscow, the role of the Second International in this war preparation becomes increasingly clear. Each of the defendants gets on the witness stand and admits he tried to wreck Soviet industry and to transform the country into a capitalist land. This is the role of the Socialists in the Soviet Union. In the capitalist countries, they help murder workers to maintain capitalism.

NEW YORK WOMEN PLAN MASS MEETS

Will Demonstrate on International Day

NEW YORK.—Workers' organizations all over the city are completing plans to hold gigantic mass meetings on March 8, International Women's Day. On this day workingwomen all over the world, except in Soviet Russia, will unite and organize for the fight to win a 20 per cent reduction on the cost of living, abolition of all night work, equal pay for equal work, and maternity insurance.

The Bath Beach Workers Center reports that it expects an overflow meeting on Women's Day. The program at the Center will include a revolutionary movie and a 'red' dance by the Red Scouts.

Coney Island workers will hold their demonstration in the Coney Island Workers Center, 2931 W. 32nd St. The program for the day includes the presentation of a revolutionary play.

Workers in Borough Park announce they have virtually completed plans for the demonstration to be held on International Women's Day. The program, besides speakers, will include a mandolin orchestra and singers.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 2.—Following the testimony of Sher, the leading defendant in the trial of the Menshevik counter-revolutionists, now going on, Berlatsky was called to testify. Sher had told about Berlatsky's Menshevik activity among the State Bank employees and the establishment of connections with the Menshevik Center in Berlin and elsewhere. Berlatsky stated that he appreciated his own attitude as "a sample of Menshevik's inner contradictions." Berlatsky arrived in Moscow in 1924 from the Far East where he was minister of finance of the Far Eastern Republic. In 1923 he withdrew from the Social Democratic Party since he "stood close to Communism." His "leftism" found expression in the belief that the Communist Party and the workingclass were unable to restore Soviet national economy. He was influenced by Sher and other intellectuals stressing the need of extending the New Economic Policy to restore national economy.

Krylenko then continued the question. (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

How Abramowitch 'Predicted' End of Soviets in Year 1930

The trial of the Mensheviks in the Soviet Union reaches all the way over to America. Not only within the Soviet Union was the wrecking work being carried on, but Abramowitch, one of the figures involved, came to New York in the early part of 1930, to enlist support for this wrecking campaign.

In an interview with the New York Times on January 12, 1930, Abramowitch, with the full support of Hilquit, Oneal, Norman Thomas, and other leading socialists, said that "the next year or so will bring great surprises to those people who have become persuaded that the Bolsheviks will remain in power forever."

Abramowitch evidently knew of some plan for ending the Bolshevik regime. This plan was the war program of French imperialism, organized by Briand and Poincare that was to begin in 1930. Abramowitch was helping to put it over. That is why he spoke about "great surprises" that would destroy the workers' government "in the next year."

In all his talk and work, the socialist party of the United States backed up Abramowitch with money, with publicity, with organization. They formed a special alliance to bring about the "great surprises" which Abramowitch talked about so knowingly.

When Abramowitch was in the United States, Matthew Woll issued a vicious trade against the Bolshevik government. Every worker knows whom Matthew Woll represents. He is the voice of the most open, vicious enemies, not only of the Soviet Union, but of the American workers as well.

Woll, together with Fish, leads the attack against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic. Woll and Fish would be the first to support any armed intervention by any of the imperialist, czarist or white guard groups against the Soviet Union.

Jobless Leader Speaks



Saul, secretary of the unemployed councils, outwitted the police who were smashing the demonstration of 35,000 in Boston on February 25, by climbing a tall tree, where he spoke for 20 minutes with Chief of Police Crowley standing below and urging his uniformed thugs to climb up and pull down the speaker.

FIGHT THE U. S. MOVE TO DEPORT AUGUST YOKINEN

NEW YORK.—August Yokinen, janitor of the Finnish Workers Club, who was arrested Monday for deportation to fascist Finland, was released yesterday on \$500 bail after a preliminary hearing at Ellis Island. Yokinen was picked up after the mass trial Sunday in which he was expelled from the Communist Party for white chauvinism (hatred and contempt of Negroes). A complete stenographic record of Sunday's trial was taken by immigration officials who will use it against Yokinen. The arrest was the reply of the U. S. bosses and their government to Yokinen's open admission of his guilt and his expressed determination to fight for the unity of the Negro and white workers against capitalist oppression.

The New York district of the International Labor Defense, which is defending Yokinen, is organizing meetings and a strong protest movement to save him from the fascist hangmen. On Wednesday March 11, the New York ILD will hold a protest meeting to fight the deportation of another foreign-born worker, Louis Behrns, editor of the Hungarian Communist Daily, Uj Elore. The meeting will be held at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

On Sunday, March 15, at 2:30 p. m. the ILD together with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Conference of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a joint mass protest meeting in upper Harlem.

Smash the anti-labor laws of the bosses!

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Troopers Club Hunger Marchers In Assembly

400 Saltex Weavers Strike; Shelton Strike Is Spreading

Same Company Owns Both Mills; Struggle May Extend to Uncasville; Fighting Speed-up and 45 Per Cent Wage Cut

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—Four hundred weavers of the day and night shifts have walked out here at the Saltex textile mills, owned by the Blumenthal Co. The strike is in support of the 300 weavers in the same company's mills at Shelton, and against the introduction of the two loom system, and wage cuts ranging up to 45 percent. Cuts and speedup were the cause of the strike in Shelton.

The Saltex strikers held a mass meeting in St. George's Hall, Bridgeport and elected a committee to see the management and present demands.

The Shelton strike is spreading. The loom fixers walked out this morning. The strike may spread to the Blumenthal mill in Uncasville. The Shelton strikers invited in speakers from the National Textile Workers Union, and asked for advice on the conduct of the strike. The main point made by the N. T. W. was the necessity of spreading the struggle to other departments in the Shelton mill, and to other mills.

Priest Gloats Over Arrest of Leaders of Lawrence Strike

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 3.—James A. McDonald, the priest at St. Mary's Church, who has been whooping on the city authorities in their raids and arrests and calling for the suppression of the National Textile Workers' Union, spent Sunday preaching sermons which were a kind of war dance and glorification of the arrest of six leaders here of the N. T. W. and the recent strike.

L. J. Noah, president of the American Woolen Co., has written an open letter, thanking the "citizens' committee" for their strike-breaking efforts. He repeats his promise to take up grievances with the strikers' mill and department committees. Police ordered Johanna Reid, member of the clerical staff at the N. T. W. headquarters who was arrested in the raid yesterday, to leave town and never come back.

Entire Amalgamated Shop Strikes Following Dressmakers

NEW YORK.—All the attempts of the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a company union, to break the strike of the 500 tailors in the "GGG" shop having failed, the officials have now legalized the

Ah! It's Solved! Men Replace Boys

Westchester County, just up the Hudson from New York City, among wooded hills and green vales, is the playground of Wall Street millionaires. Eugene Mayer, Hoover's choice of the Federal Reserve Board, lives there. Also Mr. Ward, republican party boss, who blocked the investigation into Tammany corruption. Westchester is "non-partisan." Westchester is capitalist, first, last and all the time.

Westchester is pained at the misery of unemployment. Westchester is capitalist, but it has a heart. But it is a strictly capitalist heart. Its heart burned with a deep longing to abolish unemployment. So Westchester acted: All the small boys, who have been earning from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day chasing golf balls on the golf links of 70 or more country clubs are to be discharged—and grown men, "the heads of families" are to chase golf balls for millionaires hereafter.

Iron workers, teamsters, tailors and cooks who now take up chasing golf balls as a life's profession after selling apples, will be instructed by the caddie-masters, who are the gentlemen that take the caddies' tips away from them and give them back 50 cents for each \$5. The boys discharged can now read how Westchester solved the unemployment problem.

LOWELL MILLS IDLE LOWELL, Mass., March 3.—The biggest textile mills here are almost at a stand still. Those who do have jobs put in 12 hours a day.

On Feb. 17 in Kitchens Hall, there was a conference of all charities to discuss relief. It was revealed that the city can not find jobs. Gallagher, of the city welfare organization said that his group could take care of about 2,000 families, at the January rate, which is about \$5 a family per month. Other charities help even less.

45 Minute Battle As Jobless Fight Back; Call to Organize

BULLETIN NEW YORK.—All unemployed are urged to be present at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. today at 2 p. m., where the Albany hunger marchers will deliver their report to the workers and unemployed workers, whose demands they carried to the state capital. The dress strikers will be in session at that time at the hall and will hear the report.

After the mass meeting at Bryant Hall the hunger marchers and the unemployed will march to the Trade Union Unity Council headquarters and offices of the Unemployed Councils at 16 W. 21st St.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—When the Albany hunger marchers, 300 strong, representing every industrial city in the state appeared in the legislature today to present demands for food for the unemployed, state troopers attacked them viciously with clubs and drove them from the building after a 45-minute battle.

