

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

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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"Heart Trouble"

"THIS is the first time in my life I ever asked for help," were the last words of Charles McMillan, aged 76, who collapsed from hunger in a New Orleans soup kitchen and died later at a hospital.

"Welfare workers," says the Associated Press, "attributed his death to starvation, although the death certificate read 'heart trouble.'"

This detestable hypocrisy of capitalist government authority, which covers up thousands of deaths of workers from starvation under other names, is an example of the lengths the capitalists go to hide their murder of the workers behind the claim that their miserable "charities" are "adequately meeting the need" of the unemployed millions.

When a worker falls dead from starvation, his heart undoubtedly stops. So he is listed as dying from "heart trouble." It is a form of heart trouble from which the capitalists, still enjoying their steaks and salads, their comfortable houses and good clothing, are miraculously exempt. In fact so far as any evidence goes as to their being affected by the misery of the masses, the capitalist class as a whole has no heart to be troubled.

An example of this cynical indifference is right under our nose here in New York. Proposed primarily and noisily by the "socialists," Rev. Norman Thomas and his gin-guzzling pal, Heywood Brown, as a "solution," Mayor Walker finally took up the idea of a city "employment" agency and a number of Tammany henchmen were installed in fat jobs under a Mr. Rybicki. But the unemployed kept mounting by the hundreds of thousands.

When the City Board of Estimate met last October to appropriate something like \$700,000,000 for city expenses, a huge percentage of which goes for graft well-hidden under legal covers, there was not one cent proposed to be given to the unemployed, and Nesin, Leases and Stone, representatives of the Unemployed Councils whose thousands were demonstrating outside, were savagely beaten when they called Mayor Walker's attention to the fact that he is a grafter.

This mass demonstration and the revulsion to Walker's wise-crack about "ice cream," was the only thing which forced Tammany to set aside \$1,000,000, supposedly for the destitute, to be "administered" by a "Mayor's Committee," which means that some more grafting is done. This "Mayor's Committee," incidentally, while obscuring the fact that the number of "heads of destitute families" runs up to 80,000, sends food—in adequate amounts—to only 38,000.

Besides this, the so-called "Prosser Committee," a sort of "coordinating" committee of the countless "charity" swindlers, collected a fund of \$8,000,000 to "furnish employment" to a handful of jobless doing odd jobs around parks—and for private benefit. But this fund will soon be exhausted and unemployment keeps increasing. This committee, which is under the slick-fingered guidance of Al Smith, now asks the city to appropriate \$10,000,000 to carry on "the work" of the Prosser Committee.

And Corporation Counsel Hilby, whose legal decisions always accord with Mayor Walker's opinion, "has advised Mayor Walker that he knows of no provision in the city charter which would permit the city to make the appropriation."

This is probably a way of expressing the factional hostility within Tammany Hall between Smith and Walker. These gentry and their swarm of henchmen can weep for the unemployed only as so much per tear and each seeks to "administer" the cash. The heart throbs of the "socialist" Norman Thomas are registered at \$100 a week paid him for getting out a magazine on unemployment-carrying so-called and fascist propaganda copies of which the unemployed are selling.

This mess, stinking to high heaven as it does, can be duplicated in every city of this country. It illustrates the bottomless hypocrisy of the capitalist class, just as does the numberless death certificates giving "heart trouble" as the excuse to cover the murder of thousands.

Workers, none of you who are employed are secure, and all who are jobless, should understand that the only way to fight such capitalist starvation policy, such hypocrisy and thievery, is to unite your forces under the banner of the Unemployed Council for a militant and persistent struggle for Unemployment Insurance!

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY AID WAR ON USSR

Abramowitch's Cohorts Repudiate All His Vicious Lies

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, March 6.—Towards the close of the evening session in the trial of the 14 Menshevik, self-confessed counter-revolutionists, the Soviet prosecutor, Krylenko, announced that he had received telegraphically two Berlin statements published in the socialist newspaper "Vorwarts" by Abramowitch and Kurk Gross. Abramowitch published a sworn affidavit denying that he visited Moscow in 1928, stating he was in a Mecklenburg resort. Gross states that he heard from the Menshevik Schwartz that in the summer of 1928 Abramowitch was there. Schwartz met Abramowitch daily.

