

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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The Hunger Government

LAST September, after a detailed "survey," county by county, of the drought-stricken regions, President Hoover announced that, while there was shortage of forage for cattle and horses, there was "no shortage of human food."

Today, the truth is beginning to come out. And the truth, the ghastly truth, is that famine and death hovers over hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions—the number is not confessed by those responsible—throughout the 17 states affected by the drought.

Little glimpses of the truth are permitted—now—in the effort to cover up by Red Cross "charity" the crime of the capitalist government which, to save some corporation taxes, is able to "refund" taxes already paid, deliberately and consciously insisted that starvation, death, pellagra and typhoid, be turned loose among the poor farming population.

This situation is not famine—but murder, murder of the people by a government which no more represents their interests than does a rattlesnake "represent" the interests of the victim into which it has set its fangs!

The State Health Officer of Kentucky made a survey as far back as last July, and estimated that 500,000 people would starve this winter if aid were not given. And please note that the State Drought Board, according to a Louisville dispatch published in the N. Y. Times of Jan. 19, found that this estimate was correct last September. What was done about it? Exactly nothing! Hoover was saving taxes for the capitalist class!

Again, it is admitted now, at this late date, that in seventy-three out of eighty counties in Mississippi "the people are suffering severely," while in Texas and other states not as yet "in the news," great masses of poor farmers, tenants and share croppers, are literally starving, some are eating roots and bark, and pestilence in the form of typhoid and pellagra threatening literally thousands upon thousands with death!

This is "prosperous America!" "The richest country on earth!" And it is, but not for the masses; only for the few!

With good reason all the big capitalists endorse Al Smith's appeal to "forget politics" in rallying around the pretense of "relief" by contributing to the Red Cross. It was the choicest kind of capitalist politics which prompted J. P. Morgan & Co., in reply to Al Smith, to give every bit of \$50,000, just this kind of "generosity" on the part of J. P. Morgan!

Essentially, the same murderous hypocrisy is being given the headlines about the farmers as about the unemployed. Hoover's "Conference to Maintain Prosperity" of November, 1929, with its "No discharge of workers" and "no wage-cuts," is equally hypocritical as Hoover's "Drought Relief Commission" which at first saw "no shortage of human food" and, after appropriating \$45,000,000 to loan to banks at 3 per cent so these banks could re-loan to farmers that can give security at 8 per cent and 9 per cent interest, refuses to do anything at all until the sacred cow of taxes is threatened, then shoves the job to the Red Cross, which is openly an accomplice in mass murder.

But the hunger government is not going to escape by all this sneaking evasion. Hoover may, of course, feel quite safe. But the armed farmers of Arkansas, who demanded food and forced it to be given; and the starving unemployed of Oklahoma City who swept the shelves of a grocery store clean before the law that said they must go hungry could stop them, are going to be multiplied like the leaves of the trees unless something is done to give real relief instead of hypocritical promises.

It is not in the nature of American workers or farmers to starve quietly and peacefully to death in the midst of plenty. And the sooner the hunger government of Hoover finds that out the better.

Both starving farmers and jobless workers should unite in struggle for real relief; the poor farmers for full government compensation for the crop loss last year, the unemployed for the Unemployment Insurance Bill. Both should rally to the demonstrations for real relief to be held the nation over on February 10.

Both will learn, through struggle, that capitalist government is always a government of hunger for the masses, and that only by its overthrow can the masses insure themselves against starvation with their own Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Men, Women and Children Mass Picketing at Hillman Co. Mine

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—Miners in the Hillman Coal and Coke Mine Edna No. 2, mine, went on strike. The strike was 100 per cent effective. Mass picketing is going on, and pickets include women and children who prevent anyone from going into the mine. A picket line at 2 a. m. stopped the night shift from going to work, despite the use of tear gas bombs by the coal and iron police.

SPECIAL ELECTION SIGNATURE DRIVE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Every worker is called upon to cooperate with the Communist Party Section 6 to collect signatures to place the Party of the working class on the ballot in the special congressional election which will take place on Feb. 17.

The Communist Party must collect in the 7th congressional district 2000 signatures to be able to participate in the coming election.

Every worker is called upon to come Saturday from 1 p. m. to help us collect signatures at 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.

Sunday morning at 10 a. m. members of the Williamsburgh Workers' Club, Women Council, Y.C.L. and Party members are called upon to come to the section headquarters for a special election campaign mobilization.

Only four days remain to place the Party on the ballot. Every worker must take his place in the struggle. The duty of every class conscious worker is that of placing the Communist Party on the ballot.

PLENTY OF TIME FOR WAR ARMING

GENEVA, Jan. 23.—To give the imperialist governments plenty of time to prepare for war against each other and against the Soviet Union, the so-called League of Nations arms parity has been set for January, 1932.

Workers and Workers Organizations! Support the Dressmakers Strike!

NEW YORK.—The dressmakers are about to strike. Thousands of them are slaving under the most appalling conditions. The bosses, in partnership with the company union, are doing everything possible to increase the misery of the workers. Swastich conditions are changing daily from bad to worse. The dressmakers must strike against slavery. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is mobilizing the workers for a strike.

The strike of the dressmakers must be supported by the workers in all other industries. The victory of the dressmakers will help all other workers in their struggles.

Help the dressmakers' strike! Send in contributions to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 151 W. 25th St. Every individual worker and every workers' organization should answer this call!

2,500 HUNGER MARCH THRU PATERSON

Fake Agencies Close When Jobless Take to the Streets

PATERSON, N.J., Jan. 23.—Twenty-five hundred workers today demonstrated at the Court House to back up their committee presenting demands of the unemployed to the county authorities. From headquarters of the Unemployed Council the workers marched to the Court House, where their delegation of nine proceeded to the meeting of the County Board of Freeholders and presented the demands that had been formulated at a conference held a few days ago.

Pace, in the name of the conference, presented the demands. Goldberg spoke in the name of the Unemployed Council, Rubin in the name of the National Textile Workers' Union. Vafiadis, section organizer of the Communist Party, when attempting to speak, was denied the floor but got it later. The demands put forth were:

1.—All salaries shall be cut down to \$2,000.

2.—\$1,500,000 be taken from the budget.

3.—That the \$3,500,000 appropriated for building county jails and \$25,000 set aside for fighting mosquitoes shall be handed over for unemployment relief.

4.—That all public buildings be opened up to shelter the unemployed.

5.—\$12 for each jobless worker per week, and \$4 more for each dependent.

In answer, the delegation was informed that "the board has no authority to make such changes."

March Through City

Leaving the Court House, the delegation spoke to the mass of workers assembled before the Court House. Rubin, Taft, Silverman and others spoke. Then they marched 15 blocks through the city, passed the office of the Unemployed Council and the fake "food distribution" office to the union hall of the National Textile Workers' Union. The directors of these offices locked them up when they saw the jobless coming. Three or four hundred workers gathered in the hall, held a meeting there. 25 joined the Unemployed Council, 100 signatures were procured and considerable literature and Daily Workers sold.

Fifty workers went by truck from Passaic to Paterson to participate in the demonstration.

Textile Worker Aged 70 Gets 475 Signatures in Three Days

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 23.—In New Bedford the signature drive has just got under way. At the unemployment conference a quota of 2,000 signatures was set for the city. Already over 1,250 signatures have been collected by a few energetic workers who have turned them over to the city committee of the unemployed.

One of those most active in collecting signatures for the Workers' Insurance Bill is an unemployed textile worker of some 70 years of age. As soon as he was approached with a list he stated "Why that's one of the best things started yet, give me about 50 of those lists and in two days he returned with 325 names.

The very next day he returned with another 150 signatures and he is still on the job daily. "Why, it's the easiest thing in the world to get signatures. When I stop to talk to one worker on the street immediately a large group gathers around me and they are all eager to sign; why I'll have 1,000 names collected before the week is over."

In this spirit he goes from house to house, approaching every worker he meets on the street, approaching every worker at the factory gates. He has also visited a number of clubs in the city, where he has left lists and made arrangements to come back for them after the membership has signed them.

Another has also collected over 200 names himself, by going not only to the factory gate but also to the docks, where the seamen were very eager to sign the petitions. In this way not only will the quota be reached by Feb. 1, but the workers of New Bedford will go over the top.

Lack of Funds Stops Daily Worker Presses, Distribution Crippled

\$30,000 FUND MUST BE RUSHED TO COMPLETION!

Power was shut off for 4 hours in the building of the DAILY WORKER office and shop because there was no money to pay the electric bill.

Lack of funds to pay immediate obligations stopped the linotype machines and the presses, plunged the editorial office into darkness.

Comrades, this incident illustrates the need for completing the \$30,000 Emergency Relief Fund immediately. There must be no recurrence of Thursday's disaster.

Nor is this danger over. The DAILY WORKER appears today because it was found possible to borrow \$700 required to pay the electrical company. This money must be repaid by tomorrow morning or there will not be sufficient funds

Jobless Will Starve Before Hoover's Wheat Reaches Them

The need for mass mobilization to pass the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and to force local governments to grant immediate relief was never so clear as now, with the blasting, almost as soon as they bloom, of one after another of the Hoover fake relief schemes.

The latest of these growths is the bill approved by the Senate Agricultural Committee, to authorize the Federal Farm Board to make available 20,000,000 bushels of the wheat bought with federal funds months ago, and use it to provide food for the starving unemployed. Presumably the idea is to hand out the wheat in paper bags through the police department and the Salvation Army breadlines, and let the hungry chew it dry. Anyway, no appropriation for grinding, milling, and baking it into bread is in sight.

Nothing To It. But even wheat to fill your pockets with is a false hope, as the Journal of Commerce points out in its issue of January 22. The Journal of Commerce represents real big capital, and the editors know that the average worker never sees it. So they can afford to be frank. They say:

"As a method of providing relief, the plan is thoroughly undesirable. The organizations that are engaged in feeding the hungry will not, it is

Get Signatures! There you have it, from capitalism itself. There is going to be starvation, death for the jobless. If any relief is obtained by the 10,000,000 hungry unemployed, they will have to take it. They will have to enormously speed up the collection of signatures for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. They will have to arrange mass demonstrations in all cities on February 10, the day the bill is presented to Congress. These demonstrations must be so big they

can not be disregarded, must be so militant that their demands will have to be considered!

The National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance has issued the following special call:

"All workers, all organizations which have participated in the drive for signatures for the Unemployment Insurance Bill are called upon to send in all filled signature lists at once.

"Do not stop collecting your signatures, collect more than ever before, but mail all filled lists in your possession to us.

"All workers' organizations are called upon to send in their collective endorsements of the Bill, stating in each instance how many members in the organization.

"There are a number of national workers' organizations which have not yet endorsed the Bill and sent such endorsements to us. These organizations, like the International Labor Defense, the various national unions and leagues of the Trade Union Unity League, are requested to mail their endorsement and the number of members in the national organization which gives this endorsement.

"All local and district organizations of the T. U. U. L. are requested to mail to us all filled lists and collective endorsements they have in hand."

Red Cross Helps Bosses Save Money at Expense of Jobless

To give the American workers and farmers the kind of "relief" that led 500 Arkansas farmers with arms in their hands to storm grocery stores to keep their families from starving, the chief liar of the American boss government, Hoover, has started his public organization working to get \$10,000,000 for the Red Cross shop houses.

Forced to admit that millions are starving because of the bankruptcy of the capitalist system, Hoover has enlisted every strikebreaker and enemy of the workers to appeal for Red Cross funds. Among those who are in Hoover's charity begging outfit to keep the workers from fighting for unemployment insurance, are ex-President Coolidge, the democratic candidate for president, Al Smith, who made millions out of the Bank of United States crash; Mary Pickford, movie actress; the chief imperialist clown, Will Roers, and Judge John Barton Payne of New York who is the head of the Red Cross Jim-Crow organization.

While the government can find \$2,000,000,000 in tax-return presents for the bosses and their big corporations, and easily puts its hands on \$1,000,000,000 for war preparations, it is refusing to give one penny for unemployment relief to the 10,000,000 American workers without jobs.

The Red Cross drive for \$10,000,000 will be made in the shops and mills and in reality will be forced on the workers now employed and whose wages have already been cut \$8,000,000. The entire press and publicity machinery of the country is being put into use to put over this \$10,000,000 Red Cross drive, but the unemployed workers will not be fed by it.

