



Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 240

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

FOUR MINES ON STRIKE IN NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA

More Capitalist Than Capitalists

HERE and there, some capitalists—in fear of “something worse”—are beginning to admit, in part, the inevitability of unemployment insurance.

Thus the N. Y. Times of Sunday, Oct. 4, says:

“There must be some form of unemployment insurance. . . . Voluntary and sporadic effort will not serve. The whole body of workers in state must be protected. Only the state can undertake such an enterprise. Reluctant as many are or were to admit it, it is likely that the contribution of the state will have to be added to those of the employer and employe.”

Now, workers, of course you should understand that: First, merely because the N. Y. Times says that unemployment insurance “must be,” that this does NOT mean that it will be. No, indeed! You will have to fight for it.

Second, even those few capitalists, like the Times, who advance this idea, do so only because they figure that unless the capitalists put over THEIR kind of unemployment insurance, which—please, note!—makes the workers pay PART, you will fight for the Communist demand that the capitalists pay the ENTIRE COST of unemployment insurance. In fact the concession of the Times, ineffective and hesitant though it is, is a sign that YOUR FIGHT for the Communist demand is having some effect.

But the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Vancouver, B. C., are more capitalistic than the capitalists! It says:

“Unemployment insurance . . . would be . . . unsatisfactory to American working men and women.”

Did they ask you, workers? Of course not! And are you contented to go on starving with your wives and babies because the capitalists throw you on the streets by millions with no security of even a little food, shelter and clothing? Of course you are not! Would those of you who are rank and file members of the A. F. of L. be “unsatisfied” if the boss had to pay you regular wages when he gives you no work? Is not, in fact, such unemployment insurance the ONLY way to make the capitalists give you work—or pay the cost of turning you out? Certainly!

Why, then, do the A. F. of L. officials say that unemployment insurance would be “unsatisfactory” to you workers? And turn around and “demand” that the bosses “furnish work”—with no effort or power to make such a “demand” effective?

The reason is, workers, that these A. F. of L. officials are fascist scoundrels, who are more zealous on behalf of the bosses than even some open capitalist spokesmen! To such capitalists as the N. Y. Times, who are getting afraid of revolution if the starving millions are not fed, the A. F. of L. says:

“Be more courageous! Give the workers nothing! Let them starve, while we will do our part by keeping them fooled into thinking that our ‘demands’ that you ‘give jobs’ amounts to something.”

Workers, did you ever see such hypocrites! Such scoundrels!

More than ever, strengthen your fight for unemployment insurance at full wages, at the entire cost of the capitalists, administered by the workers!

U.S. Engineer Gets Award in U.S.S.R. for Successful Work

The Soviet Supreme Economic Council has awarded an American mining engineer, H. J. C. MacDonald a prize of \$7,500 for his work in connection with the development of the metallurgical industry in the Soviet Union. His system has been used in the Ural an Altai mining organizations on colored metals for three years and the Supreme Economic Council now proposes to install this method in all enterprises dealing with nonferrous metals and iron and steel. Large economies have resulted from MacDonald's methods. MacDonald, formerly a mining engineer of Denver, now holds a leading position in the mining industry in the Soviet Union.

MacDonald in accepting the award stated that the success of his method had been due in large part to the splendid cooperation he had received from the workers and technicians in the Soviet Union.

“I am naturally grateful for the honor, but of course the work for which it is bestowed would not have been possible without the cooperation of the Russian officials and workers with whom I am associated.”

MacDonald is entering the fourth year of his work in the Soviet Union.

House-to-House Drive in Red Election Campaign, This Week

NEW YORK.—In order to win the workers who have signed petitions to join the “Vote Communist Clubs” now being organized in each Assembly District, preparations are now going forward for the house to house canvass on October 10th and 11th this Saturday and Sunday and again on October 24th and 25th.

The Party platform is to be sold and election campaign coupons during this house to house mobilization. All working class organizations, fraternal bodies and clubs are urged to give the maximum support to this city-wide agitation to win the workers to vote Communist. At the same time as this drive goes forward, the sale of the Party Platforms must be

pushed in shop, factory, at union meetings and on the streets.

Platforms and election campaign coupon books can be had from the District Campaign Committee at once. No less than fifty thousand Party platforms can be sold through this special mobilization drive.

Workers' organizations are urged to start revolutionary competition to see which can reach the largest number of workers and sell the largest number of Communist Party platforms for the election campaign. The Communist Party looks to the revolutionary unions, to the mass organizations and workers' clubs to make this a record-breaking drive both in the sale of Platforms and in the sale of coupons.

The election campaign coupon stamps sell for 10, 25 and 50 cents and there are five dollars worth of stamps to a book.

Preparations are also under way for the organization of a special Women's Conference to draw in industrial women and gain their support for the program of struggle of the Party in this election. The special Women's Conference on the Election Campaign will be held October 10th at Irving Plaza. Workers' organizations and workers in shop and factory are urged to elect delegates immediately.

Last Call!

All greetings, ads and Red Honor Roll lists for the Bazaar Journal must be in the office of the Bazaar Committee NOT LATER than tomorrow (Wednesday) night.

Speed it up comrades!

Don't hold the above material in your pockets!

NATIONAL PRESS BAZAAR COMMITTEE

ENGLISH C. P. GAINS 1,200 NEW MEMBERS

Leader of Jobless Is Jailed for Month By MacDonald

(Cable by Inprecor)

LONDON, Oct. 5.—During the last three months the Communist Party won 1,200 recruits, including 500 in the London district. Fine organizational progress is being made everywhere.

The printer of the Daily Worker was committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court on charges of conspiracy and inciting to mutiny. Bail was allowed. In the meantime, printer's censorship of the paper was established according to the terms of the bail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—In order to crush the militancy of the workers the MacDonald Government has had one of the leaders of the National Unemployed Workers Movement, Wal Hamington, thrown in jail for a month. The Unemployed Movement has been leading the workers in the recent demonstrations in Glasgow and other cities in Great Britain.

The workers in Battersea prevented two Laborites from holding a meeting they had planned Sunday in order to deceive the workers about the traitor role of the Labor Party in the present attack of the British capitalist class on the workers.

As part of the capitalist attack on the workers Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster and head of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, attacked the Soviet Union as being the cause of the demonstrations of the British workers by the tens of thousands against the hunger budget of MacDonald. In his attack on the Soviet Union he said that Russia was “the greatest danger to the civilized world.” The British workers are learning that while Socialism is being built in the Soviet Union and the conditions of the workers are steadily improving the British workers must fight against the continued attacks of the capitalist class to keep from starving. Bourne tried to make the workers believe that the demonstrations of tens of thousands of workers in Glasgow day after day was the result of work by the Soviet Union.

“Bolsheviks are working everywhere as skillfully and secretly as possible, and mischief has already been done beyond calculation. Britain now has a large number of unemployed, and the Bolsheviks have an unprecedented field in which to work.”

“Catholics must realize that authority must be respected and that no good purpose can possibly be served by following the methods which have brought Russia to a state of utter degradation.”

The British workers are learning that the only way out of the crisis is a determined struggle against the entire system of capitalist exploitation. It is the Communist Party of Great Britain that is leading the workers in this struggle against the attacks of the capitalists on their living standards.

3-Month Old Baby Dies of Hunger

Comrade Williams Has No Money for Burial

NEW YORK.—The starvation program of the bosses took another working class victim with the death Saturday of starvation and lack of medical attention of the 3 month old child of Comrade Henry Williams militant Negro worker.

Comrade Williams has been out of work for the past 23 months, and denied relief by the boss charity racketeering agencies. His wife and child have been going hungry for the past 3 weeks. Learning of their condition, several comrades came to the aid of comrade Williams but before comrade Williams could get medical aid for his baby, the child died, one of the countless working class children murdered by the capitalist system.

The dead baby is lying at the home of comrade Williams, who has no money to pay for a grave and its burial.

National Miners Union Leads Fight on UMW Cut

2,000 Meet Sunday and Vote Strike Against 25 Per Cent Slash; Pickets Marching

BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5.—The West Virginia strikers have elected a strike committee of 15 and a relief committee. Starvation is already prevalent. These strikers will need relief at once. Rush funds and food to Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia-Kentucky Striking Miners Relief at 611 Penn Ave., Room 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Four mines struck in the northern West Virginia field this morning under the leadership of the National Miners Union, following the mass meeting of 2,000 miners at Scotts Run yesterday in which the strike vote was taken. The strike is against the 25 per cent wage cut ordered at a conference of the United Mine Workers and operators last week.

The U.M.W.A. Cut Wages. The United Mine Workers of America came into Scotts Run and Fairmont fields three months ago, and made agreements with every operator who would deal with them, to give the operators a wage cut from 38 cents a ton to 30 cents, in return for the operators' collecting a check-off of “union dues” to be sent directly to the district office of the U.M.W. The U.M.W.A. also promised further reductions every 90 days. At the end of the first 90 day period a joint conference of the U.M.W.A. officials and

cent wage cut ordered at a conference of the United Mine Workers and operators last week.

The U.M.W.A. Cut Wages. The United Mine Workers of America came into Scotts Run and Fairmont fields three months ago, and made agreements with every operator who would deal with them, to give the operators a wage cut from 38 cents a ton to 30 cents, in return for the operators' collecting a check-off of “union dues” to be sent directly to the district office of the U.M.W. The U.M.W.A. also promised further reductions every 90 days. At the end of the first 90 day period a joint conference of the U.M.W.A. officials and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Thugs Raid Harlan Relief Station Again; Send Food!

“We'll Kill Every God Damned Man, Woman and Young 'un” Shouts Operators' Gang

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 5.—Enraged because another Harlan-Everts conference was successfully held, the mine owners' deputized thugs went on another rampage and raided the relief kitchen at the Harlan swimming

pool. On a previous raid, these thugs murdered a miner here.

This time they swooped down upon the kitchen committee suddenly and chased them out of the county.

The thugs were especially after one miner who had witnessed the previous shooting and murder. They threatened to kill him, but fortunately he escaped.

“We'll kill every god damned man, woman and young 'un Red!” the thugs shouted.

The company gunmen directing their activities toward destroying the relief kitchens, especially since the strike broke out in Straight Creek. They greatly fear that the strike will spread all through the region. Whenever a group of miners—or even their womenfolk—get together, two or more in any house, the thugs are right on the spot and hound the known union and auxiliary members. In spite of this, regular union meetings and section committee meetings are held regularly—mostly in the woods.

