

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Vote Communist for Free Unemployment Insurance Equal to Full Wages to Be Paid By the Government

Vol. VIII, No. 253

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

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

10,000 STRIKERS PICKET TEXTILE MILLS IN LAWRENCE

Laying Down the Smoke Screen

Workers, do you understand what you are reading in the capitalist press about Manchuria? There it is, columns of it in every paper. But what do you get out of it all? Take the N. Y. Times of Tuesday, Oct. 20, and let's see:

Here it says: "Japan gives her consent to our sitting in League; tension much lessened." And an editorial inside says that the Kellogg Pact is "an effective treaty," as though all danger of war is removed.

But on page two a Geneva report says: "All day League officials sought to disseminate a feeling of optimism, but there was no dissimulation that the situation tonight seemed extremely precarious regarding Japan's objections to United States participation." Also, at Geneva the Japanese are said to be "immovable."

From Washington, you read Stimson is tickled to death because Ambassador Debutchi tells him "Japan Withdraws Bombing Planes and Some Troops." Although, also from Washington, the Chinese legation declares:

"The Japanese are building a large flying field at Kirin. The Japanese army is feverishly consolidating its hold on all principal towns in Manchuria outside the railway zone northward, including Kirin and Taoyuan, and from Korea on to Mongolia on the west. The Japanese army has advanced into Chinese territory 239 miles outside the railway zone, to which the Japanese troops have not withdrawn."

Also, Stimson is reported pleased because "Manchuria Quiets Down," while Tokyo reports a General Ling in Manchuria is preparing to "march upon Marshall Chang's temporary capital at Chinchow at the head of 100,000 troops."

From Shanghai, you read that "peace delegates of Nanking and Canton" are about to meet, and "if they unite they will consider"—a declaration of war against Japan and the restoration of cordial relations with Soviet Russia." Although previous reports have said that Nanking claims "Japan and the Soviets have a secret agreement"—which you ought to know is nonsense.

Workers, what do you make—what CAN you make, of all this and other lies, half-lies and distortion of facts? Just a muddle, isn't it so? And THAT is precisely what the imperialist-war-makers want you to make of it! Clearly, if they were all so peaceful, so fair and above board as they SAY, there would be no need for all this hocus-pocus, these acres of lies in the capitalist papers, these SECRET MEETINGS—

Workers, behind all this fog of words, this smoke screen, these SECRET MEETINGS at Geneva and elsewhere, are two things that should be clear to you:

First, the re-division and loot of China and Chinese territory by and between ALL the big imperialist powers, whether directly by troops as Japan is now doing, or by alliance with some puppet Chinese generals, such as America has at Nanking and Great Britain and Japan has at Canton. War between these robber powers over the loot is a grave and present danger.

Second, the rivalry between American imperialism and Japanese imperialism over which should loot Manchuria, is also a rivalry for first place in an armed attack on the Soviet Union from the east. And any maneuver for "agreement" between these robbers such as is supposedly the result of the secret meetings at Geneva, "results" which please Stimson so much, while obviously not stopping the quarrel over Manchuria is an attempt by American imperialism to compel imperialist unity under AMERICAN leadership for war on the Soviet.

Division and loot of China; war on the Soviet Union! These are the two basic plans of imperialism, dangerous to your lives and your class interests!

While millions of you workers are starving on the streets unemployed and millions more are having your wages cut and bread taken from the mouths of your babies, the well-fed rulers of your lives are meeting in secret, scheming, planning, preparing to throw you by millions into war, battle and death!

Protest the rape of China! Defend the Soviet Union! Demand food for you who are starving! Organize and strike against wage cuts!

What Are YOU Doing for the National Hunger March?

This department, a calendar list of events and actions in connection with the National Hunger March to Washington, will be a daily feature in the Daily Worker until the demonstration in the capital Dec. 7 and the return of the 1,200 delegates to their home cities.

Each district will be held responsible for the news in its jurisdiction. Each district is expected and will be required to give a daily answer to the question which heads this department.

1. Cleveland, Ohio.—Two thousand demonstrated at the court house at the end of the Cuyahoga County Hunger March Friday, held during a rain storm. The county commissioners were forced to hear them after once refusing. Send information on the six public hearings planned in Cleveland!

2. New Kensington steel workers and miners crashed through police and firemen's barricades, marched into a hall past the machine guns of state police and held a rousing unemployment conference, Oct. 19. The Westmoreland County hunger march is scheduled to take place just before Pinchot's special legislative session.

3. Philadelphia has arranged three public hearings. When and where? Send this information.

4. Chicago, Pittsburgh Buffalo and Boston are arranging public hearings. When and where? Furnish the names of the halls and the street addresses.

5. No definite information in regard to the public hearings has been furnished as yet by New York, Detroit, San Francisco, Seattle, New Haven, Birmingham, Kansas City St. Paul, Charlotte, N. C. Send at once a short report on our plans.

6. Kansas City, Mo.—The City Council Unemployed Committee, elected at the Hunger March Conference Oct. 11 arranged a city tag day for Oct. 18 to help finance the State Hunger March to Jefferson City on Oct. 24. What was the result? Rush in a report.

7. Duluth City Hunger March, Oct. 26. Press calling for violent suppression of Unemployed Council meetings.

8. Michigan—Preliminary march in Oakland County attacked by police and broken up after long battle. Workers showing tremendous interest, enthusiasm and militancy.

9. Baltimore, Md.—Protest mass meeting at City Hall, Oct. 23 against sentencing to jail of four workers for blocking eviction of unemployed Negro.

10. Avella, Pa.—Committee of 30 from Unemployed Council will present demands for relief to city government Oct. 22.

ALL DISTRICTS! Send in your order for your share of the million special four-page Hunger March paper!

STRENGTHEN UNITED FRONT LEADERSHIP

Pickets Smash Gate, Rescue Man Arrested For Stopping Scab

Demand Right to Meet Determined to Smash 10 P.C. Pay Cut

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Ten thousand Lawrence strikers picketed the mills this morning in a blaze of determination to smash the wage cut of ten per cent inflicted on them by the American Woolen Co. and other employers here. There are 25,000 on strike, and they are organizing their own leadership in the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee, which has the full support of the National Textile Workers Union.

These strikers fight a wage cut which comes on starvation wages. Although the American Woolen Company, secures behind a \$4,000,000 undivided surplus in its treasury, claims that it has to cut because it pays higher than mills pay in other states: 38 cents for spinners as against 23 in New Hampshire and 28 in Rhode Island, the facts are that the Lawrence mills have been working only part time, with workers transferred from small to large and from 34 to 48 pick jobs with no increase for the extra work. A girl spinner gets from \$8 to \$9 a week, actually.

State, City Strikebreaking The police of Lawrence have been greatly increased by bringing in men from Lowell and other places, and the police commissioner was yesterday given dictatorial powers by the city government. The Massachusetts governor, Ely, has from the first demanded the strikers go back and take the wage cut. He has sent the state arbitration board to conduct secret sessions in Lawrence with the employers and the United Textile Workers and American Union officials—who are doing their best to sell out the strike.

This morning, the second day of heavy picketing, there were two strong lines of a thousand strikers around the Wood mill of the American Woolen Co. This line was led entirely by the United Front Rank

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Huge Celebration for USSR Anniversary

N. Y. Workers to Greet 14th Yr. of Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—The workers of New York more mighty numbers than ever before, will celebrate 14 years of successful proletarian revolution. Tens of thousands are expected to come to the Bronx Coliseum at 177th St. East Bronx to the celebration arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party.

Comrade Earl Broder will be the principal speaker. A splendid revolutionary program to fit the occasion has been arranged by the Federation of Workers' Chorus and the Workers Cultural Federation. Besides the leaders of the Communist Party, militant rank and file workers from the ranks of the unemployed, workers ex-servicemen and fighters in the ranks of the revolutionary unions will hail the mighty strides of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, and the growing wave of revolutionary struggles against the hunger and war regime of world imperialism inspired by the steady and irresistible advance of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

The Federation of Workers' Chorus announces that a chorus of 700 voices will offer revolutionary numbers. A special play has been arranged by the Workers Cultural Federation, which will be assisted by the Workers Brass Band of the Workers International Relief.

This celebration will be a demonstration of the New York workers for the defense of the Soviet Union against the intervention plots of the imperialist powers.

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE HUNGER MARCHERS DEMAND RELIEF AT ONCE

2,000 Demonstrate In Cleveland During Cold and Storm

County Hunger March Force County Officials to Hear Demands

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Despite the most bitter driving rain of the season, the Cuyahoga County Hunger March took place as scheduled Friday. Undaunted by the severe weather the marchers carried their banners high, shouted their slogans, and emphasized their demands with raised fists.

More than two thousand men and women took part. After marching to the court house, their inadequate clothing rain-soaked, they stood through the down-pouring rain, and conducted their meeting.

After approving the demands and electing a committee of 26 with 5 spokesmen to present them to the commissioners, they held their ranks while awaiting the return of their delegation, resolving to conduct public hearings to expose the dire

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SCORE TAMMANY-BRODERICK TRICK

U. S. Bank Depositors to Hear Candidates

NEW YORK.—The indictment of Broderick, a State Banking Superintendent, was discussed at an executive session of the United Depositors' Committee of the Bank of U. S. held Monday night at the Hias Building. All the delegates representing different branches expressed their opinion that this alleged indictment is only a Tammany maneuver during the election campaign to regain the confidence of the depositors.

A symposium has been arranged to take place coming Saturday evening at Public School 65, Eldridge St., between Canal and Hester Sts. The United Depositors' Committee invited all candidates for the office of Borough President of Manhattan to appear and tell the depositors what their party is doing and intends to do to regain the deposits. A statement issued by Mr. Greenbaum, a member of the Press Committee, says: "While the United Depositors' Committee is not connected with any political organization and comprised of workers and small depositors without any reference to their political beliefs, at the coming symposium after the speeches delivered by all the candidates the question of what party should be supported by the depositors will be discussed." According to his estimate the organization has an influence over 50,000 workers and small depositors.

The only party that has been carrying the fight for these robbed depositors is the Communist Party. It was the Communist press that first exposed the swindles of the state officials and only the Communist press warned the workers that they would not get a cent unless they fought. The Jewish socialist "Forward" insisted from the very beginning that every cent would be repaid, thus trying to curb the militancy of the depositors.