Business stopped in the assembly of the legislature, and the Tammany and republican party assemblymen alike climbed on their desks and yelled to the troopers, "Kill them." "Club them." "Hit them again!" "Knock them out!" Today, at 4 p. m., after huge mass meetings at which the hunger marchers reported to the workers of Albany the answer of the capitalist government of the state of New York to the demands of the unemployed that they be allowed to live, these same hunger marchers started out to march again through all the cities they passed on their way from New York City to Albany.

In each city, the representatives of the jobless there will tell the workers and unemployed workers who sent them that the answer to their call for bread to feed themselves, the hungry wives and children was police clubs and brutal assault on their spokesmen.

The hunger marchers will point out to starving unemployed and exploited workers alike that this is the time to build such mass organizations, unemployed councils and militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League, that the demands for relief and insurance and shorter hours must be granted.

The New York state legislature and Governor Roosevelt demonstrated today that they intend to let the hundreds of thousands of unemployed starve to death before they will reduce the fat profits of the richest

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MORE EVICTIONS IN THE BRONX

BONX, New York, March 4.—Yesterday morning an old woman, bent and skinny, came into the office of the office of the Unemployed Council in the Bronx. She looked around as though she were looking for someone, and then went over to one of the workers in the hall.

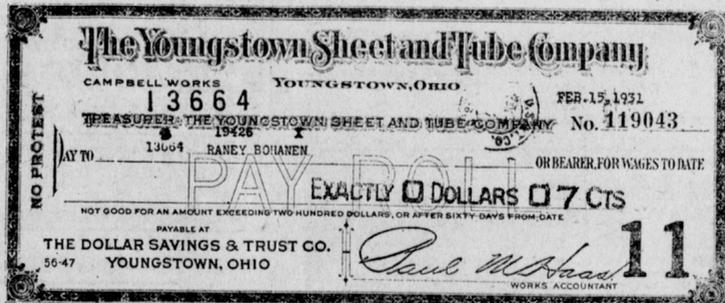
Her name was Gussie Hockman, of 1163 East 137th St., and she is to be evicted from the tenement in which she has four dark rooms on the ground floor. She is two months behind in rent, and has lived in the place for the last 15 years, regularly paying her rent. She started with \$17 a month and finally was raised up to \$28 a month, which she is supposed to pay for the same four dark rooms.

Her husband, a capmaker, died three years ago of tuberculosis, and left her without any means of support. She started working in a tea packing factory in the Bronx, earning \$10 a week. She has been out of work since last Labor Day, when she was laid off.

"I've been looking for work since, but younger and stronger people than me can't find jobs, now. I tried to save my money for the rent, denying myself food, and yet I am unable to get my rent together. I was told that there was an Unemployed Council here that helps such hungry and needy like myself, and I came here for that purpose."

The council is taking her case, and the unemployed workers in true working class solidarity will see that she is not evicted.

Youngstown Steel Worker Gets 7 Cent Check for 99 Hours Work



YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Picture of check which Raney Bohanen got from the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. for 99 hours' work. He has a wife and six children to feed. This is his last check after five years' service to the company. He is one of the many steel work-

ers on part time and laid off, suffering wage cuts and "collections" who are on the point of starvation. Hundreds of such workers demonstrated in Youngstown February 25 for unemployment relief, and rescued those the police tried to jail.

The company figured Bohanen's wages this way: 99 hours work at 41 cents is \$40.56. Deductions are: benefit association, \$1.20; coupon book, \$8; collection for "relief", \$36.29—total deductions, \$45.49. Amount due Bohanen: 7 cents. Join the Metal Workers Industrial League! Join the Unemployed Councils.

walkout. The maneuver means, of course, that the company union is seeking to ingratiate itself with the tailors so that when the opportune time comes it can more easily sell out the workers.

of the strike

YOKINEN ADMITTED ERROR AT MASS TRIAL FOR WHITE CHAUVINISM

In Statement to the Jury, Worker Expelled from Communist Party, Pledged Himself to Struggle for Negro Rights

NEW YORK.—In a statement read to the workers' jury at the mass trial on Sunday, at which he was expelled from the Communist Party for harboring white chauvinistic tendencies, August Yokinen fully admitted his error and pledged himself to carry on a relentless struggle for the rights of the Negro masses as a prerequisite (laid down by the Party) for his re-admission to the Party at some future date when he should have proved himself to be ready to fight for Negro rights. Yokinen's statement to the jury follows:

My statement to the workers' jury on the charges of white chauvinism brought against me by the Communist Party:

I admit having been under the influences of white chauvinistic ideology in my activities in connection with the Finnish Workers' Club, which led me to manifest open white chauvinism in such utterances as, for example, my statement that I would not care to go into the Finnish bath house with a Negro. Also my attitude supporting the exclusion of Negroes from the Finnish Workers' Club on the basis of fear of financial losses for the institution through the probable decrease of income from the white workers if Negroes are allowed, showed plainly that my attitude was chauvinistic.

I now realize that this attitude of mine was a decidedly white chauvinistic attitude and the Communist Party is correct in calling me to trial before the workers. I see now that this white chauvinism is not only

an outrage against the Negro workers, but is also a crime against the working class as a whole. Especially at this period, when our class oppressors are sharpening their attack against the workers and are in every way possible trying to divert the working class from struggling against the vicious attack upon their class organizations and their living standard, it is becoming ever more important for the workers to solidify the class solidarity of the Negro and white workers.

The narrow classness that has been thrust upon the foreign-born workers of this country by the American imperialism, which utilizes the petty-bourgeoisie and its influence upon the minds of many of the workers, has, to a certain extent, led to an isolation of the Finnish as well as other foreign-born workers from the class struggle of the American workers. American imperialism uses this artificial separation of the workers into groups to further split them from each other by spreading its vicious doctrines of race and national prejudices and by playing the Negro and foreign-born and American white workers all against each other.

At the time of my white chauvinistic statements, I was under the influence of these anti-Communist and anti-proletarian ideas that are foisted upon us by the ruling bourgeoisie. But I do not wish to bring out these facts as an excuse for my conduct. As a member of the Communist Party, I should have been a staunch supporter of the line of the Party, which at all times and everywhere fights resolutely against all forms of bourgeois race and national prejudices among the workers and against all oppression. I recognize, also, that my attitude only served to give aid and comfort to all the agencies of the ruling class, such as the Fish Committee, etc., who are now engaged in launching a vicious attack particularly against the foreign-born working class and generally against the working class as a whole.

I recognize that the vicious oppression of the Negroes on the part of the American imperialists, and the fostering of the doctrines of race hatred against Negroes among the white workers by the agents of the imperialists in order to support that oppression, strengthens the whole capitalist system of oppression and enslavement. Therefore, the struggle of the Negroes for freedom is not the struggle of the Negroes alone, but of the entire working class. The white workers must be in the forefront in the struggle of the workers against all oppression in America.

I realize that my statements, directed against Negroes, were anti-working class in their content. I refute and condemn my previous attitude, but at the same time I state that it is not enough to merely state my complete break from my former attitude, but I want to prove in action that I no more have the slightest white chauvinistic tendencies. I ask this workers' court not to deprive me of the opportunity to further carry on my activity for the Communist Party and for the working class. I pledge myself to fight unflinchingly against all tendencies of white chauvinism among the workers, to fight for the social, political and economic equality of the Negroes and for the solidarity of the working class as a whole.

Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.

"Blossom Time" Revived at Ambassador

This week will see five productions on Broadway—four new plays and a revival of "Blossom Time." They are: "The Greater Love," by Bruce Spaulding, at the Liberty Theatre, with Mary Hay playing the leading role.

"Privilege Car," a circus play by Edward J. Foran and Willard Keefe, which opens at the 48th St. Theatre, Lee Patrick, Harry Tyler and Claire Devine head the cast.

The revival of "Blossom Time" will take place on Wednesday at the Ambassador Theatre. The operetta is based on the life of Franz Schubert and a book by Dorothy Donnelly and a score by Sigmund Romberg. The cast includes Gladys Baxter and Clifford Newhall.

"Success," the new A. A. Milne play, opens on Wednesday at the Charles Hopkins Theatre. Sylvia Fields is the chief player.

On Thursday evening the new Rachel Crothers comedy, "As Husbands Go," will have its first showing at the John Golden Theatre. Jay Fasset, Lilly Cahill and Geoffrey Wardwell are in the cast.

ROMANY MARIE'S GYPSY BALL, Romany Marie, whose Tavern in the Village is a rendezvous for artists and writers, has announced herself as sponsor for a costume ball to be given at Webster Hall on Friday night.

Marie is planning to bring the old crowd together for an evening reminiscent of the affairs of yesterday. Villagers will mingle with tribes of authentic Gypsies and a Gypsy orchestra, alternating with a string orchestra, will furnish the music.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



OPEN AIR MEETS IN HARLEM TODAY

To Protest Arrest of Yokinen

NEW YORK.—To bring home to the workers of Harlem the significance of the mass trial on Sunday, at which August Yokinen was expelled from the Communist Party for holding chauvinistic ideas, together with the attempt of the U. S. bosses to deport him following his admission of guilt and his pledge to carry on the struggle for the unity of Negro and white workers, Section Four of the Communist Party is holding a series of open air meetings in Harlem today.

