

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

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Speed the Signature Collection Campaign for the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Unemployment Insurance Must Be Won Now!

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Not A Leg to Stand On

THE ridiculous attempts of the capitalist press, assisted by the "socialist" sheets, to picture the Moscow trials of the counter-revolutionists as a "frame-up," have been left without a leg to stand on.

It is, of course, somewhat natural for the American capitalists, whose savage class justice burned to death Sacco and Vanzetti regardless of the proof of their innocence, capitalist justice which only yesterday blazoned its crime across the front pages in big letters saying that "Mooney and Billings Denied Pardons"—it is natural perhaps that the capitalists who try to dodge responsibility for the crimes against the Soviet Union of their agents there should use the term "frame-up" in an effort to delude American workers, who are certainly well acquainted with such things.

But after the exposure in the Moscow court, the protests of the defendants themselves, the absurd claim is shattered. Prosecutor Krylenko, reading the statement of the Czarist emigre "Committee of the Commercial and Industrial Union," published outside the Soviet Union, claiming that the confessions of the defendants were "a tissue of lies and fabrications, doubtless extracted from the accused by torture," asked the prisoners to tell their experience in prison.

The N. Y. Times, which has been playing up all the "denials" and "claims" of "doubt" and tales of "frame-ups" and "torture," had to admit through its Moscow correspondent, that the prisoners themselves freely contradicted it.

"Professor Ramzin said it was an absolute lie. Larichev said he had been well treated in prison. Kalinnikov sobbed out that he had made a voluntary confession and had suffered no ill-usage. Fedotof said . . . he had received treatment appropriate to a man of culture, that . . . he was far from being tortured. The rest of the accused showed the same unanimity . . ."

Thus the attempt to make out a case of "torture" and "frame-up" was smashed before the whole world. But no doubt the "socialists," led here in America by Morris Hillquit, who only two weeks ago led the pack of anti-Soviet liars here in the adoption of a resolution of protest at the prosecution of these counter-revolutionists, will brazenly continue the same identical lies.

The reason is that the American "socialists" are completely bound up with the most reactionary elements of American imperialism, the fascist elements symbolized in Fish and Matthew Woll, the enemies of the American working class and of the working class throughout the world.

American workers should learn from this that all pretensions of the "socialists" are but lies hiding their common aims with the worst enemies of the workers.

Why Fish Lies

THE antics of J. Hamilton Fish are not without their humor, but no one should under-estimate the fact that capitalism has need of just this sort of malevolent jackass to drown out by interminable baying the sob of mass misery of the workers.

Saturday, Fish gabbled for forty minutes over a coast-to-coast radio hook-up, on the "menace" of Communism. He spoke, in pretense, as "an individual" and not as chairman of the Congressional Committee. But he thanked the other committeemen publicly and in no way was his speech different from an official declaration.

So far as Communism in America is concerned, the meat of his argument was that it was a menace to "our" industries. Since the workers do not own the industries, they need not share Mr. Fish's alarm at the fact he recited of Communist organization in the factories, the issuance of shop papers by the workers therein, the organization of strikes against wage-cuts and speed-up, the battles waged for immediate relief and unemployment insurance for the jobless.

Although Mr. Fish has "endorsed" the series of anti-Soviet articles running in the N. Y. Post and other papers by Knickerbocker, he calmly ignores even these when they contain matter that does not suit his purpose.

Knickerbocker says that the Soviet is not "dumping" manganese in the United States. Fish says it is. In his Saturday speech, Fish said that all labor in the Soviet Union is "convict or forced labor"—incidentally and brazenly lying by saying Soviet labor is paid "only 10 or 20 cents a day." Yet even Knickerbocker admits:

"Convict labor is employed to no perceptible degree," while . . . "The assumption that all labor in the Soviet Union is forced labor is not borne out by the records."

Fish tried to make use, however, of Knickerbocker's representation of the kulaks (rich farmers) being taught that "he who does not work, neither shall he eat," as "forced labor." Like Knickerbocker, Fish misrepresents the sending of the kulaks to work in the lumber industry at union wages and conditions, as "opposition to collectivization" of the land these kulaks occupied.

The fact is, that the kulaks "opposed" the collectivization of the lands occupied by the poor and middle peasants, and frequently burned the buildings and destroyed the machinery of the collectives. The collectives refused to allow kulaks to join, rather than forcing them to join, and they were "dispossessed" more by the fact that they could not compete against the collectives, especially so when the landless peasants they had been exploiting no longer would work for them because the collectives took them in and bettered their conditions.

Moreover, all land in the Soviet Union belongs, legally, to the nation, and the rich farmer "kulak" who could no longer get rich by getting others to work for him, has neither a legal nor an economic basis and has to resort to that painful expedient of going to work.

Now we call attention to why Fish lies about this. It is because he, and other American capitalists and landlords, wish to cover up the fact that here, right here in the United States, it is the poor farmers who are "dispossessed," and driven to "forced labor"—provided they can find it, in the factories.

In the last ten years about 5,000,000 of the farming population of the United States, surely something like one million farmers, were driven off their farms—not by Bolshevism, but by capitalism! Moreover, these million farmers were poor farmers, they were driven off by poverty because they were unable to compete with the rich farmers and farm corporations, because they were ground into dust by rents, mortgages, taxes robbery by all kinds marketing monopolies.

In short, here under capitalist rule the poor farmers are driven into the cities to seek in vain for jobs among the unemployed—while the rich farmers remain and fatten on the misery of their poorer neighbors.

In the Soviet Union the rich farmers, a small percentage of the total, are "forced" to go to work because no one will longer sweat for their profit—while the big majority, the poor and middle farmers are joining the collective farms and living better than they have ever lived before as they work to build up socialist agriculture.

NEEDLE TRADES BALL TO DRAW A HUGE CROWD

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trade Union Ball which was arranged for the purpose of getting funds for preparations of the dress strike, will be the most colorful affair of this winter. From reports of the Organizers it is already evident that the affair will also be one of the biggest. The ball will be held on Friday evening, December 5, in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. The dance orchestra will be of the Peteski Radio Broadcasting Co. The whole Artel

troupe which is now playing in "Brillianten" will participate in the program.

All those who received tickets for the union ball are instructed to come to the office of the Union immediately and settle for these tickets. can be bought in the office of the Union, 131 West 28th St., or in the Freiheit office, 50 East 13th St., in the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th St., the office of the Cooperative Colony, 2800 Bronx Park East, or Friday evening at the box office in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The price of tickets is only 50 cents.

Congress Meets Behind Guns; to Starve Jobless; Speed Exiling

Scene of Gas Attack on Workers in Washington, D. C.



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The senate and house of representatives met today to begin their work of establishing a federal spy system, considering the embargo plans against the Soviet Union, taking up the bills for finger printing, registration and deportation of foreign born militant workers, and making sure that the bluff of giving relief to the unemployed shall remain no more than a bluff.

Congress met behind a barricade of shot guns. The demonstration yesterday of 1,500 workers, a third of them representatives of foreign born organizations totalling 200,000 workers, has scared the heavy set congressmen. Shotgun were issued last night to the capitol police, and new forces were added to the capitol guard.

Nothing For Relief. There is the usual squabbling over committee appointments. There is a flood of bills proposing various ineffective remedies for unemployment.

but as the United Press correspondent puts it: "It is the determination of republican leaders to keep unemployment relief measures down to those for additional public buildings and roads appropriations and the seed loan and possibly the Wagner bills, and to block any bills calling for huge outlay of federal money."

Starvation Hoover Again. Congress today heard Hoover's presidential message, in which the only proposal of unemployed relief is that Congress appropriate from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for construction of public works. Even the highest amount, if all given to the 9,000,000 jobless would mean only \$16.66 for each man out of work—and the jobless are by no means to get all of that money. The smallest amount will be appropriated, or still less perhaps, and all but a insignificant fraction of that goes for graft and purchase of building materials.

However in new laws for the further consolation of big capital and for the attack of foreign born workers, the president is not so stingy. He wants the Sherman Anti-Trust Act modified so that it will be practically ineffective legally as it is actually, and he wants laws to make deportations easier and more common even than they are now.

He approves in substance the recommendation of Secretary of Labor (now Senator) Davis for restriction of immigrants except where the immigrants could be used for strike breaking ("flexible interpretation" where the worker "will not be a charge on the community").

It was against the many bills before congress for this deportation and for the finger printing and registration of aliens that the National Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born was called and met last Saturday in Washington, leading up to the demonstration Monday at the capitol and a brutal police attack on the demonstrators.

Nation-Wide Response to Call for Signatures for Insurance

Battle for Immediate Relief for Jobless Goes on While Signature Drive Is Speeded; City Conferences Must be Organized!

NEW YORK.—Workers and organizations in California, Tennessee, Butte and Great Falls, Boston and Canton and in a score of large and small industrial centers have written the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, requesting direction and signature lists in the mass drive for the proposed Unemployment Insurance Bill. Many thousands of signature lists have already been sent into the field. Workers' organizations and individual workers, all readers of Daily Worker, should write for signature lists and cooperate in organizing a thorough campaign for the collection of a million or more signatures.

The secretary of the Chattanooga Unemployed Council writes: "Send signature lists immediately. We sure can get signatures here. There are 18,000 unemployed in this city, many of them actually starving." In all industrial centers, workers are dying from cold, hunger. Thousands of evictions take place daily.