Even should the entire sum be used for relief, it would not feed the 10,000,000 unemployed for more than a day. The fact is, however, that the big publicity organization will be paid; the directors of the Red Cross will get heavy salaries out of it, and what is left will be handed over to soup kitchens where the workers will be treated like dogs if they come for food. This is capitalism's answer to the demand for bread.

Workers! Don't stand for it! Organize and fight for immediate relief locally, at the expense of the boss governments and for unemployment insurance.

Speed the Drive for Signatures to Bill for Insurance!

sincerely to be hoped, place much reliance upon the aid that might be rendered by the Farm Board after it had set up a distributive organization to deliver such wheat and to see to its conversion into flour, charging the expenses to others. By the time that the necessary arrangements had been perfected it is probable that those who had not already been relieved would have starved to death.

The fact is that the proposal cannot be seriously considered as a relief measure. It is an old plan in a new guise for getting rid of Farm Board surpluses."

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WORKERS COLLIDE WITH FASCISTS

3 Young Communists of Budapest Tortured

BERLIN.—Last night fierce collisions between workers and fascists occurred at an indoor mass meeting, in Friedrichshain Hall. Over a hundred were injured. Police arrested forty, twenty were sent to the hospital. Workers faced the fascists with revolvers, tables, etc. The hall was devastated.

Today in Chemnitz, the Premier, Bruening, was welcomed, the masses unemployed greeted him with shouts of "down with the government," whistles and catcalls. Many police protected Bruening.

Budapest reports the arrest of Communists, Reval, Gecroeg and Caydos, who were tortured in police presidium. Reval was tortured for four days, beaten on his foot soles, no doctor was permitted, although the victim suffered from heart attacks.

ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!

Hoover Suppresses Report of 9,000,000 Jobless in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Hoover is suppressing a report showing there are more than 9,000,000 unemployed in the United States. This report is now in the hands of Col. Arthur Woods, head of the so-called Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

Efforts made by the Federated Press to get a copy of this report have proven fruitless. The report was based on inquiries made in all parts of the United States by the staff of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They were instructed to report on the unemployment totals and the amount of part-time unemployment in their respective districts and towns.

This report, according to people who have seen it, indicates there are more than 9,000,000 workers in this country without jobs, and that the part-time employment is far greater than ever before estimated—running into the millions.

When Hoover heard of this report he gave strict orders that it should not be made public under any conditions. This shows how the bosses' government attempts to keep from the workers the facts about increasing unemployment.

The Daily Worker, months before showed that the unemployed were 9,000,000 and is now over 10,000,000. The Daily Worker, ever since the crisis began, has been giving as accurate figures on unemployment as possible from all the data available.

MEETING IN BORO HALL ON SUNDAY

Lealess and Stone Will Speak

BROOKLYN.—A mass protest meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at the Borough Hall Unemployed Council, 15 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, to mobilize all forces to protest against the railroadings of Nesson, Lealess and Stone. These workers dared to ask Mayor Walker for bread for the unemployed workers and they received a brutal beating in true Tammany style.

Bob Lealess and Stone are scheduled to speak at this meeting. The trial will be at Lafayette and Leonard Sts. at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Jan. 26. Show the gruffers that the workers are awake. Bring your friends.

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DRESS WORKERS, LED BY INDUSTRIAL UNION, WIN STRIKE IN "E & G"

Stop All Production in Fight Against Wage Cut; Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers Union Calls to Strike Other Hillman Mines

Walk-Out Hundred Per Cent; Force Firm to Stop Firing, Recognize Shop Committee

NEW YORK.—The workers of the E. & G. Dress, an open shop, at 157 West 26th Street, have won their strike and the bosses were compelled to submit to all the demands of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Two days ago the shop fired two workers who were members of the Industrial Union. The answer was a strike called by the N. T. W. I. U., to which the entire shop responded 100 per cent. This splendid demonstration of strength compelled the bosses to recognize the shop committee and the shop chairman, and to consent that henceforth prices will be settled not at the whim of the bosses, but by the shop committee.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is at present conducting strikes at the Nagler and the Atlas dress shops. The workers of these shops are determined to enforce union conditions.

Strike Activities. The General Strike Committee held its first meeting Thursday night and has taken up very important questions in connection with the coming strike in the dress trade. The General Strike Committee has decided to call upon all the workers in the needle trades to immediately pay up the \$5 tax and to make contributions to the \$15,000 strike fund.

The strike committee is also setting in motion the general strike machinery. All the members of strike committee will participate in the open air meetings called for Sunday in all sections of the city.

A call will be issued to all workers to support the dress strike. That this call will receive the proper response is already evident by the preparations being made in all workers organizations for the January 31st conference.

The conference of workers' organizations to assist the dressmakers in their coming strike will be truly representative of thousands of workers' organizations who will send their delegates to the session at Webster Hall, on January 31, at 2 p. m. This conference will decide on ways and means of how best to assist the dressmakers in their strike.

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WOMEN MEET AT PLAZA TODAY

Today the working women's conference on International Women's Day will meet at Irving Plaza to plan a mass campaign to organize the working women for struggle against unemployment, wage cuts, high rent, the high cost of living, and the war plans of the bosses against the Soviet Union, the only country where the working women have won real equality.

The bosses set aside Mother's Day, which is intended to fool the working women into believing that the bosses have any regard for motherhood.

The revolutionary working class movement has set aside March 8th as International Women's Day, which symbolizes the struggle of the working women against exploitation. International Women's Day is the day on which working women of the entire world demonstrate their international solidarity against capitalism.

Workers from shops and working women's organizations are called upon to send delegates to this conference.

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Active News Club in Galveston, Tex.

Galveston, Texas, is making a dent with the latest Red Builders' News Club. According to A. W. McBride, members are "going from door to door, selling the daily on the docks, compresses, cotton warehouses, on the streets, in the stores, small business shops, in restaurants, rooming houses, in the jail, any place we can get to the unemployed or employed worker."

A striking example of what can be done with Red News Clubs. Unemployed workers should join up, carry on this important work and earn their expenses. (60,000 circulation flashes page 5.)

WISCONSIN DAIRY FARMERS LOSING COWS AND FARMS

Unemployed Steel Workers' Families Starve Slowly in Rockefellers' Rich Domain

"Relief" Is \$1 for a Family of Four for Sixteen Days

Steel Workers, Organize an Unemployed Council for a Real Fight

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PUEBLO, Colo.—Here in the "Steel City of the West" the economic crisis has hit and hit hard. The Minnequa Steel plant, the backbone of the industry here, on which thousands of workers depend for a living is working at a very low point of production.

Of course the steel workers are the first to feel the crisis in unemployment. At the best only a few days per month to give some other worker a chance for a shift or two. In other words the stagger system is used throughout the plant. Thousands have been thrown out permanently.

SAYS SPARROWS POINT LIKE JAIL FOR CONDITIONS

Workers Turning to Organization Now

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Comrades:
When we read in the Daily Worker find the conditions from all over industrial towns going worse. But in the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Sparrows Point the conditions of the workers is compared with the conditions of Sing Sing on the speed-up, wage cuts and lay-offs. Charles Schwab is the champion in line.

Bethlehem Steel Co. is located in Sparrows Point, 13 miles from Baltimore, and the workers there to pay 40 cents every day for their car fares and many workers use the steel mill is only running 40 per cent they go there to get the 40 cents looking to get a cent to get a turn.

Short Time Work.

Under the wage cuts and the speed-up system today we find many departments working 2 days a week. In the sheet mill department the workers they work two, three days in every 15. In the galvanizing department where acids and fumes are the place and where the workers they got to spend 75 cents only for every day and in two, three days they get T. B. they had a wage cut of 50 per cent and now they are only working two, three days in every fifteen.

Everywhere the workers are very sympathetic to the Communist Party. Every time we distributed leaflets they received them and discussed it with the other workers. Today I put the Daily Worker on the bench and the workers they were reading together. So on January 19 many steel workers they will take part in the hunger march.

ROAD WORK IS COLD AND WET

Hunger on the Job, Is Not Real Relief

CONCORD, Cal.—The Contra Costa county department serves as a means to advertise the generosity of county politicians. But this generosity gives the few workers hired more than three days a week and sometimes, if it rains, no work, or one day a week. We must go to the job on our own time and on the same way—so we put in a hour day, or more, on an 8-hour day. We must report at seven, when work is supposedly from 8 to 4:30, we usually take until 5 o'clock to get back to the garage.

Cold, Wet Work.

We have to slip around with wet after rain, and if it starts to rain we are working, we must continue working out in the open. Many are down to the last penny and no rubbers or raincoats, and in miserable wet and cold, and dirty we must watch the rich parasites and robbers ride in in warm cars.

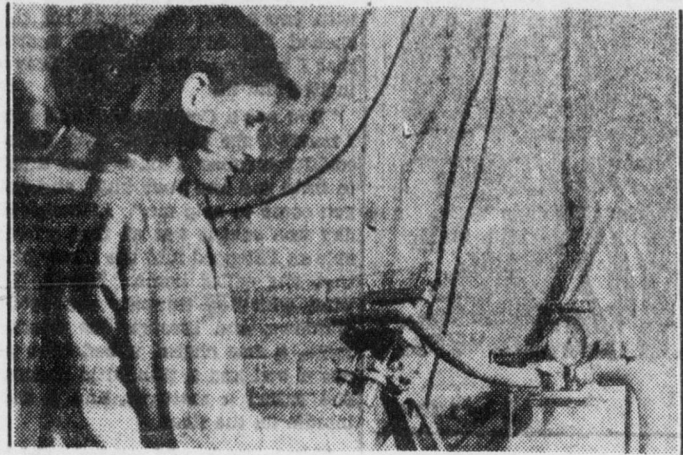
It is the way the bosses, through politicians would relieve unemployment: grubbing weeds, burning clearing brush, etc., in the s along the road. They would us on the job. Single men are led to die without even this "relief."

Jobless Will Fight.

have been thrown out from the refinery, the Associated and refinery; and from the farms we are working for a miserable cent until the refinery take us. But at the rate of unemployment, they will never rehire us. We are going to starve quietly? Are we to run away to the hills? We will organize a Trade Union League and Unemployed Council will fight the boss exploiters.

—A Worker.

Crisis Brings Suffering to Young Workers



With tens of thousands of young workers unemployed and on a near-starvation level, those still in the factories are being driven at a more terrific pace.

Now, more than any other time, young workers are coming to realize that their place is side by side with the adult workers in the struggle against wage-cuts, speed-up and for unemployment relief.

Phila. Metal Bosses Start Wage Slashing Drive Against the Workers

Organize Into the Metal Workers League for Struggle Against This Attack!

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—Slashes of wages coupled with part-time is the condition now existing in most of the large metal mills of the northeast (Kensington) district.

At the David Lupton Co. metal sash and other metal products plant from four to five days a month is the part time allotted to many of the workers in several departments. Some weeks one day, some weeks two days. The workers cannot live on such a basis.

At the Henry Diston Co., steel tool plant, normally employing 3,000 workers, most departments are working an average of 2 days per week. A cut was effected last week throughout the plant of 10 per cent.

Years ago they paid \$10 per day for a five and a half week, or a total of \$55. A couple of years ago they still worked three days, so the men made 30 per week.

Lately they worked two or three days a week. Now the wages have been slashed in half, or \$5 per day, with only one day's work a week.

Imagine it if you can. Try to be strong on \$5 wages per week if you have a family to feed, or even if a man is single.

The misery throughout Kensington and Port Richmond is growing in intensity.

S.P. RAILROAD CO. KEEPS LAYING OFF

Boss Papers Call It "Better Times"

Some of these men have worked for the S. P. Co. thirteen years, scabbed in 1922, helped them out during the strike with the promise of a lifetime job. Now they are turning them out to starve so they will not have to cut in on their big profits. It seems to me like people would get wise sometime and not listen to these lying capitalist's bosses. When they ask them to scab on their fellow workers a scab cuts his own throat as well as every other working man's throat.

Profits of Jail Labor Goes to the Bosses, Not Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Daily Worker:
I have just come out of the Holmesburg County Prison of Philadelphia after a long term served because I was active in the picket line in a strike about nine months ago.