The importance of relief has been drilled into the thugs by their bosses, the operators, who know the strategic value of relief in a strike. But the Penn-Ohio-W. Va.-Ky. Striking Miners Relief Committee and the Workers International Relief are determined that, in spite of all the thugs do, the strikers and their families will be fed. The relief committee calls for help—funds to buy food should be sent to room 205, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

If you haven't already done so, to send in the money for sold tickets, and to send in your greetings for the bazaar journal. The Daily Worker is engaged in a mighty struggle against the bosses' wage cut drive, and needs every ounce of your support.

WORKERS' ART TO BE FEATURE OF D.W. BAZAAR

Freiheit Gesangverein and Ukranian Chorus Among Attractions

The accomplishments of workers and revolutionary artists in the field of art will be spread out in magnificent array in the booth taken by the John Reed Club at the Daily Worker-Freiheit-Young Worker bazaar opening this Thursday night at Madison Sq. Garden.

Every night of the bazaar, which will continue through Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, will have a special feature that you won't want to miss. The Freiheit Gesangverein will open the bazaar Thursday night with the singing of revolutionary songs. On Friday night the Ukranian chorus will be heard. The Labor Sports Union will have exhibitions throughout the bazaar.

And every night will be a grand dazzling fair, a vast jungle of bargains providing rich game for bargain hunters. Clothing and jewelry and groceries and everything else offered in the biggest department stores will be on sale at prices reduced by one third and more. So come early and get your pick.

And there will be dancing and music every night till daybreak.

Comrades, you have today, tomorrow and Thursday to get your tickets

Trade Union Unity League Maps Campaign for Jobless Struggle

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 5.—The enlarged session of the National Executive Committee of the Trade Union Unity League adjourned at 11 p.m. last night after two full days of discussion and decisions affecting the basic tasks of organization in the heavy industries and among the unemployed.

A draft program of organization work was discussed, amended and adopted, Sunday's meeting devoted serious consideration to a fighting program for the millions of jobless who die of starvation in droves this winter unless mass pressure can win relief for them.

Struggle of Jobless. The main report on unemployment organization was made by Alfred Wagenknecht and on the basis of this report, a program was adopted. A series of city, county and state hunger marches and demonstrations,

of the jobless, etc. The organization of the unemployed is to penetrate the smaller towns and the neighborhoods of the large cities, and great emphasis is laid on local demands, and gathering of facts on specific cases of actual starvation and evictions, etc. The unemployed councils investigate and expose the increase of unemployment, the cutting off of relief, the use of forced labor by state and city relief agencies, overtime, bad conditions, and low pay by such charitable agencies, etc.

Contrast With A. F. L. This fighting program contrasts sharply with the unemployment decision announced today by the Executive Council of the A.F.L. to be submitted to the convention of the

going on together with the organization of unemployed councils will lead to a great national hunger march on Washington, December 7. Hunger demonstrations demand unemployment insurance, relief amounting to full wages to be paid throughout the period of unemployment, relief for part time workers to make up their full amount of wages, struggle against forced labor as exemplified in Detroit, Buffalo and elsewhere; food, clothing and fare for school children, no evictions, no shutting off of gas and electricity, etc., from unemployed workers, supplying by the city of public buildings for meetings and shelter

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

MUSTEITES IN SELL OUT OF HOSIERY MEN

Officials Who Vote for the Pay Cut Try to Mislead Strikes

Strike Still Goes On 8,000 Boston Workers Hit Pay Cuts

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Eight thousand workers gathered at the Parkman band stand on Boston common yesterday, then marched singing and cheering to Charles Street demonstration against wage cuts. The mass meeting and parade were held despite the refusal of a permit by the city authorities.

This demonstration, calling for organization and strike against wage cuts, was organized by the Communist Party. Robert Minor, Edith Berkman, Nat Kaplan, Harry Canter and Dawson spoke; Reed was chairman.

Hosiery Officials Betray. READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—As a result of the betrayal of the hosiery workers by Edelman, Holderman and other wage cut officials of the American Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, the bosses of the Berkshire mill and other mills in Reading and Berks County have started

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

U. S. PREVENTS GROWTH IMPORTS FROM THE SOVIET

Will Mean Slump in Machinery Exports From United States

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—In connection with the complaints of the Wall Street Journal about the crisis in the American agricultural machinery industry, and the construction of tractors in particular, the Pravda writes: “Last year the exports of agricultural machinery of the United States were exclusively to the Soviet Union which purchased three-fourths of the output of agricultural machinery of the United States. The obstacles which have been raised by the United States authorities against the import of Soviet merchandise into the United States naturally limit the possibility of the Soviet Union to purchase goods in the United States. The United States has exported \$70,000,000 worth of goods to the Soviet Union while the Soviet exports to the U. S. A. have amounted to only \$5,000,000. Under these circumstances the further development of Soviet purchases in the United States is impossible and the agricultural machinery industry of the United States is confronted with the prospect of losing the most important market for its agricultural machinery.”

Party Membership Meeting

A very important general membership meeting of the Party will be held at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., on Wednesday, October 7, at 8 p.m. sharp, at which a leading member of the Central Committee will speak on the present situation, particularly in relation to the wage cutting campaign and the growing unemployment. This meeting will be very important, in view of the deepening crisis, and the necessity of every Party and YCL member being fully informed as to our tasks in this situation.

All Party members should be present. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock sharp. Bring along your membership card.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF U.S.A. District Secretariat

WRITERS' GROUP GOING TO HARLAN; DREISER TOSPEAK

Dinner Friday Before They Leave

NEW YORK.—Theodore Dreiser and probably John Dos Passos will be among the group of writers present at a dinner to be given Friday night, October 9, at Teutonia Hall, 158 Third Ave., to a delegation of prominent novelists and journalists going to Harlan, Ky., to break down the “wall of silence and gunman terror” thrown around the Kentucky coal strike.

The writers' delegation is being formed by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., which includes among its members, Dreiser, Lincoln Steffens, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Dos Passos, Harry Elmer Barnes, Burton Roscoe, Franz Boas and Malcolm Cowley. The committee is co-operating in the Harlan mine situation with the International Labor Defense which is organizing defense for miners held for criminal syndicalism charges and allegedly framed accusations of murder.

The National Committee in a statement issued today states that Harlan County officials have suppressed all news about the “gunman terror” to which miners are subjected. Four reporters were driven out of the county, two of them after being shot in the leg, according to the committee; and even the reporter of the New York Times had to escape to Chicago before venturing to send out his releases. It is the aim of this writers' delegation to expose strong-arm censorship of news in Harlan County as well as “starvation of the miners, suppression by bullets and dynamite of all their union activity, and the squalor and disease of these 100 per cent Americans' lives.”

Writers who have already consented to join the delegation and who will be at the dinner include, besides Dreiser:

Lester Cohen, poet and journalist, author of the industrial novel, “Sweepings”; Samuel Ornitz, author of “Hunch, Paunch and Jowl,” editor-director of the Macaulay Publishing Company, former editor of Macfadden Publications, now with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Hollywood; Josephine Herbst and Edward Dahlberg, novelists; and Anna Rochester, coal expert, author of “Labor and Coal.”

STRIKE NOW IN JEWELRY SHOPS

Call to Picket Axel's; Victory in 2 Places

NEW YORK.—The workers of Axel Bros., 21 West 46th St., came down solidly on strike yesterday noon against starvation wages under the leadership of the Jewelry Workers' Industrial Union.

The Bernstein shop of 36 West 47th St. settled their strike against discrimination with all the men back and improved conditions in the shop, after 4 days on strike. The Fabricant shop of 125 Canal St. settled without a strike for increased wages and union agreement on Saturday. Rothman & Baden of 66 Nassau gave increased wages and union conditions after 3 hours strike, last Wednesday.

Jewelry workers, show your solidar-

5,000 STRIKE IN LAWRENCE; HIT PAY CUT

Strike Led By National Textile Workers Union

Picket Other Mills General Wage Cut for All Mill Workers

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Five thousand workers in the Wood Mill struck at two o'clock today against wage cuts. The strike is under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union and the United Front Committee. The textile bosses last week announced that on October 13, there would be a general wage cut for all Lawrence textile workers. The number affected is around 20,000 to 25,000.

The various A. F. of L. fakers and other union misleaders outside of the National Textile Workers Union talked about “resistance to wage” cuts, while they negotiated with the bosses. The National Textile Workers Union called for a united front and immediate action.

The 5,000 workers in the Wood Mill were the first to respond.

Picket lines were formed at the Ayer Mill in Lawrence preparing to call the workers out against a wage cut and against the proposal to delay through arbitration of the A. F. of L.

3 NEGRO WORKERS ON DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION

Delegates to be Given Mass Send-off Oct. 14

NEW YORK.—Three Negro workers have been elected members of the American Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia that will sail October 14 to attend the 14th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution. The delegation is being organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, as an expression of solidarity between the American masses and the workers and peasants of the U. S.S.R. It will consist of 14 workers from the metal, marine and mining industries and five fraternal delegates. A mass send-off for the delegation will be held in New York Monday, October 12, in Cooper Union.

One of the colored delegates is a marine worker, Morris Wilman, of New York, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. Another is J. W. Jones, of the Upper Monongahela bituminous coal district of Pennsylvania, who was elected by the striking miners. A third is a Gary, Ind., steel worker whose name is not yet known.

The delegates will spend about five weeks in the Soviet Union, visiting the chief industrial and agricultural areas and observing the great progress that is being made under the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Construction. The Negro delegates will be given special opportunities to study the situation of the formerly oppressed national minorities and to compare the freedom they have won with the persecution of the Negro in the United States.

14 delegates will comprise four marine workers, three steel workers, one die-maker, two Ford auto workers, one metal, one anthracite and two bituminous miners. The five fraternal delegates have been elected by the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Polish mass organizations. The delegates will carry with them thousands of greetings from American workers and sympathizers which the Friends of the Soviet Union is now collecting. Each greeting costs 25 cents (10 cents for the unemployed), and should be sent to the F.S.U., 80 E. 11th St., Room 221, New York City.

ity with the strikers—come on the picket line, especially at 21 West 46th St. Also support the strike of S. K. & W. men at 87 Maiden Lane against piece-work and starvation wages. All militants report to union office, 5 East 19th St., immediately.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Calls for Fascist Measures

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Greater power in the hands of the leading capitalists, in order to beat back the growing struggles of the workers against hunger and wage cuts, is one of the main points asked by a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which has just published its report here on the economic crisis.