Fight for Relief. The Committee points out that the struggle for immediate relief to the jobless from local and city governments must go on, at the same time the campaign for national unemployment insurance is waged. The attempts of the employers to force those still working, sometimes only a day or two a week, to contribute to

Collects \$50.50 for Aid of Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—At a rehearsal last Sunday of the Freiheit Gesang in preparation for the performance of the revolutionary oratorio "October," which will take place on Saturday evening, December 20, at Carnegie Hall, the sum of \$50.50 was collected for the Daily Worker.

The members of the organization promise continued efforts for collections in support of the Daily Worker in the present urgent campaign for funds.

All workers' organizations are urged to help the Daily Worker in its present crisis by taking up collections at their meetings and rushing the money to the Daily Worker at 35 East 12th St., New York City.

CHINA RED ARMY DEFEATS TROOPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—An Associated Press dispatch from Hankow states that Red Army troops captured the city of Changsha, in Hunan province, defeating Chiang Kai Shek's army sent from the city of Changsha against the Communists. This leaves the road open for a further attack on Changsha, which at one time was in the hands of the Red Army.

Reports to the Daily Worker some time ago from Changsha declared that the Red Army was maneuvering about Changsha, strengthening its hold on the surrounding territory for a drive on Changsha itself.

Meanwhile, all preparations are being made for the holding of the Soviet Congress on Dec. 11, the anniversary of the Canton Soviet.

If You Want the "Daily" to Continue Rush Funds at Once!

The Daily Worker just received \$50 by telegraph from Denver with the following remarks, "Long live Daily, we will do everything in our power to raise quota."

The comrades and functionaries in the office of District 2 each paid \$5. At the Plenum \$140 was collected.

The unit Daily Worker agents of District 2 raised \$42 for their units. These are the first organized concrete efforts for raising funds to meet the emergency.

Comrades and workers in all other offices of the Party and section organizers should set the example to the workers in their cities and immediately send in their contributions.

To date there has been only about \$400 received on the emergency call.

The effect of the deficit is more serious now than it was ten days ago. Past due bills are pressing harder; paper, printing and other bills still remain unpaid; engravers' bills must be paid in cash otherwise we get no cuts. The wages in the office are falling considerably further behind.

his situation can be overcome. This condition will ultimately be overcome. But at the moment the question is whether or not we will have the Daily Worker.

Comrades! Don't wait to be visited by committees; don't wait for organization of meetings. These things are being taken care of but what must be done now is to rush funds immediately to the Daily Worker at 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Form for collecting funds for the RED SHOCK TROOPS. Includes fields for Name, Address, and amount contributed to the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND.

WORKERS IN U.S.S.R. SMASHED PLOTS OF SABOTAGERS IN MINES

Mass Demonstrations Against Plot to Make War on U.S.S.R.

Friends of Soviet Union Calls Series of Mass Meetings; Communist Party Calls Demonstration Before Chicago, N. Y. Federal Buildings

NEW YORK.—The Friends of the Soviet Union national office announces a series of mass meetings throughout the country, protesting the war plots against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which are made plain not only by the host of provocative acts and campaign of anti-Soviet propaganda now, but by the confessions of some of the plotters' Russian agents on trial in Moscow.

In New York City there will be seven meetings in various parts of the city preliminary to a mass meeting at the Coliseum on Dec. 21. In Detroit, Dec. 14, at Danceland, a large meeting has already been arranged, with Anna Louise Strong, managing editor of the Moscow News, as principal speaker.

In Many Cities. The P. S. U. proposes to hold mass meetings in the largest available halls between Dec. 10 and Dec. 21 in Boston, New Bedford, Lawrence and other cities in New England; in Philadelphia and Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Youngstown; in Chicago, Milwaukee, Gary and St. Louis; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth; Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco; in the South in Charlotte, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Denver, Colo.; New Haven and cities throughout Connecticut.

The whole series of meetings culminates in a mass demonstration of protest before the British and French embassies at Washington, D. C.

The Communist Party is calling on the workers to come to mass demonstrations of protest against the war plot and the embargo schemes of the U. S. government, which are part

of it. These demonstrations will be held before federal buildings in New York and Chicago in the near future. The U. S. government is deeply involved in the campaign of imperialist powers to start military action against the Soviet Union.

All workers' organizations are urged to adopt resolutions against the plans of the imperialist powers to make war on the Soviet Union, and send these resolutions to the Daily Worker for publication.

MASS PICKETING GETS RESULTS AT EAGLE PENCIL CO.

Bosses Efforts to Split Ranks Fail

NEW YORK.—After three successful and enthusiastic mass picket lines yesterday, the first picketing most of the workers of the Eagle Pencil Company had ever taken part in, another section of the last remaining department in the shop walked out. There will be mass picketing again today.

In the whole plant on East 14th and 13th Sts. employing over 900 workers, there are now not over 50 or 60 at work, practically all of them in the paper box shop across Thirtieth St. from the main building. The reason they did not come out with the rest is because of their iso-

(Continued on Page Two)

Meeting Tonight Mobilizes to Smash the Injunctions

NEW YORK.—The biggest mass mobilization meeting in the fight against the injunctions will take place tonight at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Here plans will be made for mass violation of the injunction tomorrow. The principal speaker will be William Z. Foster, veteran of dozens of mil-

itant struggles, leader of the great steel strike and recently released from six months' imprisonment for leading the March 6 unemployment march.

All militant workers and all jobless are urged to come out tonight and be ready for action tomorrow. I. L. D. to Call. Protesting the brutality of the police in the anti-injunction fight, led by the Smash the Injunction Committee of the Trade Union Unity Council, the International Labor Defense joins with the Trade Union Unity League to hold the huge mass meeting at the Central Opera House, 67th St., near Third Ave., tonight, with William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D., and Jack Johnstone, organizer of the Trade Union Unity Council, as speakers.

The district office of the International Labor Defense points out that this injunction fight is one of the bitterest in the militant struggles taking place in America today and that 55 workers have been jailed. The Trade Union Unity Council, backed by all the militant forces in the country, are determined to carry this fight to a finish. The I. L. D. statement continues "that the fight against the bosses' courts is the fight of every working man and woman in the country. The right to picket is one demand that must be fought vigilantly through mass protests."

The International Labor Defense calls upon its membership and sympathizers to come to the Central Opera House and participate in the struggle against police brutality and the bosses' courts and that every worker must join in this mass meeting and spread the news in his shop and factory.

Mass organizations, unions and workers' organizations of other types, are rallying to the call to mass violation of the injunction and will urge their members to be present at the mass mobilization meeting in Central Opera House tonight.

Wreckers Admit Right Wing Line Aided Their Work

TODAY'S HAPPENINGS IN THE WRECKERS' TRIAL

- (1) Dennisov, old Russian capitalist, complains to wreckers they were not getting enough results for the big sums given. Wanted war in a hurry as world situation, growing strength of Communist Parties, was making it unfavorable for bosses. (2) Rabochinsky, white guard leader's article, explaining billions of profit to bosses in event of successful war on Soviets, read at trial, causes sensation. (3) Workers defeated wreckers' plan by producing 17,000,000 tons of coal instead of 8,000,000 as planned by wreckers. (4) Kirpotenko, witness, gives facts of sabotage in textile industry. (5) Nolds, another witness, tells of bribes from British textile bosses. (6) Defeat attempts of defendants to hide details of widespread sabotage. Built huge locomotives to wreck railroads. Tried to cause discontent among masses of peasants.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—The high point of last night's session was the examination of Ossadchi and Yurovsky, two witnesses in the trial of the wreckers. Ossadchi described the de-

A complete English translation of the indictment in the wreckers' trial, containing details of the startling war plot against the Soviet Union, is being rushed to the Daily Worker by fast mail. Just as soon as it arrives, which will be in a few days, a special eight-page supplement of the Daily Worker will be published. Rush in your special orders now for this valuable document!

tailed conversations with Dennisov in Berlin, July, 1930, when Ossadchi was deputized as Ramsin's representative of the "industrial party."

Dennisov, an old Russian capitalist, complained bitterly about the failure of the wreckers to achieve adequate results despite the receipt of millions of francs. He declared the postponement of the war to 1931 gravely imperiled the chances because of the changing international situation. He gave examples of this, such as the growing strength of the German Communists, and the Anglo-Soviet debt negotiations. Ossadchi's reply contained the important contention that the internal situation in the Soviet Union was increasingly becoming unfavorable for wrecking, for which one of the main reasons was the defeat of the right wing, and the decisions of the Communist Party central committee.

This is clearly shown the activity of the rights objectively were in direct support of the wreckers. The wreckers were fully aware of this, the witnesses brought out, and were hoping for the success of the right wing as part of the preparation for the intervention.

Yurovsky, a leading member of the "peasants' party" (Kondratiev's kulak group) gave a full account of the meeting with Miliukov, Cadet (Constitutional - Democrat, a bourgeois party before the revolution) emigre in January, 1928. Miliukov was fully aware of the activities of the Commercial and Industrial Committee in Paris and the connections with the "industrial party" and the French government. He gave Yurovsky full information of the military plans and the reasons for postponement of intervention which were already frequently stated.

The importance of the association with Miliukov in these conversations consists of showing that all the Russian counter-revolutionary groups were being used by foreign capitalists to prepare war. Once again the controlling part of France was stated by Yurovsky when he was questioned regarding the composition of the future government. He declared, amid general laughter of the workers in the court-room, that all parties, including Kondratiev's, hoped to secure leading posts in the government, but France would settle all that.