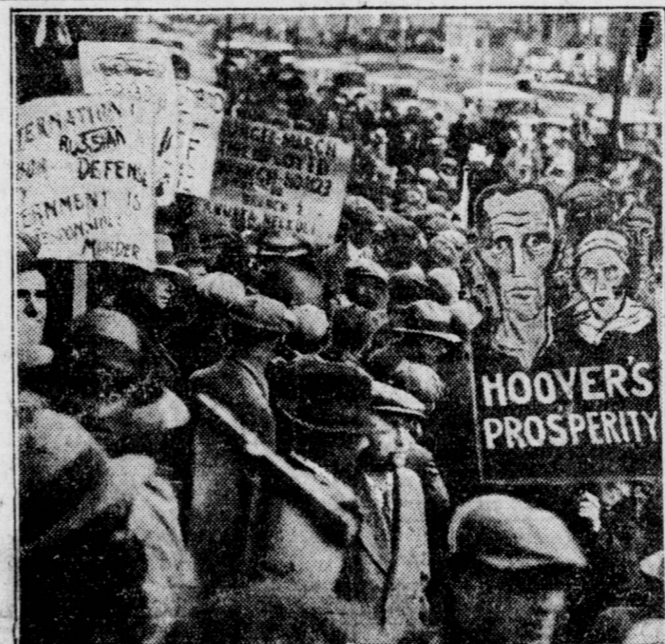
New Kensington Unemployed Hold Prohibited Mass Meet

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—With the police department mobilized and the fire department barricading the Allegheny River bridge, over which hundreds of miners and steel workers came marching last night from neighboring towns, in a real show of solidarity, the Miners' Hall was packed to capacity and the unemployed rally was held in spite of the police department's strong refusal to allow it.

A large percentage of the crowd was unemployed steel workers. They had come in marching in columns from steel towns like Blawnox and

3,000 at A.F.L. Meeting Condemn Vancouver Convention's Rejection of Insurance

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 20.—Three thousand workers attending a mass meeting called by the A. F. L. building trades council at Municipal Auditorium, Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution presented by a worker in the name of the Unemployed Council, condemning and repudiating the Vancouver convention of the A. F. L. for opposing unemployment insurance. The resolution calls on all local unions to endorse the city hunger march, Nov. 20, and the national hunger march Dec. 7.



Cuyahoga County Hunger Marchers gathered before the court house in Cleveland. These jobless braved a storm and concentration of police and made their demands heard.

Public Hearings Nov. 1-7 to Expose Starvation

The National Bureau of the Trade Union Unity League has issued a call for public hearings to be held from November 1st to November 7th, in all principal cities of the United States. These public hearings are to expose the starvation conditions in the United States around which to organize a campaign, that will bring to light before the whole working class the starvation of the masses of unemployed in the industrial centers and agricultural communities. The aim of this campaign is to arouse the working class to fight against starvation by systematic presentation of the facts through first hand testimony of the workers.

This exposure shall be utilized for the developing of local struggles to demand relief for the unemployed workers, and especially in the preparation for the National Hunger March to Washington, on December 7th, 1931. The Unemployed Councils Committee for the National Hunger March calls upon all the Unemployed Councils in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Boston, Birmingham and Charlotte to take immediate steps to prepare these public hearings and to mobilize the masses of workers, unemployed and employed, to participate in these hearings.

The hearings shall be held during the week of November 1st to November 7th. The Unemployed Councils are to take the following steps in the preparations of these hearings:

- 1. The hearings shall be held in popular workers' halls, in workers' and negro workers' sections.
2. All the workers shall be invited through leaflets, to come and tell of their starvation conditions.
3. The testimony of the hearings should cover every phase of starvation. It shall include evictions, miserable local relief, the activities of the charity organizations, the city flop houses, breadlines, high rents, high prices of living, low wages and wage cuts, discrimination against the youth, Negro and foreign born, etc.
4. All these facts shall be brought out by the workers themselves. Special attention shall be paid to the condition of the children.
5. In order to prepare these hearings the Unemployed Councils shall delegate a special group of workers to investigate conditions of the unemployed in the neighborhoods, flop houses, soup kitchens, breadlines, etc., to enable these workers to prepare facts of the most needy cases. A small committee shall be selected to gather statistical material.
6. The Unemployed Councils shall utilize this exposure to develop local struggles for immediate relief, against evictions, linking it up with the preparations for the National Hunger March.
The findings of these hearings shall be compiled in a report, a copy of which shall be taken to Washington on December 7th by the marchers in order to present these finds and demands to Congress.

Steel Workers March Thru Police Barrier, Defy Machine Gun

Verona, carrying signs and making the most militant demonstration since the steel strike of 1919.

Threaten Blood Bath.

For days the Salvation Army and Red Cross agents and police have been visiting workers' homes and threatening that the demonstration would be "drowned in blood."

While fire wagons barricaded the bridge, many who had marched miles from surrounding towns broke through the lines and got to the meeting.

Eight were arrested before the meeting, picked off of street cars and automobiles standing in the streets. They were rushed through Squire Cochran's court within an hour and sentenced to Greensburg jail for 30 days on charges of "vagrancy."

Among the arrested was Edith Brisker, organizer for the Metal

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Duluth Hunger March Oct. 26; City Has Huge Unemployment

Provocation By Press Jobless Leader Given Month Sentence

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 20.—This city, with the highest rate of unemployment in the state, gives practically no relief to the starving thousands out of work. The struggle is growing more intense, with the jobless, led by the Unemployed Councils preparing vigorously for a city hunger march on Oct. 26, and the city officials and capitalist class threatening direct massacre and jailing the leaders of the jobless.

At the same time the police department ordered all its patrolmen to take special practice with machine guns and rifles, the News Tribune published an editorial which for sheer provocation takes the prize. The editorial appeared in the Oct. 13 issue and is entitled "Rampant Ruffianism." It admits there are "unfortunately a large number of unemployed" and says that until now, "on the theory that such conduct might be a sort of safety valve which would prevent worse disorders" the police have permitted them "to gather in groups in public places to listen to one another talk." Notice the patronizing, contemptuous attitude of this paper toward these

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FURNITURE SHOP WORKERS STRIKE

Fight Boss Attempt to Worsen Conditions

A strike against a lockout was declared yesterday by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union against the State Upholstery Co. at 411 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The bosses of this shop have signed an agreement with the union during the last strike of the upholsterers, and now that the strike is over, these bosses are trying to take away from these workers the conditions they have gained as a result of the strike.

The workers of this shop showed their militancy and determination to fight for the conditions they have gained, by walking out when the bosses wanted to put them back on the piece work system.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is calling a mass meeting this Thursday, Oct. 22, 7.30 p. m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York City. A report of the last strike of the upholsterers, the role of Local No. 75 in the strike will be discussed at this meeting.

Resetar, Woodlawn Case Prisoner, Dies In Blawnox Prison

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—Milan Resetar, one of the three Communists sentenced in the Woodlawn case on charges of state treason for possessing Workers' Party literature, died Sunday morning in Blawnox Workhouse. Resetar has been suffering from tuberculosis for months and the International Labor Defense has made many attempts to have him removed to a hospital and given a chance of life.

The body is lying in state in the Croatian Fraternal Hall at 1546 East Ohio St., Pittsburgh, and the funeral will take place Friday at 11 a. m. under the direction of the I.L.D. and the Communist Party.

Memorial meetings are being arranged in Pittsburgh and Ambridge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The regular National Board meeting of the National Textile Workers Union will be held Sunday, Oct. 25, at 1755 Westminster St., Providence R. I. beginning at 10 a. m. The suggested order of business will be: 1. Preparation for the National Convention. 2. Lawrence Strike. All board members except those in jail must attend. Locals are urged to also send representatives to the board meeting.

PREPARE WAR LINE AGAINST SOVIET UNION

"Peace" Talk of U.S. and Japan Is Cover for Deeper Conflict

War Near, Prof. Admits He Sees It Developing As Anti-Soviet Attack

NEW YORK.—The meeting between Secretary of State Stimson and the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Debutchi, on Monday, was a further move of the imperialist powers to seek a "solution" of the Manchurian conflict by a war against the Soviet Union. Though there is actually a sharpening of the antagonism between American and Japanese imperialism over the spoils in China, their fear of the revolutionary working class has forced them into a position of spreading more "peace" propaganda to cover up their war preparations.

One of the significant factors which led to the so-called toning down of the Japanese bitterness against the admission of the American observer, Prentiss, to sit in at the League of Nations sessions, was the Wall Street attack against Japanese bonds, driving these down eight points. This financial war between Wall Street and Japanese imperialism is part of the general conflict, opening the way ultimately to military action.

Ambassador Debutchi said that Japanese troops would be "withdrawn," but cables from Tokyo state that the armed forces in Manchuria are being strengthened. General Shirakawa, Japanese Minister of War, has gone to Manchuria to take over personal command of the army there and to direct its spread throughout Manchuria and closer to Soviet territory.

That the Manchurian conflict is leading to war, ostensibly among the imperialist powers, but that they will make efforts to direct this war against the Soviet Union, is the main point in a speech made on the Sino-Japanese situation by Professor Mark M. Heald of the history department of Rutgers University.

The Newark News, reporting Professor Heald's speech, says:

"The probability of another World War in the near future, arising from the Sino-Japanese situation, was predicted today by Professor Mark M. Heald of the history department of Rutgers University."

The Professor, however, forgetting for the moment that Japanese troops are in Manchuria, murdering, robbing and extending the colonial grip of Japan, directs his attention to the Soviet Union, trying to make the workers' republic the "aggressor." After this twist, he gives the line of the capitalists, showing that after this fakery had been peddled, the capitalists would unite on war against the Soviet Union.

The Newark News quotes him as follows:

"Any Russian aggression against China, Professor Heald believes, because of its economic and diplomatic reactions, will bring the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Belgium to the aid of China."

In other words, all the robber powers would attack the Soviet Union on the excuse of "aid to China," when all of them daily shoot down Chinese workers and peasants.

National Board of NTW Meets Sunday in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—The regular National Board meeting of the National Textile Workers Union will be held Sunday, Oct. 25, at 1755 Westminster St., Providence R. I. beginning at 10 a. m. The suggested order of business will be: 1. Preparation for the National Convention. 2. Lawrence Strike. All board members except those in jail must attend. Locals are urged to also send representatives to the board meeting.