The report asks for the setting up of a "Supreme Economic Council," to be run by three or five of the leading bankers or other prominent exploiters.

Again and again this committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce declares against unemployment insurance. They propose a scheme of "insurance" to be under the control of the individual corporations, which would come out of wages, and be a blacklist and a

means of speeding up the workers. The main concrete proposal of this organization of the leading bosses is that the big trusts be strengthened in order to keep up capitalism whose basic principle they admit is "the desire of profit." To do this it is proposed that the so-called anti-trust laws be amended, and that the government work more openly with the trusts, aiding their wider formation, merging the state power with the big corporations.

This idea, which contains the germs of fascism, is not a new one. It was proposed several weeks ago by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Co., a Morgan & Co. subsidiary. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce report endorses the Swope scheme, and adopts most of its points. The fact that the scheme of Swope, who speaks in the name of the leading U. S. bankers, is now adopted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, which in turn speaks for the most decisive section of the capitalists, shows that definite steps are being taken by the bosses in an effort to get out of the crisis. These steps are for a strong front against unemployment insurance; for more wage cuts; for a strengthening of the fascistization of the government, and the handing over of more direct political power to the leading bankers who will form an extra-legal group of three or five to carry through the capitalist attack.

One proposal is that all unemployed be registered to see what they are "fit" for, to see if they are "worthy," so that the capitalists can have greater control on the action of the unemployed.

The views of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce regarding federal unemployment insurance, follow nearly word for word, the opinion recently expressed by the officials of the American Federation of Labor when they met in Vancouver, B. C.

WIR CALLS NEW MEMBERS' RALLY

Prepare for Hunger Marches This Winter

The Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, which is making a drive to establish branches in New York City, calls upon all the workers who joined the W.I.R. on Solidarity Day and who live in Manhattan between 14th and 60th Street, to come to a mass meeting which is being held on Wednesday, Oct. 7 at 8:30 in room 202, 108 E. 14th Street.

Workers who live between 14th and the Battery are urged to attend the meeting that will be held on Thursday, Oct. 8 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th Street.

More than 800 workers joined the W. I. R. on Solidarity Day. These workers are urged to come to the meetings that are being called by the W. I. R. for the purpose of taking part in the gigantic marches that will soon take place all over the country, and in the impending strike in the steel industry. The aid and cooperation of every member of the W. I. R. is needed. If you are a member of the W. I. R. do your share. If you are not a member, join up!

Coal Dock Workers in Duluth Get Pay Cut; Then Laid Off

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 5.—Northwest coal dock and the Pittsburgh Coal Co. have cut the workers' wages 10 per cent. The workers used to get 50 cents an hour and now they get 45 cents per hour. The conditions on the docks are very poor. The workers only work from three to six hours a day and some days they don't work at all.

At one time the Northwest Coal Co. employed 15 men on the docks but the bosses lay off the workers one by one and now there are no men working on the dock. This wage cut also cut the truck drivers 10 per cent. And now the coal carriers and truck drivers have to load their own truck that the 15 men used to do.

For the fourth time the building trades workers struck on the Prudential Corp. job in Newark against reduction of wages. The T.U.U.L. distributed two leaflets exposing the treacherous role of the A. F. of L. leadership and called upon the 280 workers to take the lead of the strike into their own hands.

Come early. Admission free. Auspices Trade Union Unity Council of Newark, N. J., 90 Ferry St.

What's On—

- WEDNESDAY**
Workers Dramatic Council. Will meet at 8 p. m. in the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St. All workers' theatre groups should send delegates.
- THURSDAY**
Painters Group, T. U. L. Will meet at 1610 Boston Road, Bronx, at 8 p. m. Oct. 8th instead of as had been scheduled, last Wednesday.
- Tremont Workers Club.** Will hold its regular membership meeting at 726 Tremont Ave., E. P. S. All workers are invited to attend.
- Needle Trades Athletic Club.** Will have its first organizational meeting October 8th at the Industrial Union office. Workers are invited to attend.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

—Workers Will Follow Leaders That WILL M ake Him Worry—

By RYAN WALKER



TAMMANY USES "RELIEF" FUNDS FOR GRAFTERS

Build Up Machine and Make Jobless Starve

NEW YORK—Millions of dollars in New York City which is supposed to go for "relief" of the unemployed, is being used to build up the Tammany grafting political machine, some facts brought out in a letter yesterday showed.

While the letter was written by James Marshall, chairman of the republican advisory committee of New York County, who supports Hoover's policy of starvation for the unemployed and graft for the republican leaders, the fact remains that in the squabble for control of the local spoils the workers get a faint insight into what is going on.

Marshall's letter was written to Jesse Isidor Straus, chairman of the so-called State Relief Administration. This outfit was appointed by Governor Roosevelt and are supposed to handle a \$20,000,000 fund, though this far not one unemployed worker has seen a cent of it.

Marshall tells of jobs handed out only to those who could prove they were in the democratic machine, while hungry jobless workers whose families were on the verge of death, were turned away. It is not because Marshall is so worried about the unemployed that he acts. He fears that Roosevelt will use the \$20,000,000 in building up his position as presidential candidate. Though Marshall's boss outfit does not mind the unemployed being robbed, they do not like the Tammany outfit getting a head start in the presidential election under the fakery of handing out unemployment relief.

FOSTER SPEAKS IN NEWARK N.J.

Must Organize to Fight Wage Cuts

William Z. Foster, well known leader of strikes and national Trade Union Unity League secretary, will speak on October 10, Saturday, at 8 p. m. at 90 Ferry St., Newark, N. J. Industrial leaflets for the metal, building trades, textile and unemployed workers have been distributed for this meeting. Every worker is invited to come and hear Foster, who will speak on T.U.U.L. strike strategy, on organization and strikes against wage-outs, on the fight for Unemployment Insurance and immediate relief for the unemployed workers and on the lessons of miners strike.

Strikes are breaking out against the wave of wage-outs and speed up all over New Jersey. Hosiery workers are striking against a 45 per cent cut, in Paterson, Dover, Irvington and Bloomfield. N. J. The Muskettes forced the T.U.U.L. members out of the strike meetings in several places so that Muste policy of "orderly strike and no picketing" can go through smoothly.

For the fourth time the building trades workers struck on the Prudential Corp. job in Newark against reduction of wages. The T.U.U.L. distributed two leaflets exposing the treacherous role of the A. F. of L. leadership and called upon the 280 workers to take the lead of the strike into their own hands.

Come early. Admission free. Auspices Trade Union Unity Council of Newark, N. J., 90 Ferry St.

LAUNDRY BOSSES' THUGS SLUG MEN

Organization Goes On; Conference Nears

NEW YORK.—The laundry bosses are trying to break the Laundry Workers' Union by slugging and intimidating the active members. The chairman of the Organization Committee of the union, L. A. Scribman, from the Active Laundry, was fired. Many other members of the union were threatened with like treatment.

In the strike against the Active Laundry last week the bosses framed up some of the strikers and had them arrested on fake charges of larceny, and threatened to arrest all the other strikers on the same charges.

The bosses' association is trying to force longer hours on the drivers. In some laundries the bosses announce that drivers must not quit before 5 p. m., although drivers usually begin to work at 6 a. m. and in the beginning of the week they work as late as 9 p. m.

In many shops the workers are already electing delegates to the shop delegates' conference which the Laundry Workers' Union is calling for October 18, to work out the policy and program of the union. The Laundry Workers' Union meets every Thursday in Ambassador Hall, which is located at 3rd Ave. and Claremont Parkway.

Carpenters Aid Fight for Mooney

Elect Delegates to the Oct. 11 Conference

NEW YORK.—Local 2090, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, has elected two delegates to the mass Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Conference that has been called by the New York District of the International Labor Defense for Sunday, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. In electing its delegates, Local 2090 repudiated the fake conference of Sept. 24 called by "socialists," phoney progressives of the A. J. Muste camp and renegades from the revolutionary movement. Local 2090 was represented at this conference, at which all I. L. D. delegates were barred.

Another A. F. of L. local that has sent in credentials for its delegates is Bakery and Confectionery Workers Local 22. Yesterday Carl Hacker, secretary of the New York District of the I. L. D. addressed a meeting of hosiery strikers, members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, in Queens Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, and appealed to them to elect delegates to the conference. The strikers will vote later on the election of delegates.

Many shop groups are also sending representatives to the conference. As wide a representation from the shops as possible is desired and

Socialist Spokesmen for Tammany Moving Picture Union Racket

NEW YORK.—A moving picture operator writes to the Daily Worker to point out that while McCooey, the Tammany chief who created a scandal by putting his son up for judge recently, is attorney for the Sam Kaplan racketeers in the Moving Picture Operators, big socialist party spokesmen have been principal propagandists for Kaplan's crowd. Among those who have spoken at their meetings are: Norman Thomas, August Classens, Samuel Seidman, Sam Beardsley, Jean Coronel and Henry Jaeger.

Just another hook-up between Tammany and the socialists. Many big Tammany men are honorary members of Kaplan's union.

SENDER GARLIN IN LECTURE THURS.

Will Show Pictures of Five Year Plan

NEW YORK.—Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, who recently returned from a four months' tour of the Soviet Union and Germany, will make a vivid contrast between boss terror in the U.S.A. and proletarian triumphs in the Soviet Union in a lecture Thursday, October 8, at 8 p. m., at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. His lecture, which is being given under the auspices of the Bronx Section of the International Labor Defense, will be illustrated with new pictures, showing the most recent developments of the Five-Year Plan, and with unpublished photos of the capitalist terror in the United States.

Garlin is now on a nation-wide tour and has already spoken in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Lawrence, Mass., and other cities. Saturday night, October 10, he will speak in Brooklyn at 46 Ten Eyck St. and Sunday night, October 11, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Admission to the lectures is 15 cents.

VOTERS' CLASS

First Voters' Class meets this Wednesday and Thursday at 7 p. m., Workers School, second floor, 35 E. 12th St. All who will vote for the first time should come for instructions. The class will be over after Thursday.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it.

Every group of five workers can send one delegate. The conference will make concrete plans for developing a real mass united front movement that will demand the immediate, unconditional release of Mooney, the Harlan miners, the nine Negro Scottsboro boys, the five Paterson silk workers framed up on a murder charge, and all other class war prisoners.