At this prison new machinery has been installed for shoe making, weaving and tailoring. All the profits made from these products manufactured at this jail will go to the municipality of Philadelphia, while the prisoners are dressed in rags and shoes that weigh three pounds a pair. And in addition the prisoners suffer from malnutrition because of poor food.

And yet the capitalists have the nerve to talk about Russian forced convict labor!

Two Hungry Workers Shot in Fruit Grove

EL CENTRO, Calif.—Fred Smith, 46, died in the County Hospital here today of gunshot wounds suffered on January 7th, while helping himself to some fruit in a rich farmers' orchard.

A. O. Smith, owner of the orchard, told police that he shot the worker when he caught him taking "his fruit."

The worker explained before his death that he was starving and went into the grove for enough fruit for a meal.

England, Ark. Farmers Live in Worst Kind of Shacks for Houses

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A correspondent from the Chicago Tribune came to England, Ark., and tried to compare conditions among farmers here to the conditions prevailing among the farmers in "old" England.

This fellow was not merely funny, he also lied deliberately. The poor farmer in southern United States is far worse off than the English farmer.

Terrible housing. Glance at the "house" of the poor farmer at England, Ark., for instance. A small one wall rough shack, papered inside in any old way. Scores of cracks letting in the sunlight, the cold and the rain. No furniture to speak of. Absolute poverty reigns supreme. This is the rule, not the exception here. A demand for better housing conditions is very much in order.

There are thousands of farm communities in the South even worse off.

The building of the United Farmers League and the distribution of Communist literature is a blessing for us farmers here.

WORKING CLASS WOMEN SUFFER MUCH IN CRISIS

Must Fight Side by Side With Men

Denver, Col.

Daily Worker:—
We read a lot in the capitalist press about the good work the charitable organizations are doing among the poor. But the workers out of jobs and hungry who apply to these organizations for help have a different story to tell.

Here in Denver a widow out of a job, with no money to buy food and clothing for herself and five children the youngest of whom is two years old, applied to the welfare department for help, and was told to come back in a week and they would see what they could do for her. At the end of a week she went back; but was told that she would have to wait another week. After waiting two weeks she was given a dollar and a half. Eight days later, they gave her two dollars and a half, but when she went back a week later she was told they could do no more for her, that the welfare department could only help her one month, and she would have to wait six months before she could get any more help from them.

Worked For Low Pay.
All last summer this woman and her ten year old boy worked on a farm, but the wages were so low that she could not save any money, now she can not find work, is unable to pay her rent, or buy fuel, and has to pick up coal on the railroad track. All the food they have is the little their friends are able to give them. And because this mother is unable to provide for her children the welfare department threatens to take them from her.

These prices mean that the dairymen are lucky if they can break even. Tribulations in the cities are holding many are going broke. The milk distributors prices fairly well, but there are so many unemployed and part time workers that their sales have dropped from one quarter to one half.

With grain being burned in the growing districts instead of coal one would suppose that dairy feed would be cheaper but it is not. It has come down some, but the feed companies and railroads add most of the grain growers' losses to their profits.

Taxes in the principal dairy centers are unusually high, being as much as twice what they are in other parts of the state. Rents are correspondingly high.

Dairy prices are closely connected with the conditions of the industrial workers, as they are the chief consumers. When they have wage cuts and unemployment they change to oleomargarine. This movement was large before the crisis but it now is reaching unprecedented proportions.

With the lumber industry at 30 per cent capacity many workers cannot buy even this poor substitute if they have any bread to put it on.

A strong Lumber Workers Industrial Union and United Farmers League would help conditions greatly but we well know that for fundamental and permanent improvement we must have a Workers and Farmers Government, a Soviet America. May it soon come.

THOMPSON GIVES BIG WAGE SLASH

And Many Lay-offs in Restaurants

Chicago, Ill.

Daily Worker:
I am an experienced short order cook and lunch counter man out of work through the greed of John R. Thompson Co. who rob the people and the workers all the time. They have laid off hundreds of us who need work to keep our families from starvation.

They cut wages 25 per cent for the remainder of the workers, who work harder than ever. Please advise workers to boycott these slave drivers who have not contributed one cent for the relief of the poor starving workers they have laid off.

On the Soup Line.
A number of us including myself are compelled to walk three miles or more and stand in line one to three hours to get a lousy meal ticket from those lying fat masters of graft and corruption, the Volunteers of America. Walk back three or more miles and wait in line for hours, sometimes until next day to get a lousy bowl of burnt soup, stale bread and rotten slices of meat so thin you can see through it and not fit to feed even a dog and a cup half full of coffee, so weak (one pound to 20 gallons of water) it tasted like dishwater.

Thousands Hungry.
Everyday there are thousands turned away hungry, who start all over again the next day. There are thousands who are out of work and starving, at least 500,000 in Chicago area and what has the boasted governor's relief commission done? Headed by the arch robber of the people, George F. Getz, who got his in the coal business, they just dilly dally and mark time and fritter away the fund to relieve the starving unemployed workers and we get no relief.

I am a firm Communist but they have no one to organize us or sign up members in this part of town, it seems.

Editorial Note: Boycott, at best, is an auxiliary and passive weapon in fighting the bosses. Organization and struggle on the job under revolutionary union leadership, organization and fight for unemployment relief under the Unemployed Council leadership, these two are the main weapons in fighting for better conditions, hours, wages and unemployment insurance. And it is in these channels primarily, and not that of boycott, that the workers' struggle must be led.

TAKE A LIST TO WORK WITH YOU FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—Strikes in the hosiery and other textile plants of Philadelphia are breaking out regularly. In addition to the shops already out as previously reported in the Daily Worker the following shops are now tied up by strikes declared this week.

The Lucille Mills, American and Bristol Streets paid the workers stockings instead of money Saturday. Not being able to eat the stockings or buy food with them all the workers of this shop went on strike Monday.

All out at Spurtex Mills.
The Franklin shop, better known as the Spurtex Mills, near Kensington Avenue, is now closed and 150 workers including all the girls at this plant having declared a strike.

Today the biggest hosiery strike of all was declared by an unanimous vote of the 1,500 workers of the four shops of the United States Hosiery Co. Three of the shops are located in Philadelphia and one in Langhorne, Pa.

The hosiery knitters of both the Franklin and the U. S. mill had their wages cut. Weavers Strike.
At the Erben-Harding Woolen Co., the weavers were compelled to work two days a week at very low wages with a new wage cut of 15 per cent for this week walked out Monday. Additional strikes are expected daily at various hosiery mills.

Miners' Families in Butte, Montana Are On Hunger Level

Butte, Montana.

My Dear Comrades:
With 5,000 miners here there is starvation and misery. About 3,000 or 4,000 miners are working and they are working two weeks on and one week off. So that all workers are starving. And those 4,000 produced more for the capitalists than when 10,000 were working years ago.
Many poor families are starving here. —O. C.

OREGON DAIRY FARMERS HIT BY DROP IN PRICES

Need to Fight Greedy Bankers

Myrtle Point, Ore.

Dear Comrades:
Dairying is the third largest industry in the state of Oregon and is the chief industry in two counties. Butterfat is usually about 40 cents at this time of year, and cheese at the factory about 30 cents. The prices are now 25 cents for butterfat and 17 cents for cheese.

These prices mean that the dairymen are lucky if they can break even. Tribulations in the cities are holding many are going broke. The milk distributors prices fairly well, but there are so many unemployed and part time workers that their sales have dropped from one quarter to one half.

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Those Who Produce Starve and Freeze, While the Idle Rich Revel in Luxuries

What Was the Richest Dairy Center Now the Scene of Bankruptcy and Misery

Unity of City Workers and Farmers Can Force Relief, Aid From Bankers' Gov't

Rice Lake, Wiscon.

Dear Sir:—
As I was in the city of Superior and while I was waiting for my train I happened to notice one of your papers that is I mean one page of the paper, and from what I have read in that page I think it must be a good paper. So I am asking you to send me a sample of the paper. Also would you care to send a few samples out in our part of the country. I feel confident there are lots of people I think would be very interested in it.

We live in the richest dairy state in the world and our Barron County took the lead in the United States for dairy and now you might say we are all on the rocks.

Men are losing farms. So many have sold their good milk cows off just because of hard times. Me and my husband owned 160 acres of land once. Now we only own one cow. We have no job.

My husband and boys are without underwear, footwear. It is so freezing cold tonight, 38 below zero. My children go to school with barely nothing for their dinners. This is what we have to do.

Farmers and Workers, Unite!
We go in the cities and see rich men and women with fur coats on and big, rich automobiles, and you hear and read in the papers about the movie stars of Hollywood and how much money they spend and so much of everything, while we, the farmers that feed them all, have to starve and freeze. Yes, we need to join hands and fight. If we don't the rich will be out killing us off because we are so poor.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. C.

GOOD SPIRIT IN DANBURY STRIKE

Tell Why They Came Out on Strike

Danbury, Conn.

To the Editor of the Daily Worker:—
I am a worker in the fur shops of Danbury. I was asked to write about the conditions that prevail at the factories. A few of the reasons why the people are out on strike today are the hours that we have to work—nine and one-half is more than we can rightfully work daily. We only have one-half hour for lunch, which is not enough time for any working man.

The machines that some of the workers have to work on are so dangerous that very often many of them are being injured, some very seriously. Then there are other machines that should have fans to draw away the waste so that the workers would not have to breathe it into their systems and no doubt cause many illnesses that are quite frequent among the workers and their families.

The wages of the workers range from \$16 to \$25 a week. Some of the workers even got less, and the young workers were the ones that got the lowest paid wages. With these wages it was very difficult to live. How do the bosses expect the workers to live when they give them a 20 to 25 per cent cut. The answer to that cut was given by the workers when they united and declared a strike.

The strike has been on now for more than two weeks. The spirit of the strikers cannot be broken. The way the young workers have been active on the picket line, in getting relief, has shown that they are ready to fight with all their might to get back the wage-cut.

Two days a week at very low wages with a new wage cut of 15 per cent for this week walked out Monday. Additional strikes are expected daily at various hosiery mills.

"I represent the Unemployed Council of Buffalo and we protest the eviction of this worker, who I have always paid his rent when able to get work, who has steadily appealed to the city employment agencies for work, without success, who has been refused help by the organized charities and who, in addition has a sick wife to take care of. To turn them out into the cold and the streets would be dire cruelty.

"A worker has no rights unless he pays rent," said the Judge and with that final thrust postponed the eviction for a bare week.

"But the Unemployed Council of Buffalo is more than ever determined to carry on the fight, to organize the unemployed, to resist eviction with mass action."

—E. S.

SENTENCE ROSE CLARK IN DAYTON

Militant Organizer Is Persecuted

Dayton, Ohio.

Daily Worker:
Rose Clark, organizer of the Communist Party of Dayton, has been sentenced to the workhouse for 60 days and \$50 and costs. She started to serve her sentence Jan. 5. She was secharged with disturbing the peace and speaking without a permit. She was arrested last July when she led the unemployed workers of Dayton to the city hall to present the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

On Aug. 1 she again went out and held a meeting in Library Park in spite of the police. There were about 350 workers who were anxiously waiting to hear her speak. Before she even had a chance to get up and say anything the police arrested her. The workers at this meeting were more militant than at the demonstration. By then they learned that "Johnny the law after all wasn't their friend."

Now the judge, prosecutor, police and the other parasites are satisfied that at last they have succeeded in railroadng Rose Clark to jail.

BUFFALO JOBLESS COUNCIL FIGHTS EVICTION JUDGE

Judge Says Workers Have No Rights

Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Worker:—
The Unemployed Council at Buffalo, N. Y. is organizing House and Block committees to rouse and organize workers for the necessity of struggling against and resisting evictions which are becoming more numerous each day.

William Leach, 139 Cedar Street a Buffalo Negro worker, with a family, received an eviction order from the court. The Unemployed Council organized the neighborhood to defend the worker against eviction.

At the trial, Zara Ackerman, a member of the U. C. acted as witness, interpreting the unemployment situation in Buffalo, such as the Mayor's fake "Man-a-block" drive, the \$1,000,000 appropriation for a bigger and more brutal police force, the swelling floods of workers turned into the streets to starve, etc.