Red Squads Going House to House to Expose Fake Relief

Canvass Oct. 24 and 25 for Support to the Communist Campaign; Score Astor Banquet

NEW YORK.—The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee which held a swell banquet at the Hotel Astor on Monday night was an election campaign maneuver of the bosses to fool the workers into believing that the Tammany Hall, Republican and "Socialist" racketeers will do something for the 1,200,000 starving workers and their families of New York.

In the house-to-house canvass which takes place October 24 and 25 the Red Squad of the working class will have a splendid chance to rip the mask off this fake performance and to explain to the workers that the only thing they can expect is poverty, slop, and a handout at the soup houses, more wage cuts, and more workers thrown out on the

streets to starve, and another world war, and that the only way out is for the working class to vote red this year and follow the leadership of the Communist Party in struggle.

Fascist Gathering.

Yes, the workers should be told that Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Steel Corp. was present at this grand dinner at the Astor along with Al Smith, who has come out for an open fascist dictatorship to enable the Wall St. government to better carry through its hunger program.

The revolutionary workers of New York who will go out in the streets next Saturday and Sunday to collect funds for the campaign and who will go from house to house to collect funds will have a chance to bring the fighting program of the Communist Party to the workers and to call Mr. Hoover's bluff also.

Hoover's latest solution for the crisis is to tell the army of starving men, women and children in the richest country of the world to live on "courage, strength and resolution." Well, the workers can not eat this! And the Communist Party will lead the working class not only in this election struggle but every day of the year to fight for immediate jobless relief at the expense of the bosses and their government, and not to stand for the humbug of capitalist promises and fine speeches.

Jokes on the Jobs.

Reflecting the humbug and fakery of the national capitalist party leadership, it is interesting to see the methods which are being used in New York by the Tammany County Committee. They have just issued a call to those who have registered in the 3rd Assembly District to attend a meeting to hear the Tammany candidates and to be entertained by a vaudeville performance. This is the way the Tammany racketeers and gangsters who have swindled the city of millions of dollars in graft, instead of granting unemployment relief, view the election campaign. While the Tammany racketeers are putting on this vaudeville show, they will also be able to get hold of the voting machine and will demonstrate how to use it at their meeting.

The District Election Campaign Committee has made repeated attempts to get the machine to demonstrate its use to the workers of New York, but the Election Board turned it down flatly and so did the Vote Machine Corporation, which does as it is told to do by the Tammany racketeers.

Class conscious workers! Mobilize the workers of New York to vote Red on November 3 and make the election rally of the Communist Party on October 29 at Webster Hall, a record-breaking turnout of mass support for the Communist Party.

Register Now As a Watcher at the Polls On Day of Election!

NEW YORK.—Do not forget to register now to act as a Red Watcher at the polls on Election Day. Every class conscious worker must be on hand Election Day to fight in the interests of the working class. Go to the nearest Section Headquarters in your neighborhood and sign up:

- 142 E. 3d St., N.Y.C.
- 301 W. 29th St., N.Y.C.
- 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.
- 19 W. 29th St., N.Y.C.
- 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx.
- 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.
- 136 15th St., Brooklyn.
- 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn.
- 109-26 Union Hall, Jamaica, L. I.

TIGHT ATTACK OF GOV'T ON FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

District Conference to Mobilize All Workers in Struggle

In order to mobilize the workers to fight against the vicious attacks on foreign born workers, the District Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born appeals to all working class organizations, native and foreign born, Negro and white, to elect delegates to the District Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born, which will be held on Sunday, November 22, 10 o'clock a.m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., New York City.

The following cities of the New York District are called upon to participate in the District Conference: Paterson, Passaic, Dover, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Linden, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Newark, all of New Jersey state, and Yonkers, New Rochelle, White Plains, Albany, Troy and Schenectady of New York state.

Each organization and each minority group is entitled to one delegate for every 25 members.

With the approach of the opening of the United States Congress the bosses government is fully prepared to pass all those bills which would strengthen the already existing terror against the working class in general and against the foreign born workers in particular.

Besides the vicious Ashwell and Chase bills, which demand the photographing, registration and fingerprinting of the foreign born, there will also be taken up the Fish Committee recommendations, which advocate the revocation of citizenship, and deportation of workers who participate in the struggle against wage-cuts and fight for unemployment insurance.

Besides the Federal bills, each state is working out its own laws which will strengthen the terror against those foreign born workers who fight hunger and starvation.

The District Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born will mobilize the workers to fight the various bills against the foreign born and make possible the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born to become a real fighter for the defense of the foreign born workers.

Workers' Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it about your day-to-day struggle.

Workers! Onto the Streets to Demonstrate in Masses Against Imperialist War!

Protest the War Against the Chinese People! Protest the Bloody Invasion of Manchuria!

Smash American, Japanese and League of Nations plots for world war! Smash imperialist intervention plot against Soviet Union! Support Chinese revolution! Demand hands off Chinese Soviets! Join the demonstration in your section.

Harlem, Thursday, Oct. 22nd, 8:30 p. m., 137th St. and 7th Ave. Earl Browder, and others.

Downtown: Friday, Oct. 23rd, 8:30 at 10th St. and 2nd Ave. William W. Weinstein.

J. Louis Engdahl, secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak at Myrtle Ave. and Navy St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 24, at 8:30 p. m.

L. Amter, District Organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, will speak at an open air meeting at Columbus Circle, Monday, Oct. 26, at 9 p. m.

Tom Johnson, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak at Pitkin and Stone Ave., Brooklyn, on Oct. 28, at 8:30 p. m.

Bill Dunne, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at Prospect and Longwood Ave., Bronx, Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 p. m.

Meeting places in other sections of the city will be announced.

Rally in large masses! Bring your chopmates, and members of your organization.

Defend the Soviet Union! Down with the bloody Kuomintang Government, agent of Yankee imperialism! Show your solidarity with Chinese and Japanese toiling masses!

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



TAILORS PREPARE SHOP STRUGGLES

Mass Meetings Adopts Fighting Resolution

NEW YORK.—Cheering the rallying call for struggle against the Hillman and Orlowski cliques and the wage cutting campaign of the bosses in the men's clothing industry, nearly 350 tailors met Saturday, October 17, at noon at the Stuyvesant Casino, upon the call of the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee.

Sol Hertz, Domenick Flaiiani and Eusepi Oswald, organizers for the Rank and File Committee, spoke at the meeting. Ben Gold put in a late appearance.

Scoring the complete abrogation of democratic rights within the Amalgamated Clothing Workers the assembled tailors adopted a resolution containing the following points of action:

1. In the fight against wage cuts, the workers are called upon to organize shop groups, including workers of all political affiliation and religious beliefs which is to lead the workers into strike struggles against wage cuts, and for betterment of their conditions.
2. The unification of all workers in the shops and locals for a United Front for the fight against wage cuts, and for the protection of the interests of the workers.
3. The mobilization of the rank and file workers to force the Amalgamated officialdom to pay unemployment fund to the starving unemployed men's clothing workers, to be administered by a rank and file committee without any discriminations.
4. The mobilization of workers from the different locals to force the officialdom of the Amalgamated to hold regular local meetings with the right of the workers to express freely their opinions, and whereas this is impossible the workers themselves to call local meetings.
5. To organize the workers for a fight against any taxes or assessment that is or may be imposed by the Hillman or Beckerman cliques.
6. To lay the basis in this struggle for the formation of a real fighting union of the men's clothing workers which will be banded with the rest of the workers in the needle trades industry in a struggle for the betterment of the conditions of the workers.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONIC CHOIR TO PEOPLE'S SYM. CONCERT SERIES

The People's Symphony Concerts will open the first of a series of six chamber music concerts this Friday evening. The schedule for the chamber music series is: Oct. 23, with the Russian Symphonic Choir; the other concerts take place on: Nov. 21, the Broca String Quartet;

The Society of the Friends of Music will give their first concert on Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. Anton Bruckner's F Minor Mass will be conducted by Artur Bodansky. The soloists are: Editha Fleischer, Marion Telva, Frederick Jagel and Friedrich Schorr; the chorus will be the Friends of Music choir.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY
ILD, Sacco Vanzetti Branch
Will hold an important meeting tomorrow night at 1610 Boston Road, Bronx, at 8 p. m. All members requested to attend.

Join the Friends of the Soviet Union
Two open membership meetings will be held tonight, both interestingly illustrated. One will be held at the Workers Center, 1845 Grand Concourse, Bronx, 8 p. m. and another at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brownsville, also 8 p. m. All workers are invited.

THURSDAY
TUUL, Plumbers Branch
Will hold a special membership meeting at 108 E. 14th St., October 22, at 8 p. m. New plans of work will be presented. Members must attend without fail.

FRIDAY
Lecture China/Japan
Will be held at the Harlem Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave. Admission free! All invited.

Mr. Smith on "The Present Crisis"
Lecture will be held at 2321 W. 4th St. 8:30 p. m. There will be a full admission charge. Workers urged to attend.

Needle Workers Will Picket Despite the Robinhood Injunction

NEW YORK.—The Robinhood Hat Co. where the Needle Workers Industrial Union is conducting a fight against the lockout, has taken out an injunction which aims to prohibit picketing in front of the shop.

In a statement issued by the union today, it was declared that the union whose policy has always been to fight militantly against injunctions, will go on with the strike regardless of the injunction until the firm has been forced to reinstate all the workers and agree to the maintenance of union conditions.

All active needle trades workers are called upon to come on the picket line and demonstrate their readiness to fight against the strike breaking injunctions. Seven pickets were arrested here yesterday morning.

A branch membership meeting of dressmakers living and working in the Bronx, will be held on Thursday, Oct. 22, 8 o'clock in the evening at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave.

BLOCKERS VOTE DOWN AGREEMENT

Golden Prepares to Sell Out Workers

At the meeting of Local 42 of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Industrial Union called Monday night, the blockers voted, with only one single exception, against sending delegates to the conference with the millinery manufacturers for the purposes of discussing a collective agreement. The militant blockers at the meeting completely exposed to the workers the treacherous role that Zartisky, the president of the union, is playing by trying to force the workers to accept a collective agreement of the bosses.