Krylenko stressed the fact that Abramowitch's and Gross's statements were juridically unimportant, but that he wished the defendants to make statements whether the evidence given by Abramowitch regarding his visit was true. Groman answered that he personally saw and spoke to Abramowitch regarding the fundamental questions of the Union Bureau of the Mensheviks and their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

FORCE SHARKS TO REFUND WORKER

NEW YORK.—When a jobless worker was gyped by a shark agency at 1229 Sixth Avenue he appealed to the Unemployed Council nearby and the Council members after a short sortie forced the job shark to give the worker back his fee plus \$1 extra.

The worker had paid \$4 for a job as a restaurant helper and was fired after 4 hours. He went to the agency and demanded his money and in their usual manner the sharks refused.

When the Unemployed Council members trooped into the agency the boss and two clerks repeated their insolent refusal to refund the workers. The unemployed workers got into action and trimmed the three buzzards in good working class fashion. At the conclusion of which the chief shark was only too glad to give the worker \$5. The worker donated the \$1 to the Daily Worker.

Dressmakers in Mass Picketing Demonstration Mon.; All Out!

NEW YORK.—The interest of workers in the strike of the New York and Philadelphia dressmakers is approaching something in the nature of a mass movement. Workers' organizations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston—all over the country in fact—are sending in a steady stream of contributions to the \$15,000 Dress Strike Fund.

None of the contributions are very large, except, perhaps, those of the International Workers Order, but the solidarity that they indicate, especially those by A. F. of L. locals and "socialist"-controlled fraternal organizations, are worth more than the sums contributed.

Picketing has been intensified in the last few days with the result that clashes with scabs have been a frequent occurrence. There will be another mass picketing demonstration on Monday. All unemployed workers and all employed who find it possible, are urged to meet in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St., on Monday morning at 7 a. m., from where they will march to the picket line.

Hundreds Joined Union Yesterday.
Hundreds of unemployed dressmakers joined the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union yesterday at the conclusion of a meeting of unemployed dressmakers held in Bryant Hall. The initiation fee for unemployed dressmakers has been reduced to 35 cents. Louis Hyman, chairman of the rank and file strike committee, addressed the meeting.

The continued militancy of the

All Needle Workers Attention!

There will be a general fraction meeting of all needle workers on Saturday at 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza. All Needle workers must attend and bring along your Party membership card.

800 Now On Strike at Shelton and Bridgeport Textile Mills

DENVER JOBLESS HEAR INSURANCE DEMANDS



Fisher Body of Cleveland Cuts Wages of Workers Again 40%

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 6.—The shrouet metal finishers, working on the third floor in the Fisher Body plant in this city, a section of the General Motors Co., suffered another 40 per cent wage cut Wednesday. This is the second wage cut within a brief period of three weeks.

The first one took place three weeks ago when the metal polishers received a cut from 40 cents a piece to 25 cents, a 37 1/2 per cent cut. A portion of the men working in this department walked out. The bosses then increased the price per piece to 21 cents, but still 11 cents less than the previous price.

But the seeing that the men still able to stand on their legs decided that it is time for some more cutting—so here it goes, another 12 cent slice. This time somewhat over 40 percent. The total cut to date, within three weeks, is about 60 percent. Twenty-five men immediately walked out, of a total of 80 men in this department. Those who remained are indignation, and it is very likely they will decide to make it a 100 percent walkout.

The significance of this cut is that it is only the first step that the Fisher body slave drivers have taken in a general wage-cutting campaign. The workers from the other departments know that they come next; it is only a question of time. The workers of the Fisher Body must realize that there is only one way of stopping the mad rush of the company—to organize and strike against wage-cuts and speed-up.

10,000 Nanking Troops Revolt at Sinyang, Join Reds

NEW YORK.—An Associated Press dispatch received in New York yesterday reports that 10,000 Chinese soldiers of the bloody Kungmintang have mutinied at Sinyang, 100 miles north of Hankow, and joined forces with the Red Army.