The witness describes what took place in the court-room.

Protest Eviction.
"We came to court at 9:30 a. m. Two workers from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights were also present. The judge came and ran a cold eye thru the list of eviction orders and began to dispense "justice." This was done like so much piece-work and speed-up was well in evidence. After granting many evictions (all in the same hurried snapper) and telling the landlords to go to the city clerk and sue the unemployed workers for rent, the Judge asked if there were any other cases. This time there were only a few swered. "Well you should have come

We were here all the time since 9:30 sitting in the front row and did not hear the name called." I answered. "Well I should have come up before this," he barked back.

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GIVE US MORE ANTI-DOTES

A Worker Replies to the Article, "Dope for Workers," and Relates His Own Experience

We are glad to publish this worker's response to the article "Dope for the Workers." With some of his points we are in whole-hearted agreement, with others, we aren't. But we leave it to other workers and farmers to follow his example, take issue with any of the statements in either article, and present your own ideas on these questions: "What are working class families that you know, reading? What effect does this have on their ideas and actions?"

What type of revolutionary literature interests them—or would interest them, if it were available?"

We especially want to second, once more Comrade Blank's appeal for workers to write down and send in working class stories. —EDITOR.

By CHARLES BLANK

THE question of reading material for the millions of workers and their families dealt with by Comrade Myra Page in the Saturday, January 17th issue of the Daily Worker is not merely a topic for an article, but a problem that should be seriously discussed and analyzed. Not being myself a "man of letters," but a worker in the shop, I will try to give a workingman's point of view on this problem.

As most workers who are active in the revolutionary movement, I have my week-day evenings taken with all kinds of meetings. It is only on Sunday at the breakfast table that I have a chance to be together with my family at close range. It is at this time that I find myself in the midst of an ideological struggle just as bitter as with the workers in the shop or in the Union.

I bring home the DAILY WORKER and a lot of other literature; I urge them to read; I take pains to find them the most interesting parts in the literature, but with no success. The fact appears still more painful to draw them away from other books. I am trying to find out from them what attracts them most in their

reading. Once I saw my daughter reading a book in which she was much interested. I asked her what made the book so interesting for her, and I was shocked to hear how deep this "individual initiative" bunk had penetrated her young mind. The book tells about a bright, good-natured crippled boy, mistreated and discouraged by his teachers, friends, and even the girl he loved. The struggle of the crippled boy and the antagonism of the people around towards him, which made it impossible for him to succeed made the book interesting to her.

Working class children may see their fathers struggling for a living, walking the streets for months without a job, and even themselves lacking immediate necessities, but they don't realize the class struggle in it, and are not interested about the class struggle.

The revolutionary press must pay serious attention to the "home front." It is true that the revolutionary movement has not yet developed the necessary cadres for proletarian literature of this kind, but we can do it just as we do it on the industrial front in the shops and factories.

To write about the life in their own homes, just as a worker writes about his struggles in the factory. We will be surprised to see what a wealth of material, interesting to all those in the home, the workers themselves will be able to furnish. In every home of an intelligent worker there is to be found, often, the contrast between himself, who is absorbed in the class struggle, and his wife and children, who are far from seeing the reason of all the material suffering in the class struggle, but look for reasons in luck or lack of initiative.

The Daily Worker must urge upon the readers to write in about the ideological differences with which they are confronted in their homes and give us true stories of proletarian home life.

Book Reviews

Review by BILL MURDOCH

(Written in Danville jail, where Murdoch is serving a sentence, imposed by local authorities, and at the request of the United Textile Workers officials, because of his activities in encouraging the Danville mill strikers in their militancy, and in exposing the U.T.W. officials' betrayal of the strike.)

LABOR AND TEXTILES—By Robert Dunn and Jack Hardy, International Publishers, \$1.00

LABOR AND TEXTILES is written with a careful regard for facts. No exaggerations, no use of superlatives, but a simple, working class recital of the facts of the industry, makes the book at once readable and convincing. A simple, yet detailed account of the crisis in the industry, with its national and international complications, brings out in concrete form the basic contradictions of the present forces of production.

The organizer who has qualms as to the best methods of interesting textile workers in the struggles of the British, Indian, and Chinese workers might find the facts on the growth of the industry in these countries of great interest to the unemployed worker in Carolina and New England. International solidarity must be built on facts.

The concentration of the industry, a national survey of wages and working conditions, new developments in machinery and the methods used by the manufacturers to keep the workers in submission, are an important part of the book. Most important, however, since it fills a long-needed gap, is that part which deals with a description of the strikes and struggles of the textile workers for the past eighty years.

From the first national organization of mule spinners with its close craft boundaries to the young militant National Textile Workers Union embracing all workers, young and old, Negro and white, men and women, on an equal basis, we have an account of every first class battle between the employers and workers. Fall River, with its struggles led by women, Lawrence, under revolutionary leadership, Rhode Island, with its fighting rang and fire battles, and, later, Passaic, New Bedford, and the South. All have something to give the textile workers in their present and future struggles. Every organizer, every member of the union, should procure a copy of the book, and learn of the traditions of bitter struggles on the part of the textile workers.

The early struggles under the old National Textile Workers Union, from 1891 to 1901 when the first attempts were made to organize the south, the betrayal of the workers under the U.T.W. from Lansing through Golden, to McMahon are recounted with a simplicity that carries conviction. Of the activities of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, the authors state: "Accompanied by the mill-owners, they visited mills in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. and were dined by the Rotary Club. They made no contacts with workers or unions. They had no members in the South at any time. They have none now."

Of the activities of the United Textile Workers' leadership in New England, the quotations speak for

themselves:—"During the Lawrence strike of 1919, workers in Providence, R. I., who had walked out in sympathy, were ordered back to work. In Maynard the U.T.W. sent its own members into the mills as scabs." "Where its own members refused to work under certain conditions, as in Maine, the national office of the U.T.W. recruited other workers to run the struck jobs."

One shortcoming in the book lies in a tendency to under-estimate the ability of the National Textile Workers Union to win leadership over the workers in the south. In part, the shortcomings of our own organization are responsible for this mistake on the part of the authors. While it is true that only through "patience, planned and tireless effort" will we organize the south, and that so far we have made only the first tentative steps towards organization, one must be careful against giving the impression that "our slogans are only gradually understood by the southern worker."

No one acquainted with present conditions in the southern textile mills could make such a statement. The splendid spirit of the Danville strikers, striking in spite of their union "leadership," the drastic action demanded by the workers in Woodside Mill, in Greenville, S. C., show that not the workers in the industry but we who are responsible for their organization, are lagging behind.

Political slogans can be very concrete to the workers of Danville writing under a rule of bayonets. They understand the role of the state, and the necessity for organized and even armed struggle in the immediate future. The Greenville workers, dying from starvation, were ready to seize bread, without taking a state referendum on the matter, and they were under no "orders from Moscow" to incline them to follow the example of their fellow-workers in the Soviet Union.

The southern workers might not understand a lot of our demands—they may not be interested in all the intricacies of revolutionary theory—but they did want bread and were ready to take the action necessary to procure it.

An empty stomach and a starving family are effective, if somewhat harsh, anti-dotes to the poison of the press. The workers of the Soviet Union overthrew the government of the Czar in order to get bread and peace, and under the leadership of the Communist Party, set up the workers' dictatorship as the necessary means of securing these and other demands. The workers of the Piedmont are not any different.

The trouble has lain not with the workers, but with us who have had the leadership of the union, in that we failed in the past, to tie up our final objectives with their daily needs. The textile workers are on the move! From Maine to Alabama conditions are ripe for struggle. Our union finds itself confronted with the task of fitting itself for these struggles.

Through the leadership of every struggle of the workers, for immediate pressing demands, and through intensive study on the part of our membership, we will win and fit our-

STEVE KATOVIS

By LEO JACOBSON
(On the anniversary of his death—January 24th of last year.)

Once we had a comrade, With our picket line, He knew before Gerard, Of the "Fifty-nine." He fought against conditions Of the A. F. of L. Those crooked politicians, who Are the workers' hell. He gave his life for us, As many comrades do; And he was known to all As a comrade thru' and thru'. Comrade Steve Katovis, We pledge to be as brave, In the fight for freedom Between the boss and slave. We'll carry on the fight, 'Till the very end. In your spirit with our might, For a Soviet Land.



DEMONSTRATION —by IRWIN

Tony

Blue Blouses Entertain Workers

By A. B. MAGILL

In Moscow a few of us dropped into the Lumber Workers Club one evening and received an unexpected treat—a remarkable performance by a troop of the Blue Blouses. The Blue Blouses are travelling troupes, using vivid agitational performances, giving as material revolutionary history and the problems of the daily struggle. Originally they were amateur groups, now many of the amateurs have become professionals and devote all their time to this work. The Blue Blouse movement has spread to Germany (what about America?) where there are now 500 flourishing troupes giving their performances at workers' meetings and demonstrations.

The Blue Blouse technique at its best is fresh and mobile; it aims at the creation of dynamic mass symbols in which the struggles of the working class are expressed in sharp and concentrated form. The Blue Blouses are agitators and teachers, but they are splendid entertainers as well. There is a truly folk art, the art of a revolutionary class that has become "the people."

The Lumber Workers Club was packed. Youth predominated. Before the Blue Blouses came on, the young workers gave a play of their own dealing with the sex problems of youth. Then came the Blue Blouses, some seven or eight men and two women. The first number was the history of the October Revolution (this was just prior to the November 7 celebration and the Blue Blouses were helping to prepare the Soviet masses). In Pantomime, song and declamation, with numerous quotations from Lenin, the ten days that shook the world surged across the stage, rising to climactic heights. The hall rocked with applause.

The Blue Blouse troop gave four other numbers: two of them stirring spectacles dedicated to the Red Army and the Red Fleet, and two humorous recitations, one directed against bureaucracy and the other depicting a meeting of Young Pioneers to take action against bourgeois tendencies among their parents. The footlights had disappeared: the audience was part of all that was happening on the stage.

After the performance we met the actors. They are unlike actors in capitalist America as one can imagine. They are genuine workers, many of them fresh from the factory. They asked us questions not about the state of dramatic art in the United States, but, "How strong is the Communist Party?" and, "Do they allow the singing of the 'International' on the streets of New York?"

These Blue Blouse actors work hard and are devoted to their work. Their performances must always be timely, and so they must make quick changes with only a few rehearsals. They are helping to achieve the cultural revolution; and they too are bringing to the 150,000,000 workers and peasants of the Soviet Union the living word and deed of the man who lies under the shadow of the Kremlin Wall.

"The forms of the bourgeois states are exceedingly various, but their substance is the same and in the last analysis inevitably the Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie."—Lenin: The State and Revolution.

"The centralized power of the state, peculiar to capitalist society, grew up in the period of the fall of feudalism. Two institutions are especially characteristic of this machine: the bureaucracy and the standing army. . . . The working class learns to recognize this connection by its own bitter experience. . . . Hence arises the necessity for the bourgeois parties, even for the most democratic and 'revolutionary democratic' sections, to increase their repressive measures against the revolutionary proletariat, to strengthen the machinery of repression, that is, the power of the state."—Lenin: The State and Revolution.

selves to hold, leadership of the textile workers in the revolutionary struggles that lie ahead.

of mixed emotions, his lips moving now and then, his battered old hands twitching and unsteady. What was he to do? How tell his wife? How feed his bambinos? Where find work? He who was so old, so broken and so tired.

He sat down on a park bench while his eyes hovered here and there, searching out building after building where he had worked. His jobs, his buildings. His rough old hands had helped place them there, so high, so noble, so magnificent. His buildings, and now . . . it meant worse than death to be away from them. He loved them so. No, no. That would be impossible.

Suddenly a fierce hatred took hold of him. He looked up where his eyes still could make out the tiny specks that were men running here and there around the scaffolds, amidst the partitions. He could actually hear voices singing out, "Mortar here, rough brick dizzy, hey you goddamn work I asked for 'three' not 'six-inch' block." Why, it was music to his ears and now he was away from it all. Again that hatred possessed him and with a strangled cry he arose and dashed away.