The blockers realize that the "stabilization of the industry," that the bosses and Zartisky are fighting for, means wage cuts of the better paid workers to the level of the lowest paid. The "abuses which have crept into the industry," about which the bosses shout and which Zartisky is trying to remove for them, are the conditions which the workers in the shops have won through years of struggle and sacrifice.

While Golden, the organizer of Local 42, did not dare oppose the sentiment of the entire membership at the meeting Monday night he prepared the way to sell out the blockers and force them to accept the collective agreement in the future. In his speech he stated that while the blockers were opposed to the collective agreement of Zartisky and the bosses, they would have to accept it if the General Board of the union agreed to it and imposed it on them.

Zartisky and the leaders of Local 24 have carried out a scab attack on the trimmers of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union by sending scabs into shops where the trimmers were on strike. The United Front Rank and File Committee calls on the workers to continue the fight against the collective agreement of Zartisky and Co. The United Front Committee points out to the workers in Local 42 that the only way they can re-establish union conditions in the shops is by unity of all the workers in the shops under the leadership of a shop committee elected by themselves.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO Always a Good Show

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Joe Young, Chaney & Fox, Mack La Haven, Frank Gaby, Emerson and Baldwin, Haunted Fantoms

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Lewis & Dudy, Mel Klee, Elaine Sisters, Sequel of Rhythm, Others

"The BIG GAMBLE"

BRICKLAYERS DEMONSTRATE FOR CITY JOBS

Rush Foreman Who Held Them Up For Graft

NEW YORK.—Several thousand bricklayers and helpers demonstrated yesterday, demanding work, at the 136th Street East River Pier, where workers are hired for the new City Prison job on Rikers Island.

Thousands of unemployed bricklayers have been gathering at the pier every morning asking for the handful of tickets for jobs which are handed out. The foreman on the job has taken advantage of this situation by demanding a slice of the wages of each worker given a job.

Disgusted with their racketeering A. F. of L. officials the bricklayers' anger reached a high point yesterday as they rushed for the foreman, who was saved from a beating by the police coming to his aid. The police roughly handled the unemployed workers.

The union officials have refused to do anything about the terrible situation among the membership. Only through the rank and file control of distribution of jobs can work be secured for the rank and file members of the union, the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League points out to the bricklayers. The Industrial League has a Bricklayers Section, located at 5 E. 19th St.

Give your answer to Hoover's program of hunger, wage cuts and persecution!

AMUSEMENTS

Two Great Directors Offer Film On Cameo Program
ALEXIS GRANOWSKY'S "SONG OF LIFE" (Das Lied von Leben)
S. M. Eisenstein's "A Sentimental Romance"
CAMEO 42nd ST. and ALL SEATS 35c BROADWAY TO 1 P.M.

A Theatre Guild Production "HE"
By ALFRED SAHOV
Adapted by Chester Erskine
GUILD W. 52nd, Evens, 8:40
Last Wed. Mts, Th, & Sat, 2:40
Col. 6:22
The Group Theatre Presents The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
Martin Beck St. & 8th Ave.
Mat. Thurs & Sat. Penn 6-6100

MAE WEST
IN "The Constant Sinner"
"An sound and respectable as Belasco's 'Lulu Belle'—The Nation."
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Report of Glenmore Strike at Meeting of Shoe Workers

There will be a membership meeting of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union on Thursday, October 22, at the union headquarters, 5 East 19th St., at 6:30 p. m.

The organization activity of the union in the shoe and slipper trades is spreading as a result of the wage cut campaign of the bosses. The situation will be discussed at the membership meeting and definite proposals will be made.

A report of the Glenmore strike which is still on and which the union is determine to win, will be given at this meeting. Every union member must be present at this meeting.

An open forum will be held on Sunday, Oct. 24, at the Bronx Co-operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 10 a. m.

The union organizer will speak on the subject: "The Organizational Problems of the Shoe and Slipper Workers."

Discussion will follow. All are invited.

PHILHARMONIC.
The Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Erich Kleiber will give their next concert at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. The program is: Andante from a Posthumous Symphony, Bruckner; three extracts from Lyric Suite (arranged for string orchestra) (first in America); Berg; Minuet Antique (first time in America); Ravel; Symphony No. 1 in B-flat major, Schumann; "Among Bohemia's Meadows and Flowers," Smetana. The same program will be repeated on Friday afternoon, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at Carnegie.

DRESS MAKERS FORUM TODAY

NEW YORK.—Today at one o'clock in the afternoon, an open forum of unemployed dressmakers will be held at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St., arranged by the dressmakers united front committee. The leaders and rank and file members of this committee will discuss the present situation in the dress trade and the united front policy and how the dressmakers can prepare for a struggle to improve conditions in the shops at the expiration of the agreement. All unemployed dressmakers are called upon to come to this open forum.

Tonight, right after work, the mass propaganda committee from the various departments of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will meet at the office of the union to discuss the latest developments in the needle trades and the program of educational work for the coming season.

All members of the propaganda committee as well as other active workers are called upon to come to this meeting.

LAUNDRY WORKERS MEETING THURSDAY

A membership meeting of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, in Ambassador Hall at 8 p. m.

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Regular meetings every first and third Sundays, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 4 P. M.

WORKERS' HEADQUARTERS—LABOR TEMPLE
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Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c
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Linel Cafeteria
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JOBLESS IN MISSOURI PREPARE BIG MARCH ON STATE CAPITOL

Workers in "Benevolent Association" Give Support to March As Leaders Protest

Mass Pressure Forces the Release of Hunger March Leaders

(By a Worker Correspondent) INDEPENDENCE, Mo.—Several weeks ago, speakers from the Unemployed Council of Kansas City demanded and secured the floor at a regular membership meeting of the "Labor Benevolent Association" of Independence, Mo.

Correspondence Briefs

Doughnuts and Soup: Vets' Reward PORTLAND, Ore.—Right here in Oregon thousands of unemployed veterans are getting their reward for past loyalty to their country in the form of weak coffee, stale doughnuts and soup.

Insult Slashes Pay CHICAGO, Ill.—Sam Insull's companies have been cutting wages of various groups of workers. Yet Insull and other utility companies still charge the same rates in spite of the lower cost of materials.—J. F.

Veterans Demand Bonus Payment PORTLAND, Ore.—About 2,000 unemployed war vets marched the streets of Portland on Oct. 3, demanding relief and full payment of the bonus.—J. Mc.

Farmers Let Food Rot ST. JOE, Mich.—The farmers here are compelled to let their products rot due to the fact that the capitalist buyers pay less for the farm produce than it costs for baskets to pack it in.—E. D.

BOSSSES NEED KILLERS CHICAGO, Ill.—It was recently expected that Captain Stege of the Chicago police force served time in New York for killing a man. He was fired. But not for long. He is back in harness again.

Write To The U.S.S.R. Dear Comrades: I would like to hear from some American comrades. How do you live? Do you fight your bosses? Do you have a "free press" that your bourgeoisie boss so much about? Write us about your life, your work. We will answer you.

All Have Jobs In Soviet Union MOSCOW, USSR.—Here in the Soviet Union we have liquidated unemployment completely. Any member of our great workers family who wants a job can always have one.

NO SCHOOL FOR NEGRO CHILDREN CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Negro working people have no school to send their children to in the third ward of this town. The children have to walk five miles a day to go to school.

Oakland Speedway a Flim-Flam Job Oakland, Cal. The other sixteen would have to be paid by the worker or else he would lose the whole share. The stock was also assessable which might mean more payments from the workers.

Oakland Speedway a Flim-Flam Job

Daily Worker: I am a carpenter and have been unemployed either entirely or in part for a period of about 10 months. The other day I noticed that they were putting up a speedway near San Leandro, a suburb of Oakland. I applied for a job. The foreman told me I could go to work. The wages was \$7 per day, but each worker had to buy stock for which he would have to pay half his wages.

Call Western Steel Workers to Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURG, Cal.—The Columbia Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of United States Steel, which employs 1,800 workers, in line with other steel plants throughout the country, has cut our wages 10 per cent. We have been working only part time. The whole plant has been running only 35 per cent of capacity basis. This cut is bringing us greater starvation than ever.

2,000 Demonstrate In Cleveland During Cold And Storm

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

want and starvation in the ranks of the unemployed, to secure 25,000 signatures to the petition for a referendum for Unemployment Insurance, and to participate in the National Hunger March to reach Washington, D. C. on December 7th.

Had To See Them. When the County Commissioners were first requested to meet in special session to receive the hunger march delegation, they flatly refused. Later as the plans for the march were well under way, the chief of police stated that the commissioners would meet but that only a committee of five would be admitted to the chamber.

When the Marchers reached the Court House they found it manned like an arsenal. Fifty police were inside the building, 150 across the street in the Annex, 20 mounted police on the street. All doors of the court house but one were locked and every loose nicker had been gathered from all departments and locked up in the big treasury safe.

While the cold and wind and rain outside was enough to make the marchers shiver, the delegation found the commissioners and the bosses' "yes men" inside were actually shivering more, but for another reason. Evidently they thought that the Hunger Marchers were there not just to demand relief but to take relief. The police also seemed to have learned a lesson by the Rayford and Jackson killing and the mass funeral.

The committee of 26 presented the demands to the commissioners for: \$150 cash bonus for each family so that it could get coal, clothing, blankets and other necessities with which to face the coming winter was the main demand. Cash weekly relief, no evictions, and special demands for the youth and school children and for homeless men and women were made.

When the delegation reported back to the marchers outside, every work or present resolved that they would carry on their struggle through the Unemployed Councils and that they would be back again in greater numbers to enforce their demands.

STRENGTHEN UNITED FRONT LEADERSHIP

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and File Strike Committee, which is the militant leadership of the strike and is made up of workers elected from mills and departments without reference to whether they belong to a union or not.

The pickets cheered and sang strike songs. No. A. F. L. leaders were present. Marshal O'Brien, in charge of police concentrated on this particular picket line and was present himself. The police arrested one picket for stopping a scab and put him behind a gate. The strikers smashed through the gate and rescued him. The police stood ready with their clubs, but were afraid to face the militancy of the pickets.

Over a thousand picketed at the Ayer mill and boomed the few scabs who came. Two workers wearing American Federation of Labor signs were told by women pickets "Take those signs off and look like us!" A. F. L. Head Looks On. The strikers saw Robert Watt, secretary of the Central Labor Council standing by and looking on.