Noon day meetings will be held at 132nd Street and Lenox Ave., 130th and Lenox, 128 and Lenox. These meetings will be held between 12 and 1 o'clock.

In the evening there will be another series of meetings at the following corners, 125th and 5th Avenue, 114th and 5th Avenue.

The meetings will serve also to rally the masses for the defense of Yokinen who is now being persecuted by the U. S. government because he has rejected the poisonous race hatred propaganda of the bosses.

Warns of a Renegade Fake Agency; Council Warns of a Renegade

NEW YORK.—Speakers of the Down Town Council of the Unemployed addressed about 600 outside of the Tammany fake employment agency at Leonard and Church Sts. Monday, held another meeting yesterday, and some followed the speakers to the indoor meeting held later in 27 E. Fourth St. and joined the council.

The Down Town Council warns other unemployed councils and workers organizations against one "J. Renault," weight about 250, height 6 feet 2 inches, and claiming to come from Montana. This man, a former member of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, joined the unemployed council, and on Feb. 23 took some money from collection boxes used to raise funds for the Albany march, and has disappeared.

Yesterday the Down Town Council of the unemployed led a demonstration at 56 Sheriff Street, and put back the furniture of Mrs. Wollack, who had been evicted. At last accounts the furniture was still in the flat.

The usual meeting at 59 Leonard Street and Church Street, the Tammany fake employment agency, will be held today at 10:30 a. m.

The Down Town Council has a class each Wednesday, 8 to 9:20 p. m. in public speaking. There is a class each Thursday, 8 to 9:20 p. m. in English. All members of unemployed council invited to attend.

MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9149

BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant
553 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

International Barber Shop
W. W. SALLA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York
(bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.)
Ladies Robe Our Speciality
Private Beauty Parlor

Sixteen Unemployment Demonstrators Go On Trial Today, Newark

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—Sixteen members of the Unemployed Council of Newark, are coming up for trial this morning at 10 a. m. for leading and participating in the unemployment demonstrations of January 7 and January 23.

MCKAY MILK DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Light Firing, Demand Right to Organize

NEW YORK.—Following a threat of wholesale firing, emphasized with the off-hand firing of three of their number, the drivers of the McKay Milk Company, at 1535 60th Street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday demanding recognition of the union, better conditions and security of their jobs.

Of 24 drivers, 19 came out on strike, leaving only 5 who are scabbing against their own interests as workers and those of the strikers and their wives and little children. The men blame the policy of firing all the old hands on a new manager, whose aim is clearly to terrorize the men as a means to speed-up and wage-cuts.

While the strikers were unorganized at the time of the walk-out, and might have been organized into a militant union for a real fight for their demands, Local 584 of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of the A. F. of L. has entered the situation and there is now grave danger of a betrayal of the strike in line with the treacherous policies of the A. F. of L. of stifling all protests and strikes of the working-class.

The McKay Milk Company furnishes milk in the following sections: Borough Park, Bensenhurst, Brighton Beach, Bayridge, Coney Island and Flatbush. The men appeal to all housewives and workers and to organized workers in particular in these sections to support the strike.

1931 CALENDAR FREE!

Quotations from Marx, Lenin, etc. in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar for 1931. Free with six months subscription or renewal.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

RKO Always a Good Show!

JEFFERSON
Smith Hall and Orchestra
Others

FRANKLIN
Prospectors of Yesterday
Others

Royal Bed
LOWEST PRICES
MATT ASPIDE

PLAYBOY
Presents
ROMANY MARIE'S GYPSY BALL
IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

WEBSTER HALL FRIDAY EVENING
119 EAST 11th STREET MARCH 6th

TICKETS IN ADVANCE \$2.00—AT DOOR \$3.00
FROM PLAYBOY—42 UNION SQUARE
ROMANY MARIE'S—42 WEST 8th STREET
Telephone Stuyvesant 9-9637, Spring 7-7336

DANCING AT 10
COSTUMES OBLIGATORY—COME IN GYPSY COSTUME

Comrades are welcome to

BORDEN'S
Dairy-Vegetarian Lunch Room
240 EAST 14th STREET
(Next to Labor Temple)

Home cooked food at reduced prices

Navy Dept. Cuts Pay; Senate Prepares Mass Wage Slashes

Wage-cutting is getting heavy support from the government. As the news comes in that the B. F. Goodrich Company, rubber manufacturers, cut wages of all their workers ten per cent, the report comes in from Washington that the Navy Department is going to embark on a wage-cutting policy.

On top of it all there is the "investigation" of the high price of bread, milk and sugar, a deliberate preparation for a real wage cutting drive to effect all workers—those who have already had their wages cut and the few who have thus far escaped.

The Navy Department wage-cutting drive takes place under instructions of President Hoover. What has become of Hoover's no wage-cutting promise? Here is the real outcome. The government is taking up the wage-cutting drive, and the ax has already fallen on workers in the navy yard, with full approval of Hoover, and just the same as those used by the bosses in industry. The higher paid workers are fired. Workers are re-hired at lower wages.

One of the stand-pat arguments of the bosses for cutting wages is that prices are falling and wages must come down. There has just ended an "investigation" by a Senate sub-committee into the retail prices of food. What did they find? Though the farmer gets less than ever for wheat, cotton, sugar, milk, etc., the work must pay just as much as ever before. The big baking companies, as well as the small fry, have been keeping prices up. The Senate committee tried to protect the big packers and the big baking bosses,

but they are interested in something bigger. They want the price of food to come down to a slightly lower level—to use it as an excuse for the bigger wage cutting drive to come.

YONKERS TRIAL OFF TO THURSDAY

YONKERS, March 3.—Mayor Fogarty and Commissioner Devlin today tried to escape being questioned by the defense attorney in the trial to railroad Weich and Walters to jail for taking part in a demonstration for unemployment relief. When court opened in the Wills Avenue court both of these fakers were absent. They were afraid their role in the clubbing of unemployed workers demonstrating against starvation would be brought out by the International Labor Defense through its attorney.

Chief of police Quirk could not so easily escape the trial as his office happens to be in the same building. He tried to force through the trial in the absence of Fogarty and Devlin, but was nipped in the effort by Attorney Kline for the I.L.D., who demanded a postponement until the leading city fakers were prepared to testify as demanded by the I.L.D. and the workers of Yonkers.

In the argument, Quirk objected to the presence of workers in the court. He yelled out in court "They have too many rights as it is!" Judge Booth tried to stop him from too thoroughly exposing the capitalist system with the remark "Chief, it's too bad there's

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ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!

ROOMS WANTED

THOSE COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS WHO CAN ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FROM THE SECOND WEEK OF MARCH (OR EARLIER) TO THE LAST WEEK OF MAY, PLEASE GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY OR COMMUNICATE WITH THE WORKERS SCHOOL, 50 EAST 13th STREET, SECOND FLOOR—TELEPHONE AL 4-1192—PLEASE SPECIFY MEN OR WOMEN COMRADES TO BE LODGED

Fur Workers to Meet Today in Webster Hall

The United Front Rank and File Committee of Fur Workers is arranging an open forum today at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall to discuss the present situation in the trade and to expose the fake schemes of Kaufman, Stetsky and Sorkin to further enslave the fur workers.

Rank and file speakers will address the forum.

A general membership meeting of all locals of the Joint Council of the International Fur Workers Union will be held on tomorrow, right after work at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street. All registered furriers are urged to come to this meeting and expose the maneuvers of Kaufman, Sorkin, Stetsky and Company are trying to lower the standard of living of furriers still more.

The case comes up again on Thursday. All workers are urged to turn out in masses to defeat the boss attempt to railroad Weich and Walters to jail for their working class activities.

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Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker

5,000 IN MINNEAPOLIS BATTLE POLICE TO HEAR FOSTER SPEAK

Workers' Answer to Mayor's Ban on Foster Meeting and Threat to "Jail and Club"

Police Armed With Gas Guns and Clubs Smash Two Meetings; Overflow Meeting in St. Paul

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 3.—Five thousand workers and unemployed fought to hear William Z. Foster at his meeting scheduled here yesterday. The meeting has been forbidden by Mayor Kunze, who specifically prohibited it, and also all Communist and unemployed meetings.

Two meetings were broken up yesterday with ruthless police brutality, carried out by squads armed with clubs, tear gas and guns.

The great outpouring of the workers who wanted to hear Foster gave the lie to the social fascist "democracy" here, which had declared that all the militancy of the Feb. 25 demonstrations was due to "a few agitators."

Foster's meeting in St. Paul overflowed the hall, and the national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Nine arrested. Nine workers were arrested after the Feb. 25th unemployed demonstration, in which the workers broke a store and helped themselves to the groceries.