Very important additional proofs of the concerted campaign for intervention was provided by the reading of an article by Vladimir Ratra-

(Continued on Page Three)

HENDERSON JOINS PLOT DEFENSE

Orders Ambassador to Protest Exposure

LONDON, England, Dec. 2.—Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson roused great cheers from the Tory benches in the House of Commons yesterday by lining up squarely with the other imperialist countries in their "protest" against the discovery of the war plot they had cooked up together with the sabotage ring in Moscow.

Henderson is a prominent member of the labor party and, like the rest of MacDonald's "labor cabinet," seems determined to be more reactionary and imperialistic than even the Tories could be.

Several days ago, on being asked in the commons whether he had retaliated in any way against the exposure of the fact that the Russian sabotage ring was getting money and directions from the heads of the British oil trust, arms manufacturers and officers of the British army general staff, Henderson asked for time and said he did not see his way clear to take action then.

Ambassador Protests.

Yesterday he came out with this statement:

"His majesty's ambassador at Moscow, accordingly on my instructions, has informed the Soviet Government that in so far as the comments of the public prosecutor on the depositions made by the accused have been accepted officially by the Soviet, I take exception to those passages which contain adverse and unfounded reflections upon the late and present governments."

This shows the MacDonald cabinet behind the sabotage ring and war plot against the Soviet Union as openly as the saboteurs' confessions did, and almost as openly as the Lloyd George government did when it was sending troops and munitions to kill the Russian workers. It will be noticed, incidentally, that Henderson not only defends his own government's plots but those of the Lloyd George and Baldwin governments.

The British government, now, like the French government, is trying to make a cause of war out of the mere discovery and publication of the fact that they were already planning war. They pretend that this discovery is a "great insult" to them.

200,000 THREATEN STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Reports by the Associated Press from Manchester state that 200,000 mill workers in Manchester are threatening to tie up the textile industry because they refuse to accept a wage cut and worsening of their conditions in view of the ending of the union agreement with the bosses. The bosses are trying to speed up the workers by forcing them to work at eight looms instead of four as previously, thereby not only handing the workers a big cut in wages, but firing at least half of the weavers now employed.

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MASS PICKETING AT EAGLE PENCIL

Bosses Efforts to Split Ranks Fail

(Continued from Page One)

The management tried again yesterday to split the ranks of the workers and failed. The bosses are reported absolutely frantic over the fact that the strikers were able to organize themselves so quickly and present such a united front. The company had expected a disorganized strike, and thought they could intimidate one or two departments, and start a stampede back to work. They got fooled. When the elected strike committee, representing all departments came down to see Richards, the big boss, yesterday noon, the police officer who acts as messenger boy for the management came to them and said that one from each department could come in and discuss matters. Twenty-five, representing the 25 departments, walked up and were stopped, the policeman explaining then that the management would see them one at a time. He even wanted to pick out those he would see first.

The committee absolutely refused to be divided; went back and held a meeting, and decided on the policy of consistently refusing to fall for this sort of trick. The bosses' conference called for yesterday is now said to have been postponed until today.

"On The Line." Foremen stood around today, and tried to argue some of the workers in their departments into coming back. They had been given this line of talk to spread: "They're all going back; only the leaders will be blacklisted; you come back now or you may be blacklisted." Postcards are being sent to some of the workers by the company, with the same arguments. But the strikers know that their unity is their strength, and the only way to smash the ten per cent wage cut and stop wage cuts in the future, as well as blacklisting, is for all to stick together.

The picket lines this morning and noon time were excellent; hundreds of workers marching and singing "Solidarity" and "On The Line." These strikers may be inexperienced, but they are learning fast.

Jack Johnston, organizer of the Trade Union Unity Council, and Sam Nessin, secretary of the Council of Unemployed, spoke at the mass meetings. The Unemployed Councils pledge all their members not to scab, and to support the strikers in every way possible.

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Labor and Fraternal

The Regular Meeting of the Workers Laboratory Theatre will take place Thursday, Dec. 4, at 8:30 p. m. at 131 W. 28th St.

Printing Workers Industrial League Meeting of concentration group will take place Thursday, Dec. 4, at 6:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St.

All bindery workers in the B.W.I.L. must come down Thursday, Dec. 4, 7:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. Bring bindery worker contacts.

Important Election Meeting of the Food Workers Industrial Union Thursday, Dec. 4, at Party headquarters, important matters.

Attention, Jersey City. A weekly study class in the fundamentals of Communism has been arranged every Friday night at 8:15 p. m. at the Workers Center, 337 Henderson St. Fees are \$2 for one course (12 lessons). Unemployed workers free.

Solidarity Dance of Coney Island Branch of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights at 2901 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1930 at 8 p. m. Jazz band, admission free! All workers invited.

Grand Ball Under the auspices of the Friends of the "Lavator" for the benefit of the Italian orphans of the C.P. Saturday, Dec. 12, 8 p. m. at the Italian Workers' Center, 1201 Third Ave. (bet. 110th and 111th St.) Good music, fine program, contribution, 35 cents.

Anti-Fascist Ball Entertainment and dance given by the Bronx Branch Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Saturday, Dec. 6, 8 p. m. at 359 Prospect Ave. Good music. Admission 25 cents.

Needle Trades Ball, December 5 Friday, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Good program. Tickets 50 cents. Can be secured at the Union Headquarters, 131 W. 28th St. or the Morning Freiheit, 50 E. 3th St.

Protest Meeting for the Release of Ellen Holmes and Mabel Husa Will be held Dec. 5 at the Finnish Cooperative Hall, 5 E. 12th St. All invited.

A Lecture Will Be Given by Women's Council No. 4, 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, Friday night, Dec. 5. Subject: Workers Education by Comrade Elititsky.

Workers Esperantists Will form a new organization Thurs., Dec. 4, at the Japanese Art Center, 7 E. 14th St. All workers Esperantists are invited.

Women's Delegation of the I.L.L.U. to Speak at Mass Meet On Thurs., Dec. 4, and Sat. Dec. 5, as previously announced at the Irving Plaza. Speakers will include Wm. Z. Foster, Sophie Melvin, A. Cornblath, Textile Union, and Helen McLain, Negro Needle Trades Worker.

Concert and Ball. The Bronxville Tenants League is running an affair Sat. eve. at Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents.

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Tickets: \$1.00 at the Morning Freiheit Office 35 East 12th Street

Russian Film "Igdenu" to Feature Cameo Show Fri.

The latest Amkino screen production, "Igdenu," which means The Siberian Hunter, will be the screen feature at the Cameo Theatre beginning Friday. Enacted by a native cast, "Igdenu" brings a story that has been laid in the Siberian wastes where the native Nomads battle the elements of the frozen north in order to live.

In a story that has been called "The Silent Enemy," "Igdenu" is the hunter who conquered superstition, hunger and the mighty elements; and was able to foster a spirit of love with defeat staring at him from out of the frozen wastes.

"Igdenu" is an example of the Soviet Russian art and their efforts to inject novelty into their productions by using a strictly unstructured cast in a film that is made entirely in the locale of the story.

Joe Hill Br. I.L.L.U. An educational meet will be held Thursday, at 8:30 p. m. at 132 West 26th St., Room 6.

The Freiheit German Fascist of New York will perform the Revolutionary Oratorio, October, with a symphony orchestra and baritone soloist, Sat. evening, Dec. 29, at Carnegie Hall.

One of the Atlanta Defendants Will speak Friday night at the Bronx Hungarian Workers Club, 735 Westchester Ave. Subject: "Imperial Valley."

Sacco Vanzetti Br. I.L.L.U. Meet today, at 1472 Boston Road, at 8:30 p. m.

Y.C.L. Br. Unit 4 Will have a Young Worker Red Sunday this Sunday, at 1400 Boston Road, at 10 a. m. presence urgent.

Bronxville Workers School Open Forum, 152 Thatford Ave. Lecture this Sunday, at 8 p. m. "Women in the Soviet Union," Caroline Dren.

Borough Park Workers Forum Will hold every Sunday, 2 p. m. at 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. "Soviet China" will be topic of next Sunday's Forum, Dec. 7. Auspices Communist Party and Borough Park Workers Club. Admission free.

"Soviet China" Will be the topic of discussion at the Brighton Beach Open Forum next Sunday, Dec. 7, 8 p. m. at 140 Neptune Ave., Brooklyn. H. T. Li will be the main speaker. Auspices of the Communist Party and Brighton Workers Club. Admission free.

2,000 IN COLD AT JOBLESS MEET

Council Rallies Unemployed for Struggle

NEW YORK.—Despite the freezing weather, and the fact that many of the unemployed had stood out in the cold all night, 2,200 jobless workers rallied to an open air meeting of the Downtown Unemployed Council, held yesterday in front of the fake Tammany "free" employment agency.

The workers were lined up on the outside of the agency. The wind was blowing a shivery blast. Most of the unemployed had no overcoats on. Some had waited here daily for weeks. No jobs were forthcoming.

Milton Stone, one of the leaders of the Oct. 16th march to City Hall, explained the fight the unemployed council was carrying on for real relief. He said things would get worse. The workers must fight for unemployment insurance, as well as for immediate relief.

Other speakers called on the unemployed not to stand by, freezing and starving, but to organize and fight for relief.