Cleveland Mass Trial Oct. 22 for Murder of Jobless Negroes

Foster and Newton to Conduct Prosecution; City Government Invited to Defend Action

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Enraged at the police murder on Oct. 6 of the two unemployed Negro workers, John Rayford and Edward Jackson, the workers of Cleveland are holding a mass trial next Thursday evening, Oct. 22, to convict the boss city government on whose orders the brutal attack on the unemployed was carried out. In addition to the murder of Jackson and Rayford, several white and Negro workers were critically wounded when police fired into workers demonstrating against the eviction of an unemployed Negro worker.

William Z. Foster, nationally known labor leader, and Herbert Newton, a Negro leader of the working class, will conduct the prosecution. The trial, which will take place Oct. 22 at the Slovenian Auditorium, 6417 St. Clair, will be open to the public. The members of the city council have been notified they will be placed on trial. A letter sent to them by Herbert Newton, chairman of the United Front Committee of workers' organizations calling the trial, states, in part:

NEW KENSINGTON UNEMPLOYED HOLD PROHIBITED MASS MEET

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Workers' Industrial League. Machine Gun Ready. Thirty state troopers were mobilized for action with a machine gun mounted before the door of the hall. Police tried their utmost to break up the throngs outside the building, throngs who could not get in because the hall was full. But the meeting was so militant and the enthusiasm so great, the cheers and applause resounding down the streets, that the police did not dare to break it up.

This use of the state police against the mass meeting of the jobless is the practical carrying out of the threat made several weeks ago by Governor Pinchot in a speech to the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Pinchot called on the militia to "ready to suppress disorders that may arise this winter in Western Pennsylvania."

Ben Carraethers spoke for the Metal Workers' Industrial League. Charles Gunn for the National Miners Union and the District Council of the Unemployed, Rebecca Grecht for the Communist Party, and Bell for the International Labor Defense.

By the first of the year, our National Miners' Union will be solid, buddy. Then we will talk turkey to the coal bosses. If they think they can break the Harlan miners with machine guns and thugs; well, buddy, them coal operators just don't know Kentucky miners, that's all. These words came almost in chorus from two Kentucky miners brought to New York by the International Labor Defense to help organize defense and relief for strike prisoners and their families. They are Asa Cusick, ex-chief of police and miner from Everts, Ky., and Jim Grace,

local organizer for the National Miners' Union from Walkins Creek. Taken To Be Shot. And, there is no easy optimism, either. Cusick, has just been released from Harlan county jail where he spent 5 months in a hot, vermin-infested cell on a framed charge of murder. As for Grace, two weeks ago, he was taken by thugs to the top of a mountain in the middle of the night. Here he was beaten, kicked and pursued by a half of bullets when he went ripping through the mountainside underbrush to make his escape. For almost a week Harlan miners, hearing no news from Grace, gave him up for dead.

"I guess they're going to kill us," said Grace to Tom Myerscough, when the deputies stopped their car on the top of the Black Mountain and ordered them out. "If they are, we're up against it," whispered Myerscough in reply.

Then, while several of the deputies started hammering away at Myerscough, two others, with a gun against his ribs, broke Grace's cheekbone and battered his face into a bloody pulp. Myerscough leaped over an embankment, slid down the mountainside amid a rain of bullets and got away in the dark. In the excitement Grace followed his lead. His clothes were torn by bullets.

"Thirty thousand Negro and white workers of Cleveland, who pledged themselves to carry on the struggle for which John Rayford and Edward Jackson died, have called for a Workers' Mass Trial to try the City Government as responsible for the death of these two Negro workers, killed by the police at an eviction scene on E. 47th St. on the night of Oct. 6."

The following have also been notified: Herman Finkle, "as the republican 'whip' in the city council and as one out of whose headquarters the policemen came on the night of the killings"; Councilmen Payne, L. Bundy and Claybourne George, as Negro councilmen who "failed utterly to raise a voice of protest in the city council or elsewhere against the killing of Rayford and Jackson."

The meeting laid plans to continue the struggle for relief and to mobilize Westmoreland County unemployed and part time workers for the march on the county seat at Greensburg. This march will take place a few days before Pinchot's special legislative session "on unemployment" convenes.

Announcement of the National Hunger March, Dec. 7, drew prolonged applause. Meet Despite Burgess. ARNOLD, Pa., Oct. 20.—Burgess Hunter in this city, adjacent to New Kensington, refuses to permit the Communist Party election rally scheduled for Friday evening at 1350 Third Ave. He threatens to use police and state troopers to break up any attempt of the Communist Party to hold a meeting in Arnold.

The meeting will be held at the above address, regardless of his threats. local organizer for the National Miners' Union from Walkins Creek.

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"The same man who locked us up in Jenkins jail opened our cells and turned us over to the thugs," says Grace. "It is a company jail. Like everything else in Jenkins, it belongs to the Consolidated Coal Company. Baby Starves. Cusick, sitting beside Grace, tells in a dispassionate voice how the sheriff in Harlan jail refused to relay to him even the news that his baby was dying of the hunger disease, flux; how they surrounded him with armed deputies when he went to the funeral; how the coal operators offered him \$375 a month to "thug against the miners;" and how the miners' government in Everts had made it so hot for thugs, they did not dare appear on the streets, each in mobs of four or five carloads, each car mounted with a machine gun.

Duluth Hunger March October 26; City Has Huge Unemployment

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

starving masses! Threatens Jobless. But now, says the paper, since these hungry men have actually begun to invade public offices and demand relief, "they are not good citizens," and "they must beware." There is a limit to the patience of the people, an end somewhere to patient toleration. People look with aversion on persons carrying banners in praise of violent Communism, backed up by machine guns, who beseever good American institutions, symbolized and protected by the American flag.

This reference to machine guns comes with bad grace from a city government that admits that it is training machine gunners to shoot down the hungry jobless! "Do Not Want Food!" Elsewhere in the editorial, the jobless are called, "Communist outlaws who do not want either work or food."

Meanwhile the jailing of the unemployed continues. Friday, Nels Vedo, secretary of the West Duluth Unemployed Councils, was railroaded through Judge Punck's court and sentenced to 30 days on the county work farm. Vedo was arrested solely because he persisted in coming on committees demanding relief in specific cases from the Poor Commissioner's office. The committees presented actual starvation facts and forced granting of relief several times, and then Commissioner Cook had Vedo arrested. The trial lasted two days, with Vedo making a dramatic exposure of starvation conditions to a court room full of workers and unemployed workers.

The News Tribune editorial appeared the next day after 1,500 had met at the call of the Communist Party for the fight against wage-cuts.

Youth Will March. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—The young workers of Missouri are being rallied by the Young Communist League especially to answer the call of the State Hunger March Committee of the Unemployed Councils to join the march on Jefferson City, Oct. 24.

The Y. C. L. points out that thousands of young workers in Missouri can either go to school or get jobs this year; they can not find work, for there is none, and they can not go to school, for their clothing is in rags. Most of these are trying first to find work, because their fathers are unemployed and the whole family is starving.

The garment factories in Kansas City hire only experienced girls now, and are laying off more of these every day. Housework, absolute drudgery, has a few jobs open, but many times as many looking for it than there are jobs.

Many factory and shop girls are being driven by actual starvation into prostitution—the number of prostitutes in Kansas City is amazing. The boys are starving, too. Factories and packing houses are laying off all the time. The army and navy and marine corps recruiting offices are plying their trade, and many are driven by hunger to put on uniforms.

The unemployed councils are growing, however, and particularly Negro workers are rallying to the struggle for the demands of the hunger march. There is a certainty that there will be many Negro workers among the hunger marchers, and a strong youth section.

PULLMAN CUTS WAGES CHICAGO, Ill.—Pullman Inc. directors voted to reduce wages from ten to fifteen per cent, effective November 1.

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

Bill Duncan, are now touring New York and New Jersey for the International Labor Defense. Their schedule is Albany, Oct. 28; Schenectady, Oct. 27; Troy, Oct. 28; Johnstown, October 29th.

HOBOKEN D. W. CLUB REPORTS FURTHER PROGRESS; WORKERS ON WAY TO USSR GIVE DONATIONS

The Hoboken Daily Workers' Club keeps forging ahead. We print the minutes of a recent meeting of its executive committee, so other Daily Worker clubs can get ideas on how to create a strong and active organization: "1. The secretary gave a report on the coming dance. The hall was rented for \$30. A deposit of \$5 was paid. Tickets are printed and 100 were given out. Comrade H. volunteered to bring 30 tickets to the English speaking I.L.D. branch of Union City. A list of organizations with place and dates of meeting is to be prepared, and comrades will be assigned to visit them with tickets. Comrade L. M. is to order the posters.

"2. Comrade K. was asked to rent the place at 319 Willow Avenue for the Center, and will lay out the first month's rent himself. "3. The executive committee recommended that membership meetings be held every second Wednesday because a member of the editorial staff of the Daily will lead a discussion on 'Current Political Events.' Members will be asked to write articles on conditions in the shops and in the neighborhood. It was also decided to ask the members to help the Party by canvassing with election platforms and with Daily Workers.

"4. The financial report showed \$13.94 received for the month, with 13.07 spent, leaving a balance of 87 cents. What the comrades can do in Hoboken can be done in every city of the United States. Think what that means to the Communist Party. Donations from workers leaving for the Soviet Union are symbolic of the bond that unites the workers of America with the workers of the U.S.S.R., the workers' fatherland. Three packing house workers going to Russia have just donated a total of \$20 to the Daily Worker. Comrade L. Kurmowski has donated \$5, Comrade Egan Micklash has donated \$10, and Comrade Lawrukewich has donated \$5.

Remember Greetings. This example of solidarity between American and U. S. S. R. workers reminds us that only a few more days are left before the November 7 edition of the Daily will be out. Don't slacken in your work to get greetings to the Soviet workers, to be published in a special page November 7, and don't forget to send cash in advance for the extra orders for that day. Greetings are 25 cents and up for individuals and \$1 and up for organizations. Use the blank form

we are sending out or use the blank at the bottom of this page. Comrade R.M.S. writes from Indianapolis to describe his "workers news stand" there. The stand carries the Daily Worker, the Labor Defender, the Pioneer, the Moscow News, the Freiheit, and Jewish and English Party literature. The Daily Worker, he tells us, is suspended on a wooden pin so it can be seen by all workers passing by.