The police instituted a search around the nearby sections after the demonstration, being unable to arrest any of the workers during the demonstration because of the stubborn battle put up by the workers, and arrested nine workers on "suspicion" of rioting.

The grand jury investigation was held on Feb. 27th and indictments of "inciting to riot" and rioting were placed on seven, however only three of those were indicted who were arrested on the 25th. This means that four were indicted who are not in the custody of the police.

Those arrested now are George Karemchuk, Charles Hittcock and Albert Hittcock. Mayor Kunze came out with a statement in the press next day following the demonstration that "all Communist meetings will be banned, even if it is necessary to resort to skull cracking and wholesale arrests."

Also that "the Foster meeting in Minneapolis will be broken up."

Workers of Minneapolis are being rallied to fight for the right of free speech and the right to assemble. The Trade Union Unity League issued a public statement openly defying Mayor Kunze's ban.

"PRAVDA" TELLS WHY RYAZANOV WAS EXPELLED

Treachery Capped His Unreliability

(Cable By Imprecorr)

MOSCOW, March 3.—"Pravda" publishes an article dealing with Ryazanov, former head of the Marx-Engels Institute who was expelled from the Communist Party for his dealings with the counter-revolutionary Mensheviks. The article in Pravda is entitled: "One Accomplice Accused Not in Dock Beside Gromann. Missing Man Is the Traitor Ryazanov." The article goes on to say:

Enemies of the Soviet Union are now trying to present him as a "leading light of Marxism." A "veteran of Communism," in order to make capital from his treachery. However, the career of Ryazanov is well known. He has not been a Bolshevik very long. Although possessed of a wide knowledge, he remained aloof from the revolutionary movement for many years. His detailed knowledge of Marx and Engels remained dead capital. Because Ryazanov lacked living revolutionary spirit he separated Marxist theory from revolutionary practice. Ryazanov was a Marxist as a rabbi is a Talmudist. He drifted rudderless during his whole political career. At times he was fighting Lenin, then supporting the Bolsheviks. Again he would be joining Trotsky, then joining the Mensheviks.

He spent years with the German socialists as a librarian. He protested weakly against the war. He was with Trotsky in Nashaslova. He returned to Russia after the March revolution.

In the summer of 1917 he joined the Communist Party. During the November revolution he deserted from his post with Rykov, Kamenev, etc. During the difficult Brest-Litovsk period he fought Lenin, left the Party, returning only after the successes of the German revolution.

There has never been a Party opposition with which Ryazanov has not sympathized. However, his last piece of treachery is the culmination of a long career of desertion. As director of the Marx-Engels Institute his misused the confidence reposed in him and turned the institute into an asylum for Mensheviks, was aware of their plans and was an accomplice. Scientific services cannot excuse.

Legislature Has Police Club Hunger Marchers Out of Hall

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

group of capitalists in the world one cent. Mass organization and mass pressure is all they will yield to.

The Committee of 20.

The affair in the capital was colorful and startling. A committee of 20, elected from among the marchers, headed by Jack Johnstone, secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York City; Sam Nesin, secretary of the Councils of the Unemployed of New York City, and Fred Biedenapp, leader of the great shoe workers' strike two years ago in Brooklyn, went in 15 minutes ahead of the rest of the marchers and interviewed Speaker of the Assembly Joseph A. McGinnies. They asked the speaker to be allowed to read the proposals for immediate relief for the unemployed in New York state. McGinnies refused and soon after called the assembly to order.

In the Gallery.

Before this, some 300 of the marchers had flocked into the gallery of the assembly chamber, and immediately raised placards and signs with the demands of the jobless for weekly cash relief, for no evictions, for work or wages, etc.

An atmosphere of tension prevailed. A double force of state troopers had been occupying the capitol building for the last 24 hours. Twenty of them crowded up toward the jobless in the balcony and others stood around.

Johnstone speaks.

As soon as the assembly got down to business, Johnstone spoke from the front in the hall as he could get saying: "I represent the unemployed in this state. They are starving and I propose that this legislature pass a bill for their relief..."

State troopers pounced on Johnstone and dragged him bodily out of the hall. Nesin and Biedenapp were treated the same way as soon as they began to speak and likewise others of the committee of 20.

The crowd of unemployed and marchers in the balcony demonstrated against this treatment of the demands of the hungry unemployed. They shouted, "Let him speak," and "We want work or wages!"

Troopers wield clubs.

Immediately the state troopers began a terrific assault, clubbing and slugging and shouting and trying to throw the jobless over the rail onto the floor of the assembly below. Legislators whooped and yelled and urged the police to smash up the unemployed.

The jobless defended themselves with determination. Eighteen unemployed workers were badly injured and others got slighter wounds and bruises. Four of the injured were very seriously hurt, one of them receiving a blow that resulted in concussion of the brain. Most of the wounded were carried away and later received treatment at the first aid station set up by the Workers' International Relief. Among those seriously injured were: Judith Gordon, a food worker; Esther Siegel, Brighton, a lumber worker of New York, and Anson, an unemployed worker of Buffalo.

Anna Rollins and Nina Gerson had got themselves into a small, narrow gallery high up in the building, above the main galleries, and difficult for the police to get at. After the main body of the jobless representatives had been clubbed from the state capitol, these two spoke for five minutes before the police could get them out. "We came here for bread, and you gave us clubs," they shouted, with the assemblymen yelling to the troopers to club them down.

Captain John M. Kelley, of the state troopers, while clubbing the jobless in the main gallery, got a few blows in return from his victims. William A. Bell, one of the flunkies who run errands for the capitalist legislators, jumped in to help the police beat up the unemployed and was carried off for a bandage himself afterwards. Other troopers received injuries.

The struggle in the assembly room lasted about 45 minutes, and the jobless delegates and marchers gathered outside in front of the steps, explaining the situation to hundreds of local workers and unemployed, who came running up from all sides. A protest meeting against the answer given the jobless was held immediately.

A delegation to Governor Roosevelt had meanwhile found the staircase to the governor's quarters held by row after row of armed state troopers and could not get in to see him.

The hunger marchers and local jobless then formed in companies and marched in perfect order to the headquarters of the Workers' International Relief, where treatment was given the wounded and a big open-air meeting was held.

At 4 p. m. the return journey, to report back to those who sent them, was begun. The marchers will be in Camp Nitgedaiget tonight.

They will report at three mass meetings in New York as they enter the city.

RELEASE SIX IN PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 2.—Bill Oral, Jim Howell, Abe Ozaranski, Ellis Bjorkman, Dan Stoeff, and Rubin Sandstrom, all held on charges of criminal syndicalism and imprisoned in the Multnomah County jail, were released late today without bail.

The International Labor Defense had forced the state to grant trials to those in jail before trying those on bail and in order to get Fred on next the state made this move.

A mass street meeting of over 1,000 workers greeted the released prisoners. The date of Walker's trial is not as yet known. This is the first time such a move was known to have been made by the boss authorities. It is seen as an attempt to make it appear that Walker is the leader of a group of ignorant men. All the prisoners will engage in open activities and will smash this lie. The prisoners send greetings to all their fellow workers.

If Detroit ordered a special page once a week its campaign increases would be boosted from 1,290, at present, to 1,623 or to 50 per cent of its quota. This, obviously, must be the next step in Detroit.

DISTRICTS MUST ARRANGE FOR PAGES

Two other districts where the situation demands the use of a district page once a week are California and Seattle. Both districts are considering the advantages of these pages. We expect to hear from them soon. With a district page they will get the material they want most into the Daily Worker once a week in place of having it pile up in the editorial office due to lack of space.

The Daily Worker also offers 2 columns of space, once a week, with an order of 1,000 extra papers at \$8 a thousand. The following districts should immediately accept this modified order: District 1, Boston; District 4, Buffalo; District 9, Minneapolis; District 10, Kansas City; District 15, Connecticut; District 18, Butte; District 19, Denver.

READERS! ORDER BUNDLES! JOIN DRIVE

R. Turkel, South Bend, Ind., writes: "My idea is that we urge every subscriber of the Daily Worker to sell from 5 to 30 and more Daily Workers weekly and we will have over 100,000 circulation. It is possible in the present crisis."

Readers must begin to take more initiative in the campaign. There is no reader of the Daily Worker who does not make some contact with a few workers or farmers. Readers must explain to their shopmates and fellow workers the role of the Daily Worker. Any reader can obtain a bundle of Daily Workers at 1 cent a copy for 5 or more. Order a bundle. Sell them to your fellow workers. Join the drive for 80,000 readers.

MOSCOW TRIAL SHOWS WAR PLOT

Socialists Assisted the Imperialists

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tioning as follows: Krylenko: If the Soviet government was unable to restore national economy, what was the necessary assistance it needed, or what was the hindrance?

Berlatsky: Naturally it needed assistance.