Late that night the watchman of the Dregnell Bldg., under construction, heard a hammering and a sound of falling brick from above. Calling the policeman on the beat they together climbed up to the 21st floor. There on one of the setbacks they found Tony with hammer and chisel in hand breaking away the still wet wall, while his mouth was frothing, his glassy eyes vacant, looking out into space. He was hopelessly insane.

Dear Readers of the YOUNG PIONEER:

The Young Pioneers are starting a campaign to issue a magazine for workers' and farmers' children.

A magazine with a front page in colors! Stories of adventure, sports, and the life of the workers' children all over the world will be printed in this magazine.

Pictures and drawings by the best workers' class artists will illustrate the stories. How would you like to build an airplane? Or to learn woodcraft? You will find these things in the magazine. Or do you like to work out puzzles? Well, you will find that, too, in the new magazine.

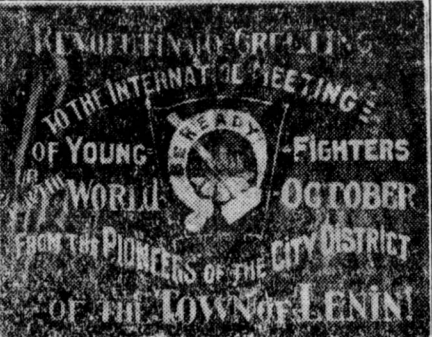
The first issue of our magazine will come out for May First. May First is the international workers' holiday, and we are going to greet the workers' children of all countries on this day.

You Comrades Must Help! You would like to have a dandy magazine like that come out every month, wouldn't you?



you? But unless all of you comrades will help us get out this magazine by May First, we won't be able to have it. The Pioneers are going to try to raise \$3,000 within two months, to issue the magazine. Are you willing to help? This magazine will take the place of the Young Pioneer, and will be even many times better than our paper is now! While millions of children of the workers are starving because their fathers are out of work, and workers' children have to stand on the breadlines for a crust of bread, we need a magazine that will fight for us more than ever before. We must have a strong weapon in our hands to fight against the bosses, who have caused the workers all their misery. And every one of you comrades who read the Young Pioneer must help in this drive! Every Pioneer, every worker's child, must consider it his duty to work for our new magazine! The Pioneer districts will be assigned certain sums of money they should collect for the Magazine Fund. The District that gets the most money over its quota will

A Magazine For Workers' and Farmers' Children



THE PRIZE—For the Best District in the Drive

get a beautiful Red silk banner, over five feet high, which was sent to the American Pioneer by the Pioneers of the Soviet Union.

The Pioneer group that collects the most money will receive either a pennant sent by the Russian Pioneers, or a set of books for a Pioneer library.

The Pioneer or worker's child who collects the most money himself will receive a set of three books.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL OUR MAGAZINE?

This magazine will be OUR magazine; that means, yours and mine. We want you comrades to pick out a name. Therefore we are starting a contest beginning January 15, to last for two months. Pick

Magazine Fund, Young Pioneers of America 43 East 125th Street New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades: I would like to help you issue the new magazine for the workers' and farmers' children. I want it to be the best kind of a magazine, so that all the workers' children will like it. I am sending you \$..... as a donation to the magazine fund. I am also trying to get my friends to help. Name Age Address City State

out a name you think the magazine ought to have. Get your friends to enter the contest too!

When we have your suggestions for a name, we will select one, and the comrade who sent in that name will receive a beautiful . . . well, it almost slipped then. I wasn't supposed to tell it. It will be a surprise for you, and I, for one, would like to be the lucky comrade who sends in that name.

So get busy now, comrades. Send in for collection lists. Get your friends and school mates to help you. Collect money for the Magazine Fund. If you comrades will put your shoulder to the wheel and work hard, you can be sure that on May First, we'll have a magazine that will knock the bosses' eyes out!

Come on, comrades, let's go! On to a dandy magazine by May First!



What the Bosses will think of our magazine

Young Pioneer 43 East 125th Street New York, N. Y.

I want to enter the contest to pick a name for our new magazine. I think it should be called

I would also like you to send me some collection lists so that I can do my bit for the magazine! Name Age Address City State

Mother and Children Evicted

By B. FRANCIS

A WOMAN holding a small under-nourished child in her arms and with two others tagging at her skirt opened the door and upon hearing that I was from the Tenants' League, invited me in.

"You are a Communist," and when I nodded, she went on. Ever since I could remember I have been taught to hate you and your kind, and now, you come to help me." Although the day was cold it was at first unbearable as I stepped into the flimsy place that she called home. Home! The wind whistling through the broken windows, and through the floors, a table, a few chairs, a bed that was not a bed and a thin little pad that she called a mattress, and a small bundle on the floor.

"My husband's and my bed," she explained with a wan smile. "You see, I have four other children who are attending school, trying to study on empty stomachs, yet thankful for the few hours of school where they absorb at least the heat." She stopped then went on:

"My husband has been out of work for five months, but recently managed to find a job for ten dollars a week. Ten dollars for nine people. Our gas and our electric has been shut off so long that I cannot remember when it was."

"Have you tried the charity institutions?" I inquired? She nodded.

"They are still investigating; still asking questions, still wanting to know why an able-bodied man like my husband cannot find work, and now the landlord is going to throw us out if we don't pay up our five months' rent. Where in the world am I going to get ninety dollars?" I assured her that we would do all in the world to see that she should not be evicted.

"Has your husband been down to the police station, to the free employment agency?" She laughed, and the laugh brought tears to my eyes; it sounded so wild, so hopeless.

"We have been Americans for three generations—good citizens, and when my husband appealed. . . . Damn the United States, damn them all!" she broke off. I could not stand it any longer and after assuring her that we would come back, I left.

"The religious reflex of the real world can, in any case, only then finally vanish, when the practical relations of every-day life offer to man none but perfectly intelligible and reasonable relations with regard to his fellowmen and to nature."—Marx: Capital, Vol. I, p. 91.

"Race Riots"

A Story Based on True Incidents, of Theft, Rape and Murder Against Negro Masses

By IRVING S. KREITZBERG.

SAM was furious. He was boiling. Pent-in hatred, so long subdued, now burst out in a passionate flame of indignation. He was no longer the docile, knee-bending, Uncle Tom. He was Sam Cullen, a Negro and a worker—and he was fighting mad.

"I've worked for the Gregory's all this month," he bitterly told his family and the Robertsons and Logans who lived in adjoining shacks. "Worked eleven hours every day. Some days it was so hard I just flopped into bed the minute I came home, my bones ached so. Two days ago they told me they didn't want me any more. I asked for my pay and Mrs. Gregory told me to come back the next day so's Mr. Gregory could pay me off. Went back yesterday and Mr. Gregory told me that I'd taken goods for it; most likely over what I'd earned. I told him I want my pay. I kept on saying I want my pay. I didn't take more than two dollars worth of goods. He got plumb mad and yelled:

"'You god damn nigger! Are you calling me a liar?'"

"I don't know what happened to me. I just fell all over myself trying to be nice."

"Why no, Mr. Gregory. Of course not. I never thought of such a thing. But Mr. Gregory, won't you look over the books again and make sure? Maybe you all made a mistake."

"All right," he says, "I'll figure it out again tonight."

"Made a mistake. . . . Huh!" exclaimed Mrs. Logan. "Catch Mr. Gregory making a mistake."

"The only mistake Gregory ever makes is when he's reckoning up the bills of colored folks, or paying them off," said Robertson. "How do you think he got those houses, or that big car?"

"There'll be no mistake today," Sam told them. "I'm going to get paid. I'm going down there and I'm not going to take no for an answer. I'm not going to let him brow-beat me any longer. It's time we colored folks stopped belly-crawling and demanded what is ours."

Sam was putting on his jacket. His wife's face was strained, but she said nothing. There was an unusual silence among them. Sam was going down for his pay. He was in no mood for a refusal.

All these thoughts went through their minds. Tom Robertson particularly, was ill at ease. He had a guilty feeling. He tried to tell himself that what Sam was about to do concerned only Sam. But try as he might he

could not convince himself. "Guess I'll go along with you, Sam. There's something I want to buy down at Gregory's." Sam glanced at him with understanding eyes.

"Have you my pay ready, Mr. Gregory?" Sam asked politely. "You here again?" Mr. Gregory exclaimed angrily. "Didn't I tell you yesterday that you've taken more goods than you had money coming to you?"

"But you said you'd figure it up again, as there might be a mistake. All I took was two dollars' worth," Sam answered.

"Well, I figured it up and it's correct. Now get out of here and don't bother me about this any more." Mr. Gregory barked at him.

Sam had made up his mind. He was going to get his pay. No white boss would brow-beat him any longer. "I want my pay and I'll stay here till I get it," he militantly declared.

"You will, will you?" Mr. Gregory shouted. "Now you get out of here before I break every bone in your black body." He made a rush at Sam.

"Hold on there, Mr. Gregory," Tom Robertson cried. "You'll break nobody's bones. What you'll do is pay Sam Cullen the wages he's worked for."

This was too much for Mr. Gregory. He went insane with rage. He cursed and swore and yelled and threatened. "—whole god damn Niggertown getting together, huh! — bunch of lazy, thieving, bastards! Threatening a white man. . . ."

The yelling had aroused Mrs. Gregory. She came running in and in a moment sized up the situation. She disappeared, and returned a few moments later with a double barrel shotgun. Aiming the gun right at Sam, she fired. Sam screamed with pain, and fell.

At the sight of the gun, Robertson had turned to run; but the cry of his fallen comrade had stopped his flight. Swerving about he made a rush and tried to grab the gun from Mrs. Gregory. A tussle followed. Mr. Gregory seized on his back. Suddenly the gun went off. Mr. Gregory dropped. Robertson, gun in hand, fled.

He did not go towards his home, but started for the swamps. He had no false illusions about being able to explain that it was all an accident in white men's courts. He would hide in the swamps, and then make his way to another state. Perhaps in another state he would be safe.

The countryside was roused. Two "niggers" had attacked Mrs. Gregory. Valiantly the husband had defended her, killing one of the attackers; only to be shot in the back by a cowardly "nigger." The murderer was still a large.

It was astonishing how quickly a mob had formed. Real estate brokers, insurance agents, business men, even high school boys had joined the expedition. The men were excited. No only would they avenge the murder of Mr. Gregory and protect white womanhood, but hunting niggers was the sport of sports. Bootleggers of a thriving business.

After searching Niggertown and finding Robertson, the mob left the swamps. All day they searched the swamps in vain. It was hot at the mosquitoes were fierce. Drooping spirits were continuously being revived by flasks. With the approach of dusk they departed for Altoona disappointed and in an ugly mood.

It was night when they reached Altoona. "Maybe he's made his way back Niggertown," someone suggested.

To the Negro section the mob went again. They broke down doors, smashed windows, driving the frightened occupants out of bed and home. Fathers, mothers, young men, women, children, scantily dressed; were herded together in a narrow lane. Robertson was nowhere to be found.

The trouble reached its climax when one of the protectors of white womanhood, unable to withstand temptation, began pawing a young Negro in a cheap cotton nightgown. She boxed his ear. He swung a right to her jaw, knocking her flat. He was about to kick the unconscious girl, when a Negro interfered. Then hell broke loose.

mob fell upon the unarmed Negro clubbing and beating them. They were shouts of agony, and cries of pain and fear. Suddenly a fire burst into the night. Then and there the houses were being fired. The tumble-down shacks that the Negro called home, and all their white possessors went shooting to the making day out of night.

The following day throughout nation newspapers reported that race riot had taken place in Altoona resulting in the death of six Negro one a woman, and one white.

The Negro section of the city been burned down by an angry mob harbored there. He had attacked white woman and shot her husband. The situation was under control. Murderer was still at large.

Poor Tom Robertson! He had no illusions about the just courts, but still was naive enough to believe he could escape from terms of persecution and exile by running away to another state.

A week later Altoona heard satisfaction that he had been captured in a nearby state. A broken into the jailhouse where womanhood" had been saved pollution.

Join the Council of the Unemployed; If there Isn't One, Organize One

Report of Chicago Red News Club Shows Lively Activity; Must Push Membership Drive

The Chicago Red Builders' News Club is showing great strides in speeding its Daily Worker sales increases. This club, recently organized, holds regular meetings, keeps records of all its sales and is seriously engaged in boosting Chicago's circulation. It should add to its membership, however, and broaden its activity.