After the outdoor meeting, an indoor meeting was held at 27 E. 4th St. Many of the unemployed joined the Council.

Many members of the Downtown Unemployed Council took active part in the picket line of the Eagle Pencil factory workers who are on strike, demonstrating the solidarity of the employed in the struggle against wage-cuts.

TO INVESTIGATE WH. CHAUVINISM

At Finnish Progressive Society Dance

NEW YORK.—Failure of the Party fraction in the Finnish Progressive Society to win the non-Party membership for true internationalism was glaringly exposed last Saturday night as the result of the experience of two Negro workers who attended a dance by that organization in Finnish Workers Hall, 26 West 126th St.

The two Negro workers, Comrades Harold Williams, section organizer of Section 4, Communist Party of the U. S. A., and Rudolph Christian, were met with an atmosphere of hostility the moment they entered the hall. This atmosphere soon took form in various challenges as to their right to be there. One white worker wanted to know if it was their "first time here." Another put the question more bluntly and asked them what they were doing there. To both questions the Negro comrades very properly replied by telling their questions to go to hell.

An attempt was then made to "gang" them. A white worker went around the hall trying to organize a gang for the purpose. Approaching Comrade Fish, a Young Communist League member from Massachusetts, he tried to enlist his aid, and was immediately asked how would he like it if the advanced white workers present joined with the Negro workers to throw him out. "That's what will happen to you if you try any white chauvinism around here," he was told. Comrade Fish at once walked over to the Negro comrades as concrete proof of his intentions of opposing any attempt to throw them out.

All of the girls present refused their invitations to dance, until two girls from the Harlem Young Communist League came in and smashed the vicious, anti-working class spirit of the affair by fraternizing with the Negro comrades.

Comrade Williams promises a searching investigation by his Section Committee of the activities of the Communist fraction in this organization. In this he will be backed by the entire Party which will want to know the reason for the fraction's failure to win these workers to the Communist program for unconditional equality for the Negro masses.

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PLOT TO WRECK COAL INDUSTRY TO AID WAR WAS HIT BY WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)
bochinsky, published in the white-guardist paper, "Vozrozhdenye" (Rebirth), on July 7, 1930, under the title of "The Necessary War."
Rabochinsky contends that intervention is both good business and a moral duty. Five years ago, he says, intervention would have needed 1,000,000 men and 100,000,000 pounds (\$500,000,000). Now, owing to the weakening of the Soviet Power, he declared, it would need only 500,000 men and the war would last only a few months. He therefore urges the European powers to begin at once to "this most just and useful of all wars."

"By spending one million roubles (\$500,000,000)," he writes, "humanity will gain not less than five billion roubles (\$2,500,000,000), that is, five hundred per cent per year, with the prospect of further increased profit from one to two hundred per cent annually. Where would you find a better business proposition?"
Having issued this enticing prospectus to the capitalists of the world, under the guise of "humanity," Rabochinsky concludes "as regards Bolshevism, not war but peace is immoral." He describes the present economic crisis in Europe and America as the judgment on the powers who have neglected their moral duty by not making war on Bolshevism.

This Rabochinsky is no isolated white fanatic but a great capitalist and a leading member of the Commercial and Industrial Committee in Paris, a close associate of Deterding and other industrial magnates. Rabochinsky is also in confidential relations with the French government, and is fully informed regarding the political opinions on intervention and military plans of France, Rumania and Poland.
Thus he is Poincare intimate ally, and his article expresses the views of French government circles.

This is further supported by the article of Poincare himself in "Excelsior," entitled "The Claws of the Soviets," which is also a war incitement.
This morning's session was devoted to the ascertainment of the accused's concrete wrecking work. Professor Ramstein, while evading direct responsibility, described how the Moscow power station was sabotaged by the use of unsuitable fuel, necessitating the frequent overhauls, and resulting in the great loss of power. He also described the impudent method employed by the wreckers who wrote letters to the press, assumed names criticizing the plans, to which other members of the wrecking group replied refuting the criticisms.

Krylenko produced a sheaf of such correspondence. Each day's proceedings provides more and more convincing evidence that the wreckers were only a part of the whole capitalist scheme of intervention and the division of the Soviet Union which the capitalists are still hopeful of, and only the united action of the world revolutionary workers can prevent.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)
MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—In yesterday evening's session of the trial of the wreckers the examination of two additional witnesses took place. This was the trial a new turn, uncovering the most active preparation for intervention. It is now proven that circles abroad were established in 1929, unknown to and over the head of the central committee of the "industrial party"; new connections were established with branches of the wreckers' organization.

These parallel instructions clearly show that this breaking through the central committee's connection occurred by order of the French general staff, due to lack of confidence and the insufficient activity of the central committee.

Cross-examining the first witness—the textile specialist Kirptenko—the Soviet prosecutor, Krylenko, succeeded again in clearly unmasking the hypocritical pretense of the "honorable professor" Fyedotov. The alleged "idealistic" purposes, prompting him to approve the plans of "luxurious" textile factories, which Fyedotov defended also in the press under the slogan of "factory palaces" was exposed as ordinary wrecking work. The "theoretical arguments" of Professor Fyedotov for preferring old British textile machines exposed the clumsy mask governing the material interest he had in receiving bribes from British manufacturers.

Kirptenko's statements show that in the People's Commissariat for Labor, and later in the Technical Council, the organized wreckers' group deliberately worked out unnecessary and excessively expensive construction projects, pretending to care for the "hygienic requirements." Likewise Fyedotov's pose as a "petty and insignificant" tool of the leaders in the wrecking work collapsed.

Confronting each other in the court room, Kirptenko, Kuprianov and Stinin established that in conversations abroad the industrialist Karпов demanded in the summer of 1929, through Kuprianov, the removal of the "unfit old fool" Fyedotov from leadership of the wreckers' work in the textile industry. Stinin attempted, unsuccessfully, to deny Kirptenko's claim, that Stinin accepted "a promotion." Stinin was considered in his party's circles as particularly fit because he was also considered as a "loyal to the Soviet" official.

The next witness called, Nolde,

showed that the change in the arrangements of the wreckers' work in the textile industry in 1928 was knowingly forced from abroad for the purposes of intervention. The former Baron Nolde reported that the preference of the textile branches for using foreign raw material was aimed at paralyzing Soviet industry in case of war, by withholding the supply of raw material.

Nolde, not knowing like the other witnesses, the character of the preceding statements, on account of his imprisonment, made sensational revelations regarding further foreign connections of numerous wreckers in the textile industry. Here the leading part was played by the engineer, Stutzer, who was abroad in the summer of 1928. Stutzer maintained direct connection with the French Agent K., whom he connected with Nolde before the trip. A certain Lazarkovich likewise relations with K. and with Stutzer through Agent K. They informed the two textile wreckers about the decisions of the circles abroad regarding the complete rearrangement and preparation for intervention. In the same way was transmitted instructions to build textile factories in White Russia.

Questioned about Professor Ramstein, he claimed ignorance about these connections, about money remittances and instructions. More revelations are expected through the next witnesses.
(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 2.—Further in the evening session of yesterday the court proceeded to uncover the practice of wrecking work in particular fields. The defendants who so far posed as "great authorities" clearly try to hide from the proletarian public the full scope of their wrecking work. The Soviet prosecutor has succeeded in defeating these attempts, quoting their former written articles, and by confronting the defendants with each other.

Wrecking work was admitted during the investigation, and is now better illuminated. The picture given in the trial reveals and helps understand why the wreckers succeeded for years in carrying out their sinister work. They worked, using refined methods, whose character could be uncovered only by uncovering all the circumstances connected with the wrecking work, and revealing the practical results during a considerable time.

A characteristic example is given by the defendant Charnovsky. Reporting the wrecking work in locomotive construction, Charnovsky concerned the fact, already revealed by investigation of the transportation field, that under the cover of "objective" arguments, the wreckers pushed the construction of gigantic locomotives, weighing thirty-five tons per axle. The introduction of these extraordinary heavy locomotives would require rebuilding the entire road bed, particularly the reconstruction of all railroad bridges.

The aim of these machinations was to invest tremendous funds in this reconstruction without useful effects. The wreckers introduced strong wrecking groups into the central bureau for projecting new machine shops, while they sabotaged machine construction where needed.

Kalinikov was forced to admit the genuineness of the stenographic reports of his speeches in the State Planning Commission about "too rapid construction tempo," and about the realization of the tasks of the Plan.

These speeches were made by order of the central committee of the "industrial party," aiming at wrecking the metal industry.
The cross-examination of Fyedotov continued for a long time. Professor Fyedotov stubbornly attempted to defend his "idealistic intentions" in connection with a series of important wrecking measures carried out by him. He was finally forced to admit intentional wrecking, particularly regarding the wrong use of Russian-grown cotton and the systematic hindrance of the application of modern American textile machinery.

Public commotion was caused by his confession of the recent plan to establish great textile factories on the frontier territory of white Russia to play them into the hands of the French and Polish invaders in case of intervention, which he expected rapidly to occupy the Western territory. Particularly damaging appear the measures adopted by order from abroad, aiming at the wrong distribution of textile products among the peasantry. Professor Fyedotov admitted the systematic withholding of textile goods from the agricultural population engaged in harvesting, supplying it with unfit goods, while other territories simultaneously were oversupplied. These measures aimed at the discontent of the peasant masses and delivering big amounts of goods to speculators.