Comrade R.M.S. also writes an interesting note on how a story in the Daily Worker helped the workers. "I note," he writes, "that your publishing my report on the Sears Cabinet situation brought some results due to the fact that readers of the Daily started firing letters of inquiry at Bill Sears, which got his goat so that the workers were able to hold their own against a further wage cut. Thanks for this help."

More workers and agents of the Daily should follow this comrade's example. Stories on local conditions will not only help the workers in the fight against the bosses' attacks, but they will also help to sell the paper when the workers realize what a powerful aid it is to them in their fight. All Daily Worker agents should follow in the footsteps of the Indianapolis comrade. Write reports for the Daily, get workers in your section to write reports for the Daily, and make the workers know that the Daily is their only paper.

Jobless Face Bitter Cold in Las Vegas

(By a Worker Correspondent) LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Although it gets hot enough here in the summertime to shrivel a mummy, it gets cold enough in the winter to freeze a polar bear. Immediately with the setting of the sun the cold descends like a blanket and increases in intensity until sunrise. Seven hours desert cold is very deadly unless one is adequately covered.

Last year several "stiffs" were picked up and there will be many more this year, for the place is full of jobless workers who have no place to sleep but outdoors. Many are now ransacking the city dump for old rags and burlap to make coverings. The supply, however, is but a small fraction of the demand.

I know personally several men who spent years in eastern textile mills where they made thousands of blankets. Thousands of blankets now fill the warehouses and these men must freeze for the lack of a single one. Such is capitalism.

INDIAN SUMMER The Most Beautiful Time of the Year At CAMP NITGEDAIGET All the necessary improvements for the Fall and the coming Winter months have already been installed THE PRICES ARE THE SAME A WARM COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE WELL-PREPARED HEALTHY MEALS PROLETARIAN ENTERTAINMENTS Large Comfortable Rooms are Available in the Attractive To enjoy your vacation or week-end, go to Camp Nitgedaiget The Only Fall and Winter Resort HOTEL NITGEDAIGET

Read The Liberator 50 EAST 13th STREET, Room 201 Leader in the Struggle Against Negro Oppression Leader in the Fight for the Nine Scottsboro Boys Camp 11111 Group—Willie Peterson Get Behind the CIRCULATION DRIVE For 10,000 NEW READERS BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1st READ! SUBSCRIBE! Rates—\$1 per year, 60¢ six months, 30¢ three months, 2¢ per copy. Order a bundle for your meetings—2¢ each. Special rates for bundles over 500

DAILY WORKER GREETINGS HONOR ROLL GREETINGS We, the undersigned through the 14th anniversary edition of the DAILY WORKER, greet the workers of the U.S.S.R. on the 14th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The success of the Five-Year Plan and the advance in the economic and cultural fields have strengthened our determination to advance our own struggles against the growing attacks of the boss class. The DAILY WORKER, the Central Organ of the Communist Party, is the mass organizer of the American workers and farmers in this fight. NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT Dollars Cents Cut this out, get busy, collect greetings from workers in your shop, or factory, mass organization, and everywhere. Twenty-five cents and up for individuals, \$1 and up for organizations. Mail immediately to get into the November 7th edition of the Daily Worker.

From the Directives on the 14th Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution

1. The 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution takes place at a moment of the deepening crisis of world capitalism. (The development of a financial crisis, further reduction in production, etc.) and of a more acute offensive against the masses (slashing wage-cuts, reduction of unemployment relief and insurance, etc.). At the same time the revolutionary upsurge of the masses is growing. (British naval mutiny, militant demonstrations against reduction of the dole, conducted in spite of right and "left" labor party leaders, Chilean revolt, sharp struggles in Latin America, the growth of the prerequisites of the revolutionary crisis in Germany, the further strengthening of the Soviets in China, the growing militancy of Negro and white workers in the United States, etc.) In contrast to these conditions of world capitalism we witness the further successes of the Five Year Plan in the Soviet Union and the further improvement of the conditions of the Soviet proletariat and peasantry. The contrast of the two world systems of capitalism and socialism is becoming sharper.

In the United States the conditions of the toiling masses are being worsened, cuts in the meager unemployment relief, denial of unemployment insurance, a new wage-slashing offensive, growing attacks upon the revolutionary movement, growing persecution of the foreign born and Negro masses and at the same time we witness the growing resistance of the masses (increase of the strike movement, rising tide of struggle among the steel workers; and increasing battles of the unemployed).

As a result of this sharp contradiction between the two world systems, the sharpening of the relations between the imperialist powers and the class struggle between the workers and the capitalists, the war danger against the Soviet Union is becoming more acute (Japanese-Manchurian conflict with its menace to the Soviet Union, Hoover's moratorium actions, German-French discussion, more feverish attempts to establish the anti-Soviet front with America coming to the fore in this effort).

2. The Nov. 7 celebration must therefore be a campaign which will bring out sharply the contrast between the two world systems, especially between the conditions of the workers in the United States and the workers in the Soviet Union. The Party must show to the masses during this campaign in its propaganda the revolutionary way out of the crisis for the working class. It must tie up the slogan of the de-

veloping of the Soviet Union with the economic struggles, the fight against wage-cuts, for unemployment relief and social insurance, and with the fight against political oppression (Mooney, Harlan and Scottsboro, etc.). The campaign must stimulate the strike struggles and the efforts to organize the workers into the revolutionary unions and Unemployed Councils along the lines of the program of the Party.

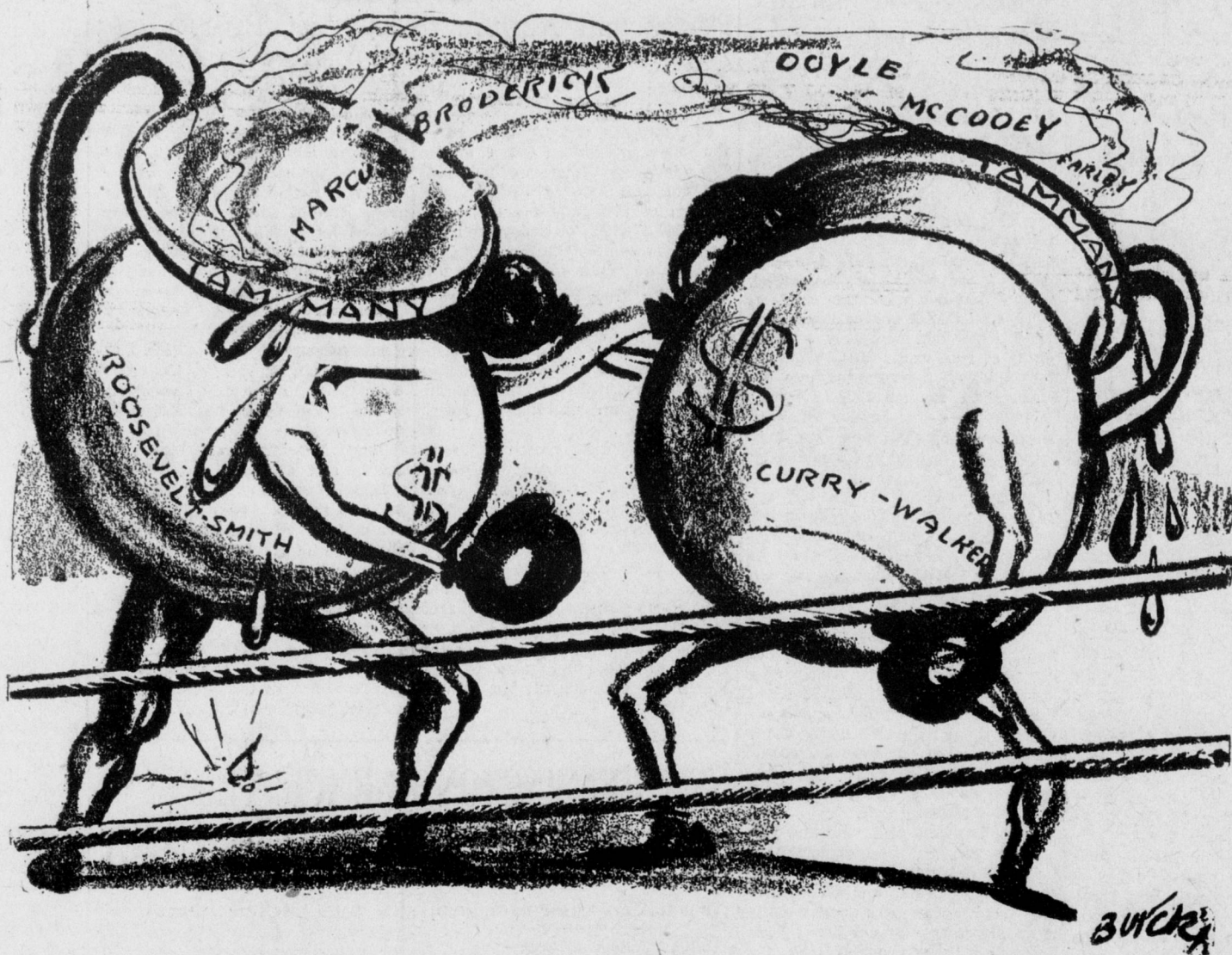
3. The agitation of the Party in the districts and in the Daily Worker must very popularly bring out in concrete fashion the situation with regard to unemployment, increased wages and favorable conditions of youth and woman labor, the growing enthusiasm of the Soviet proletariat in the U.S.S.R. and the increasing misery of the masses, mass unemployment, further sharp reduction of wages, denial of unemployment insurance and cut down of immediate relief and the imposition of forced labor upon the unemployed in the United States.

4. The campaign for November 7th must likewise bring out the situation of the liberated national minorities in the Soviet Union in contrast with the growing oppression of the Negro masses and foreign born in the United States. An important feature of this year's celebration must be the penetration of the agrarian districts, drawing the agricultural workers and small farmers into the celebration around the agitation showing the results of the policy of collectivization in the U.S.S.R., the liquidation of the Kulaks as a class and the alliance of the proletariat with the peasantry for the building up of Socialism, in contrast with the situation in the United States of increasing misery for the mass of agricultural workers and small farmers and the worsening of the conditions of the middle farmers. It must bring out the widening of the social insurance to woman labor, the drawing in of women into industry and their greater participation in the political life in contrast with the situation in the United States and also the elevation of the conditions of the working youth in contrast to the worsening of their conditions in the United States.