From Secretary T. Lambraw we get a detailed report of the club's activities.

Following is the table for eight of the most active members, Bibbiks winning the prize, a Daily Worker calendar:

S. Bibbiks, 730 copies in 16 days; J. Darn, 539, 15 days; W. McDermott, 543, 13 days; T. Lambraw, 283, 9 days; G. Allen, 281, 13 days; D. Esquivel, 280, 12 days; Vinsky, 250, 11 days; G. Dafnis, 99, 5 days.

Two members whose totals for 3-4 days average 50, but who show enterprise and pep, are J. Adams and N. Rodriguez.

Lambraw continues: "Comrades Allen and McDermott are natives. Both are doing very good jobs. McDermott was arrested yesterday for selling the Daily Worker. He told the police plenty of good answers and raised hell till they released him. He's an old man of 70, sells 50 every day and is not afraid to fight back just as we expect. It makes our club proud of such a comrade."

The Chicago Red Builders have good reason to be proud! A good report like this from every Red Builders' News Club would hasten the 60,000 circulation goal. What have the other News Clubs to say?

GAINS 2 SUBS WITH CALENDAR

T. Ray, Daily Worker agent of San Pedro, Calif., writes: "Our newboy, C. E. Hummel, on the arrival of the D. W. Calendar took it with him on the streets while selling the Dailies, which resulted in getting two subs the first day."

FUND FOR WORKERS' SUBS WHO CANNOT PAY

Many workers write in, saying they can't afford to keep their subscriptions going. They want the Daily Worker, and some go without food just to extend their subscriptions for a month or two, but most are forced to give the paper up. The Daily Worker cannot afford to continue such subscriptions on account of its financial crisis.

For this reason we ask readers to contribute whatever they can toward some poor worker's subscription, so that his name will not be dropped from the subscription list. Send in your dollars to keep the Daily in the homes of unemployed militant workers. They want the paper. They need the paper. All donations to the fund will be recorded.

OLD, JOBLESS SENDS 50 CENTS

"I am an old man and out of work—or rather no use to capitalism—and no old age pension. So now find enclosed 50 cents. Please send me ten copies of the Daily Worker until I can build me up a trade here."—G. W. T. Hilliard, Wash.

"ANNIVERSARY A HUM-DINGER"

"The anniversary number of the 'Daily' is just in," writes L. F. Vancouver, Canada. "Take time to really read this 7th anniversary number (for it's surely a hum-dinger) and then may the laggard get 75 out with a new swing in their stride for socialist competition."

"GETTING OUT A GOOD PAPER"

"As an old-time Communist of 40 years ago and radical writer, allow me to compliment you on getting out a good paper. It's fine. Owing to the circumstances, cannot do any better at present, but send me a bill for 12 months' subscription."—A. S. L. Brooke, Va.

PARTY MEMBER ANSWERS FISH

"Enclosed you will find \$12 for four months of the Daily Worker," writes B. L. Ithaca, N. Y. "At present moment, when the Party is being attacked by Fish and the whole capitalist machinery, the best answer of the Party is to increase the circulation of its organ among the workers. If we had more money we'd send it."

DAILY "SURE CLEAN SHEET"

"Enclosed is one dollar as part payment for Daily Worker sent me. Will assure you that every copy gets in the hands of some prospective worker when I have read same. Out of work for some time. Long live the Daily Worker, sure a clean sheet."—Harry P. Humzeker, Toledo, Ohio.

EX-SOLDIERS SEND DAILY

"From J. K. Kansas, we received the following note: "All the ex-soldiers need is to read the Daily Worker. World War soldiers are down on the way out, and they need them to see and they would be just as mil-

A. F. of L. Worker Killed for Not Paying Dues; A. F. of L. Leader Collects Vice Graft for Police

(This is the 18th of a series of articles on A. F. of L. and political corruption in New Jersey.)

By ALLEN JOHNSON

A few months ago there occurred the following series of incidents in the great city of Newark, N. J., one of the cities controlled almost entirely by J. P. Morgan's Public Service Co.

Two half-starved Negro girls 12 years old were arrested for prostitution.

Fifteen thousand of the 70,000 jobless workers in the city demonstrated near the City Hall for immediate unemployment relief. The demonstration was attacked by police.

A Federal survey reported that there were 6,000 children, many of them under 12 years of age, working in industry in the city.

A member of an A. F. of L. union was found shot near the headquarters of his local. It was discovered later that he had attacked the policies of the local's business agent at a meeting less than an hour before he was found shot.

Al Capone arrived in Newark, where he owns four stills, to make peace between gunmen and A. F. of L. officials who were warring over gambling concessions. Capone arranged a dinner for the two groups at which police heads, city officials and an ex-congressman were present.

The city's answer to the events described above took the following form. A city ordinance was passed which decreed that no child under 12 could start work before 5:30 a.m. nor after 9:00 p.m. A copy of the bill can be obtained at the Newark City Hall, which is near the headquarters of the Catholic Bishop of the city.

"No Objection to Child Labor" Mayor Congleton could see no objection to child labor. "Work never harmed children," he said. "It keeps them off the streets."

The demands of the unemployed were answered by the issuing of combined revolvers, blackjacks and tear-gas guns to the members of the police force. The overseer of the poor was also ordered to draw up questionnaires that were to be filled by the aged and the sick who asked for relief. The questionnaire had 167 questions which had to be answered to the satisfaction of the overseer be-

fore he would give up a loaf of bread. The gunmen who declared a truce at the dinner arranged by Capone soon ended their armistice and one of them was shot. The director of police divided this gunman's gambling business with the most prominent A. F. of L. official in the city.

Many of the 70,000 unemployed in Newark live in the third ward of the city, in houses with few windows, and supplied with neither gas nor electricity. The rent is high even when the workers have jobs. Since so many do not, thousands of workers' families are constantly moving from one dilapidated house to another, trying to keep a day ahead of the eviction notices but not always successfully.

Since the workingclass districts in this great, modern city were a detriment to the interests of the real estate dealers who tried to get the rich to live in the city instead of moving to the suburbs, the Prudential Insurance Co., a corporation whose yearly profits reach into the millions, announced an immense housing project "in the interest of humanity."

"Humanitarian" Profits. The Prudential offered to build homes for 7,000 workers at a rental lower than that charged by the landlords of the city. The press, charity organizations and city officials combined to shower praise on the Prudential for its unselfish interest in the workers of the city. The Prudential bought \$1,700,000 worth of rickety houses when it suddenly announced that it owed a duty to its stockholders as well as to the "public" and would be forced to make 6 per cent on its investments in the housing project.

In order that the company could make this "6 per cent," it said, the city would have to buy some of the property that the company had already bought. The company suggested that the city build a park with the property it thus obtained. After a conference between city officials and the company's executives, the city agreed to buy a tiny portion of the Prudential's houses for \$1,200,000, although the Prudential had bought all its houses for \$1,700,000. None of the new houses in this building project have yet been built.

Some of the workers in the city, led by members of the Communist Party, recently assembled before the home to a fellow worker who was being evicted. The more outspoken of the workers were arrested and jailed for three months. When the judge delivered the sentence he said, "I believe in free speech, but not in workingclass districts." The newspapers did not publish the judge's opinions on free speech, but several hundred workers in the court room heard them and remembered them.

The city is governed by a coalition of three republicans and two democrats. In times past, bickerings of the two parties over graft were sometimes overheard by workers. Hoping to prevent this, the democrats and republicans agreed to divide the city's jobs and graft evenly. The party that was given only two places on the city's board of five commissioners was entitled to name the commissioner of public safety, who had control over the police and fire departments. Both of these departments are a source of much graft to the commissioner of public safety and his friends.

Police Chief Collects from All. The present commissioner is a man named Egan. He has appointed several men to do nothing but make the rounds of all the disorderly houses, gambling establishments and speakeasies and collect graft for him. Many workers in Newark believe that the two little Negro girls were arrested for prostitution because they were too poor to pay graft.

Commissioner Egan's chief graft collector is a man named Bill Lyons, a high official in the American Federation of Labor. Lyons is president of the Essex County Building Trades. Lyons keeps on good terms with the commissioner because it is often necessary for him to have militant workers shot or beaten and the police help him do this whenever it is necessary.

Not so long ago Lyons shot a worker named O'Hagan in front of the union headquarters because O'Hagan had said that Lyons was a labor faker and a grafter. A young cop who chased an auto that was speeding away from the scene of the shooting

was prevented from robbing the workers.

The Communist Party puts up as its candidate Comrade Philip Raymond, who is a worker himself and who is running on a platform which demands not only unemployment insurance, no evictions, no foreclosures on the workers' property, free rides on street cars for unemployed workers, free food for school children, free gas and light for unemployed, but also the platform tells the workers to organize and fight to abolish the law and regulations which allows such as Mr. Sumeracki to rob the workers.

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Phila. Worcorrs to Meet Sunday, Jan. 25 Will Hear L.U. Editor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The first meeting to organize the worker correspondents of this city will be held Sunday, Jan. 25, at the Marine Workers' Industrial Union Hall, 213 Lombard St., at 3:30 p. m.

N. Honig, editor of Labor Unity and former editor of worker correspondence of the Daily Worker, will be present and speak on the role of worker correspondence.

All those who at one time or another have written letters to the Daily Worker or Labor Unity are urged to be present at this meeting to build the Worcorrs movement.

to put this family on the street. Then the police came—the law again. We were ordered to move on and because one comrade sassed back a cop he was arrested. But the Action Committee got action and the marshal's men put the Coleman furniture back in the Coleman flat.

"So long as we stick together, nobody will be put on the street," Pell told the group. "This item of eviction is just one point. This proves that we can force our demands."

"When the poor women of the city hear about this case they will be a little less terror-stricken lest they be put out. The men will have a little more respect. And they will know, where to spit when they talk to a landlord."

John G. Soderberg, speaking for the International Labor Defense, took the floor and assured the workers that though he personally was continuing his speaking tour Sunday, the organization he had helped to build up would be back of the jobs at every stage of the game. Soderberg was described by the Albany Evening News as "powerful" and "dynamic."

The Council of the Unemployed here proposes to conduct a mass meeting on unemployment at 2 p. m. Sunday, at the Regent Theatre, South Pearl St., and to demonstrate for relief at the conference of governors here.

Demands. They will continue to fight all evictions.

The jobs here demand: 1.—Unemployment relief of \$15 each week must be paid to all single workers, beginning with the first week of unemployment.

2.—\$25 each week to all unemployed workers who are married, with \$5 weekly additional for each child or dependent.

3.—No evictions of unemployed workers for non-payment of rent.

4.—Free light, gas and coal during entire period of unemployment.

5.—All vacant and unused houses and armories to be opened to the homeless unemployed, as sleeping and resting quarters.

6.—Do away with "shark" employment agencies and establish free city employment agencies.

MR. SUMARACKI "LOVES WORKERS"

Big Real Estate Faker, Cheats Workers

DETROIT, Mich.—In the special senatorial elections in Detroit, which will take place Monday, Jan. 26, a gentleman by the name of Sumaracki is running on the republican party ticket. But let us see who is this gentleman, and by what ways did he get rich and become a "respectful" citizen.

This man's occupation is a real estate business. In 1922 he bought on credit a farm which he had subdivided into lots, and he hired scores of agents and began selling these lots, to the workers, telling them about the good opportunities and how it would be possible for them to get rich by selling these lots in a few years and from then for double amount that they had paid for it.

Or if build houses and become independent, or even by renting them to others and get the income from collecting rents. Those lots had been sold for as high as \$1,800. About 3,000 lots have been sold to these workers. Today these lots can be bought for \$600 and less. These cheat workers paid to the treasury of this gentleman over two million dollars. In other words he made already about one million dollars, and still they have to pay to him about one million more.

Mr. Sumaracki paid for the farm and spent for the scores of agents not more than one million dollars. In other words he made already about one million dollars, wresting this huge sum out of the workers, by cheating them and yet many of them are unable to pay the payment, are losing their lots back to Mr. Sumaracki, who makes foreclosures against those who are unable to pay.