ONE OUT OF FIVE JOBSLESS.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—According to a state survey recently made one out of five persons "are unable to attain jobs" in Buffalo.

1931 CALENDAR FREE!
Historical data on big events of the class struggle in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar. Free with six months sub or renewal.

Pravda Appeal to World Toilers to Hit War Plot

MOSCOW.—The "Pravda" publishes a leading article entitled "Answer the War-Mongers!" describing the fierce indignation of the masses of the Soviet Union when they learned of the activity of the counter-revolutionary industrial party.

Countless resolutions were adopted pledging the workers to carry through the socialist constructive scheme to final success despite all obstacles. The best members of the shock groups answered the saboteurs and the imperialists by joining the Communist Party. They demand capital punishment for the criminals.

As a result of the exposure of the criminal treachery of the counter-revolutionaries a new wave of labor enthusiasm is sweeping through the country. This powerful proletarian action is the best proof of the strength of the Soviet State. The masses have held the front throughout the years of civil war and imperialist intervention; they are now advancing toward socialism all along the line. They will clear out of the way all elements which attempt to hold up their advance.

Imperialist France maintains its anti-Soviet policy with a grim persistence. It clings to the czarist debts. It cannot forget the "military alliance" of imperialist France with czarist Russia. After the failure of the first intervention, the French government took up a policy of boycott against the Soviet Union, whilst at the same time feverishly preparing a new intervention. The material in the proceedings against the industrial party shows how far these preparations had succeeded.

All preparations had been made and the date set, but in one point the imperialists had erred; they underestimated the preparedness of the proletarian state which tore the net of intrigues and destroyed the counter-revolutionary organization. The workers of the Soviet Union are convinced that their fellow-workers in the capitalist countries will hurry to their assistance in case of a new intervention.

The new intervention will meet a wall of proletarian solidarity around the Soviet Union.

RED MOVEMENT IN SO. CHINA GROWS RAPIDLY; REDS TAKE MORE CITIES

13,000 Danish Workers Meet to Fight Fascism; Many Unions Present

COPENHAGEN.—Recently an anti-fascist conference took place here, at which 13,000 workers were represented. Many trade unions were also represented, for instance, the Women's Union, the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, the Dockers' Union, the Educational Workers' Union and others. The Red Aid and the Communist Party of Denmark were also represented.

After an introductory speech on fascism in various parts of the world and the forms taken by fascism and social-fascism in Denmark, a long discussion took place. All the resolutions placed before the conference were unanimously adopted. It was decided to form a workers' defense organization and to further the work of the Red Aid of Denmark. Measures were decided upon for an energetic campaign against fascism everywhere.

BRITISH MINERS STRIKE SPREADS

Scotch Stand Fast and Welsh Begin to Strike

(Imprecorr Cable)
LONDON, England, Dec. 2.—The 92,000 Scottish miners strike stands solid. Cook of the Miners Federation demands that they return to work tonight under the temporary agreement. The Revolutionary United Miners is conducting great propaganda for continuance of the strike.

Despite the settlement put through by the reformist union heads in So. Wales, four Porth pits struck today, answering the call of the revolutionary opposition.
In many places in South Wales the reformists secured the adoption of resolutions to stay in, but everywhere strong minorities demanded strike. The reformists' action is in sharp contradiction with their announced

Prepare to Give Chiang Kai-Shek's Army a "Hot Welcome"

SHANGHAI.—During the last few months the Communist movement in South China has extended rapidly despite a number of local setbacks. The town of Kiang, in the province of Kiangsi, has been in the hands of the revolutionaries now for over a month. The insurrectionaries have built entrenchments around the town, set up barbed wire and wire charged with a high voltage. In a memorandum submitted to the government by bourgeois fugitives from the province, it appears that 60 districts of the province are in the hands of the revolutionaries. The government troops prefer not to engage with the revolutionaries.

Fighting is proceeding in the province of Hunan. The revolutionaries are again advancing toward Piansing and Luyang. The railway line from Changsha to Hankow is threatened by the revolutionaries.
The revolutionary troops still have the upper hand in the province of Fukien and a new Red Army (17th Army Corps) has just been formed and equipped. The towns in the west of the province are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

In the Yangtze Valley the revolutionaries are preparing to give the punitive expeditions of the Nanking army a hot welcome. They welcome the sending of these troops as the easiest way for the Red Army to obtain the necessary equipment.

The province of Kwangtung is being shaken by peasant revolts. The authorities are continually demanding new troops to deal with the peasants.

On the island of Hainan a revolt has broken out again. The authorities complain that they have not enough troops to suppress it. In Honan and Anhwei peasant revolts are proceeding. According to a report from the province of Szechwan the Communist organizations there are extending rapidly. The western half of the province of Kwangsi is now in the hands of the revolutionaries.

claim Saturday that they would fight the "spreadover" and wage cuts, and organize sympathy strikes.

Cotton "Pool" Bankers' Grib On Farmers

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Cotton Growers' Association, which is said to be a farmers' organization, is nothing but a co-operative swindle. Here in Oklahoma it has about 25,000 members and in 1928 it handled 364,000 bales of cotton.

The farmer who joins this so-called farm movement agrees to deliver his cotton to the association, to "pool" his product for a "good" price, by the way. Quite often the pool period is six months and the grower gets half cash down, sometimes four-fifths down for his crop. While the "pooling" process is on the farmer must pay insurance charges, storage charges, etc., on the crop "pooled." It is easy to see who makes the money.

It is said by farmers here, who have been victimized by this association that the "pooled" cotton is really sold by the association on the day the cotton is delivered by the farmer for whatever the price is on that day. Many farmers are getting their eyes open to this swindle.

The Cotton Growers' Association is dominated by the bankers and merchants of the South and through the Farm Board it is joined to and completely controlled by finance capital the same as the Farmers' Union.

The United Farmers' League, which is now being organized in Oklahoma, is exposing the robber character of the Cotton Growers' Association and calls upon the farmers, Negro and white, to build township committees of action and make a real fight against the bankers and merchants and the capitalist authorities.

DRIVE AHEAD ON 5-YEAR PROGRAM ON ALL FRONTS

MOSCOW.—In the "Young Communist" pit in the Donetz Basin 43 German miners have formed a shock group and undertaken to hew 175 tons of coal a day for 24 days. The resolution adopted by these German miners declares: "The Soviet Union is our Fatherland. We pledge ourselves to place all our experience at the disposal of the Soviet mines. We intend to make our work exemplary."

5000 Circulation Gain Since Start of Drive Is Fastest Record But Below Possibilities

Nov. 30. This includes Detroit's "1,000" increase which now registers at 611 in these tables and not over 714 altogether. This means circulation in the rest of the country increased 1461 during the 8 days. The increase is too slow. We want mass circulation and we want it by January 1.

Here are the tables. Study the figures for your district and city carefully:

District	Subs Nov. 22	Boundles Nov. 22	Subs Nov. 30	Boundles Nov. 30	Total Nov. 22	Total Nov. 30	Increase or Decrease
1. Boston	448	373	476	373	821	849	28
2. New York	1394	7044	1419	7248	8638	8667	29
3. Philadelphia	778	487	785	585	1365	1370	5
4. Buffalo	248	237	256	285	485	541	56
5. Pittsburgh	534	285	544	275	819	819	—
6. Cleveland	861	1113	868	1193	1974	2061	87
7. Detroit	992	1463	990	2066	2455	3056	601
8. Chicago	1250	2121	1341	2845	3791	4186	395
9. Minneapolis	390	418	399	419	808	818	10
10. Kansas City	223	336	234	245	459	479	20
11. Agriculture	134	91	129	88	225	217	—8
12. Seattle	291	810	301	900	1191	1201	10
13. California	680	813	694	1103	1502	1757	255
14. Connecticut	204	188	210	198	392	408	16
16. South	67	93	67	93	160	160	—
17. Birmingham	99	129	104	132	221	236	15
19. Denver	95	137	98	137	232	235	3
Unorganized	87	28	87	28	115	115	—
Total	8861	16389	9062	18263	25193	27265	2072

* NOTE.—These figures do not include miscellaneous, foreign and special editions.

Summary by Cities.

City	Subs Nov. 22	Boundles Nov. 22	Subs Nov. 30	Boundles Nov. 30	Total Nov. 22	Total Nov. 30	Increase or Decrease
Boston	68	107	74	95	175	169	—6
New York City	861	5894	871	6198	6759	7069	314
Philadelphia	392	260	399	365	655	764	109
Buffalo	53	118	54	128	171	172	1
Pittsburgh	333	301	337	161	334	298	—36
Youngstown	25	66	25	66	91	91	—
Cleveland	283	369	285	379	652	664	12
Detroit	751	944	752	1614	1695	2366	671
Gary	23	40	24	40	63	68	5
Milwaukee	81	242	88	247	323	325	2
St. Louis	101	110	101	110	211	228	17
Chicago	718	1973	752	1883	2391	2635	244
Minneapolis	60	180	61	180	240	241	1
St. Paul	63	65	63	65	128	133	5
Kansas City	19	28	19	28	47	74	27
Seattle	70	738	73	736	806	809	3
Portland	44	50	45	50	94	95	1
Los Angeles	24	378	243	388	412	631	219
San Francisco	115	99	114	199	214	313	99
Oakland	77	145	77	148	222	225	3
Denver	74	117	75	117	191	192	1
Okla. City	6	100	6	100	106	106	—

TOTAL FIGURE OF 27,265 NEEDS EXPLANATION

The total given in the district tables above is 27,265 daily circulation. When the drive started the average daily circulation of the Daily Worker was given as 29,784. This latter figure was arrived at by taking an average of figures for a month which included all special editions during that period. The actual circulation of the

Summary of Subscriptions

Category	Subscriptions	Boundles	Total
Overdue subscriptions	4533	—	4533
Paid-in-advance subs	—	4271	4271
Total	4533	4271	8804

529 NEW SUBS—RENEWALS IN 8 DAYS

During the period of 8 days 288 new subscriptions were obtained. There were 241 renewals. This is the best record so far on subscriptions but falls below expectations. Ninety names were removed from the subscription list during this period.