Berlatsky went on to "explain" that he regarded "Social Democracy" as a right opposition in the country, urging the Communist Party to grant concessions benefiting the working class." Here the spectators in courtroom broke out into laughter. He then submitted to Sher's inducement to go abroad, to the United States, and to meet the Menshevik representatives in Berlin. En route to America, he met his old friend Nikolayevsky, member of the Menshevik Central Committee, conducting official negotiations on behalf of the Menshevik delegation abroad, and after a report on the Soviet Union, expressed the following standpoint of the Menshevik Central Committee:

The New Economic Policy must be deepened and extended in agriculture, grain collections were impossible without concessions to the peasantry; the New Economic Policy was considerably developed in the towns, but Social Democracy holds that the New Economic Policy be not restricted to commerce alone, but be extended to industry. The Russian Mensheviks, practical work, said Nikolayevsky, should undermine the belief in the Soviet Government's ability to restore economy with its own forces and should in every way disintegrate the Soviet regime, building for this purpose nuclei in many national institutions.

Returning from America in November, 1925, Berlatsky met Dan, another leader of the Mensheviks, in Berlin in Nikolayevsky's presence. Dan informed Berlatsky regarding the Menshevik delegation's co-operation with the Second International and its major sections and gave same political outline as Nikolayevsky, showing the inevitable and necessary far-reaching Soviet government's concessions to foreign capital and capitalists in town and country. He emphasized the need for greater Social Democratic activity in all institutions, primarily in industry and the co-operatives, urging retarding activity in these institutions.

Krylenko read quotations from the Menshevik 1924 program — "Social Democracy holds that real social transformation is only possible in countries with ripened social-economic relations." Krylenko then said: "Social-Democracy thus believes in the inevitability of the development of capitalist relations, or as the program says, conquest of position after position by foreign and native capitalists." Such "unavoidable" prospects may be regarded either as an unwelcome fact or as not only inevitable but also desirable adapting all practical activity facilitating the "unavoidable" evolution towards the restoration of capitalist relations. "Where such instructions given or not?" Berlatsky replied: "Dan said he and the Menshevik delegation believe that in the interest of maintenance of the New Economic Policy it was necessary, to continue hampering the activity of institutions, and that Social Democrats in these institutions should be engaged in this work. Dan stated this idea quite clearly for the foreign Menshevik delegation but submitted the same to the Mensheviks in Russia for discussion and elaboration. Dan also said his instructions co-ordinated with the Second International leaders, mentioned especially Vandervelde and the leaders of the Socialist Party of Germany, namely, Hilferding, Kautsky and leaders of other Social Democratic parties of Europe, including Leon Blum of the French Socialist Party."

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, March 3.—Before the end of the evening session today in the trial of the Menshevik counter-revolutionists, Krylenko, Soviet prosecutor, read the declaration of the Central Committee members of the Mensheviks abroad. This declaration was published in Vorwarts, the German Socialist newspaper. It charged the defendant's statements as being invented lies. Krylenko demanded the defendants express their attitude on this declaration.

The defendants one after the other expressed the deepest indignation against the abominable Vorwarts' provocation. Among other things, Gromann stated: "The Vorwarts and the Second International cannot admit wreckers' work and preparation for intervention because this must be carried on secretly from the world proletariat. The declaration just read is a continuation of the double book-keeping and secret policies."

Yakovovitch, another defendant said: "Our arrest dealt a heavy blow to the Menshevik policy ending our counter-revolutionary activity. This trial deals a new blow against the Mensheviks because the group of fourteen old, underground Social Democratic functionaries publicly disavow the Menshevik policy."

Sukhanov said: "Vorwarts is right in trying to deny the turn in Menshevik policy, because the Menshevik tactics was always aiming at wreckers' work and intervention."

Similar expressions were made by other defendants whose declarations are still being made while this is being sent to the Daily Worker.

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Sher recalled that he received such a letter, signed by Dan, in which he (Sher) was appointed representative of the foreign delegation. Sher added to Berlatsky's statement in that the social democratic platform of 1924 was approved by the local Mensheviks in Moscow, namely, the widening and deepening of the New Economic Policy, with the view of furthering capitalist forms of economy and the degeneration of the Soviet regime, which was the foundation of the Social Democratic tactics at that time.

Sher admitted that his practical work in the State Bank favored in this sense private capital; and on direct questioning by Judge Anton Saratovskiy, he said he must admit that weakening work in the Soviet institutions was the means of Dan to undermine these Soviet institutions, and that that was taken up and

COMMUNIST ADVANCE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF BRUNSWICK VOTING; GERMAN SOCIALIST VOTE DECLINES

Communist Party Rallying Workers In Fight On Fascist and Socialist Fakers; Thousands Come To Conferences

Berlin cables to capitalist papers in the United States tell of the significant advance of the Communists in the local elections of Brunswick. Though this is a small territory, the elections were looked upon as extremely important, as showing the trend of the people since the last general elections. All the capitalist newspapers admit that the most outstanding result is the big gain of the Communists. The New York Times says that the Communists are advancing everywhere at the expense of the socialists. The New York Post cable from Berlin, commenting on this election says: "The Communists have registered an important accession of strength."

The policy of the Communist Party of Germany since the last election, when over 5,000,000 workers voted Communist, has been to carry on a bitter struggle against fascism and its hand-aided, the social democratic party, the social-fascists of Germany. That the battle is gaining mass support the Brunswick elections give a good indication.

A cable from the International Press Correspondence to the Daily Worker states on the Brunswick elections: The socialists received 113,114 votes, lost 13,165; fascists, 84,570, gained 1,172; bourgeois parties, 59,603, lost 23,573; Communists, 27,231, gained 5,914.

Long before this election, the Communist Party of Germany had intensified its struggle against fascism and social-fascism. A conference of officials of all revolutionary organizations was called in Berlin in the early part of February. The Communist parliamentary deputy, Fritz Heckert, spoke. A resolution was unanimously adopted for the mobilization of the toiling masses against fascism.

In Dusseldorf, when the fascists organized a demonstration to greet their parliamentary members who bolted the Reichstag, thousands of workers turned out and made the demonstration into a revolutionary one, singing the "International" and berating the fascists.

Many anti-fascist conferences have been called. Several weeks ago 2,000 delegates met in Hamburg; 47 of the delegates were members of the social

democratic party; 69 of the delegates joined the Communist Party. The chairman of the Anti-fascist League, Comrade Remmele, addressed the congress. A resolution laying down the methods of struggle against fascism, calling upon the social democratic workers to unite in the fight on fascism, was unanimously adopted amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

Anti-fascist congress took place in Stuttgart, Greifswald, Koelzin. In all there were 362 delegates; 236 were not members of any political party; 99 were members of the Communist Party; 25 were members of the Social Democratic Party, and two had formerly belonged to the fascist party. Thirty-five joined the Communist Party.

Everywhere, the Communists are leading the sharper struggle against fascism, and the socialist supporters of the Brüning dictatorship.

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MOSCOW, March 3.—Great commotion was caused in the trial of the Menshevik counter-revolutionists' trial this morning when Rubin made a statement regarding the hiding of documents of the Menshevik bureau and the Kondratyev Party (counter-revolutionary peasant's party) in the Marx-Engels Institute, with Ryazanov's knowledge.

Rubin emphasized his many years of friendly relations between himself and Ryazanov, who already in 1923 interfered with the Soviet authorities in Rubin's favor, when Rubin was threatened with arrest for Menshevik activity.

Likewise, before Rubin's recent arrest, Ryazanov warned about his forthcoming arrest. Thereupon Rubin brought Ryazanov compromising documents, including letters received from the Menshevik bureau abroad. Ryazanov took the package for safe-keeping.



ADOLF HITLER Leader of German Fascists.

CONDITIONS GROW WORSE IN SOUTH

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ATLANTA, March 2.—From Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, a distance of 120 miles, the traveler can see on the road clear and convincing evidence of the utter poverty and starvation of the workers and poor farmers.

Atlanta is the "New York of the South." It is a fine Ku Klux town. The Black Shirts have their way here.

Last week the K. K. K. posted white labels with red letters (the white-robed "heroes" must have forgotten what the color red stands for!) appealing to the population in various white sections of the city to join its rotten organization. The Kluxers are intensifying their activities as the Atlanta trial of two Negro and four white organizers draws near.

The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League are doing good work here in rallying the Negro and white masses for a joint struggle against the fascist terror and for the demands for unemployment insurance and immediate relief.

Other militant workers' organizations here include the I. W. O., which has a branch of 30 members. A few of these members show open signs of white chauvinism, and it is necessary that the organization intensify its fight against this bourgeois influence in its ranks.

Conditions here in Atlanta are getting worse every day. The working-class quarters show unmistakable evidence of mass suffering and actual starvation.

Solid Increase of 819 Is Circulation Gain for Week; Many Special Orders



The Daily Worker 60,000 circulation campaign tables this week show a gain in daily circulation of 2,554. This figure, however, is stimulated to the extent of a daily average of 1,736 by special orders, leaving a net solid gain of 819 for the week. Special orders amounted to a daily average of 2,511, but gains of 776 due to special orders in last week's tables were dropped.

Besides the figures showing the tables, New York ordered 5,175 additional papers during the week for the dress strike.