The soldiers tore up tracks of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and cut telegraph wires.

War Dep't, Legion Officials Agree On Conscription for Coming War

There is a rush for war preparations in the United States. While the capitalists prepare their factories for war, the War Department is already perfecting details for mobilizing the workers for the next slaughter. Right after Secretary of War Hurley announced Thursday that the Congressional Committee had completed its conscription scheme, the leading boss-controlled war veteran organization officials stated they were in full agreement with his scheme.

Commander Ralph T. O'Neal of the American Legion, appeared before Secretary of War Hurley on Friday and said he is ready to mobilize for war. He said the system of mobilizing for the next war "should provide for immediate mobilization of men, money, materials and food, fixing of prices, including wages and regulation and distribution of production." While the profits of the bosses will be guaranteed and increased by this "control" the workers

Women Walk Out Too; Shelton Loom Fixers Join the Weavers

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 1.—On Wednesday night the night-shift of weavers in the South shed of the Saltex Mill walked out on strike in support of the 400 weavers in the North shed who are on strike and in sympathy with the Shelton weavers strike at the Blumenthal mill. The Saltex is also owned by Blumenthal. Yesterday morning the day shift followed suit in the south shed of the Saltex mill, so that at present the entire weaving department in Bridgeport as well as in Shelton is shut down tight.

Floor men and warpers also went out in Bridgeport, and the loom-fixers are out in Shelton. For the first time, women weavers joined the strike yesterday. The strike committee for both cities has been enlarged to 29. The total number of strikers has increased to nearly 800.

Will Spread.

It was decided to send a committee to place the weavers' demands before the mill management on Saturday, and if the demands were refused, the strike is to be extended to the other departments. An attempt will be made to call out the entire force in both mills, and to appeal to the workers in the Blumenthal mills at South River, N. J., and Uncasville, Conn. The help of the National Textile Workers Union was asked in this task, as well as in organizing a relief campaign for the strikers.

"Although the Blumenthal mills claim they are running at a loss, the Saltex Looms, Inc., of Bridgeport reported a net profit of \$26,332.00.

McMAHON ORDERS STRIKE SMASHED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 6.—Open, flagrant and official strike breaking and wage cutting was reported to the officials of the United Textile Workers Union to smash the strike of 2,000 upholstery workers in 28 mills here.

Yesterday, President McMahon of the United Textile Workers issued a flat ultimatum that if the 2,000 weavers do not go back to work and swallow their wage cut, he will swash the organization there, revoke the charter, and form a new local that will "obey arbitration wards." The strikers meet tomorrow to decide.

The strike started Feb. 2 by unanimous vote of the weavers, against a fake arbitration which gave the workers a cut of wages of over 14 per cent. The U.T.W. chiefs, including McMahon, urged the upholstery weavers not to strike, but were voted down by overwhelming majority. The strike started, and by its success, precipitated or at least inspired strikes in other branches of the textile industry here.

But Mahon has been continually pressing to call off the upholstery strike which has got out of his hands, and is a militant struggle.

484 Detroit Factories Ready to Produce War Planes

NEW YORK.—An Associated Press dispatch received in New York yesterday reports that 484 Chinese soldiers of the bloody Kungmintang have mutinied at Sinyang, 100 miles north of Hankow, and joined forces with the Red Army.

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FOSTER SPEAKS TO STUDENTS TONITE

NEW YORK.—Comrade Foster will address the students of the National Training School at the banquet and dance tonight at 8 o'clock at the Workers' Center, 25 E. 12th St. This banquet is being arranged by the students of the Workers' School to welcome the students of the National Training School. Many of the students have arrived from various parts of the country for their three-month intensive and extensive training.

The Food Workers' Industrial Union will prepare food for the banquet. Good music will be furnished for the dance following the banquet. It is going to be a rare occasion. All workers in New York should attend the banquet and give the comrades from other fronts of our battlefield a monstrous reception.

Tickets for the banquet and dance are limited in number.