ALL COMRADES MUST ALSO SEEK DONATIONS

Although ultimately paid-in-advance subscriptions will wipe out the necessity for drives for money we cannot expect funds for circulation to come in fast enough to overcome the present financial crisis of the paper. For this reason it is necessary for all comrades not only to bend every effort to boost Daily Worker circulation but also to obtain donations to ensure continuance of the paper.

TEMPO OF CIRCULATION DRIVE MUST BE SPEEDED

December is reached and only one-third of the December quota has been obtained. The 5,000 increase in circulation in a month is not enough. Every district must redouble its efforts, dig in furiously to broaden the circulation of the Daily Worker. All signs point to the fact that the present is the time to get mass circulation. The spotty increases, some districts passing their quotas, indicate that it is merely a matter of determination. Party members and red workers must throw everything into the campaign and win mass circulation by January 1.
In the words of the resolution of the Central Committee Plenum:
"Every campaign, every activity must therefore make conscious use of the Daily Worker as one of its principal instruments. The non-Party sympathetic workers must be mobilized and organized to extend the circulation of the Daily. The financial support of the Daily and prompt payment for the paper must become the first revolutionary duty of every worker. . . . There can be no unpaid circulation of the Daily Worker."

WEEK ENDING MONDAY, DEC. 1, WAS 31,166.

Daily Worker at the time the drive started minus all special editions and not counting miscellaneous and foreign circulation was 22,311 as shown in tables published for Nov. 1.
Today the circulation shown in this same manner, without special editions, foreign and miscellaneous circulation, is 27,265 an increase of about 5,000.

Summary of Subscriptions

Category	Subscriptions	Boundles	Total
Overdue subscriptions	4339	—	4339
Paid-in-advance subs	—	4693	4693
Total	4339	4693	9032

ALL COMRADES MUST ALSO SEEK DONATIONS

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Brooklyn Tenants Stop Evictions, Form Tenants' League for Struggle

Make Landlord Back Down on His Eviction Summons Against Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On the 10th of October the first action against evictions was taken in Brownsville by the Unemployed Council and Communist Party, Section 8, when the eviction of a family of a worker at 553 Saratoga Ave. was to take place.
Demonstrations were held which prevented the eviction that day. The Unemployed Council and the neighbors were determined to prevent the eviction also on the next day, but the worker happened to get some money and decided to move.

DESPERATE TRICK TO GET A MEAL

Fight for Real Jobless Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
OAKLAND, Calif.—Grinding of brakes and a commotion drew my attention on 12th and Jefferson Sts. today.

A truck driver was excitedly shaking a man about 30 years of age and asking him if he was hurt. "No, I'm not hurt, though I wish I was killed." "I am starving. Have been unemployed for 11 months. Thought maybe you could give me a cup of coffee and a doughnut seeing that you are still working. I knew you wouldn't stop otherwise and I am desperately hungry."

Another "Hold-Up"

The driver pulled out some change and handed it to him. The unemployed worker, beaming all over, grabbed the money greedily and rushed through the crowd without the customary thank you. The truck driver looked after him, scratched his head, cranked his machine and remarked: "This is the second 'hold-up' if I can call it so today. Another middle-aged man on East 14th St. called and waved until I stopped, crying that 'you are employed and should help. My family is dying of starvation.' Had to dig out a few cents. I don't know what this country is coming to. I guess there will be a revolution or something soon, so many are starving and desperate. We are being worked and speeded to death." He drove off muttering.

CHICAGO MAYOR PLAYS ON HUNGER

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Mayor William Hale Thompson has made an appeal to the children. He has had his "upright" officers of the "law" distribute handbills to the pupils of the public schools. He uses the police who have again and again attacked the demonstrations of the workers, the police who beat up and killed Isaac Wiesenberg, and a Negro worker, for fighting for bread and jobs, to give but his leaflets appealing to

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE MOSCOW TRIAL

By MIKE GOLD.

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.—This is the fifth day of the historic trial of the counter-revolutionary wreckers and interventionists. Eight defendants have risen in their turn confessing the details of the shameful conspiracy against the socialist fatherland.

State Prosecutor Krylenko who is cross examining, is a compact, cool little man with bald head and dressed in simple khaki jacket and leggings. He does not roll on floor and shed fake tears or wave arms like our customary ham actor American prosecutors. Instead he asks calm, logical questions. The whole trial is conducted with almost solemn formality. No fireworks. No histrionics.

A great audience of workers, students and peasants sits like spectators at tragedy. No one laughs during trial. Everyone present in glittering white and gold auditorium, formerly Nobles Hall, seems conscious that trial is one of the most important moments of the Russian and world revolution. Capitalist imperialism is being tried in the persons of eight engineers. They formed party of two thousand engineers and technical men to wreck the Five Year Plan. Conspired with French General Staff and the discarded Russian capitalists in Paris to invade Soviet Russia in 1931 and crush the revolution. They have confessed to receiving millions from French and other imperialist sources. Planned capitalist military dictatorship and a blood bath for millions of workers and peasants.

For years liberal pseudo intellectuals everywhere have been trying to find parallel between bourgeois French revolution and the proletarian revolution. They hopefully predicted the appearance of a man on horseback here. Finally they saw their man on horseback in Ramsin. Ramsin was to be capitalist dictatorship's premier. With help of French imperialists he was to restore capitalist "law and order" and private property in the Soviet Union. He naturally would have been imperialists' puppet.

Napoleon Ramsin (!) is now meekly sitting in defendant's dock with four young Red soldiers on guard and two factory workers and the president of Moscow University passing judgement on his gory dreams of power. For horsebacked man and fellow traitors laid skilful plans for the Soviet masses. This is not the French Revolution. This is a new thing—a country where the working class gained power and consciousness. The bourgeois West has apparently not yet learned the lesson that Soviet strength lies not only in cannons and airplanes but in the guarding faith of millions and millions of plain people, of men and women and children ready to die rather than yield an inch of the great transformation in human ethics they have wrought. This mass spirit made itself felt at the trial's opening night.

I walked Moscow's streets with Ernest Glaeser, famous young German novelist who became a Communist this year. A million workers poured out of factories into the snow laden streets and twilight. From every direction they marched passed Red Square and the scene of the trial. Factory bands and defiant posters marked the scene—every group of fifty workers seemed to have an accordion player. Everyone sang. When the parade stopped a factory girl would dance or a young worker or soldier leap up and down in acrobatic Russian Kazatsky. Torchlights and great red banners, factory and cultural groups, bold, happy, defiant of imperialist intervention

plans and shouting "Long Live the Revolution," "Long Live the Five-Year Plan." What mass joy! What spontaneity! It clutched one's heart, brought tears to one's eyes to see this human Niagara of youthful faith and solidarity. Glaeser and I speculated as to why the demonstration took such an exuberant form. We agreed that a deep psychological motive was behind this joy. Soviet masses so confident of own power, inspired by successes scored by the Five-Year Plan that they no longer fear anything the imperialists might do. They know they will win. This trial seems to them another reason why they will win for plot reveals what deep laid sabotage and wrecking has been carried on by engineers who have been among the chief leaders in Soviet industry. Yet despite enormous treachery, the workers see the Five-Year Plan going forward with miraculous speed. Therefore the rejoicing. All over the Soviet Union these spontaneous demonstrations took place. Inspiring to be in Soviet Russia today.

All the passion that went into winning military revolution in 1917 has been turned into construction of new life. The air tingles with creative feeling. New factory workers' homes and clubs rising on every hand. I have visited the Dnieprostroi project. Two years ago there was nothing here but a squalid dusty peasant village. Today it is a huge fantastic industrial theatre where 25,000 proletarians are actors. Saw men and women at work. Hard work, dirty work, dangerous work, but all could stop a moment to tell about the glorious Five-year Plan.

Everyone is now a part of the great plan: lumberjacks, engineers, waiters, poets, Red Army soldiers, students. No unemployment in Soviet Russia. Rather a shortage of workers for the Plan. Minor hardships depress nobody; all realize necessity of the Plan. One begins to understand what life means; for there is Great Plan.

Had a brief interview with Comrade Krupskaya yesterday. Her serene face grew youthful as comrades' as she told about new cultural victories of the Revolution. She said "every year new millions of peasants and workers grow into consciousness. Before the Revolution more than eighty per cent in Russia were illiterate. But now they are moving forward so rapidly that by end of the Five Year Plan I am certain every trace of illiteracy will be wiped out. Soviet Russia will be the only country in the world where no illiteracy exists."