DIST. 6, CLEVELAND STAR FOR THE WEEK

District 6, Cleveland, has the most outstanding record in gains for the week. The gain of 424 shown in the tables was largely achieved through the Ohio district page which increased circulation by an average of 333 a day. In addition the following increases in permanent daily orders, amounting to 100, have been put on in the following cities: Cleveland, 55; Erie, 15; Cincinnati, 15; Toledo, 10; Newton Falls, 5.

District 7, Detroit, comes next with a solid gain of 205 due to an order of 200 a day for Port Huron, where pioneer work in spreading the Daily Worker is being started. District 2, New York, shows an increase of 853, of which 765 is due to special orders leaving a net gain of 88. These special orders, averaged for the week, were distributed as follows: Albany, 558; Patterson and Newark, 82 each; Perth Amboy, 33; Union City, 8. Tables for district 3, Philadelphia, show a gain of 1,080 due largely to an extra order of 6,000 for February 24, averaging 1,000 a day. District 8, Chicago, gained 208 last week, all due to special orders.

District 15, Connecticut, gained 143 due to special orders. Pittsburgh, District 5, gained 86 through special orders. District 17, Birmingham, gained 73 due to special orders. District 4, Buffalo, shows a gain of 70, all special orders.

MINNEAPOLIS, BOSTON, KANSAS CITY, SHOW LOSSES

District 9, Minneapolis, shows a loss of 425, resulting from a drop in a special order of 2,500 last week. Tables for District 1, Boston, show a decrease of 142. This district having dropped a special order to Lawrence of 1,000. District one, has done nothing to any appreciable extent to increase its circulation since the campaign started. District 10, Kansas City, lost 44 last

week as a result of dropping a special order of 120 to Kansas City.

Here are the tables:

| Summary By Districts | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Districts | Subs. Feb. 21 | Subs. Feb. 28 | Handl'd Feb. 21 | Handl'd Feb. 28 | Total Feb. 21 | Total Feb. 28 |
| 1. Boston | 582 | 558 | 681 | 418 | 1140 | 998 |
| 2. N. Y. | 1795 | 763 | 1783 | 843 | 9478 | 10231 |
| 3. Phila. | 898 | 1625 | 839 | 234 | 2523 | 3583 |
| 4. Buffalo | 242 | 461 | 239 | 534 | 702 | 773 |
| 5. Pitts. | 624 | 459 | 632 | 637 | 1083 | 1189 |
| 6. Cleveland | 1045 | 1280 | 1044 | 1705 | 2325 | 2749 |
| 7. Detroit | 1229 | 2136 | 1254 | 2316 | 3365 | 3570 |
| 8. Chicago | 1706 | 4005 | 1724 | 4195 | 5711 | 5919 |
| 9. Maple | 576 | 1094 | 592 | 633 | 1670 | 1245 |
| 10. Kansas City | 371 | 741 | 331 | 737 | 1112 | 1068 |
| 11. Agric. | 279 | 832 | 254 | 849 | 1212 | 1233 |
| 12. Seattle | 379 | 832 | 254 | 849 | 1212 | 1233 |
| 13. Calif. | 889 | 1370 | 889 | 1282 | 2169 | 2771 |
| 15. Conn. | 273 | 622 | 270 | 759 | 896 | 1028 |
| 16. South | 80 | 83 | 80 | 88 | 123 | 138 |
| 17. Birmingham | 111 | 178 | 99 | 263 | 289 | 362 |
| 18. Butte | 94 | 113 | 92 | 113 | 212 | 206 |
| 19. Denver | 121 | 234 | 126 | 234 | 375 | 380 |
| Unorg. | 103 | 85 | 102 | 84 | 158 | 187 |
| | 11144 | 23553 | 11202 | 20949 | 24697 | 27261 |

2654

Summary By Cities

| Cities | Subs. Feb. 21 | Subs. Feb. 28 | Handl'd Feb. 21 | Handl'd Feb. 28 | Total Feb. 21 | Total Feb. 28 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Boston | 83 | 59 | 80 | 89 | 151 | 109 |
| Newark | 74 | 72 | 83 | 74 | 155 | 51 |
| Elizabeth | 69 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | — |
| N. Y. City | 1028 | 630 | 1026 | 685 | 7388 | 7586 |
| Yonkers | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — |
| Phila. | 458 | 970 | 423 | 1386 | 1401 | 1814 |
| Baltimore | 75 | 421 | 77 | 694 | 496 | 861 |
| Wash., D. C. | 68 | 7 | 68 | 7 | 78 | 78 |
| Buffalo | 67 | 193 | 67 | 193 | 260 | 260 |
| Pittsburgh | 65 | 67 | 65 | 98 | 152 | 162 |
| Rochester | 154</ | | | | | |

THE FIRST REAL FIGHT IN GRAND RAPIDS

By BOB FITZGERALD.

ON February 25 the crowds began to gather at 2 o'clock on the sidewalks around the City Hall; in a short time the police began to march in and take positions and clear the sidewalks surrounding the hall; about one hundred were mobilized.

When the clock boomed three times a deep silence fell over the crowd; one minute later in full view of the crowd packed on the opposite sidewalks, Alfred Bissell stepped from nowhere, seemingly, on to the parapet edging of the sidewalk behind the police and the Legionnaires and called out: "Workers! The Demonstration has now officially started. We are here today to demonstrate for immediate unemployment relief!—then the cops and their allies woke up and rushed him.

About 15 cops and Legionnaires grabbed him and hustled him toward the closed car. He struggled like a tiger and hollered: "How about our constitutional right of free speech." They were unable to handle him for a while. Elsie Ziegler fought to hold him back, screaming, "Let him go." She was handled brutally by the Legionnaires. The crowd on the sidewalks started toward the City Hall to go to their aid. Squads of cops and over a hundred Legionnaires, some of the latter wearing uniform caps and red, white and blue armbands, fought to drive the crowd back to the sidewalks, and finally began to drive their cars into the crowd; a stool pigeon, named Schenk, stood on the running board pushing people back and when he found they wouldn't move back, he pulled out a black-jack and began laying it on in all directions. At once the rest of the cops and Legionnaires began black-jacking with all their might and the crowd came back strong with fists.

One yellow plain clothes man, named Buck, stood on the hood of a car, well out of harm's way, with a black-jack about 18 inches long chopping into the crowd, which was holding the auto to keep it from moving. The crowd fought

like cats; Schenk, a Legion man, was laying on with the black-jack in all directions like a mad dog, with foam drooling out of his mouth. Many fists landed on the cops noses, but the Legion men caught the most of it. More arrests took place, the workers fighting all the way.

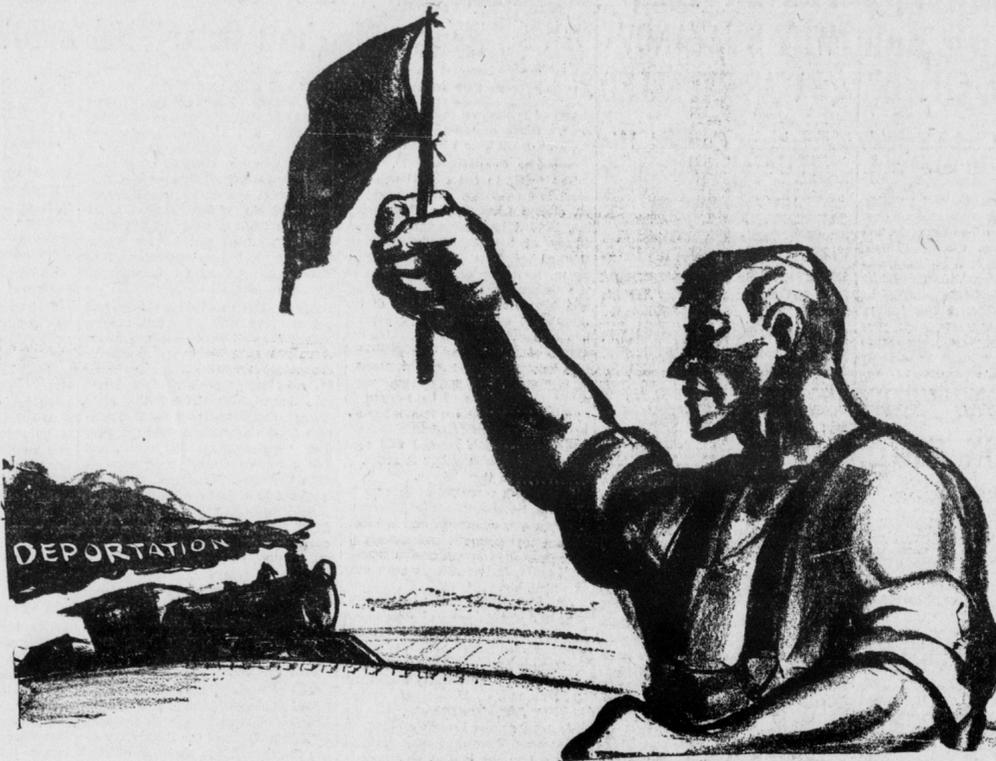
Police cars pushed through the crowd making an infernal din with their sirens, the cops inside holding up tear gas bombs to threaten the crowd; the cops struggled hard to get the crowds back on the sidewalks with no success. Cars were driven into the packed mass at low speed. A middle aged woman who was pushed by a cop used her fists on him and knocked him down; more cops closed in on her and pounded her severely, around the waist line, so that the crowd couldn't see what they were doing.