FUR WORKERS FORGE UNITY

Not Through Stetsky, But in Struggle

NEW YORK.—Thousands of fur workers gathered in the market yesterday to discuss the latest developments in the fake unity maneuvers of the Joint Council of the International Fur Workers, where Stetsky together with his henchman left the "unity conference" refusing to agree to immediate steps for uniting the fur workers in struggle for union conditions.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union yesterday pointed out that the company union agents rejected all the proposals for real unity of the workers proposed by the delegates elected at the Cooper Union mass meeting. The Industrial Union statement points out that Stetsky and his supporters refuse to agree to the proposals to defend the job of every furrier, to elect a committee of 50 for the purpose of organizing a broad unity conference, to carry through the program of struggle adopted by the mass of the workers. To carry this program into effect, a number of fur shops were declared on strike today for higher wages and better conditions. This organization campaign of the union will continue throughout the season.

A Cooper Union mass meeting of furriers will be held in the near future.

3 WAGE CUTS IN N.J. METAL PLANT

Pay Down to \$10 and \$12 a Week

Newark, N. J.
We of the Art Metal Works of Newark have received our third wage cut September 23. We had an average of ten cents per hour slashed of our pay. Many of us work for ten and twelve dollars a week, although the highly skilled workers are receiving an average of fifteen dollars a week. This is all that we have to support our families.

About five months ago nearly half of us were laid off and a few were taken on again at a very reduced scale of wages. The speed up is terrific. We now have to make five when we used to make four and the head foreman lays a pile of work on us and every few minutes picks a little more on top of it and comes out raving when we can't finish it. They are demanding more from each worker than the fastest worker in the shop can produce. They are laying off the slower ones one at a time and taking on faster ones as they go along.

A few of us workers read the "Daily Worker" but of course it's hard to check up on who reads it since they don't advertise the fact. Comradely yours,
—A WORKER.

Ballam to Speak at Newark Shop Gate Meeting Wednesday

NEWARK, N. J. Oct. 5.—John J. Ballam, Communist Party candidate for governor of New Jersey, will speak Wednesday at a shop gate meeting of A. Hollander and Son, at 143 East Kinney Street. More than a thousand workers are employed at this plant which is the largest fur shop in the world. This meeting is one of those in Ballam's election campaign tour in which he is exposing the capitalist candidates and their fake relief plans. All militant workers should contribute to the election fund of the Communist Party to carry on the struggle of the only party of the working class.

UNION LEADERS OPPOSE RELIEF

Socialist Lines Up Against Workers

At a special membership meeting which was called for Thursday, October 1, at Cooper Union, where between 2,500 and 2,800 were present, the membership of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local 28, adopted the unemployed relief plan which was proposed by the "ways and means committee" for \$9 relief per week, for every unemployed worker.

The proposal suggested a 10 per cent assessment on all employed workers of the union whose scale is \$66 a week. Also a 30 per cent assessment on the wages of the officials of the union shall be made, whose wages are from \$110 to \$125, and whose expenses are paid.

The officials of the union opposed this assessment strenuously, but the membership voted over the heads of the officials. The officials' judgment was that only 649 voted in favor of the unemployed proposal, and only 139 voted against it. In reality there were over 2,000 who voted for the proposal and less than 100 against for there were no absentions.

Tubin, a member of the socialist party and formerly a manager of a bosses' association of tinmiths and roofers, spoke for 45 minutes against the relief plan. All of the officials and Tubin, who is not an official, voted against unemployment insurance.

In the last relief committee which was headed by Tubin the workers got an average relief of \$1.50 a week and the members of the committee got \$9.05 a week. The officials are now trying to declare the whole meeting at Cooper Union as illegal.

The rank and file union members must see to it that the full control of the funds is in the hands of a rank and file committee. Otherwise the leaders who opposed the cuts in the salaries for the fund will use it as a graft fund and not to help the unemployed, sheet metal workers.

One way to help the Soviet Union is to spread among the workers "Soviet Forced Labor," by Max Bedacht, 10 cents per copy.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WIR OCT. 9-15

8 U. S. Delegates on Way to Berlin

The eight American delegates to the World Congress of the Workers International Relief, to be held in Berlin on Oct. 9-15, have embarked for Germany.

The World Congress is the celebration of ten years of existence of the International W. I. R. During this ten year period the W. I. R., which was founded on the initiative of Lenin, has collected and distributed more than \$20,000,000 in relief activities, and now has more than 10,000,000 members.

The different activities of the W. I. R., such as the relief campaigns for the famine-stricken Volga area in 1921, for China, for Japan, for the British miners, for the Gastonia, North Carolina textile strikers, for the German working class during the famine-winter of 1923, have been the biggest international solidarity campaigns in the history of the revolutionary working class movement.

Due to the heroic help of millions of workers, the W. I. R. has carried through a series of international relief campaigns which have assisted thousands of strikes in all countries. At this moment the International W. I. R. is mobilizing its forces to send relief to the millions of workers and peasants who are starving in China as a result of the flood and famine.

The eight American delegates to the Congress are: Joseph Fisher, representing the National Office of the W. I. R., who will head the delegation and deliver the report, Bella Saltzberg, representing the textile workers, John Vukas and J. Robinson, elected by the coal miners, M. Krepa, elected by the steel workers, Ed Royce, treasurer of the W. I. R., and I. Katzowitz, a worker elected by W. I. R. members in Up-state New York. Wm. Parks, Canadian delegate to the Congress, accompanied the American delegation.

At the conclusion of the World Congress, the delegates will leave for a month's tour of the Soviet Union.

"The Streets of New York" Opens Tonight At 48th Street

Lawrence Langner's New York Repertory Company will open their season this evening at the 48th Street Theatre with a revival of Dion Boucicault's old melodrama, "The Streets of New York." The chief players are: Dorothy Gish, Rollo Peters, Moffat Johnston, Armina Marshall, Fania Marinoff and Jessie Busley.

"The Guest Room," a comedy by Arthur Wilmurt, will have its premiere at the Biltmore Theatre tonight. Helen Lowell, Beverly Stigreeves, Joan Kenyon and Otto Hulett are the leading players.

At the Avon Theatre this evening, Katherine Roberts' new comedy will have its first Broadway showing. Heming, Reginald Mason, G. P. Huntley, Jr., Richie Ling and Robert Vivian head the cast.

The Price of Milk Must Be Reduced!

There is a great noise about milk. But what is the issue?

The World-Telegram and the crooked Tammany Health Department says that the issue is one of "safer" milk.

The milk companies, both the bottled milk trust, led by Borden's and Strefield, and the loose milk companies, are fighting over which should rob you—that is the issue between them. But they are agreed that you are robbed. Neither one of them says a word about reducing the price.

To you workers of New York, the issue is the PRICE. Let us see how these milk companies, one and all, are now robbing you. And remember the city hall grafters are planning to increase the robbery by banning loose milk.

What does the farmer get for milk? How much does it cost the milk trust which charges you 16 cents a quart for it? Well, don't take our word for it, but read what a dairy farmer wrote to the N. Y. Times on Sept. 22. He gives the cost per quart to the trust as follows:

1931	Farmer	R.R. Express	Cost Delivered in N. Y. City
June	2.70 cents	0.05 cents	3.2 cents
August	3.50 cents	0.05 cents	4.0 cents

Now, workers, if milk delivered to the trust in N. Y. City costs it only four cents a quart, why does the trust charge you sixteen cents for a quart bottle? Again, take the N. Y. Times story of the cost of milk in other cities, printed in that paper of Sunday, Sept. 27. It says that in Detroit:

"The actual cost of bottling the milk is less than AN EIGHTH OF A CENT."

The New York milk trust uses the same bottling machinery, and undoubtedly it costs the trust no more in New York than it costs in Detroit. In fact, the Borden company has its clutches on the milk of nearly every big city. And there is a lot of graft in every city on milk. But see how New York workers are robbed!

In Detroit bottled milk retails for 12 cents a quart! Why is it 16 cents in New York?

In Los Angeles Grade "A" milk retails at 12 cents a quart in bottles. Why is Grade "A" 19 cents in New York and Grade "B" 16 cents?

In Boston, only a few hours out of New York, bottled milk is delivered to your door for 13½ cents a quart. Why more in New York?

In Philadelphia, just a couple of hours away from New York, bottled milk retails for 11 cents! Why 16 cents in New York?

In Chicago milk is 13 cents a quart in bottles. But

in Cleveland it is only 10 cents! Why the difference there? And why 16 cents in New York? Remember that in all these other cities, the price is a robber's price, but that in all of them it is under New York.

Remember that twenty years ago the farmers got just about what they get now from the dealers, but milk delivered in bottles then cost only FIVE or SIX CENTS a quart! Why the high cost of milk in New York today?

The reason is GRAFT! ROBBERY! HOG PROFITS! TRUST PRICES!

In the last twenty years the Borden Trust has got fat, got the farmers by the throat, gotten its fingers into the Health Department, barred milk out of New York that might compete with it, built up a lot of phoney institutions like the Milbank Foundation to connect with Tammany Hall crooks, and proceeded to rob both farmers and city workers that buy milk!

Why do you pay so much for milk? Because the past Health Commissioner, Harris, started a "fight for pure milk," but retired to take a job with Borden's at \$50,000 a year! Workers, you pay for that! Every time the Milbank Foundation "gives" a few thousand dollars to "charity" or to "help the Health Department"—you pay for that!

Now the present Health Commissioner, Dr. Wynne,

who plays the game of anybody with the biggest roll, is "investigating" loose milk, with a lot of hand-picked "scientists" who are also on the payroll in one way or another of the milk trust. The game is to ban loose milk which retails usually from eight to ten cents a quart, and makes you pay the trust's price of 16 cents for for bottled milk Grade "B."

Workers of New York! Don't stand for it! The Daily Worker has already exposed he lie that the issue is one of "pure" against "impure" milk. Both are bad. But the trust and the city hall crooks want to divide up the \$45,000,000 a year more that it will cost New York workers to pay the trust price!

Don't stand for it! Join the PARENTS' LEAGUES that are taking up the fight to reduce the price of best milk, to NO MORE than eight cents a quart!

Join the Parents' Leagues, and if there is none in your neighborhood, form a League in your own neighborhood and write to the Daily Worker which will put you in connection with other Parents' Leagues for a city-wide fight to reduce the price of milk! Pay no more for ANY milk than eight cents!