She spoke of the thousands of new schools being built, of the great epidemic of self-education that has seized the Soviet masses, of millions of books being published to satisfy the eager masses. All are manifold expressions that nation is in creative ferment. She said "if only Lenin were alive to see all this, and your own John Reed whom Vladimir Ilyitch loved so much! How happy and proud they would be!"

Strange, hard, beautiful times, with Soviet Russia in Five Year Plan justifying itself. The Five Year Plan is now the hope of the world's working-class.

Capitalist plotters who seek to destroy the Plan would drown world anew in blood and must be constantly exposed and defeated. The first duty of every honest worker or intellectual in the world today is to defend the Soviet Union's Five Year Plan. Today, it is the plain duty of the world proletariat to stay the interventionists hand and strike the sword of war from the raised hands of Poincare, Briand and their blood-thirsty fellow conspirators in all capitalist countries.

THROUGH THE SMOKE OF THE BATTLE

By BURCK



On the Sidewalks of New York

By ALLAN JOHNSON.

CHARLES HOFF hunched his shoulders a bit closer together, when a chill breeze played through his thin overcoat. He wouldn't mind his tattered apology for an overcoat, he reflected, if only he could get some hot food between his ribs. Well, he managed to pick up an old rag of a coat, and maybe now he could scrounge up a meal somewhere. A good meal, though, was hard to get, even with all those damn charity organizations and mayors' committees and whatnot.

Hoff hadn't had a decent meal since the last layoff, eight months before, and he was slowly starving to death. Garbage cans, soup kitchens, breadlines and occasional handouts had kept his life's spark faintly glowing, but the mere thought yesterday, of gulping down some more of the slop that his handouts on breadlines, made him nauseous. Hoff decided to walk and try to forget about food. He would stroll along Broadway. The lights and the theatres and crowds would warm him a little bit and make him forget his hunger and his homelessness and his hopelessness too.

As he walked up Broadway, he wondered how it was possible that eight hundred thousand men and women could be unemployed in this metropolis of the world. It seemed that half New York was on Broadway and the other half in the brilliantly lighted restaurants on the side streets that led into it. And yet it was true that there were eight hundred thousand, and many with dependants besides, as bad off as himself. Didn't Rybicki say so? He would never forget Rybicki, the overfed pig with a face like a cop who was the head of the city's employment agency.

Rybicki had taken his application after Hoff had waited in line for five hours. Hoff had been told by some fellow workers that it was useless to apply at the city's agency; the damn fakers either sent you to a vacant job or gave you a job at fifteen dollars a week with a boss who had fired a thirty-dollar week man "to aid the unemployment situation," and incidentally save fifteen dollars by hiring cheaper workers from the city's agency. Hoff was not the strike-breaking kind, but he applied for a job anyway. Maybe it wasn't true that Rybicki was a faker.

Hoff found out soon enough. When Rybicki asked him where he had worked before, Hoff answered, "for a shoemaker—I've worn out two pairs of shoes looking for a job." Rybicki glared at him and tore his application up, saying "We don't need any wisecrackers today. There ain't no job for you." Hoff had protested and pleaded, saying that he had only been kidding, but Rybicki had walked away. Yes, he knew Rybicki. For kidding good-naturedly about his lack of a job, he had been treated as if he were a slave getting fresh to his master. Maybe those Reds were right. Well, he would find out sometime but he wasn't sure yet. And if he ever found out that those Reds weren't a bunch of trouble makers, he'd fight with 'em until he died. Hoff was a bit cynical. He had been a member of an A. F. of L. union for nine years.

By this time Hoff had reached Forty-eighth St. He stood on the curb for a half minute, halted by a traffic light. The breeze was stiffening a bit and Hoff drew his shoulders in again, although it didn't seem to do any good, only made his shoulder muscles tired. He looked down Forty-eighth St., filled with expensive restaurants. If he could only afford one good meal, it wouldn't be so bad if a fellow had about one good meal a week, then the garbage food you had to eat the rest of the time would not taste so bad. There was one swell place in particular on Forty-eighth St. that he remembered. He had passed it when he first came to New York and had noticed a crowd of kids watching the chef in the window preparing the food. By gee, he would take a walk there now. It would make him feel good just to look good food close in the face again.

Hoff swung into Forty-eighth St. until he came to the restaurant at number 148. Yep, hams and fat turkeys. Hoff stood there a minute there was the same chef carving away at juicy or two, his eyes fixed in a glassy stare at the food which he could almost smell, and perhaps did. He suddenly lurched forward and fell in a dead faint.

When he awoke in Bellevue Hospital, a nurse showed him a two-inch clipping that she had clipped from the New York Times. It read: "A starving man collapsed yesterday in front of the restaurant at 148 W. 48th St., in the window of which a chef was busily carving joints

Fake Anti-Lynch Congress A Flop

By CYRIL BRIGGS

THE fake anti-lynching congress of the Negro petty-bourgeois misleaders held in Washington, D. C., last week under the leadership of the National Equal Rights League was a complete flop.

The disruption and failure of the congress began at the very opening of the first session when J. Kelly Miller, notorious apologist for the imperialist oppressors of the Negro masses, in the opening address based his speech on the promises that the race victimized by lynchings and boss terrorism "should be more law abiding." More respect to the laws and courts of the bosses which are regularly used against the Negro masses. More respect to American institutions like lynching, jim crowism, etc.

Sees No Need for Struggle

Miller, as usual, completely ignored the necessity for struggle against the bosses, lynching terror which has already taken 38 victims during the present year. He had no condemnation for the terrific oppression and robbery of the Southern Negro masses. He showed no interest whatever in the misery of over 900,000 unemployed Negro workers, part of the army of nine million jobless in this country. These were nothing to get excited about in Miller's estimation. This line was a little too raw, however, for the rest of the traitors. These, aware of the growing resentment among the Negro masses against their treacherous leadership saw their tottering influence smashed by such open betrayal. They had expected the congress to at least formulate a fake program against lynching. Instead of that, Kelly Miller preached respect for the law of the lynchers.

No Workers Present

In sharp contrast to the recent convention in St. Louis of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights there were no workers present from the factories and fields. The delegates, less than

fifty, were exclusively from the group of professional betrayers of the Negro masses; preachers, landlords, bourgeois editors, etc. Unlike the St. Louis convention which based its fight against lynching on the mobilization of the white and Negro workers for militant and concrete demands like the right of self-determination—state unity for the Negro majorities in the Black Belt—destruction of the plantation base of Negro oppression in the South by confiscation of the lands for the Negroes who work the lands; death penalty for all lynchers, etc., the fake anti-lynching congress of the misleaders was based on prayers for the health of Hoover and on petitions to Hoover to punish his own class and his Ku Klux and Lily White allies, and to denounce the discrimination and jim crowism practiced by his own administration as an instrument of the white ruling class.

Delegation Visits Hoover.

A delegation of five visited President Hoover with the petition. The delegation included representatives from such reformist organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Equal Rights League, the National Association of Colored Women. The traitors were all there, even the Lovestone renegades had a representative at the conference in the person of Rothschild Francis, editor of the petty-bourgeois "Emancipator" of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

This fake anti-lynching congress further exposes the treachery and futility of the petty-bourgeois misleadership. Even the delegates had to admit that the affair had no definite program. And to make more complete the exposure it was turned from its opening session into a congress for the support of the laws and institutions of the lynchers instead of the fake anti-lynching fight its leaders had planned to stage in an effort to quiet the rising wrath of the Negro masses.

Bosses' Hokus-Pokus Fails

By SOLON DE LEON

FOR thirteen months the bosses and their yes-men have been making hokus-pokus to persuade the workers that industry will soon be on the upgrade. And still the decline continues.

November, 1929, was the month of the greatest stock market crash in American financial history. In its employment bulletin for that month the U. S. Department of Labor pretended that the "recent financial upheaval had not disturbed industry or caused any decrease in employment." Yet the Federal Reserve Bulletin, published by insiders for insiders, showed a drop in factory jobs from 102.8 in July to 99.3 for November.

By December, employment had sagged to 96.9. This moved Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to announce, "I have every confidence that there will be a revival of activity in the spring."

On January 21 President Hoover declared, "The tide of employment has changed in the right direction." But the index actually had dropped to 95.6.

Down to 93.9 went the employment index for February. So Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, jumped into the breach. On February 18 he saw no less than "every evidence of early renewal of the normal onward march of living standards and business prospects."

On March 7, the day after the world-wide Communist demonstrations for Work or Wages, Hoover tried again. This time his line was that, "All the evidence indicates that the worst effects of the crash upon unemployment will have been passed during the next sixty days." By way of a start, the job index for the month sank to 92.9.

April the government hokus-pokus artists spent for customers. He was attended and taken to Bellevue." Hoff reread the clipping and said, rather weakly, "Here I've been pounding the streets for eight weeks looking for a job and the Times never noticed me, or the eight hundred thousand like me. But now, goddam them, when I've collapsed and am damn near dead from lack of food, I've suddenly become a news item. Maybe that's why they don't notice the Reds until they do something. Well, I'm learning, I'm learning."

in silent thought. But the index went down just the same—to 92.4.

Thus the stage was all set for Hoover's May 1 monologue: "I am convinced we have passed the worst, and with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover." May was also the end of the period set for recovery by both him and Mellon some moons before. The job index showed 91.4.

Then Secretary of Commerce Lamont took a try. If present tendencies continue, he averred on May 19, "normal conditions should be restored in two or three months." That put the promised revival off till after August. Which was wise, as the job index for June was 89.7, for July 86.6, and for August 84.4.