In the back of the mass, Legionnaires of the yellow dog type were strolling on the workers who had hit police. One of these heroes, named Bill Elliot, who runs a gambling club with police protection, grabbed a fellow half his size around the neck and shrieked: "I got one! Come and get him." At about four o'clock the workers decided to call it a day, and the crowd began to break up. They had done their bit.

At the jail as the workers were brought in they were dragged by their necks forcibly over the steps into the jail, punched and beaten. One was taken for having a placard reading: "Pay the 'tombstone' bonus now!" was beaten about the head by Legionnaires and the police so frightfully, that he screamed for hours with pain. A young worker, just out of the hospital after an operation was also beaten badly in the jail and pitched in a cell with his clothes covered with blood; his crime consisted of having a placard concealed under his coat, which read: "No instalment payments while unemployed."

When Bissell was brought into the jail, the cops who had him in charge said to the others: "You can kill the red son of a bitch, if you want to!"

STOP!



By BURCK



Food for Farmers Detoured

Now it all comes out! The meaning of the "Arkansas compromise" on the \$20,000,000 "drouth relief." Robinson republicans and Hoover democrats swore by all that was good and holy that Secretary Hyde would administer the \$20,000,000 with "sympathy" for the starving farmers and their families.

Borah bellowed and Robinson roared and Caraway said, "Me, too!" Hoover wrote a letter and Hyde wrote a telegram and Watson "corrected" it, all to help keep the dreaded phrase "food for human beings" out of the appropriation resolution. But all these capitalist scoundrels agreed to say that Hyde would have "sympathy"; that the wording of the resolution "would permit" food for human beings.

Now, what has been the result? On Feb. 27, Secretary Hyde said that half the \$20,000,000 would be used to help "agricultural credit corporations," if they have "a capital stock of at least \$25,000." That is, the Farm Board merely gets more money to aid the rich farmers and bankers. But the crowning glory of all is this:

"One relaxation of restrictions relating to food for human beings," says the N. Y. Times of Feb. 28, was a revised regulation providing for loans "up to \$75 for buying feed for livestock, dairy cows, hogs and poultry, used for producing food for the farm family."

Now, the term "dairy cows" excludes any bull, and the beast must die, unless Secretary Hyde interprets his contribution as "feed for dairy cows used for producing food for the farm family." And what about a cow which has gone dry because of the previous demise of all available bulls? Hens who deliberately refuse to lay eggs—are they to be coaxed or killed on the spot before a loan will be approved?

Maybe Secretary Hyde can compel part of that \$75 to be used for importing grass-hoppers, so that if the chickens don't eat 'em, the farmers can, after the fashion of the locusts devoured by the victims of Pharaoh when he hardened his heart.

Only Pharaoh didn't make any pretensions of "sympathy."

A Question of Geometry

This business of nagging at Mussolini has gotta stop! It went so far already that in the case of General Butler, it had the imitation "socialists" all paving the air and crying out to their "hero," the commander of the U. S. Marines.

Now, undoubtedly, they will have a rush to uphold the First Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Mr. John Lord O'Brien. It seems that this gent—by pure accident, of course—in a speech at the Union League Club of Brooklyn on Feb. 14, remarked the following remark:

"Thank God, we do not live in a country such as Italy, where a dictatorship of one man can make a horizontal slice in wages."

Now that the Italian ambassador, who has a name like a cocktail and a disposition like corrosive sublimate, has "demanded an explanation," we perceive that the Italian "socialist" paper, Il Nuovo Mondo, with the "Brookwood Labor" College "progressive," A. J. Muste, on its staff, will have to repeat the trick they did for General Butler.

In coming to the defense of the U. S. Attorney General, however, it is to be noted that he was telling how—"The American wage scale has held up in the face of the industrial depression." And only mentioned Italy "for comparison."

We have heard that comparisons are odious. But if the "socialists" can swallow the commander of the Marines they ought not to strain at an Assistant Attorney General who objects to a "horizontal" wage cut, but who contends that a perpendicular wage cut is to be defined as none at all. Perhaps it is only a matter of geometry.

Come On, Fellers!

Late last year we were impressed by the fact that no forward-looking Communist daily could do without a radio to nail the hokum being peddled over the air. We asked that some comrade who might have an extra radio, to make us a Christmas present.

Seemingly, the over-production of radios does not extend into the army of readers of Red Sparks. We got one, just one offer. And while it was the best particular comrade in question could do, a commission of experts who suddenly appeared magically after our recent appeal for a radio doctor to diagnose the case, decided:

First: The box on hand is marketable in Czechoslovakia.

Second: That the difference in cost between fixing it up, and in getting a new electric set is not enough to make up for the incomparably better reception guaranteed by a new set we can get for approximately \$42.

Third: That the Commission of Experts itself opens the kitty with \$10, and proposes through Red Sparks that 30 or more friends of this column who have—and can spare—the price of a radio tube, which is about a dollar, send their mite in as a special aid to speed up what is beginning to look like a Five-Year Plan to get the Daily Worker a radio. All donations to be addressed to and acknowledged by Red Sparks in cold type.

Considering the painful situation of the Daily's treasury (and, say, it's getting too painful for words) we are taking the advice of the Communist Radio Commission and herewith declare the game open. Now, it's your move! Raise the ante or pass the buck!

They Didn't Like It

The Cleveland "Press" recently printed the following letter, from somebody who evidently has got next to the fact that unemployment is abolished in the Soviet Union:

"To the Editor of the Press:—I wonder if this country couldn't make a bargain to trade Hoover for Stalin. The Russian government needs an engineer pretty badly, I think, and what this country needs is the man who gives everybody a job.—Andrew Polons, 2695 Lisbon Road."

The editor of the "Press" put a headline over it: "We Don't Like This Trade." Which inclines us to be in favor of it. What if we could get some of that "forced labor" here? Oh, boy! Four days union wages, the seven-hour day, work four days and off the fifth! A vacation at full pay, no loss of pay by sickness, and free medical attention for the whole family!

Bring on Stalin and "forced labor" —that's what we want!

A Letter From the Furniture Capitol of the World

Feb. 28, 1931.

Editor, Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrade:

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, we sent a night letter, describing the demonstration in Grand Rapids, stating that 25,000 workers participated in it. The report was printed in the Feb. 27 issue (which reached us on the 28th) giving the number of participants as twenty-five hundred.

In the same issue (Feb. 27) is an editorial "Against Exaggeration." Probably the comrade who was responsible for changing the number from twenty-five thousand to 25 hundred thought that we exaggerated the figure.

However, this report was correct. There were fully twenty-five thousand people in the demonstration, according to every conservative estimate both by comrades and enemies. The District Representative, Alfred Goetz, a member of the District Secretariat, was present at the demonstration and was one of the authors of the telegram.

On January 29 we had a demonstration before the City Hall which was not broken up by the police and at the very least, 3,500 attended this demonstration. On Feb. 10, the first demonstration to be broken up, and at which 14 were arrested, we estimated the crowd at least 10,000 and notified the Daily Worker to that effect. The Associated Press dispatches which were printed in a number of newspapers estimated the crowd at from 15,000 to 17,000, while we said 10,000 in order to avoid exaggeration. We expect the capitalist press to play down the figures but we certainly didn't expect the Daily Worker to do this.

The situation in Grand Rapids is serious. With only about 2,000 able to get relief out of 15,000 unemployed, the bread and butter question is a burning one. The employed workers are also faced with a problem of supporting their families on 2 or 3 days work a week for 25 to 35 cents an hour. We also have another more or less peculiar problem. The number of working class home-owners in Grand Rapids is exceptionally large. Of course, most of these workers do not really own their homes, they are only paying on them. Hundreds who own their homes are losing them because they are 2 or 3 years behind in tax payments and have no prospects of ever being able to pay any taxes. Other thousands are losing their homes to the bankers because they can't keep up their installment payments, or because they can't even pay the interest on their mortgages.

We are fighting for decent cash relief for unemployed. We are stressing relief for part-time workers. We are demanding no foreclosures or tax payments on workers' homes during unemployment. We have four unemployed councils in Grand Rapids and two in the suburbs. Twenty-five Grand Rapids workers face trial on March 4 for militant participation in the last two demonstrations.