Dress Shop Chairmen, Actives Meet Thursday

NEW YORK.—A meeting of dress shop chairman and delegates and active members will be held at the office of the union Thursday, right after work to hear a report on the organizational activities of the union, the role of the united front movement among the dressmakers, and many other problems confronting the workers in the shop. All shop chairmen, delegates and active members are called on to attend.

AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production
"HE"
 Adapted by CHESTER ERSKIN
 GUILD
 W. 52nd. Evngs. 8:40
 Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40
 Col. 6-8222

The Group Theatre Presents
The House of Connelly
 By PAUL GREEN
 Under the Auspices of the
 Theatre Guild
 TRUFA, 45th
 Martin Beck St. & 8 Ave.
 Mat. Thurs & Sat. Penn 6-6100

MAE WEST
 IN
"The Constant Sinner"
 "As usual and respectable as Belasco's 'Lulu Belle'."—The Nation.
 ROYALE Thos. 45th W. Pwy. Evngs. 8:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CAMEONOW
 42nd Street & Broadway
 2nd Week on Broadway
"EAST OF BORNEO"
 With ROSE HOBART
 and CHARLES BICKFORD

JULIAN WELIE'S PRODUCTION
GOOD COMPANIONS
 By J. B. Priestley & Edward Knoblock
 From Priestley's Famous Novel
 Company of 120—16 Scenes
 44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of Broadway
 Evngs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Cooperators' Patronize
SEROY
 CHEMIST
 657 Allerton Avenue
 Estabrook 2215 BRONX, N. Y.

Intern'l Workers Order
 DENTAL DEPARTMENT
 1 UNION SQUARE
 5TH FLOOR
 All Work Done Under Personal Care
 of DR. JOSEPHSON

SOLLIN'S
 RESTAURANT
 216 EAST 14TH STREET
 6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
 Regular Dinner 65 Cents

Phone Stuyvesant 2616
Job's Restaurant
 SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
 A place with atmosphere
 where all radicals meet
 302 E. 12th St. New York

Rational Vegetarian
 Restaurant
 199 SECOND AVENUE
 Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
 Strictly Vegetarian Food

MELROSE
 DAIRY VEGETARIAN
 RESTAURANT
 Comrades Will Always Find It
 Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
 1787 SEVENTH BLVD., BRONX
 (near 174th St. Station)
 TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-3149

Advertise Your Union Meetings
 Here. For Information Write to
 Advertising Department
The DAILY WORKER
 50 East 13th St. New York City

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE PENALIZES WORKERS WHEN HURT

Company Issues Order That Injured Workers Lose Pay for Time Laid Off

All Hands Get 10 Per Cent Slash In Wages; Hours Increased; More Speed-up

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PRICEDALE, Pa.—In the American Sheet and Tin Co. in Monessen we recently received a 10 per cent cut in wages. But the bosses did not stop at that. Every day when we come to work we find that the bosses have found new methods to speed us up.

\$12 to \$25 for Two Weeks Work

In the hot mills only 17 out of 25 are working. The average pay for two weeks work in the mill is from \$12 to \$25. If you are not in the mill 10 to 15 minutes before the time to start work you are sent home. One day last week eight workers were sent home because they were not on the job early enough to suit the boss.

Workers are not allowed to go home one heat early. If we go home before that time we are sent home the next day. As an example of the speed-up, we formerly worked a bar eight inches wide in the hot mill and gave it five passes on the breakdown and three passes on the singles. Now the bosses have brought in a new steel, a twelve inch bar which we work four passes on the breakdown and three on the singles.

Hours Increased

Our working hours are also increased. For example: On the warm-up turns on Monday we formerly started at eight o'clock and worked till four. Now we start at six o'clock and work till three, or one hour more than formerly. The bosses are always hollering about not enough production. But the speed-up does not stop here. The men who fired up the

Goldman Speaks On the Soviet Union In the Chicago District

CHICAGO, Ill.—Albert Goldman, Chicago attorney for the International Labor Defense, will speak on his experiences in the course of his trip through the Soviet Union and other European countries, in Rockford and Chicago, as well as other cities in the middle west. Goldman, who is chairman of the Chicago Local of the Friends of the Soviet Union, made an intensive study over a period of six months of conditions affecting social, economic and political life not only in the workers' republic but in other European countries.

His Chicago meeting will be held on Friday, Oct. 9.

MUSTEITES IN SELL OUT OF HOSEY MEN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to slash the wages of the hosey workers. The possibility for a general strike in the hosey industry was at hand, when the wage-cut officials most shamefully sold out the workers, limiting the pickets to seventy-five and now calling off the strike altogether. The bosses immediately followed with cutting the wages of the workers. The Berkshire mill has already announced a cut for the loopers and one for the footers. The hosey mill in Muntion cut the loopers 25 per cent and the knitters 35 per cent.

As a result of this betrayal the bosses in other industries are following with wage cuts. The Bancroft Cotton mill announced a straight 10 per cent cut effective on October 5. The Reading Hardware announced a 20 per cent wage cut. The National Textile Workers Union is issuing leaflets to all hosey and textile workers analyzing the failure of the hosey strike, exposing the fake officials of the American Federation of Labor and calling upon the workers to organize mill committees and strike against these wage-cuts.

Carl Holderman, a leading member of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action (Muste group) and a national vice-president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, from Paterson, N. J., is now playing a prominent role in the strike movement. Holderman was one of the officials to vote for the wage cut agreement. He was sent to the Milwaukee local of the union to speak for it. There the workers shouted him down. When the spontaneous strike movement against the wage cut pact grew Holderman placed himself at the head of it in order to behead it.

At the meeting of the national executive board of the AFFFW the last weekend all officials voted unanimously to order the strikers back. Since Holderman is an official it indicated that in the secret meetings he is for the wage cut agreement but outside tries to mislead the workers by taking leadership of the strike movement.

Local officials leading the Merit Hosiery strike, with 500 out at Woodhaven, N. Y., are a real estate dealer and a habitual drunkard. As a result the local strike committee is disorganized and no militant conduct of the strike is possible under such circumstances.

At the Properly McCollum plant at Elmhurst, L. I., where 400 are out the workers invited speakers of the National Textile Workers Union. The local officials, however, refused to permit the speakers to attend the strike meetings.

The weakness of a policy and organization is shown in the strike of the Gotham Hosiery workers at 33d St. and First Ave., New York City. There are no strong picket lines and company trucks are bringing scabs into the mill.

SPANISH MASSES LOSING FAITH IN REGIME. MADRID, Spain.—Only about 40 per cent of Spanish voters cast their votes in this election as compared with 70 per cent in the last one. This sharply indicates that the Spanish workers are rapidly losing faith in the present government.

One way to help the Soviet Union is to spread among the workers "Soviet Forced Labor," by Max Bedacht, 10 cents per copy.

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE PREPARES JOBLESS STRUGGLE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

A.F.L. now assembling in Vancouver. The A.F.L. program is loose and vague as to any actual improvement of conditions of the jobless, and contents itself with moral reflections: "Workers should be assured of a job, wage standards should be maintained there should be a shorter work-day and five-day week, etc." The A.F.L. program is specific and concrete only where it lines up directly with the employers' wage cutting and starvation policies. Thus the A.F.L. Executive Committee rules: "We have investigated the unemployment insurance systems of Germany and England and find compulsory unemployment insurance not applicable to America."

The A.F.L. has no other proposal for the jobless, except to starve along in the hopes that President Hoover will decree that the employers each hire two additional workers and thus "absorb the 6,000,000 idle." (Actually the number of unemployed is closer to 12,000,000, and even the A.F.L. in another part of its program admits 7,000,000. Also, the 3,000,000 employers are divided into groups of farmers, who now employ one man only, and great corporations with tens of thousands employed. According to the A.F.L. plan, the U.S. Steel and John Farmer would each hire two more men.—Editor.)

The A.F.L. hopes but provides no way of compelling, that public building will go on, and that some relief will be given from private and community funds.

The Trade Union Unity League provides along the fight of the unemployed a fight by organized workers in the shops, mines and mills and railroads to stop wage cuts and speed-up, which lead straight to more unemployment.

The slogans of the T.U.U.L. unions are: "Against wage cuts in any form," "Full pay for part time work," "Shorter hours without reduction in pay," "No speed up and no overtime work," "Equal pay for equal work for women, youth and Negro workers," "Abolition of injunction and a struggle for the right to organize, strike and picket."

The A.F.L. mentions some of these things, but proposes no means of struggle to obtain them.

Sunday's session developed an intense discussion in which rank and file delegates took a prominent part, on the establishment of complete democracy in the unions of the T.U.U.L. It was clearly brought out that bureaucratic methods are fatal to mass organizations. Prominent in the discussion on this point, and in the discussion, point by point of the draft program and resolutions embodying programs of organization in the various industries and among the unemployed, were steel workers, miners, and delegates of the marine workers. The marine workers' delegates came

LEFT SOCIALISTS FORM NEW PARTY

(Cable by Imprecors)

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The national conference of the left wing socialists yesterday founded the Socialist Workers Party. Eighty-eight delegates were present. A representative of the Communist press was not permitted to attend this conference, although bourgeois journalists were invited. The leading speeches declared that full democracy will prevail in the ranks of the new party. However, the delegates who express his intention of speaking against the formation of the new party, favoring entry into the Communist Party, was struck from the list.

Seydowitz one of the left wing leaders revealed the counter-revolutionary significance of the new party when he declared the moment was unfavorable for the foundation of the party, but that it was necessary in order to prevent socialist workers from joining the Communist Party.

The congress decided to apply for affiliation to the Second International. The British Independent Labor Party sent a telegram of greetings. Three delegates voted against the formation of the new party. Rosenfeld announced that negotiations were pending with the Brandler group with a view to amalgamation.

from different ports, and bummed their way in without expense to their organization. One delegate, Davis, came all the way from Galveston, Texas, this way.

An important feature of the sessions was theme eting of the steel and railroad commissions. The steel commission decided upon building a fighting fund for the strikes that are approaching. The fund will be built by voluntary collections.

The railroad commission discussed concentration points for organization work.

NATIONAL UNION LEADS FIGHT ON UMWA PAY CUT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

operators met and decided to cut wages 25 per cent. In the montfar Gas Coal Co., this cut was announced as: Wages of 22 cents per ton, \$2 a day for outside labor, and \$2.40 a day for inside labor.

The U.M.W.A. officials offer as their excuse for agreeing to this cut that they want to "out-scab the scabs and stabilize the industry." This is the same disastrous tactic used by the Musteites in the hosey industry.