5. The campaign must expose the sham of the "planned economy" slogans issued by the bourgeoisie and social fascists and show them to be slogans for the further worsening of the conditions of the workers in the United States, and must especially expose the role of the reactionary officialdom and the socialist party in preparation of the war against the Soviet Union.

Central Committee Statement

THE BATTLE OF THE NIGHT-POTS



LABOR UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

THE rapid development of industry in the Soviet Union during the past few years has been accompanied by continuous improvement in the working and living conditions of the population. The tremendous increase in the volume of production and the large extent of new construction during the first two years of the Five-Year Plan resulted in a great demand for new workers, both skilled and unskilled, which increased by the fall of 1930 to the point where unemployment was completely eliminated. This in itself is an outstanding achievement.

Not only are all the workers in the U.S.S.R. employed, but their cultural level has been raised and their social consciousness aroused. Reflections of this process may be observed in the various forms of the so-called "socialist competition" and "shock-brigade" work. By "socialist competition" is meant friendly competition between branches of industry, individual plants, various departments of the same plant, or individual workers to increase the quantity or improve the quality of output, to reduce costs, or to exceed the plans for a given period in any respect. "Shock-brigades" are voluntary groups of workers who assume the initiative in setting the pace in their respective factories, mines, collective or state farms, etc. They also go, in case of need, to assist other enterprises or farms which are behind with their schedules. These socialist forms of labor activity have constituted important factors in increasing labor productivity and in carrying out the production schedules.

The increased productivity of labor has, in its turn, brought about an improvement in the material well-being of the workers. The past few years have witnessed a steady increase in wages, both nominal and real, and a resultant raising of the workers' standard of living to a level far above that prevailing in pre-war Russia.

Number of Workers.

The number of wage earners in the Soviet Union has increased during the past few years not only in absolute figures but also in comparison with the total population. The number of persons working for hire (excluding agricultural labor) increased from an average of 8,866,000 in the fiscal year 1926-27 to 12,429,000 in 1930, or a gain during the period of 40 per cent. The average annual increase in the number of wage-earners amounts, therefore, to over 12 per cent, while the average annual gain in the total population during the same period was only 2.7 per cent. The proportion of non-agricultural wage-earners in the total population mounted during this period from 60 to 77 per 1,000 and is expected to reach 85 per 1,000 in 1931. The number of non-agricultural wage earners in 1931 is estimated at 13,713,000, which represents an increase from 399,000 in 1929 to 694,000 in 1930.

The total number of wage-earners employed in agriculture, on the other hand, declined about 6 per cent during 1928 and 1929, and then in 1930 regained the lost ground with a slight excess. The actual totals were 2,123,700 in 1926-27, 2,007,000 in 1928, 1,989,000 in 1929, and 2,158,000 in 1930. The decline is to be accounted for chiefly by the fact that, as a result of the collectivization movement and the drive against the kulaks (well-to-do peasants) in the years 1928-30, the agricultural laborers formerly hired by the kulaks joined the collective farms and were no longer classed as wage earners. It may also be laid in part to the fact that the organization of collective farms and the mechanization of agriculture created a surplus labor power in agriculture which was absorbed by industry. The increase in 1930 was due to the organization of many new state farms (grain, cattle, and industrial crop). Wage earners on state farms increased from 399,000 in 1929 to 694,000 in 1930, or by nearly 300,000 (75 per cent), while those in agriculture as a whole increased by only 169,000.

The number of wage earners in private trade dropped from 87,000 in 1926-27 to 34,000 in 1928-29, and their share in the total number of workers in trade from 13 to 3 per cent.

In all branches of labor the number of persons employed by the private sector (not including domestic workers) dropped from 419,000 in 1926-27 to 190,000 in 1928-29, while their share in the total number of workers fell from 5 to 2 per cent. In census industry the private sector has almost disappeared. Thus, in 1930, the distribution of workers in census industry was as follows: state enterprises—95.4 per cent, cooperative enterprises—4.1 per cent, private enterprises (not including foreign concessions)—0.1 per cent, concessions—0.4 per cent.

The greatest growth in the number of workers was recorded in those branches turning out producers' goods. This was a result of the policy carried out during the first years of the Five-Year Plan of placing special emphasis upon the development of heavy industry, as a necessary basis for the advancement of the national economy as a whole, including light industry and agriculture.

District Committee of District 9
Communist Party of the U.S.A.

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District Committee of District 9
Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Trotzkites Try to Disrupt the Unemployed Movement in Minneapolis

IN pursuance of their counter-revolutionary line, the Trotskyite renegades do not stop even before attempts to disrupt the unemployed movement.

Thus, through their agent, Otto Von Schopler, who pretended to be a good member of the Party, they have attempted to disrupt and split the Seven Corners Branch of the Unemployed Council of Minneapolis away from Communist leadership, and to disrupt also the Workers International Relief.

But all their provocative attempts have been frustrated, and the District Committee of the Communist Party District 9 has exposed and expelled Otto Von Schopler, and he will be known now to the workers of Minneapolis as an enemy of the revolutionary movement who is working hand-in-hand with the renegades, and with whom all revolutionary workers and workers' organizations will have nothing further to do.

District Committee of District 9
Communist Party of the U.S.A.

The Marvelous Milkmaid --- Norman Thomas

BY HARRISON GEORGE.

ASIDE from milking cows, Norman Thomas, leader of the so-called "socialist" party, has other notable accomplishments. Among them is the art of being—in appearance, at least—on both sides of the class struggle.

In the "New Leader" of Oct. 17, Thomas essays to reprove his erstwhile "comrade" of yesterday, Ramsay MacDonald, as—"sorry figure who has hypnotized himself into thinking himself a messiah, but a messiah without a program."

Which, of course, is nonsense, because MacDonald has a program. And everyone knows that it is against the British workers and for British capitalists. Indeed, Thomas himself infers as much, by saying that the National Government of Britain, at the head of which MacDonald stands: "Justified cuts in unemployment insurance on the ground of lowered cost of living and proceeded by inflation to increase the cost of living."

Now, workers, if MacDonald's National Government represents the interests of the capitalist class, why should Norman Thomas be so silly as to say, in the same article, that it is an "unnatural" government? Is it not the most natural thing in the world that (until the workers overthrow the capitalists and set up their own Soviet government) capitalists control government for their own advantage?

But—hold! Here the Rev. Thomas discovers something! The National Government of Great Britain is "unnatural" because: "Its leaders, judged by their past records, have nothing in common save a hazy patriotism."

So? A "hazy patriotism," however, that results in wage cuts, both direct and indirect (by inflation of the currency). Not so "hazy" as to obscure its capitalist class character.

But by accenting their "PAST records," Thomas, the American "socialist," indicates that the National Government is "unnatural" most particularly because it is a coalition of openly acknowledged capitalist leaders with a supposed "socialist" prime minister, MacDonald. Indeed, Thomas says as much, referring to it again as: "... this unnatural alliance of political incompatibilities, this Tory party with a MacDonald dressing."

But, stop! What of the American "socialist" leader, Mr. Thomas, himself? The Citizen's Union of New York, which is certainly a capitalist political organization, which in fact specifically states that it does NOT endorse "any platform or program" of the "socialist" party, has endorsed Mr. Thomas for Borough President—and Mr. Thomas, far from coldly rejecting it, coyly accepts this openly anti-socialist support which he denies to his "comrade," MacDonald.

If it be "unnatural" for Ramsay MacDonald to appeal to British electors to support what is called a "non-partisan" government, what is

it for Norman Thomas to appeal for votes in New York City under the name of the "Norman Thomas Non-Partisan Committee," a circular of which lies before us signed by thirty persons, none of whom is a "socialist."

More, the N. Y. World-Telegram, which is certainly a capitalist journal, gives Mr. Thomas, the "socialist," a five-column feature write-up in its issue of Oct. 16, as a "Busy Righter of Wrongs." All of which assuredly indicates that capitalists can and do support so-called "socialists" for office in America, as well as in England.

Still more, the N. Y. Times, hide-bound reactionary paper, does not find it "unnatural" in its issue of Oct. 16, to speak a few kind words for the candidacy of the "socialist," Mr. Thomas. And, by the way, it notes that Thomas would ably second the lone republican in the city administration, a Mr. Baldwin. Why does the alliance between a Tory named Baldwin and a "socialist" named MacDonald in London, nauseate Mr. Thomas, the "socialist" of New York, who seeks alliance with another "Tory" republican named Baldwin?

But if Thomas can stand on both sides of the question of "socialist"-capitalist coalition, his agility is no less when it comes to a program. Again we repeat his censure of the British National Government: "It justified cuts in unemployment assistance on the ground of lowered cost of living and it proceeded by inflation to increase the cost of living."

From this, workers might judge that the "socialist," Norman Thomas, would hotly oppose wage cuts now being put over on American workers under the pretense that the cost of living is lower than before, and with equal heat would object to increasing the cost of living by inflation.

Not so fast! Although Thomas thus bitterly scores Ramsay MacDonald for such outrageous sins in the New Leader of Oct. 17, Norman Thomas had already committed himself to these anti-working class policies in the New Leader of Sept. 26, where he, in open justification of the wage cutting campaign begun by the U. S. Steel Corporation, said: "In a time like this when prices are falling and the PURCHASING POWER OF A DOLLAR IS INCREASING, in a time, that is, of deflation, sooner or later WAGES ARE GOING TO BE FORCED DOWN."

So much for Thomas' approval for direct wage cuts. Then, in direct endorsement of increasing the cost of living, for which Thomas scolds MacDonald, Thomas said: "At present we must choose between further deflation or conscious and modest inflation. It is the latter that should be tried."

There, workers, you have the program of the "socialist," Norman Thomas, against the program of Norman Thomas, the "socialist." There, in fact, you have the program of a capitalist, pretending to be a "socialist." There you have the reflection of MacDonald's hypocrisy in the hypocrisy of Norman Thomas.

A Story of Silk Stockings

By N. CARROLL.