This is the profession of this "respectful" citizen who dares now to come out and make appeals to the workers to elect him to the State Senate.

The duty of the Communist Party and the workers is to disregard such a gentleman, and instead of sending them to the State legislature to put them in some nice place so that they can be isolated forever from the work-

ALBANY JOBLESS HALT EVICTION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Welfare Society, the City Welfare Department, the American League (Coleman is an ex-service man) and in every case they got the run around, were passed from one to another without any relief, and the landlord went right ahead with his plans to evict.

The Albany Evening News carries a big story in its Jan. 22 edition of a meeting of the council that night at its headquarters, 69 South Ferry St., in which Secretary Pell's report to the jobsless is described as follows:

"Pell then related how the Action Committee and a Committee of Twelve had handled the Coleman case. While the Action Committee sped to the Coleman home to meet City Marshal Otto P. Baumras, the Committee of Twelve hunted up the landlord to see if he was a human being.

"We didn't have so many members as we might when we went to Coleman's," said Pell. "A lot of our men were trying to get their money out of shoveling snow for the city and state."

"The Action Committee, from Pell's description, spent several hours hurrying between the Coleman home and headquarters waiting for the marshal to show up. Meanwhile, Pell bumped into Barney Levitan, the landlord of the Coleman dwelling. Pell described him as a typical landlord, with fur-lined coat."

"He wanted to know what I would do if I were he," shouted Pell. "Comparing himself to me—can you imagine that? Then he wanted the Coleman's to move into a furnished room. That's what all the landlords want. Break up homes, move into rooms."

"Pell said Levitan told him 'it's in the hands of the law.' " "Yes," shouted Pell, "the landlord and the law. We don't plead on bended knee for our rights. We demand them and when we go to him he tells us he can do nothing because it's in the hands of the law."

"Yet we tell our children to respect the laws. We tell them to believe in the Constitution. What do you think about that, my friends? Telling our children to respect the laws—such laws."

"At the Coleman home the marshal finally arrived and Pell said he staged a street meeting. After five or six visits to the scene earlier the Action Committee missed the arrival of the marshal. When the committee got there about half the Coleman belongings were on the sidewalk. Pell jumped on one of the Coleman chairs.

"Hundreds of workers came. Shop windows needed approval from windows nearby. I talked. I pointed out it was a disgrace and a shame

Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill proposes:

1.—Unemployment insurance at the rate of \$25 a week for each unemployed worker and \$5 additional for each dependant.

2.—The creation of a National Unemployment Insurance Fund to be raised by: (a) using all war funds for unemployment insurance; (b) a levy on all capital and property in excess of \$25,000; (c) a tax on all incomes of \$5,000 a year.

3.—That the Unemployment Insurance Fund thus created shall be administered by a Workers' Commission elected solely by employed and unemployed workers.

All who sign the lists now being circulated by the Workers National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance or its subsidiary organizations, demand that congress shall pass the bill, in its final form as (possibly) amended by the mass meetings which ratify it and elect the mass delegation to present it to congress, or as (possibly) amended by the mass delegation itself. The final form of the bill will follow the general line of the three points printed above.

All workers are called upon to help collect signatures for this bill. Get the co-operation of all workers you know in the signature drive. All organizations should activate their members in the collection of signatures. Write to the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 2 West 15th St., New York City, for signature blanks.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAYS ARE POLITICAL DUMPING GROUNDS

DETROIT, Mich.—The local street railways, or the D. S. R., as they call this institution, is one of the largest sources for the politicians to rob the workers. To pay out to the politicians, as they say "for their good work done during the elections". This system is owned by the city and has operated in such a way that it has brought a deficit of \$213,586.22.

Sometimes there is a "fight" between the politicians and because of this the workers are able to gather little bits of the "inside". The other day Mr. Waldon, a member of the Street Railway Commission came out with a "criticism" and states openly that it is necessary "to reduce the system's operating costs by eliminating those on the payroll, who have been named strictly because of the part they have played in past political campaigns."

The capitalist press comes out and says "for years municipally owned street railways system has been the political dumping grounds, and this practice reached its peak during the Bowles administration, when payroll expansion approximated \$1,000 per day." "The list of those to be dropped was eagerly awaited at the city hall Monday afternoon, as political observers were anxious to learn whether it included recent appointees of Mayor Frank Murphy, or whether

the reductions would apply only to those added by previous administrations. Admitting that the "municipally owned street railways has been the political dumping grounds" yet they say that in the future it will be kept only for others than Mr. Bowles politicians.

Frank Murphy the present mayor who is eagerly supported by the state government, and Governor Brucker, and also by the Detroit Federation of Labor, is the "boss" and will have the last word in this matter. The republican administration in the state of Michigan is robbing the workers whenever they have a chance and Sumaracki the republican candidate for state senator in second district, where a special election will take place Monday, Jan. 26, is not going to be any better. The democrats who are fighting against the republicans are fighting only for the spoils of workers which at present the republicans are getting.

Only the Communist Party is putting on a real fight for the defense of the workers, and is exposing such grafters.

If the workers want to stop this robbery of the republican and democratic lackeys of the bosses they will vote for Philip Raymond on the Workers Party Ticket.

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Brooklynville, 105 Thatford Avenue—982 Sutter Avenue

BRONX—1472 Boston Road—2700 Bronx Park East—Auditorium

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TO THE MINERS OF ALL COUNTRIES!

Appeal of the International Miners Committee

Comrades! The strike front of the miners in Great Britain and Germany is extending. Under the leadership of the revolutionary trade union movement and the International Miners Committee the hungry and impoverished miners have entered the struggle against capitalist exploitation and against the social fascist treachery of the Amsterdam trade union bureaucracy.

The State apparatus of the bourgeoisie, the police terror and the organized strike-breaking of the reformists are striving to break the fighting spirit of the miners. The whole weight of the economic crisis is to be shifted onto the shoulders of the working class, but the workers are defending themselves with increasing energy. By forming a revolutionary united front embracing all capitalist countries the workers will destroy the capitalist system.

In this situation it is the duty of the miners of all countries to show the greatest possible activity and solidarity towards their fellow workers in Germany and Great Britain, and to create the necessary conditions for success by taking up the struggle in their own countries for their own demands.

The International Miners Committee which is the revolutionary leader of the miners appeals in particular to the miners in Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Belgium to organize a solidarity movement immediately.

The miners of Poland must immediately go to the assistance of their fellow workers in Upper Silesia. The solidarity strike is the most powerful weapon to strengthen the international proletarian front.

Miners of Poland, do your revolutionary duty! The miners of Czechoslovakia are faced with the same task. The capitalists of Czechoslovakia are exploiting and oppressing the miners and seek to prevent them from going to the assistance of their fellow workers in other coun-

tries. The slogan for the Czech miners is, "Leave the pits! Do not waste precious minutes! Support the fighting front of your fellow workers! Miners of France and Belgium! The war of the capitalists against your fellow miners in Germany and Great Britain is being carried on with the greatest possible brutality. The International Miners Committee expects from you that you will uphold your revolutionary traditions and give quick international solidarity and assistance. Your comrades are to be crushed by hunger and terror. Your solidarity and your comradely assistance can give the guarantee for success in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. The fighting miners in Great Britain and Germany are convinced that you will do everything possible to strengthen their fighting front.

Miners! Comrades! The revolutionary fighting spirit of the mining proletariat must be demonstrated openly. Meetings and demonstrations, agitation and propaganda must mobilize all forces for the creation of a victorious revolutionary united front.

The international bourgeoisie must be overthrown by the joint fighting spirit of the miners of all countries. The systematic treachery of the Amsterdam International (I.F.T.U.) its shameful social fascist actions, its treachery and its strike-breaking methods, must be put to a stop and made impossible by our united front, by our will to victory.

Organize resistance in every country, in every pit!

Organize international assistance for the victory of the miners!

Organize and consolidate the revolutionary united front of the miners under the leadership of their International Committee!

Long live the revolutionary united front of the miners and their alliance with all other fighting workers!

Forward to the struggle! Forward to victory!

The International Miners Committee.

"HEH, HEH, THIS OUGHT TO MAKE YOU FORGET YOU'RE HUNGRY!"

By BURCK



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Daily Worker will answer in this column questions which are sent in to its Workers Correspondence Department.

Question—What is Communism, anyway? Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is used with two meanings: Communism is the future form of society which will replace capitalism. It also means the revolutionary movement of the working class whose aims and activities will bring about this Communist society.

In the world Communist society, work will no longer be done for capitalists, since class divisions, along with the capitalists, will be abolished. All will be workers and comrades working for their common benefit. Private property will be abolished, the means of production and distribution will be owned in common, and consciously planned and organized for the purpose of satisfying the growing social needs. All crises, wars, unemployment, oppression, poverty, and wretched standards of living will disappear. Each can have what he needs for the asking, and many things will be furnished without asking—money will be unnecessary. The practice will be, "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

Production will be so efficient that every one can have the better things of life, education, recreation and culture. The social distinctions between workers doing different kinds of work and between manual and mental labor will be abolished. Under capitalism each worker has a one-sided monotonous training and is ignorant in many ways. Under Communism, work, education and social life will be associated together. Each will receive an all-around education, so that he can understand and do many things. No one will be required to do the same thing all of the while, but will do different jobs at various times. Machinery will do many disagreeable jobs now performed by hand—hours of labor will be much shorter. The State which is a means of class rule will no longer be necessary and will disappear.

The revolutionary movement, which is what is more generally meant by Communism, is a working class movement which fights most militantly right now for the every-day needs of the toilers and also leads them to this new society. Only the working class with the leadership of the Communist Parties, is able to bring about the necessary conditions and build a Communist society, which is the only way to gain freedom and full human development.

The capitalist class which now rules, which exploits and oppresses the workers and poor farmers, is bitterly opposed to Communism and to the well-being of the laborers. It is necessary for the toilers to organize, overthrow the capitalists and their rule, take industry and establish a workers and farmers government. The workers will win this class struggle. The Soviet Union is already in the first stages of a Communist Society.

Communism is a world-wide movement. The Communist Parties are joined together in one association, the Communist International. It leads the longer struggle as well as the immediate bread and butter fight of the masses.

Question: What is the difference between a Communist and a Bolshevik?—Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Communist is a Bolshevik. Bolshevik is a Russian word and means "majority." When the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party split in 1903, because one section was unwilling to accept a revolutionary (Communist) program, the adherents of the Communist program received a majority, and the opponents of the Communist program remained in a minority, both continued to consider and call themselves the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia. To distinguish themselves from the non-Communist minority, the Communist majority attached to its name the word "majority" (Bolshevik). Gradually, the word "Bolshevik" came to mean the same as "Communist."

Question: Who constitute the International Conference of Revolutionary writers?—Washington, D. C.

The International Conference of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, held at Kharkov, U. S. S. R., from November 6 to November 15, brought together delegates from 22 countries and five continents, who discussed their problems, adopted a common platform and made concrete plans for cultural and political work in each country. The conference was organized by the International Bureau of Revolutionary Literature, to which organizations of revolutionary writers and artists in various countries are affiliated. The American delegation, representing the John Reed Club and the New Masses, consisted of Fred Ellis, Michael Gold, William Gropper, Joshua Kunitz, A. B. Magil and Harry Allan Potamkin.

The conference declared the chief political task of all revolutionary writers and artists to be the waging of a relentless struggle against the war danger and in defense of the Soviet Union. For a full report of the conference see the February number of the New Masses. (Look for your other questions in the near future.)

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.

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Address

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

Gathering Signatures for O Unemployment Insurance B Lays the Basis for a Mass Movement Against Capitalists and Their Government. It's An Important Task

Those in Glass Houses Shouldn't Throw Stones

(This is the second in a series of four articles dealing with convict labor in the United States.)

By HELEN KAY.

IN Rhode Island an interesting case was brought before the State Supreme Court. Several years ago a former prisoner by the name of Anderson filed a suit against the Crescent Garment Company, claiming wages of \$15 a week for the time he spent in making shirts. He based his claim on the fact that the State constitution provides "Slavery shall not be permitted in this State," and he alleged that the forced labor performed in the shirt factory was slavery. The Supreme Court, of course, decided against him. The State had a contract with that company.