Labor Defense Opens Nation Wide Campaign for Amnesty

NEW YORK.—A nation-wide campaign for the immediate release of all political prisoners, the repeal of the criminal sedition laws now existent in 35 states and utilized for the suppression of working-class activities and the release of all foreign-born workers held for deportation because of their militant activities as well as the right of political

asylum, has been inaugurated by the International Labor Defense. Petitions are being circulated by the hundreds of thousands throughout the United States and will be presented to President Hoover by a delegation of workers about June 28, the end of the amnesty drive, and coinciding with the sixth anniversary of the I. L. D., organized in Chicago in 1925.

The petition demanding Hoover to act points out that it "was protests in 1917 that forced President Wilson to demand of the Governor of California that he commute the death sentence against Tom Mooney to life imprisonment. Mass protest must now force President Hoover to call for the release of all political prisoners."

There are at present almost 100 political prisoners in the United States serving sentences from six months to life. Eight Imperial Valley organizers are serving sentences of up to 28 and 42 years for organizing agricultural workers in California. McNamara has been in San Quentin since 1912. Tom Mooney and Billings are imprisoned for life and are now doing their fifteenth year. The Centralia prisoners in Walla Walla have been incarcerated for their working-class activities since 1919. Three workers are doing time at Bitwanox in Pennsylvania under the Flynn anti-sedition act, hundreds of workers are being deported and some, like Guido Serio, will be put to death by the fascist governments. The national office at 80 E. 11th St., Room 430, New York City, asks all sympathizers to write or call for petitions.

Among them are the most vicious enemies of the Soviet Union and the American workers demanding unemployment relief. Throughout the country the war mobilization schemes are going on at a fast pace. Capitalism is rushing to war.

HEIT IS STILL ALIVE, BADLY HURT; BRUTAL ATTACK AROUSES JOBLESS

Legislature's Gloating Over Attack On the Jobless Shows Willingness to Kill Them

Ex-Serviceman First Reported Dead, Found in Jail; Has Been Delirious; Condition Is Uncertain; I.L.D. Works On Case

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 6.—Latest information on Charles Haight (this is the correct spelling) is that he was handcuffed in jail, with the police issuing statement after statement to the press purporting to come from him, and accusing the "Reds" of doping Haight, kidnapping him, promising him money to march to Albany, holding him for \$500 ransom, and robbing him of \$14.

The Knickerbocker Press of Albany yesterday stated that Haight had become insane. It is possible that the head injury received from the policeman's club Tuesday has indeed caused this worker to go insane.

Charles Heit, who was reported killed by the state troopers in Albany, is still alive. He is confined in the county jail in Schenectady in a very delirious condition, according to the most recent report.

The information in the Daily Worker to the effect that he had died as a result of a savage blow inflicted upon him by a state trooper at the demonstration at the state capitol in Albany reached the office of the Daily Worker through what was considered authentic channels, confirmed by publication of the same news in an Albany paper dated March 4th.

Subsequent inquiries have proven that although Heit received a blow that caused concussion of the brain and that he became delirious, he has been arrested by the police of Schenectady and is now in jail charged with vagrancy. The first information also misstated some further facts. Heit is an ex-serviceman and was shall-shocked during the world war, as stated yesterday. However, he is not married but resides with his family in Poughkeepsie.

At the time of this writing it cannot be stated whether Heit will recover from the blow or not.

The responsibility for his condition rests entirely upon the state legislature at whose orders the state troopers made a vicious attack upon the hunger marchers who went to Albany from all parts of the state to demand unemployment insurance and instead of being allowed to present their demands, were clubbed and slugged by the state troopers.

The Daily Worker will furnish its readers with all information. A lawyer of the International Labor Defense is taking up the case of Heit which will be fought to a finish.