The miners are preparing to march by thousands on any mine that tries to work today and tomorrow. Twenty mines are involved in the wage cut and it is expected all will come out. Nine hundred miners are striking this morning in the first four mines to shut down, and 100 went in to try this morning in the first four mines to shut down, and 100 went in to try to work. The decision to strike will draw 4,000 immediately into the struggle, and the strike may spread throughout the Scotts Run-Morgan-town-Pairmont section.

The miners on strike are conscript members of the United Mine Workers, because of the check-off written into the U.M.W.A. contract, but will all join the National Miners Union.

At the meeting Sunday, 2,000 of these forced members in the U.M.W.A. voted unanimously to strike after hearing the program of the N.M.U. as presented by Frank Borich, national secretary of the N.M.U.

Toohy, Back from S U Mine Fields, Speaking to American Miners

How conditions and wages in the Soviet mines are constantly improving, in contrast to terrorization methods to subdue starved and rebellious workers in the American coal fields will be told by Patrick Toohy, National Miners' Union leader, who is touring Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio speaking to the working-class audiences for the International Labor Defense.

His speaking dates are: Luzerne, Oct. 7; Nanty-Glo, Oct. 9; Barnsboro, Oct. 10; Portage, Oct. 11; Johnston, Oct. 12; Pittsburgh and eastern Ohio, Oct. 15 to 25.

IDAHO GETS ON THE MAP! CLUB GROWING VERY RAPIDLY!

Recently we had occasion to call the Hoboken Daily Worker Club the shock brigade of the Daily Worker Clubs. Now from Idaho comes a letter that shows that we have another shock brigade this time in the west. He writes:

"It's over a month since we formed our small D.W. Club, and from two members to begin with, we are now close to twenty active and many more sympathizers. We have in our midst Americans, Italians, Mexicans, Negroes, Indians, farmers, laborers, unemployed, American legionnaires, etc., and whatever you wish for. We count seven subscribers to the Daily Worker, one to Il Lavoratore, and one to Vida Obrera.

More and More "Red"
"Of the first seven members we made a kind of shock troop and after a week of everynight drilling in reading, planning, studying, discussing and getting a compressed idea of Communism and how to spread it, we began our work. First on our friends, then on our friend's friends and now each of our original seven has a little group of his own. We also had our troubles, discouragements (besides we have to be very careful on account of reduced jobs), but, taking all in consideration, we are getting worse and worse, meaning more and more red. On the entrance of our city in an imaginary place and in invisible ink you can read a real welcome sign: This town is full of Bolsheviks."

So far we have found the paper great and peerless. Our critics have not found anything to kick about. "Oh yes, money is very scarce and our bank closed on us (we lost millions in it) but, we'll try our best to get more subs."

This is the way a Daily Worker club should function. From two members to twenty, and each member developing new circles around himself. Ataboy!

Each new member should be talked to and worked with until he is ready to subscribe to the Daily.

When the Daily gets into shops, factories, and mines, it can carry on much of the work of organizing workers to resist the bosses' attacks. So, Daily Worker Clubs, get members as many as possible subscribing—it will make all of your present objectives easier to obtain.

Workers Must Have Daily
Comrade W. H. of Michigan writes that he could not get along without the Daily Worker. Times are very hard on the farm and very difficult to get money; but he knows that things will not be any better as long as the capitalist system lasts.

Another comrade from Michigan, R. U., sends twenty-five cents and asks that we rush as many Daily Workers as two bits will pay for.

These letters indicate that to these comrades the Daily Worker is integrally linked up with their everyday lives and struggles and is regarded by them as their leader.

Another letter comes from Eric, Pa. E. G. answers a request for a sub, by saying:

"I received your request for a sub but like a lot of people I am hard up but I must have the Daily. So will get the money some way in the next two weeks and send it. I read the Daily every day and get other farmers to read my old copies."

Write More Letters
With wage-cutting programs going on in Lawrence, in the steel and aluminum industries, and all through the country, we want all workers and farmers to write more letters to the Daily about conditions in their shops and towns, so that the Daily Worker can increase its function as mass organizer for all fights.

And in the meantime, the Daily Worker Clubs should not be forgetting any affair or dance that will bring more members into the clubs. From an Illinois workers organization comes a check for \$4.35 to back up the Daily. The more donations the better!

14th Anniversary Greetings to USSR



Hail
The Success of the Five-Year Plan of Socialist construction. Hail the glorious achievements of the workers and peasants of the USSR where STARVATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY ABOLISHED.

Pledge
To defend the Soviet Union. Pledge to mobilize the American workers for solidarity with the Soviet workers.

Greet
The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Send your fraternal greetings by filling out the blank below.

The F. S. U. American Workers Delegation will take along your greetings together with thousands of others.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
80 E. 11th Street, Room 221
New York City.

I am enclosing the greetings of my shopmate (or friend) and myself. Please acknowledge receipt.

Name
Address
City Amount \$.....

Name
Address
City Amount \$.....
(Each greeting costs a minimum of 25c, unemployed 10c.)

Ex-servicemen Left to Starve In New York

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—World War veteran, Savatro Astuto, lives at 217 East 107 Street. On the walls of his room are diplomas and medals which he received for his "heroism" in the last imperialist war, and now his reward is hunger and starvation for his family.

Savatro went to war in 1915 and came back to U.S.A. in 1920. He lost his left eye. He is an American citizen. Savatro has been out of work for 15 months and was evicted from former home and is now starving.

He visited nearly all of the charity organizations by which he was fooled around and kidded and finally refused any relief by all of them. Although registered by the Mayor Walker Committee, this worker received no job. I asked him if he had any food home, he answered: No, I eat only once a day, macaroni only, showing me little hot rapped up in paper. What is your boy eating when he is going to school? "Same thing," he said. "I could get no credit from store any more."

GREEN ADMITS WAGE CUT FRAUD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—

In a statement which virtually endorses the Swope plan for a planned limitation of production, meaning more unemployment, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, nevertheless finds it necessary to quiet rebellious members of the A. F. L. by making some admissions. Without the slightest proposal for struggle by the workers against wage cuts, Green criticizes "the hypocrisy of employers" who pre-

tended that wage cuts in the steel industry would increase employment by lowering the price of steel and stimulating construction work. After the cuts went through, it was found, Green admits, that steel prices were not reduced.

"Of course," he wrote, "the real reason for the wage cut was to transfer the money in wages saved to the stockholders in dividends. But telling the truth before the cut would have brought forth too much public opposition."

Green then goes on to say that a raise of 50 cents a week wages would do more to provide jobs than all the wage cuts, but he offers no program to win the wage increase, or to stop the cuts.

SPREAD THIS NEW PAMPHLET UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF and SOCIAL INSURANCE —2 CENTS—

THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM AGAINST THE CAPITALIST PROGRAM OF STARVATION
Just the pamphlet that is needed for mass distribution in unemployment activities this fall and winter! Read it and spread it in your neighborhood, shop, unemployed branch, organization, at employment agencies, on the bread lines and in the lodging houses!
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS NOW!
Regular discounts to district agents and organizations. Special rates for individual worker distributors: 50 for \$1 or 125 for \$2, postpaid.
ORDER FROM
WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
P. O. Box 148, Station D New York City

International Youth Day Campaign SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Twenty-Five Cents for Two Months Subscription to the YOUNG WORKER

(Published Weekly)
Name
Address
City State
The only youth paper fighting for the every day needs of the young workers
YOUNG WORKER
Post Office Box 22, Station D, New York City, N. Y.

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS LEFT TO THE

Let us know at once what you have already done, or what you are planning to do for the Bazaar.

Buy a combination ticket (\$1.00) and get one of the following subscriptions free:
1 Mo. to the Daily Worker
1 Mo. to Morning Freiheit
3 Mos. to the Young Worker

B A Z A A R

Daily Worker Morning Freiheit Young Worker

THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY
OCT. 8, 9, 10, 11

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

LESSONS OF THE MINERS' STRIKE AND TASKS OF THE N.M.U. AMONG NEGRO MINERS

By HARRY HAYWOOD

In evaluating the work of the Party and National Miners Union in the recent tri-state Miners Strike, particular attention must be given to the work among the Negroes.

One of the most outstanding achievements of the strike was the splendid spirit of solidarity manifested between Negro and white miners. Approximately 6,000 Negro miners were involved in the strike (nearly one-fifth of the total number of strikers). This, as has already been pointed out, was the largest number of Negroes ever involved in any organized action under the leadership of the Party and revolutionary trade unions. These Negro miners and their families displayed the greatest militancy, actively in leading capacity in all phases of strike and union activity, on the picket lines, on strike and relief committees, as officers in the union and women's auxiliaries, etc. Negro miners constituted the backbone of the strike in a number of mines.

Our principle of workingclass solidarity met with enthusiastic response on the part of the large masses of white miners. This is shown by the fact that even in locals with one or two Negro miners, these were almost invariably placed in leading positions on Strike Committees and as officers of the local unions. On the whole, the splitting tactics of the coal operators received a smashing defeat in the strike.

In developing and cementing this unity, the National Miners Union played a leading role. The fact that the strike was led by our revolutionary union, which placed in the forefront of its program, unity of white and Negro miners on the basis of a struggle for the demands of the latter, was without doubt the greatest factor contributing to this workingclass soli-

arity. From the outset the basic demand of the Negro miners, "Equal rights including wages, etc., no discrimination in work assignments," was placed forward as a main strike demand, and a constant agitation for solidarity was carried out by the union among the masses of miners.

It would be incorrect, however, to fall to recognize that this unity was to a considerable extent spontaneous; that the objective conditions in the coal fields were particularly favorable for the development of workingclass solidarity among the miners. The increasing starvation and slavery among miners prior to the strike has brought masses of them, both Negro and white, to regard unity in the struggle against the operators as an economic necessity. Hence their broad acceptance of our program in this respect.

The chief shortcoming of our Party and Union however, consists in the fact that we allowed the question of unity of Negro and white workers to remain too long at the elementary stage of unity in the struggle for equal rights on the job, unity as an economic necessity. In other words, we did not sufficiently politicize the strike in the direction of the struggle against Negro oppression. Concretely, Jim Crowism is rampant in many mining towns throughout the strike area. Not only are Negroes segregated in regards to residence in the company patches, and in mining towns, but they are also discriminated against in public places and institutions—restaurants, theatres, swimming pools, etc.