Came September. Governor Pollard of Virginia steamed out into Chesapeake Bay. He dropped overboard a coffin containing the corpse of "Business D. Pression," his wife "Dame Pessimism," and their daughter "Miss Fortune." But the ghosts must have come back. The September index went down to 83.4.

Since then the hokus-pokus has kept up. Ambassador Dawes told the Lord Mayor's guests in Belfast on September 27 that they might "hope to see the normal trend of business by the fall or summer of next year."

Early in October Secretary of Labor Davis assured the A. F. of L. convention that "we will soon emerge this period of depression and enter into a new and lasting period of prosperity." But the same month saw a former New York police head appointed as national commissioner to relieve the unemployed of what?—and the inauguration of the "Buy Now" campaign—for those who have no money.

Less optimistic Van Dawes, were 125 members of the Wilson's War Industries Board. At their sixth annual reunion at the Hotel Ambassador in New York on November 11 under the presidency of Bernard M. Baruch, they expressed the belief that "the end of the depression is in sight." So well in sight is it that the New York Times for November 23 announced: "Weekly business index declines to new low, with power and car loadings estimate down." The Times business index is now at 80, compared to 107 in July, 1929.



Evidently Don't Like Us

"That Daily Worker," writes the editor of the Brownsville, Texas, Herald, "printed in New York, which ought to make a good bonfire, with the editor probably thrown in for oil, shouts the headline: 'Refuse to Starve! Organize to Fight for Bread, for Life and Freedom!'"

We gather that the colonel don't take to us much, and we are confirmed in this suspicion by another editorial wherein he lays all discontent in the U.S.A. to "gentlemen from Russia." If it will soothe his nerves any, somebody might let him in on the fact that the editor of the Daily Worker was born right thar in Texas.

He makes two "constructive" suggestions: One that all "the gentlemen from Russia need a rifle bullet, properly placed." This, we opine, is difficult to carry out for Jeffersonian Democrats so far from Russia, and is, moreover, a plagiarism on Mexican opinion of what is needed for all gentlemen from Texas.

But such literary criticism of an editor that so mixes his antecedents as to make it unclear as to which would make a "good bonfire," the Daily Worker or the city of New York, are probably out of place anyhow.

His second suggestion is that if there is no work in New York—"they might organize and farm many of the thousands of acres not under cultivation these days and thus raise a little bread for themselves and the remainder of the world."

We are shocked, absolutely shocked! That this suggestion should come from such a "brilliant" upholder of established institutions, one of which is the Department of Agriculture, which is insisting on a reduction of wheat acreage, manifests that either Texas has seceded from the United States or that the editor of the Brownsville Herald is a bit off center.

Use A "Mild Corrective"

"Things will now surely go all right. Heywood Brown, "socialist," is starting in radio talks advertising Eno Effervescent Salts, recommended as a "mild corrective."

This is quite in line with what might be called "Brown's Mild Corrective Socialism." And while we were thinking about it, a fan sends us the following, clipped from Brown's mildly corrective column of the N. Y. Telegram of Nov. 3, 1928:

"It is recognized that water power should not be given over into the hands of individual capitalists. Of course, this is straight socialism, but I am not wishing for the triumph of the socialists now, or even in 1932. They seem to me too dogmatic. I want to see the new structure raised within the old one and have the building changed carefully beam by beam. I'm not a bit strong for general blasting."

You begin, you see, by taking a dose of "mildly corrective" salts. If the results show that you are not employed, you are eligible to join the "socialist" party, which guarantees to correct capitalism so very mildly, without gripping, that the shareholders will feel a great sense of relief and the results will fall only on the workers.

Any Old Excuse

It is now the season for all capitalist papers, no matter in what city published, to be giving alibis for local "Community Chests" and "Relief Committees," which are refusing to give food and shelter to starving unemployed workers because they are alleged to be "from other cities."

In New York City, the miserable flunks who call themselves "social service workers," are anonymously cited as saying that sixty per cent of the men in the breadline are from "points outside New York."

In a Texas paper it said:—"Highways are crowded with tramps, leaving the cold north and with intentions of spending the winter here, Local police are handling this phase of the situation."

It is the same all over. A worker is informed that the "united" in the words "United States" is not to be taken seriously and that if he takes the ferry from Hoboken to Manhattan, he is considered to be an undesirable alien and subject to deportation if he objects to starving to death in a "foreign land."

Shedding Their Mask

United States congressmen who stood on the steps of the capitol building at Washington and shouted to the savage cops: "Give it to 'em! Hit 'em again!" will now prepare to shed hypocritical tears over the "poor Russian workers" whom they claim are subjected to "a reign of terror."

Anyhow, the 15,000,000 or so of foreign-born workers in this country, some of whom certainly came here under the illusion that it was a "free country" and have been bull-dozed and intimidated ever since while building up American industry, will understand that not only local police, but the highest officials of capitalist America have a common hatred toward them.

From the Washington "Front"

The United Press report of the police attack on the demonstration against persecution of foreign born workers at the capitol, after listing the names of those arrested, including John Zille of McKeesport, Pa., says:

"All but Zille were charged with disorderly conduct. Zille, after having a broken nose treated, was held on charges of assaulting an officer."

If the cops had only killed someone, the dead man probably would have been charged with murder.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. 43 East 125th Street, New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City

State

Occupation

Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Discrimination Against the Foreign-Born

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

DISCRIMINATION against foreign-born workers is as much a class weapon as wage-cuts and injunctions. Aside from its immediate function of increasing the profits of the capitalists, it is also a means whereby the ranks of the workers are divided and set up against one another.

The conditions to which foreign-born workers are compelled to submit are probably even worse than those imposed upon the Negroes. Negroes, at least in a few Northern states, possess nominal "equality." But in the states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, California, Arizona, Rhode Island, Idaho and New Mexico "foreigners" cannot even be employed in public works. In ten other states, including New York, they do not receive the same accident compensation accorded to citizens. And in Oregon foreigners are not allowed to read newspapers and magazines which are not printed in English. The state of Pennsylvania pronounces that foreigners have no right to keep dogs. The few states that have old age pension laws give the pensions only to those who have been citizens from 10 to 25 years. Similar discrimination is contained in practically all the labor legislation of the 48 states.

It is not only through the statute books that the immigrant is victimized. Robert W. Dunn, in Labor and Automobiles, reports that "At least 50 per cent of the automobile concerns require first papers or naturalization papers from their employees. As a result the number of non-citizens is now much lower than formerly. For example, only 3 per cent of the workers in the Flint Chevrolet plants are reported as aliens." Along with its class-conscious discrimination, this is an efficient aid to an identification and blacklist system.

In Texas, Mexicans are imported mostly because they are unable to get into the A. F. of L. unions there. In Houston, where wages for Mexican workers are comparatively high, cotton oil products mills employ them at 25 cents an hour. These mills operate in two shifts of 12 hours. Compress workers handle 500-pound bales of cotton at high speed—trucking, piling and unloading them.

These conditions hold true for foreign-born workers all over the country. A survey of immigrant women in Philadelphia shows that "11 per cent received under \$10 a week, 35 per cent between \$10 and \$15, 36 per cent between \$15 and \$20, and 18 per cent over \$20." In the mines of Michigan, where the miners are almost exclusively foreign-born, the wages are lower than in other mining states, the workers earning between \$700 and \$800 annually.

Economic discrimination accounts for the Filipino race riots this year in California from San Jose to Los Angeles. Hawaiian sugar planters imported 80,000 Filipino laborers to compete

with white labor there and more than half of these miserably underpaid workers have found their way to California because of the higher wage on the mainland. Of this situation Federated Press reports: "It is the old story of the Chinese and the Japanese in California all over again, but this time the Orientals have no government of their own to protect them. Tension has, furthermore, been increased in Watsonville by the appearance of a delegation from the Young Communist League, San Francisco District, with a manifesto calling upon Filipino and white laborers both to join forces to fight the American Legion, the police and the ranch owners as common enemies."

In Seattle matters came to a cruel head. Some truck farm owners fired white laborers at 60 cents an hour and hired Filipinos at 25 cents. Well organized groups raided four ranches, kidnapped the little brown workers and cruelly flogged those who did not flee. Men in divisions of five autos swept through bunkhouses and dumped the Filipinos into the cars. They were taken several miles away, many of them naked, and thrown into the underbrush bleeding. Several were found in a river, where they fled to escape their torturers.

Situations like this bring out with dramatic clearness the fact that race discrimination is a trick to divide them into artificial classifications of nationality. Labor and Textiles, a forthcoming book by Robert W. Dunn and Jack Hardy, summarizes the situation well: "Employers in the North play off the various nationalities against one another much as they use the Negro workers against the white workers in the South. When one New England mill superintendent was asked if he ever had any strikes in his plant his reply was: 'There are 17 nationalities represented in this mill and the people of no one nationality can understand the language of the others and, therefore, they can never get together enough to make a strike.' In another Rhode Island mill the agent has the way up the divide that a weaver has to go half way up the weave shop before she can find another worker who speaks the same language. The first is an Italian, the second an Irishman, then a Pole, Frenchman, Englishman and Slav. The workers are thus kept apart in the attempt to prevent group action."

Every Party member, every Young Communist must sell 25 copies of the Daily Worker before factory gates each week to be in good standing.