Intent to Murder
Though the Daily Worker regrets having printed misinformation about Heit's death, and is happy to announce that this worker has at least not yet paid the extreme penalty which a capitalist government visits upon those who defend the cause of labor, it is necessary to point out that the intention to murder the hunger marchers was shown not only by state police by also by the legislators. The legislators shouted, "Kill

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"LABOR" GOVT HOLDS UP \$500

NEW YORK, March 6.—The MacDonald government in India has confiscated the sum of \$500 sent over by the workers of the United States through the International Labor Defense for the support of the victims of British imperialism who have been massacred at the behest of the "labor" government.

The money forwarded by the I.L.D. to the Meerut Workers' Defense committee was sent last June and when confiscated by the imperialist labor government was kept secret until strenuous demands were made by the defense organization here. The post master general in Bombay replied to the Washington authorities. The letter follows:

"I have the honor to return herewith your reclamation No. 832826 dated the 28th of August, 1930, issued in search of registered letter No. 663083 at Station D New York on 17th June, 1930 and addressed to Meerut Workers' Defense Committee, Indian Trade Union Congress, Bombay and to say that the registered cover and its contents were withheld under the orders of the Government of India who have the power, under the law, to pass such orders."

The International Labor Defense is vigorously protesting the action of the imperialist English government in withholding the funds from the militant workers of India

Workers to Defend Yokinen; March 28 Solidarity Day

NEW YORK.—In a manifesto issued last night, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights calls upon the Negro and white workers to rally to the defense of August Yokinen and other foreign born militants scheduled for deportation by the boss government and names March 28 as National Solidarity Day, a day of struggle against the persecution of the foreign born and Negro workers:

The National Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights fully endorses the uncompromising stand of the Communist Party in fighting against discrimination and race prejudice as shown at the mass trial of August Yokinen. We emphatically declare that August Yokinen, the defendant in this trial, was arrested and held for deportation by the U. S. government and immigration authorities precisely because he had admitted his error in harboring prejudices against Negroes and pledged himself to correct error by participating in the front ranks of the struggles for Negro rights. Had Yokinen denounced the revolutionary movement, had he failed to admit his guilt, had he attacked the oppressed Negro masses, the government authorities would have never arrested him. The government knew of the approaching trial, it knew of the charges against Yokinen, but it took no steps against him until he unexpectedly denounced his previous position and pledged to fight all forms of race discrimination. This clearly ex-

poses the role of the United States government as the chief persecutor of the Negro masses.

The arrest of Yokinen is an attack on the Negro toilers and the working class as a whole.

Race prejudice (white chauvinism) is a weapon of the bosses to split up and divide the workers to keep them from joint struggle against unemployment, starvation, lynching, and oppression.

The Negro misleaders of the type of Moton, DePriest, Garvey, DuBois, etc., actively support the white ruling class by their vicious attack upon the foreign born workers and the revolutionary labor movement.

Against these splitting tactics of the bosses, the A. F. of L., the socialists and the Negro reformists, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights calls upon the masses of Negro and white workers to raise a mighty protest in joint struggle against discrimination and lynching of the Negroes, against the attacks upon the foreign born workers, and against capitalist oppression in general.

We call upon all League of Struggle for Negro Rights groups and affiliated organizations, and especially Negro workers' organizations to rally to the support and active participation in the preparations for the nation-wide Solidarity Day being held on March 28 under the joint auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense, and the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Demand the unconditional release of Yokinen!
Smash all deportation and race discrimination laws!
Fight for full equality for the Negroes and the right of self-determination in the Black Belt!
Down with the vicious splitting tactics of the bosses!
Long live the solidarity of Negro and white and of native and foreign born workers!

Mooney Serial Begins Monday

Read how Paul Scharenberg ordered the A. F. L. local unions in California not to donate any money to the Tom Mooney Defense. Tom Mooney in his book "Labor Leaders Betray Tom Mooney" tells how Scharenberg, political supporter of Gov. Young of California, defeated every attack on Young in every A. F. L. Central Body meeting, selling Tom Mooney for state positions for himself and others. Order extra bundles for this serial which begins Monday.
(60,000 circulation news on page 5.)

SHOE WORKERS FORUM

An open forum arranged by the Open Forum Committee of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will be held Sunday, March 8, 1931, 11 a. m. at 123 Osborn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The crisis and the shoe workers will be the subject. Good speakers, all are welcome; bring your shop mates, free admission.