It is obvious that by involving the miners in actions for the smashing of Jim Crow laws and practices in the mining communities, our union could have succeeded in breaking through much of this Jim Crowism and in this manner would have found way to still broader strata of the Negro miners. Such actions could have taken the form of mass boycott of places discriminating against Negroes, the establishment of mass picketing before these places with placards containing slogans, the sending of delegations of Negro and white miners elected at protest mass meetings to local authorities demanding the cessation of these Jim Crow practices, etc., etc. The most opportune time for such actions was, when the mass movement was in full swing.

Moreover, the drawing of masses of white workers into active struggle against Jim Crowism (which is chauvinism in practice) is part and parcel of the struggle against chauvinistic tendencies among them. On the whole the organization of mass actions against local Jim-Crowism would have resulted in the raising of the whole movement to a higher political plane, and would have placed the unity of Negro and white workers on a more lasting basis. Our failure to organize such struggles resulted in the loss of a great opportunity by the Party and union for politicization of the strike in regard to the Negro question. Therefore this failure must be regarded as a major political shortcoming of the strike as a whole.

The Scottsboro and Camp Hill affairs also provided excellent issues for the politicization of the strike in regards to the struggle for Negro rights. Wherever the question was brought forth sharply, favorable results were registered by our Union, both organizationally and in increased influence. For example, a Negro miner is reported to have said that he supported our Union, not because it put forth the demand of equality for the Negro miners (pointing out that the strike-breaking U.M.W.A. also included in its constitution a clause on equality), "but because the N.M.U. fought for the release of the Scottsboro lads." Our shortcoming in this regard lies in the fact that we did not systematically organize the participation of our union in this campaign. Our activities were mostly confined to adoption of resolutions and sending of telegrams. True, special meetings were called by the I.L.D. but these meetings were badly organized and the participation of our Union was weak. (To be concluded tomorrow)

"White Chauvinism Stinks of the Slave Market"

The 100 per cent Yankee arrogance divides the American population into a series of castes, among which the Negroes constitute, so to speak, the caste of the "untouchables," who are in a still lower category than the lowest categories of human society, the immigrant laborers, the yellow immigrants, and the Indians. In all big cities the Negroes have to live in special segregated Ghettos (and, of course, have to pay extremely high rent). In practice, marriage between Negroes and whites is prohibited, and in the South this is even forbidden by law. In various other ways, the Negroes are segregated, and if they overstep the bounds of the segregation they immediately run the risk of being ill-treated by the 100 per cent bandits. As wage earners, the Negroes are forced to perform the lowest and most difficult work; they generally receive lower wages than the white workers and do not always get the same wages as white workers doing similar work, and their treatment is the very worst. Many American Federation of Labor trade unions do not admit Negro workers in their ranks, and a number have organized special trade unions for Negroes so that they will not have to let them into their "good white society."

This whole system of "segregation" and "Jim-Crowism" is a special form of national and social oppression under which the American Negroes have much to suffer. The origin of all this is not difficult to find: this Yankee arrogance towards the Negroes stinks of the disgusting atmosphere of the old slave market. This is downright robbery and slave whipping barbarism at the peak of capitalist "culture."

—From the Resolution on the Negro Question in the United States by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, published in the February, 1931.

On Party Registration

THE Party registration of the membership which is to be carried through as a general mobilization for the tasks in connection with the decisions and discussions on the 11th Plenum of the ECCI and the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee, is to commence on October 12 and to continue until the middle of November. The registration is to be carried through on the political line expressed in the editorial published yesterday in the Daily Worker.

1. The registration must take place within the units of the Party at special meetings called for this purpose. Special letters must be sent out by the units of the Party informing the members of the registration and the necessity to appear at the unit meeting in order to register. The greatest effort must be made to secure a full attendance at unit meetings.
2. The registration consists in the filling out of the questionnaire, the examination of the Party membership books of the comrade to determine his dues standing, the examination of his trade union book if he is a member of a trade union, examination of his membership book in other mass organizations, which should serve to establish the activity of the Party members in the most vital mass organizations.
3. The Party members should answer the questions asked with regard to improving the recruiting of members into the Party, for strengthening the trade union and unemployed work, for the issuance of factory papers and agitation material in the factories, for the organization and strengthening of revolutionary trade union groups in the factories, for increasing the activity of the Party members and strengthening the Party leadership and for winning Negro, women and youth members into the Party.
4. A definite time should be set aside for the registration of the members who have not attended the Party unit meetings, either a special right upon which to mobilize these comrades or to set up a committee to visit these comrades at their homes to register them and establish the reasons for their non-attendance.
5. The District and Section Committees must, together with the units, take care that the registration be properly safeguarded.
6. The District Committee through its organization department and the section committee through its organization department (where this exists) must lead the units in the conduct

of the registration. There must be close personal guidance and stimulation in carrying through the registration in accordance with the Party line and directives. In the course of the registration the organization departments of the districts and sections must be strengthened, or where none exist, it must be established. Where there are weak sections, direct guidance and supervision must be given by the district organization departments. The registration in the units shall be led by the unit bureaus, or where there are not unit bureaus, by the leading functionaries of the units, which must examine the Party membership books, the books of members organized in trade unions and other mass organizations. Comrades should be encouraged to write legibly.

7. The registration must be prepared politically and organizationally for the carrying through of the registration, for enlightening these comrades upon these purposes of the registration, as well as give assistance in their filling out of the questionnaires. Districts are to prepare the registration by the holding of functional meetings and where necessary by the holding of general membership meetings. Such general meetings of functionaries or members must tie up the registration with the specific campaigns of the Party, the struggle against wage cuts, unemployment, etc., and the role of the registration for organization of these struggles.
8. All comrades leading in the work of registration must be specially instructed from the standpoint of understanding clearly the aims and political line of the registration and with the object of overcoming any difficulties, so that they are enabled to give the greatest personal guidance and assistance to the units and members in the registration.
9. (a) The registration in the units shall proceed from October 12 to October 26. (b) The registration of comrades not attending unit meetings shall take place from October 26 to November 2. From November 2 to November 16, filling out of section forms on the basis of unit reports and filling out district reports on the basis of section reports.
10. Party comrades are urged to send in articles supporting the registration on the basis of the life and experience of the Party units, section and District activities.

Organization Department, CC, CPUSA.

STOP HIM!



What American Miners Will See When They Meet Soviet Miners

By PAT TOOHEY.

(Note:—Pat Toohey, former secretary of the National Miners' Union, has just returned from the Soviet Union, where he spent over a year. In the following article he tells of the conditions that the miners who will be members of the American Workers Delegation to the Soviet Union will find. This delegation, now being organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union, will include a metal miner from the Mesaba Range, a bituminous and an anthracite miner.)

THE departure of representatives of the American miners with the Friends of the Soviet Union delegates for the 14th anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution will afford them an opportunity to see and study the tremendous advantages the Soviet miners have won in contrast to their American comrades.

On September 23 the American capitalist papers devoted major attention to widespread wage cuts throughout the United States in all industries. These cuts range from 10 to 20 per cent. In the same papers a dispatch was carried from Moscow to the effect that the wages of Soviet miners and metal workers had just been increased 20 and 30 per cent.

The Soviet miners' conditions are the best of any in the world and they are constantly growing better. Here the miners control, manage and operate the industry. The profits of the industry are used for the betterment of the working class as a whole. They work six hours a day bank to bank. They work four days and rest every fifth. They are provided free of charge all medical, dental, hospital and sanitarium services. Their houses, coal, rent, lighting and similar items are provided free of cost or at a very small cost. The Soviet miners are provided with working apparel, boots, sanitary up-to-date bath houses, etc. They are provided with every form of insurance such as sick, accident, death, unemployment (in the days when there was unemployment). The workers themselves do not contribute to the insurance fund. In addition, they receive a vacation of two to four weeks annually with full pay. These are normal features of the life of the Soviet miners.

Our delegation can contrast these conditions with the terrible conditions of the American miners: mass unemployment, wages cut to starvation levels, hours lengthened unbearably, no working insurance without safeguards, strikes broken by state and federal troops and hired thugs, leaders framed up and imprisoned. These are normal features of the life of the American miners.

Unemployment.

While unemployment is the scourge of the American mining industry and hundreds of thousands are displaced as a result of capitalist rationalization, unemployment in the USSR mining industry is completely unknown. On the contrary, shortage of labor exists. The delegation can study and report to the American miners this tremendous difference between capitalist and socialist rationalization. Rationalization in the Soviet Union has meant the improvement of the conditions of the whole working class, economically, socially and culturally; it has meant increasing the number of workers, raising of wages, shortening of the working day, the all-round development of socialist economy.

Hours.

The Soviet miners work six hours per day for underground work and eight hours for surface workers. The eight-hour day on the surface is gradually being replaced by the seven-hour day, with the majority already working only seven hours. Parallel with the lowering of hours go periodic wage increases.

Accidents.

While the American coal industry is a slaughter house, killing 3,000 miners a year and injuring 100,000 others with the victims' dependents very little if at all protected, such conditions do not exist in the USSR. There every possible precaution is taken to safeguard the lives and health of the miners. Underground medical depots fully equipped are in every mine and are manned by experienced doctors to treat accidents on the spot. Compared with the pre-war level, the fatalities up to 1929 had decreased 45 per cent. The widows of the victims each receive eight months' salary in a lump sum and three-quarters of her husband's average salary throughout her lifetime. Also free rent, coal, light and government responsibility for the welfare of each child until the age of 16.

Wages.

From 1928 to 1928 wages of Soviet miners in-

The "Pacifist" Incendiary of the War Fire

THE New York Times, one of the most boastful of the bourgeois papers, which published the other day a deliberate, false forgery and provocative document, "issued by the Comintern," is now speculating in one of its recent editions on the topic of "The Two Manchurian Crises." The main idea of the editorial is that Secretary Stimson "had better luck with the Manchurian note of two years ago." In July, 1929, he "received from Litvinoff a reply which went even a bit beyond requesting Mr. Stimson to mind his own business..." by contrast the Japanese reply today makes pleasant reading.

It is correct that the policy of the United States in 1929 was a complete failure and that "by contrast" events in Manchuria are now developing "pleasantly" from the point of view of the "pacifist" war makers. In fact, what was the policy of American imperialism in Manchuria two years ago when the Chinese generals, instigated by the imperialist powers, violated openly the agreement with the Soviet Union, and what is it now when Japan is taking Manchuria away from China and beginning the division of China before the eyes of the world?