THE strike of 8,000 full fashioned hosiery workers in four states against a 35-50 per cent wage-cut agreement of their union has been smashed by the officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, part of the United Textile Workers Union.

This cut affects approximately 18,000 workers, who have been working two to three days a week for the past 2 years, the majority being young girls making from \$6 to \$35 and the men, skilled knitters, getting from \$30 to \$60 weekly. This cut is embodied in the agreement signed with the Manufacturers' Association which was organized by the leaders of the A. F. F. H. W.

The leadership of the union has posed for years as "progressive." Its leaders are "socialists, anarchists and are under the influence of Muste-ism.

It was necessary for them to give a good excuse for this cut and this is it: "That the non-unions mills, being compelled to compete with the union mills under the new scale, will themselves have to cut wages, and thus force the non-union workers out on strike."

This is remarkable strategy!

But the national leadership, Emil Rieve, Smith, John Edelman, Carl Holderman (notorious ev-scab himself, and at present chief strikebreaker from the United Textile Workers) reckoned without their membership. Local after local came out on strike against the agreement, telling the A. F. F. H. W. to go to hell. Then the leaders of that union worked out a new game in which the strikers were the goats.

Expert Stalling

In this game, the local officials and the shop committees became the central players. First, they stalled off the declaration of "strike," and spent days discussing, arguing, voting, talking, blowing off steam, in a clear effort to demoralize the strikers. In Dover, N. J. they took FIVE strike votes. Holderman went from local to local, urging the workers to return to work, and was booed and heckled chiefly by the young strikers, who wanted a real strike. No organization was set up; the old shop committees, representing the organized workers, the knitters, or about one-third of the entire shop, became the "strike committees," in only isolated cases with the addition of 1 or 2 more girls. No picket lines were organized, and no relief. Only daily meetings for talk and more talk.

"Compromise Talk"

From the beginning a group of local officials have been propagandizing for "a compromise of 15-25 per cent wage-cut, in place of the 50 per cent." This despite the fact that Gotham made a quarter of a million dollars in 6 months of 1931, a 70 per cent increase over 1930; despite the fact that other hosiery companies report increased business in 1931, and this is the pro-holiday season.

Then the strikers went to Reading, Pa., where the great Berkshire mills are located, in a picket line 3,000 strong. They encircled the plant, and who should be at their head but the scab, Carl Holderman!

Is it surprising that the Berkshire workers, already working under rotten conditions, refused to come out and join hands with a union whose agreement provides for a 30-50 per cent cut now, and more to come later, and whose picket leader is such a strike-breaker as this Holderman? It isn't surprising.

Yet, when one department, 100 footers, came out against a 10 per cent cut, they found the picket line down at the park, being urged by the leaders to go back home.

Finally, it was Governor Pinchot's "friendly" murderers, the state troopers who the AFFHW officials said would "help the strike," who dispersed the great picket line without meeting any resistance, and made an "agreement with the leaders to cut the picket to 75! And now workers say they believe the leaders themselves called the troopers.

The Philadelphia members of the union also failed to come out. Bulldozed by their national leadership, distrusting the hypocritical local officials, remembering unemployment, and many previous disastrous strikes, they voted 756 to 460 to stay at work. But when they were told last week to come North to scab, they tore up their union books. And when New Jersey strikers threatened to come to Philadelphia to picket the UNION mills, Smith, the national organizer, warned: "You come to Philadelphia, and you'll find plenty of police waiting for you!"

Openly Strike Breaking

The local officials openly played back into the hands of the officialdom of the union and the bosses. When Gotham, N. Y., plant advertised for scabs on Oct. 3-4, a picket line of 12 was placed at the shop, and a dozen girl strikers went into the plant. The rest of the strikers were taken to a meeting!

The National Textile Workers Union, from the first day of the strike, warned the hosiery workers of the game of the national and local officialdom of the A.F.F.H.W. N. T. W. U. members were met by the officials with violent measures to prevent the strikers from hearing the program of the N. T. W. U., which included RANK AND FILE STRIKE COMMITTEES, MASS PICKET LINES, EXPULSION OF ALL THE WAGE-CUTTERS, from national down to local officials, and ORGANIZED SPREADING OF THE STRIKE.

Today these workers are back at work, with the wage-cut and with their dues checked off by the bosses—35 cents weekly for the girls, 60 cents weekly for the men—the concession of graft the union leaders got in return for putting through the cut. The hosiery workers have learned many lessons about the officialdom of the A. F. F. H. W. and the Muste-ites.

The fight is not over. More struggles will take place when the workers taste the starvation in store for them. The National Textile Workers Union calls upon the hosiery workers to REFUSE TO PAY THE CHECK-OFF! Build up progressive groups in every local under the leadership of the N.T.W.U. Join the National Textile Workers Union, the only union which can and will lead the strikes of the textile workers; the union which is controlled by the rank and file and whose program is fight against the bosses and their officials. Fight against wage-cuts!

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly" (Lenin.)

The Recent Events in Cleveland

THE shooting of two Negro workers and wounding of four in a fight against evictions following similar incident in Chicago should give many experiences to our whole Party in mobilizing large masses of workers. In the past two years capitalism has taken a large number of martyrs from our ranks. This has called forth a mass resentment (New York - Chicago - Cleveland) which must be even more consolidated into our ranks. Building the Party and mass organizations.

The Activity of Council No. 8.

It is not accidental that the attack was made against Unemployed Council No. 8, which is located in the heart of the Jim-crowed Negro district in Cleveland. This council, with a membership of 800 before the massacre (now reached about 1,200) is an active force in fighting against evictions and for immediate relief of the workers in that territory. It is especially this section with its large Negro population segregated that suffers more the brunt of unemployment.

Recognizing this the sheriff decided to carry the eviction out at night. In this way attempting to frustrate the plans of the Unemployed Council to fight against the eviction. But in this they were mistaken. Immediately more than 300 were gathered to stop this new maneuver. Finding themselves frustrated the police were called and without warning the murderous shooting into the crowd was started.

Immediate Response Against Police Terror.

The workers heroically defended themselves as best they could from this murderous attack. Undaunted by the attack a meeting was held immediately, attended by hundreds of workers in protest against the murder and preparing to fight against the police terror. Despite the sending in of additional police to terrorize the Negroes in the neighborhood the Unemployed Council jammed its hall the following afternoon and marched back to the house to put back the furniture.

The response of the Cleveland workers to the mass demonstration at the funeral even surprised many leading comrades. With over 30,000 at the demonstration and 10,000 in the line of march the Cleveland workers have shown that they support the Communist Party. Significant is the splendid discipline on this occasion and the fact that we succeeded prior to the funeral in wringing a number of concessions from the city administration. While many plainclothes men were no doubt sent, not a policeman was to be found at the demonstration or near the line of march. The high militancy among the workers against this massacre forced the city officials to concede to many of our demands (removal of wounded to hospital, no police at funeral, marching through congested traffic area on a Saturday afternoon).

Our Mistakes in This Campaign.

In order to correctly estimate these events we must learn from the experiences in Cleveland. A number of these mistakes are too often repeated, but in an "emergency" they are usually tested and glaringly shown up. What are they?

1) We waited too long before issuing our first leaflet. While the capitalist press shouted for more blood, we had no leaflets to counteract it. For example, the Press, "liberal" Scripps-Howard sheet, wrote editorially, "The occasion calls for the prosecution of the mob leaders under the appropriate laws." But we waited until the second day before we had any leaflets issued. This was later overcome but some time was lost. The fact that we had the Uj Elore here was of considerable aid. It demonstrated what a Commu-

nist press can do in a city. With its special edition and appeal in English it gathered 1,000 Hungarian workers for the funeral.

2) While exposing the Negro reformists in our propaganda we did not sufficiently link them up with the city administration of which they are a part. Especially was it necessary to tear off the mask of the Negro councilmen who were aiding the preparation of "race riots" on the basis that white Communists had "led Negroes to slaughter." This was answered by the mighty demonstration which was attended by about 50 per cent white workers and was the greatest expression of Negro and white solidarity witnessed in Cleveland.

3) The quick response that was necessary on this occasion showed the lack of our emergency apparatus. It proved to our whole membership that this phase of work, heretofore neglected, must be immediately corrected. In the present period our Party must be prepared for any emergency and have an apparatus that can cope with the necessary problems.

4) The main resolution of the 13th Plenum stated concerning the Young Communist League, "The work among the youth is more and more becoming a living, practical problem of today for our Party in every field of struggle, unemployed movement, Negro work, etc." Yet, only a short period since the Plenum we must record that the Party on this occasion did not carry out the decision of the Plenum. While the Y.C.L. responded to the situation, the Party did nothing to help the League on this occasion.

5) During the whole campaign we said nothing concerning the role of the "socialists". But immediately following the murder, the "socialist" party came to the support of the murderers. It stated, "We condemn the leadership of the Communists who are fanatics and who are irresponsible." What difference between this and the rest of the bourgeois press? While the "socialist" party is insignificant here, it must be recognized that they will be utilized by the bourgeoisie just when such events occur and we must from the beginning expose them before the masses.

The Main Immediate Tasks.

Here we do not wish to emphasize all problems that have arisen as a course of this campaign. But only indicate some main points in our program of work. In separate articles it will be necessary to point out to what extent we are successful in this work.

In all speeches and leaflets responsibility was primarily stressed on the city administration. Now a mass workers' trial is prepared where the city administration will be exposed and the meeting utilized to winning workers to the support of the Communist election program.

The largest number of those recruited must be kept in the Party. For this a special commission has been set up. Meetings are being called of all applicants. Classes "On What the Communist Party Stands For" will be conducted and comrades assigned to be responsible that these new members attend the meetings (special visiting committees). Workers from large factories who have joined are being visited personally by members of the commission in order to help in organizing shop nuclei.

In the section where the massacre has occurred a full time comrade has been placed in charge. Leaflets exposing the Negro reformists are issued as well as a series of meetings explaining our program. The L.S.N.R. is preparing for a broad united front conference to be held at the time of the Nat Turner centenary and to be linked up with the present murderous attacks here.

All our revolutionary organizations have intensified their activity as a result of this event, to increase their membership and build the revolutionary movement in Cleveland on the basis of the tremendous support of the workers against the bloody attack.

Support the National Hunger March Demand for \$150 Cash Winter Relief for Each Jobless Worker