WOMEN WORKERS OF ALL RACES RALLYING FOR DEMONSTRATIONS ON INT. WOMEN'S DAY, MARCH 8

Meetings To Be Held In Every Section of the City to Mobilize Women Workers for Struggle

League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Needle Trades Strike Committee Support Demonstrations

NEW YORK.—On Friday, March 6, numerous open-air meetings were held throughout the entire city, in front of employment agencies, shops where working women are employed, food markets, etc., where rank and file workers talked on the significance of International Women's Day, March 8.

The workers enthusiastically responded to the call of the Communist Party at these open-air meetings. The struggle led by the Communist Party for the relief of the unemployed workers at the various demonstrations, on the hunger marches, is rallying these women in support of the only Party that fights for the interests of all workers, employed and unemployed, Negro and white, native born and foreign born.

Unemployed workers and their families will be admitted free to all the demonstrations. International Women's Day will be a real mass demonstration of solidarity in common struggle of the men and women workers against the capitalist system, which means slavery for the workers.

Prominent speakers of the Communist Party, trade unions and fraternal mass organizations will address these meetings. Revolutionary dances, revolutionary songs and plays and recitations will be part of the program arranged by the Communist Party in the various sections.

Working women, Negro and white, must rally in masses to these demonstrations.

The strike committee of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union,

which met last night, issued a call to the workers in the needle trades, and particularly to the women and wives of the workers, to rally to the International Women's Day demonstrations on March 8, at 2 p. m., in the various sections of the city. The striking dressmakers, by their militancy on the picket line, have shown their readiness to fight against the attacks of the bosses and will rally in large numbers in solidarity with the working women of all countries to solidify their ranks for more effective struggle against the bosses and their agents of the company union.

The dress strikers and the families of the dress strikers will be admitted free to the demonstrations.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights last night issued a call to Negro and white women to participate in the demonstrations: "International Women's Day, which is celebrated throughout the entire world, is a day of solidarity between the white and Negro workers for struggle against the common enemy, the Communist Party, which is arranging these demonstrations, has shown by deeds that it is ready to fight against the discrimination against the Negroes.

"Negro women are called upon to rally in masses to these demonstrations of international solidarity. Come with your children, with your families. Admission will be free to all unemployed workers or those unable to pay the admission because of low wages. Come in masses."

PHILHARMONIC.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arturo Toscanini, will give their next concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening. The program will include Bruckner's Symphony in E major, No. 7 and Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, in C minor. This program will be repeated at Carnegie on Sunday afternoon.

Ernest Schelling will conduct the Philharmonic orchestra this Saturday morning at Carnegie Hall in the final concert of the Children's series. The program will be all request numbers. The Hampton Institute Choir will give their concert at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, under the direction of Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. The program will consist of Negro folk songs, spirituals, and a group of songs by Negro composers.

Bach's "Passion According to St. John" will be given this Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House by the Society of the Friends of Music under the direction of Arthur Schnitzler. The soloists will be Edith Hayden, soprano; Marion Telva, contralto; Dan Gridley, tenor; Friedrich Schorr, baritone; Carl Schlegel, bass-baritone.

Walter Damrosch will continue his series of dramatic recitals on the Wagnerian operas at Town Hall Tuesday afternoon, March 10. He will present Act 1 from "Die Meistersinger."

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



MOORE SPEAKS ON MASS TRIAL SUN.

At Harlem Workers Forum

NEW YORK.—The Mass Trial and its Significance, will be discussed this Sunday afternoon at the Harlem Workers Forum, which will meet at 6 o'clock at the new headquarters of Section 4 at 353 Lenox Avenue.

The discussion will be led by Comrade Richard B. Moore, national Negro director of the International Labor Defense and who acted as defense attorney at the historic mass trial of last Sunday at which August Yokinen was expelled from the Party on charges of white chauvinism. Yokinen admitted his error, and pledged himself to fight against white chauvinism in the future. Since then he has been active in the struggle and spoke Thursday night at a mass meeting at the Finnish Workers Hall.