Workers should remember that the attack of Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen and the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway was directed not only against the Soviet Union but against the workers and peasants of China generally and of Manchuria especially. The Chinese militarists would never dare to carry through such an insolent assault if they were not a tool in the hands of the imperialists and open traitors of China. The success of the imperialist policy and first of all of the policy of American imperialism under such conditions would mean a beginning of a new organized intervention against the Soviet Union and the utilizing of the terrorist enslavement of the Chinese masses as cannon fodder for this intervention. This is why all the reactionary forces in China, up to the Russian white bandits, hailed this imperialist plot and the notorious note of Stimson, as a very important link in the plot. This is why not only the iron resistance of the Red Army, but also the support of the working masses throughout the world, first of all the support of the Chinese workers and peasants, were united to defeat this provocation in 1929 in Manchuria.

And it is not an accident that whenever American diplomacy receives the advice to keep its hands off the Soviet Union, it remembers this Manchurian lesson: "mind your own business."

What is the policy of the American imperialists now in the "second Manchurian crisis" and what kind of "peace and order" does it strive to establish in Manchuria? It is sufficient to remember some facts to have a clear answer to this question. In the first days of the occupation which, by the Japanese tactic of sudden plunder, was of decisive importance from a military point of view, the League of Nations represented the situation as if it were an accident which can and would be settled by the "good will from both sides" within the next two hours. Stimson went still further in this base hypocrisy by declaring that it is nothing to be worried about, that the occupation of Manchuria was merely a "mutiny of soldiers on both sides." Stimson could permit himself to play with such

increased 74.9 per cent. In the ensuing two years wages increased 18 per cent. In February, 1931, the miners received a 20 per cent wage increase and in September, 1931, another 30 per cent increase. And they will go higher yet.

The American delegation will have an opportunity to meet the Russian miners, to talk to them and see for themselves the tremendous advantages they enjoy. They will bring back a truthful, first-hand report. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every possible support be given this delegation. A wide campaign among the miners and workers in other industries must be carried out to make their trip a success.

Endorse the P. S. U. delegation which carries with it a group of fighting American miners! Send your greetings to the 14th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution. American workers, establish closer contacts with the Soviet workers and peasants! Swell the mighty army of Friends of the Soviet Union!

a phrase that may turn out to be not so harmless for the imperialists—"A mutiny of Japanese and Chinese soldiers"—is not this the feature that can and will from a historical point of view in the not too far distant future, alter the whole situation in the East and change the entire map of the capitalist world generally?

But for the time being the "mutiny theory" of Stimson and the policy of "optimistic" observations based on this theory was namely this policy that corresponds at its best to the Japanese robbery in Manchuria. Only the first stage of this robbery was completed and the strategic points of Manchuria was secure in the hands of Japan. Only then the imperialist liars remembered that somewhere and sometimes they jabbered about the "outlawing of war" and even promised to protect the victims of an aggression.

To stimulate this protection, the European and American peace makers addressed a "friendly advice" to Tokyo of "withdrawing the Japanese army beyond the limits of the railroad," adding a reserve about the necessity of having in mind the security of "life and property of Japanese and other foreign citizens." The occupants, therefore, can now on a legal basis hold the most important towns in Manchuria and even spread the occupation and the military actions under the pretext of defending the "life and property," a pretext that is not difficult to find and still easier for the Japanese provocateurs to create in Manchuria.

After accomplishing its duty in such a splendid manner, the League of Nations, the guardian angel of peace, decided on September 13th to disappear from the stage and adjourned for fifteen days. As far as the Kellogg Pact is concerned, the respectful corpse preferred even not to reveal its existence. The results of the "diplomatic efforts" to re-establish "peace and order" in Manchuria are as follows:

In relation to peace, Japanese airplanes are bombing systematically and without any hindrance Chinese cities, towns and villages, killing soldiers and civil people within and without the "treaty areas." (The number of Chinese killed by air bombardments at Paishan-Chengtse reached 200.)

In relation to order, in Mukden the martial law does not allow Chinese citizens to appear on the streets, except between 8 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the evening. To what extent might this bloody brutality and terror reach in the Chinese villages? The Japanese Foreign Minister, reported in the bourgeois press to have shed tears of sadness at the first information of the war in Manchuria, now declares in an official answer to the Chinese government that "the Japanese troops were being gradually withdrawn from Manchuria..." as the formation of Chinese peace maintenance committees progressed. It means that Japan openly declared that the withdrawal of the army depends upon, and is carried out to the extent in which the "peace committees" are organized. But these "peace maintenance committees" are namely these groups of the open Japanese agents in Manchuria which are preparing for her the destiny of Korea.

Such is the situation in Manchuria. Is it not sufficient that the New York Times speaks about the Japanese reply as "pleasant reading"?

But, the reader might ask, are the American and European imperialists interested in the strengthening of the position of Japan in China and especially in Manchuria? Of course not. But they are interested in utilizing the Japanese occupation as a factor which accelerates the disintegration of China, creating new favorable conditions for the penetration of each imperialist group in China for its own ends. This is why the policy of Stimson and of the League of Nations that by not hindering, encourages the Japanese occupation, on one stage, does not exclude by any means, but on the contrary, includes the open intervention of America and imperialist Europe in Manchuria at another stage, at the moment when it will correspond to their robber interests.

And the decisive factor defining the war policy of the imperialists in Manchuria is the hostile activity against the Soviet Union and the attempt to use this military operation in the north China to push forward the intervention against the Soviet Union. It is sufficient to counterpose the information about the Soviet policy in Manchuria in the bourgeois press to see how the intrigues are developing in this

Red Sparks
By JORGE

What's the Matter?

Resolutions on "colonial work." Hundreds of workers, sometimes thousands at every meeting about "helping" the oppressed colonial peoples. Demonstrations for "Hands Off China"; ditto for Cuba (an altogether too small a ditto, though!).

Big interest in Nicaragua; tremendous excitement about Chile; revolt in Honduras sets everybody agog; Red Shirts and Gandhi breech-clouts draws crowds of comrades to hear about India.

How many nuclei of the Communist Party in New York City? About 150, they tell us! Instructions to each one to select a comrade to take the training in the Workers School on "Colonial Problems."

Results? JUST THREE REGISTRATIONS!

Reason: Just plain boneheaded, opportunistic provincialism, with no small touch of pollution by imperialist ideology.

In short: Not a Leninist understanding of revolution.

Shame on you!

Forced Labor

We have, in the Daily, pretty well proven that the "forced labor" fairy tales about the Soviet Union in the capitalist press are just lies. But while we have succeeded in convincing non-Party workers that it's a lot of hooey, altogether too many Party members must still believe that forced labor is a Communist principle.

Particularly those Party functionaries (and we include the League very specifically!) who think it their duty to browbeat and terrorize the members until the latter, if new members, leave the Party in despair at the demands made upon them.

In a certain Y.C.L. unit (now, don't all speak at once!) some members speak occasionally to one another and to applicants and new members, of how the Communist movement "wants you to die for it." "We must be ready to die any minute." "Nothing matters, not even death."

And so on and so forth, until from this exaggeration of the correct self-sacrificing CLASS role of Communists, this nonsensical sectarian heroic posing, the prospective or new member gets the general idea that only Grade A heroes can qualify as members, or that the Y.C.L. is a recruiting office for the undertakers.

These crepe hangers with their "O, death, where is thy sting; where grave thy victory" have driven more young workers away from the Y.C.L. than any legitimate expectation of sudden and violent death justifies.

"I want to live," thinks the new member, "but these fellows want me to go out and DIE! Just die! Jump out a window! Hang myself! Tell Red Sparks about the organizer! Take poison! How thrilling, eh? Not for me! I want to live—and have some fun!"

All of which impresses no bureaucrat. If a new member drops out: "Well, he was a weak element, anyhow!" And the forced labor browbeaters on the one hand, and the Death's Head Hussars on the other, pursue their righteous way untroubled by the turn-over in membership.

"Discipline" . . . A word to conjure with! Discipline and activity are imperative. Without them a revolutionary party cannot exist. But it never occurs to the bureaucrats that party membership is not compulsory, that the human problems of the individual member must receive consideration—and that by giving such consideration the Party establishes better discipline and gets really MORE activity. Even if it does occur to them, they ignore it. There is invariably "an emergency" to excuse the ignoring. Maybe a five-cent "emergency," but 'twill do.

Of course there are slackers. But if they slack persistently enough and are always absent, the browbeaters let them get away with it, because they are having such an enjoyable time bulldozing those who are conscientious enough to attend and try to do everything they can:

"Where are you on Monday? What do you do on Tuesday? Why do you want Thursday free? Oh, a wife you have, is it? And she wants you to take her to a movie Thursday, like before you joined the Party? Um . . . A wife is bad enough. . . . But to go to MOVIES. . . . What for you join the Party to go MOVIES? . . ." etc., etc.

Maybe some new members will write us their concrete experiences of how they are required to do forced labor, to break all old acquaintances, wrench their family arrangements of years suddenly up by the roots, the lack of comradely consideration of these human problems by the functionaries, whether they are allowed the two nights a week for reading and study that the Party is SUPPOSED TO ALLOW.

direction. One day, for instance, the bourgeois telegraph agencies give the information that the Soviet Government has an interest in the Japanese occupation as a result of the existence of a secret agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union as to the division of Manchuria. Another day the same source informs us that the Soviet Government planned to invade Manchuria under the command of Voroshilov against the Japanese occupation. On the third day information was given contrary to both of these reports, or combining all of them. Finally, the Japanese imperialists, by developing the military operations northward and nearer to the Soviet Union frontier came out themselves with such a proposition. The dispatch in the New York Times from Shanghai informed us that the "Japanese high command is admittedly alarmed because of the growing concentration of Russian troops on Siberian soil."

The attempt of the imperialists to use the second "Manchurian crisis" in the same way as the first one against the Soviet Union becomes more and more clear.

The workers can and must learn very much from the Manchurian events. The decisive lesson is that the war in Manchuria was prepared and is being carried on under the cover of "pacifist" phrases and "pacifist" institutions, with the active participation of all the social fascists in this bloody plot. Next week these "pacifist" lies, under the guidance of American imperialism and its representative, Mr. Hoover, will grow to unprecedented dimensions. The five year naval disarmament holiday, the gold and silver conferences, these and other combinations will be used as a screen behind which the sharpest political and economic offensive will be carried on against the working class, as well as the regrouping of the imperialist forces in the direction of the preparation of the world war and the direct intervention against the Soviet Union.