Yes, exaggeration is a danger, but under estimation of the response of workers to a militant program and struggle against the miseries of the present crisis is also a danger. We hope the Daily Worker will correct the erroneous report of our demonstration in the Feb. 27 issue. Grand Rapids Section Committee of C.P.U.S.A. District No. 7 Arnold Ziegler, Section Organizer

Farm Women in North Dakota

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

FOR the past few weeks have been staying in the homes of the farmers of North Dakota, speaking for them in homes, schoolhouses, and town halls, and I just wish all the women workers of the cities could realize what heroic characters these women are. Just now, many of the children have no clothes to wear, but food, of a sort, is still within reach of most of the poor farmers, although the Red Cross doled out \$4,000 last week in one county—and their investigating committee said thousands more were needed. One of our members of the United Farmers League, a Swedish woman who staked a government homestead here years ago—has been a widow for ten years bringing up three little boys. Now she is in constant danger of eviction as she had no crop at all this year, consequently no food for the family or the stock. The members of the U. F. L. in her township are watching constantly for the agent of the bankers who will come to evict her, or will send the officers of the "Law." Our members will mobilize not only the township farmers, but also the county to protect and defend her.

At all our meetings—one every day, sometimes two—we are deeply impressed with the large number of women and youth in attendance. Driving over rough roads sometimes fifty miles to a meeting our own woman comrades (all farmers' wives) never fail to take their responsibility for arranging and helping to promote the cause. No matter how heavy their own burdens, Sophia Husa, mother of Mabel and Lillian and six more bright boys and girls living on a bleak hillside, toiling from morning to night, is always eagerly in touch with the world Communist movement. Hilda Pearson, young mother of seven children forced to bring them up in a small farmhouse with only two rooms and a kitchen, with nothing beautiful anywhere inside or outside of the house except the children, is one of our most loyal comrades, never fails to attend the units or mass meetings, helps to promote the village entertainments nearby. When her husband, county organizer of the UFL, has to leave for two or three days on the League organizational business, she always cheerfully helps him off, saying, "We will do the chores and milk the cows." The children are bright young Bolsheviks eager to read, without books or pictures. Of course on all our visits, we take papers and books, show them new games, etc., but oh! How hungry they are for joy and beauty!

One of the children, an eager boy, said to me recently "mother, I do wish the revolution would hurry up and come so I could get more education. I've gone as far as I can in the country school and I will just have to settle down on this old farm with no more schooling. And all I will be here is "just another farm-hand." This boy is only 13 years old.

Last week I spent a beautiful two days in a far-off country-side called Bonetrail. Here I found a man comrade whose wife died eleven years ago leaving ten children, the youngest 11 months, the mother only 37 years old. Now they are all stalwart comrades—seven boys and three girls, all home. Three boys belong to the U.F.L.

On the highlands they get about 20 cents. Rubber is produced as a result of this cheap labor, at 16 cents a pound.

Sumatra exports for 1929 to the United States were valued at \$50,948,000. The amount of crude rubber sent to the United States was 202,816,000 pounds valued at \$47,500,000. The Rubber plantations in Sumatra are run by contracted labor, and forced labor. The United States imports this forced labor product into the United States, knowing full well that it is the product of truly forced labor.

Even Senator Stiever recently admitted during the discussion on the ban of Soviet products that "forced and indentured labor are employed in Sumatra, and various other parts of the world."

Besides slaving on the rubber plantation, the pangloss, or on the coffee plantations, the servants, also imported Javanese, are continually threatened with beatings. In the July, 1930, issue of "Asia" there is a letter, telling of the life of a native rubber plantation owner. The writer tells of a woman's threat which she holds over the servants. She says that when the servants, the Javanese, annoy us, "they are sent back to the fields or the rubber forests where the work is much harder, and therefore, more or less drapaged, this is our only valid threat."

Negro Women in Industry

By I. AMTER.

THE Negro in industry is a growing factor. The bosses recognizing that they can play one section of the working class against the other are employing foreign-born workers to antagonize the native born and the Negro workers; and again, in other situations, are using the Negro workers in order to antagonize the white workers, both native and foreign-born.

In the present crisis not caring what becomes of the workers, and yet understanding that the entire American working class is being aroused by misery, starvation and wage slashes, the bosses are doing everything possible to divide the working class. For unity of the working class, with definite working class purpose and militant leadership and policy will be dangerous to the interests of the bosses.

The Negro workers, although fearfully affected by the crisis, are playing a big role in industry. The Negro worker not only in the past, but at present, earns the lowest money at the hardest work. He has to pay more for living in the industrial cities than the white workers. The rents are outrageous, and the result is that the Negro workers have to double up in flats in order to meet the rents. Negro workers are unable to pay their rents, and in all industrial cities and towns, evictions of Negro workers are very numerous.

The Negro women and girls in industry are increasing in number. They are entering all the industries in which women are employed. And yet for the same operation, even though it be an unskilled operation, they receive less pay. They are given places in factories where it is more difficult to work, thus lowering their earnings.

The Negro workers, and particularly the women workers, are far from organization. The American Federation of Labor, with its traditional policy of keeping the Negroes out of the unions, does absolutely nothing to induce women

one will be a delegate to the regional conference at New York Mills on March 8.

This boy has just returned from a visit to his grand parents in Norway. As we sat around a huge table in the kitchen and talked about the world movement for the workers and farmers, I felt reverence, almost, for the father who had kept them all together alone, had kept them growing mentally as well as physically.

Some of the sophisticated city women workers will say, "Why don't these comrades strive for smaller families?" This question would show the utter ignorance of the conditions on poor farms—no bath rooms, no privacy whatever, in two, or at the outside, three small rooms without doors. We are quite used to making our morning toilet, jumping out of bed, dressing with a large "audience" of children.

Are we sorry that these comrades have such large families of strong, healthy boys and girls? "No, we are not." They will make the strong bulwarks of the Red Army of our revolution.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State
Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

Who are the Slave-Drivers?

By HELEN KAY

THE opening up and bringing under cultivation of unpopulated regions would be impossible without the help of coercive measures which compel the work people to carry out the obligations which they have incurred." Thus, Dr. Kirk Fock, former Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies, justifies the barbarous system of forced labor practiced in the Dutch East Indies, composed of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Madoera, and other islands in the archipelago.

These coercive measures, the brutal realities of which can hardly be expressed in words, are not only enforced by the Dutch Imperialists: they are also used by American Imperialism, which brazenly and cynically prattles about "forced labor" in the Soviet Union.

In order to compel the imported coolies and Javanese to slave submissively and quietly under the horrible conditions enforced by Dutch Imperialism, "strict government control is necessary." Therefore, "a clause was introduced into the ordinance to the effect that a workman who, on insufficient grounds, lays down his work or quits the service, is liable to punishment."

The system of contract labor is used. Workers are induced to come from various surrounding islands and countries to settle in the sparsely populated island of Sumatra. They are contracted for periods of from one to five years, and then may be contracted further for three years.

Thirty per cent of the total population of the Dutch East Indies are under obligation to carry out compulsory services, according to the "Industrial and Labor Information" (League of Nations).

In the Dutch colonies, compulsory labor, or forced labor, is exacted by the government in the form of a labor tax upon the native population. The government may force the natives to work up to a maximum varying from 30 to 40 days a year. Workers are not paid for this work. The International Labor Office says, "by far the greater part of the compulsory labor levied from the population of the Dutch East Indies is unpaid."

In an article appearing in the December 24 issue of the "Nation," Raymond Leslie Buell, says of conditions in the wood cutting camps of

Sumatra, "On inaccessible parts of the island of Sumatra will be found a large number of panglons, or small wood-cutting establishments which make planks, firewood, or charcoal. The owners of these establishments have secured their labor among Chinese at Singapore, and according to reports these laborers have lived in a "veritable reign of terror."

Workers slave in these panglons for 14 and 16 hours a day. Conditions are terrible. In many places, humans are forced to carry the logs, and others, oxen are used to pull the loads. The dwellings are very primitive. The panglons bosses gather up the coolies from houses in Singapore, known as Kedehnas, where jobless Chinese workers are boarded and lodged.

"These coolies have paid for their board when they found work, that is, when they are sold to an employer. The employers, in fact, considered that they bought their workers, and the coolie lodging house keepers were known as man-dealers. These "man-dealers" received a sum from the employer and sometimes an advance was made on the wages promised to the coolie to pay the "man dealer" for supplying the coolie with board and lodging."

"The coolie was then off to the panglong heavily in debt. And to keep him in debt the panglong owner would force him to buy clothing, mosquito netting and other articles at high prices."

One of the greatest producers of rubber is Sumatra. The United States Rubber Co. obtained a concession from the Dutch in Sumatra in 1910, and its holdings today total about 134,000 acres. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. holds some 80,000 acres in Sumatra. Imported Javanese and Chinese coolies work on these rubber plantations.

John H. Harris in his book, "Slavery or 'Sacred Trust,'" says of conditions on these rubber plantations. "The major part of this rubber is produced today by plantations run by contract native labor under white overseers. Large numbers of these plantations are festering sores, not merely politically, but physically. Disease is rampant. There are no moral standards, whilst corruption, oppression and brutality are indicated by the appalling sickness and death rates."

Workers are supposed to receive from 25 to 40 cents a day in the East Indian rubber planta-