At the present time there are six functioning systems out of which profit can be squeezed from the labor of the convict. These are the contract, the lease, the piece price, the public account, the State use, and the public works and ways systems. They are all similar in that the institution and officials get the benefit of the prisoner's labor and that the prisoner gets in most cases, absolutely nothing.

The contract system enables the contractor to engage with the State by time for the labor power of the prisoner, and a specified amount is paid to the State for the labor of the individual. The lease system requires that the lessee who hires the convict pays the State "for the labor, feeds, clothes, and guards him." The other systems work on nearly the same basis. The Public Account system allows the State to run a factory, and the prison warden acts as the boss, besides enforcing discipline. The State use and public works and ways are similar in that the convicts are employed by the State for work on State roads, institutions, etc. Under the piece price the contractor pays the State by the amount of articles manufactured—really on a piece work basis.

Chief Manufactures

The chief manufactures are shirts, overalls, pants, aprons, housedresses and cotton cloth, in the clothing industry. Chairs, stoves and other furniture, brushes and brooms, shoes, twine, brick, sand, gravel, and auto licenses are produced in nearly every state. Besides this output there are garages, turpentine camps, cotton mills in the South and huge farms in the middle west which produce cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts and flax. There are also printing plants where State documents are printed.

We find that in only 104 institutions in the United States there are 51,799 prisoners employed in productive labor, and that there are over 3,700 jails and lockups which are not included in these statistics. Almost every county jail or city prison has convict labor of one type or another.

An unofficial statement by an officer of the shirtmaker's union shows that 95 per cent of the total production of work shirts were produced by convicts. On the other hand we see that conditions in the factories where free labor is used in making shirts are miserable. The girls only get from \$10 to \$15 a week.

It was brought out before the Interstate Commerce Commission during the 70th Congress that 35 per cent of all work pants and 10 per cent of all overalls produced were made by prisoners. In the "Typographical Journal" of August, 1930, in an article dealing with convict labor, it was stated that it is a known fact that prisons have supplied mail order houses with shoes, stoves, brooms, furniture, house dresses, overalls, and aprons, at extremely cheap rates.

In 1923 the total state prison production of binder twine according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics was valued at \$5,588,372. Twenty-one per cent of the total produced was done in only nine prisons. The entire production in the U.S. was valued at \$88,283,038.

Besides manufacturing of all sorts, there are other industries from which the state and private contractors reap profit. For example, the work on the highways. Out of the 43 States, 42 use the prisoners for work on roads. Only six have no legal authority to do so, and Indiana,

one of these six, uses the convicts from the State Penal Farm for this work anyhow.

There is also the occupation of making "little ones out of big ones." Nearly every State has its quarries. The foremost of these are Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. In Illinois the crushed stone is shipped from Joliet and Menard for township and State highway work. This is furnished free of cost, the State pays only for the transportation.

Increase in Use of Prisoners

In the "Southern Labor Review" of December 24, 1930, on the Moffat Farm, it was stated that, "A noticeable increase in convicts is remarked. In 1926 the number of State convicts was 3,094 and 115 county prisoners. At the close of the last fiscal year the number of State convicts was 4,370 and county prisoners 664.

The "American City" shows that in 1929 in the State of Alabama, 1,400 prisoners were employed and in the month of October of 1930, there were 1,600 used on the State highways. In West Virginia there has been an increase of from 170 in 1929 to 800 in 1930. In North Carolina where the chain gang is so prominent there has been an increase of 275 from 1928 to 1929.

The barbaric conditions under which the chain gang slaves will be dealt with in a special article. It is a known fact when road work states in the early spring, sheriffs and cops go on a rampage to pick up workers for highway work. Charges are framed on them such as: "Vagrancy, drunkenness, insulting cops, etc., and they are forced to slave without pay for the State or for the private contractor.

What It Means to the Bosses

The convict labor system is of great value to the capitalist State. A great profit is reaped from the sale of the labor power of the prisoner, for the State institution, for the warden, or for the private boss. Prisoners are kept busy without any additional effort of the warden, or any extra expense. Commodities are furnished by the prisoners for other State institutions at very trivial cost. State documents are published in the prison printing press at Trenton, New Jersey. Machines are fixed in the prison garages as in Wilmington, Delaware. Cotton fabric, ducks and canvas are manufactured for the use of the War and Navy Departments. Bags are made for the mail service. State roads are repaired and made by the convicts. Sand and gravel, brick and other highway materials are made for State consumption. Private contractors pay for the use of the prison labor and this brings in added profits to the State institutions.

(To Be Continued)

Good work by convicts in U. S. prisons however doesn't go unnoticed by the warden, who gets graft on each article that goes out. If a prisoner turns out shoes faster and cheaper than anyone else he is singled out for special rewards. He loses his parole and he is given, free, an extension of his sentence. A convict who turns out ladies' slippers too rapidly is liable to get a life sentence for good conduct. "A careless worker, his mind adrift, who gets the heels inside the shoe, or who doesn't put enough paper inside the soles, is liable to be kicked out of jail in disgrace." This and other amazing facts of U. S. prisons in the next two articles. Don't miss tomorrow's.

A St. Louis Unemployed Worker Secured 2,500 Signatures Through His Individual Effort. Have You Secured 250, or Even the First Twenty-five?

EXPERIENCES IN THE LESNOW STRIKE

By LLOYD BROWN.

(Y. C. L. District Organizer, Dist. 15.)

IN leading and organizing the young workers in the Lesnow Shirt Co. strike in New Haven, Connecticut, the Party and the Y. C. L. gained much valuable experience. (Party resolution estimating the strike printed in the Jan. 21 issue of the Daily.)

It is interesting, in the first place, to learn how the strike was called and how we succeeded in gaining the leadership in the strike. A member of the Young Communist League found out about the wage cut which was to take place in the Lesnow shop while soliciting signatures for the Unemployment Insurance Bill. A young worker told her that the bosses in her shop were going to put a wage cut into effect the following Monday and also learned that the girls expressed the willingness to resist the wage cut. The comrades were aware that a wage cut would go into effect but they did nothing about it until the girls had already walked out and it was too late for us to establish our leadership and as a result the strike collapsed immediately. In this situation we immediately secured information for a leaflet after visiting one of the workers, and a leaflet was issued calling upon the workers to resist the wage cut. The workers walked out the first day, marched up to the T. U. U. L. headquarters for leadership in their strike.

The successful putting into effect of the decisions of the last Party and Y. C. L. Plenums regarding partial economic demands was one of the most decisive steps taken by the comrades in leading the strike. By avoiding the putting forward of general, abstract demands we did not confuse the strikers and got their full support for the strike demands. The central demands of the strike were, 1st, the withdrawal of the wage cut, 2nd, no firing of any of the strikers, and 3rd, the recognition of the strike committee.

The composition of the strikers was mainly young workers between the ages of 14 and 21. Most of them were girls. The wages they received before the wage cut averaged from \$3 to \$7 per week. Because of the inexperience of the strikers in any form of organization or struggle very flexible methods of leadership and conduct of the strike activities had to be introduced. In order to keep up the morale of the strikers various activities were introduced in the strike headquarters such as music, dancing, singing, games, etc. In this part of the activity the Y. C. L. had to play the main part, because of the age and because they were more Americanized than the Party members. The League members were assigned to mingle with the young strikers, to make friends among them, visit them in their homes, etc.

One of the failures of the conduct of the strike was our failure to organize mass picketing, involving the strikers themselves. This we remedied to some extent towards the end of the strike, but on the whole it was entirely insufficient.

In a strike involving such a large percentage of young workers it is very necessary to secure the support of the parents for the unions and the strike. This was done, but also insufficiently. We did not take advantage of the fact that the parents of many of the strikers work in the neighboring metal and hardware shops near the shop which was on strike, but their sympathy was not concretized organizationally. The reason for this is the fact that the T. U. U. L., as such, was not involved in the strike. Since the strike has ended we have even been without a District T. U. U. L. director; this is the situation in the T. U. U. L. today.

Getting the strikers to join the union required much preparation and tactful approach. At first the girls were suspicious of the comrades active in the strike. The boss circulated rumors among the strikers that the union organizers were out after money from the strikers, etc. This obstacle was overcome and full confidence in the union was gained by the participation of the comrades

An Analysis of the Danville Strike

By WM. MURDOCH.

(Editor's Note.—Murdoch, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, was released Jan. 17 after serving a five months sentence, which was inflicted upon him because he exposed the strike-breaking activities of Gorman, an official of the United Textile Workers' Union. Murdoch issued a leaflet showing up Gorman and the U. T. W. as soon as he arrived in Danville, shortly after the 4,000 went on strike. The employers' courts of Virginia, knowing that the U. T. W. is their best strike-breaker, rushed to its defense, and ruled that the leaflet was a libel.)

The four thousand textile workers who still continue the fight for organization in Danville, Va., are beginning to feel the full force of the bosses' power. After six months of struggle, in which they faced the bare-bayonets of the state militia and reinforced city police, they have effectively tied up the mill in what has been one of the most fiercely fought strikes of the past few years.

Now these four thousand Danville workers are facing the worst month of the winter with a leadership that more and more barely exposes itself as a rank strike-breaking agency and the final reserve of the textile employers.

Gorman, Green, the United Textile Workers and the A. F. of L., are stabbing the strikers in the back. Stirred by the example of the Gastonia strikers, spurred by the hunger marches (news of which occasionally filters through) and answering the direct call of the National Executive Board of the National Textile Workers' Union, the workers came out on November 25 in massed formation and demonstrated their ability to keep the scabs from the mills. Not a scab went to work.

The U. T. W. leadership, scabbed by the fighting determination of their following, accepted the decision of the city and state governments to send in the troops, and mass arrests were made, of both women and men at the point of the bayonets.

Over fifty workers were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly and arson, carrying long prison sentences.

Now the U. T. W. leaders refuse to guarantee the strikers the support of the union for their legal defense and has surrendered these most militant workers to the tender mercies of the courts.

While the northern labor press is full of statements that the workers are receiving wonderful relief the U. T. W. is forcing the workers to live on a daily ration of beans, fat-back and flour while the leaders draw their steady salaries of

in all of the strike activity, picketing, facing arrests, etc. By explaining in a simple manner every day to the strikers the necessity of joining the union. We succeeded in getting a substantial part of the strikers into the union.

One of the first difficulties we encountered in the strike was the election of a strike committee of the strikers. The strikers at first did not understand the necessity of having a strike committee to direct the strike, to negotiate with the boss, etc. But an incident which happened on the second day of the strike convinced them that such a committee was necessary. The boss sent out one of his foremen to tell the girls that he wanted to talk to them. Most of the strikers went in to find out what he wanted to say, thinking that he was going to withdraw the wage cut. About 20 girls refused to go in and if the boss would not withdraw the wage cut to bring the rest of the girls out again. The boss tried to terrorize the young strikers, and locked the door on some of them and would not let them out. After that, a strike committee was elected of the leading and most militant elements in the strike and functioned throughout the strike.

\$75 a week or more. At the same time the "leadership" made a statement that they would not allow the workers to accept aid from the N. T. W. U.

The anxiety of the fakers to get this militant demonstration of the workers off their hands is to be explained only by an understanding of the national situation in textiles. Lawrence, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, and the entire South is ready for immediate action. Already 10 strikes are in progress in Philadelphia. In Kensington, Tom Macmahon (president of the U. T. W.) was booted from the platform at a meeting of carpet weavers where he made an attack on the N. T. W. U. in an effort to stop the strike there.

Strikes Coming.

The Philadelphia carpet weavers will strike against wage cuts. The Lawrence workers will strike against the starvation conditions being imposed on them. The workers in the South are ready to face the guns of the textile bosses' thugs to secure decent living conditions. Speed-up, wage-cuts and hunger have made the textile workers desperate. The time has come for action.

At the coming board meeting of the National Textile Workers' Union the entire situation must be gone into. Our errors in the Danville situation and in the other districts will have to be thoroughly uncovered in the spirit of real constructive working class criticism.

We must tighten our ranks and prepare to fight. Let the action of the Danville strikers be an inspiration to all textile workers that even under the tremendous obstacles which we face the textile workers can fight and win!

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