BAKER TO SPEAK ON CPSU SUNDAY

At Workers Forum at 8 O'clock

NEW YORK.—While the present trial of the 14 Mensheviks in Moscow shows the counter-revolutionary role of the socialists of the second international in the Soviet Union, it is of special interest to understand the revolutionary role of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party in the fatherland of the international working class.

R. Baker, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, will speak on "The Role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union" this Sunday night, March 8, at 8 p. m. at the Workers School Auditorium, 35 E. 12th St., second floor. Comrade Baker will systematically deal with the formation of the social-democratic party in Russia, the split of the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks, the role and policies of the Bolsheviks in the 1905, February and October Revolutions, in the defense of the Soviet Union against the attacks and intervention of the imperialists and their agents, and especially in guiding the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union in successful building up socialism. The international revolutionary role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will also be expounded.

The systematic and increasing provocations and war plots against the Soviet Union on the part of world imperialism and its social-democratic and white guardist agents imposed on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union additional tasks. Workers in the United States must fully understand the role of the CPSU in order to fulfill their revolutionary duties towards the CPSU and the Soviet Union. For this purpose the lecture by Comrade Baker Sunday night is of tremendous importance.

Sorkin, Stetzky's chief aide, called the workers to a meeting in Beethoven Hall. Seeking to depose Kaufman and usurp power for themselves, Sorkin and Stetzky tried to take advantage of this opportunity. But when this graft clique faced the indignant mass of furriers in Beethoven Hall it got "cold feet" and decided not to open the meeting at all.

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

MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE for the DRESS STRIKE SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH 11:30 P. M. ALLERTON THEATRE ALLETON AVENUE Near Cooperative Colony

1. China Express (Great Soviet Movie)
2. Freiheit Gesangsverein, in Revolutionary Songs.
3. Artel in Recitations.
4. Soviet News Reel.
ADMISSION 50c
Tickets in Coop Restaurant and Office Arranged by Cooperative Colony

Cooperators' Patronize **SEROY** CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue BRONX N. Y.

DR. L. KESSLER SURGEON DENTIST Strictly by Appointment 18-50 DELAUNAY STREET near Eldridge St. NEW YORK

WANTED—Room in Union Square vicinity. Write to Anna, Daily Worker office.

TWO YOUNG COMRADES—Want room with comrades. Give particulars. Write S.R., c/o Daily.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM—317 E. 13th St. Siskind. Phone ALgonquin 7016.

Grand Ball for the building of the

DAILY WORKER THIS SUNDAY EVENING CAPITOL HALL 10 WEST 22ND STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT—DAILY WORKER CONCERT AND DANCE arranged by the EAST SIDE WORKERS CLUB 11 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY EXCELLENT PROGRAM

BLUMBERG CLIQUE BREAKS STRIKE

Smashes Demonstration

NEW YORK.—The strike of 500 tailors in the William P. Goldman ("Three G") firm here was broken by the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Wednesday. The strikers met, and Blumberg, secretary of the joint board, has his henchmen there to put through the dirty work. Blumberg himself was afraid to face the membership.

The Hillman agents, Pollack, Gabel and Adoa, insisted that the strikers must go back to work. They called for a vote of confidence for Blumberg, but only got five votes out of 400 at the meeting. The strikers ordered Pollack to sit down and shut up and said the yhad enough of him.

When the Blumberg-Hillman machine put the matter of going back to work to a "Yes or No" vote, there was a thunder of "No!" But even so, the machine broke the strike. They announced that the cutters were going back and that hereafter anybody could work there who wanted to.

A protest meeting was organized yesterday noon by the rank and file shop committee and was smashed by a mobilization of police and Hillman-Blumberg henchmen.

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BOSSSES TRY RUSH YOKINEN HEARING

Protest Mass Meet In Harlem Wed.

NEW YORK.—In an effort to forestall the mounting protest of the working class against the persecution and deportation of August Yokinen, who at last Sunday's mass trial in Harlem repudiated the boss poison of race hatred, the United States immigration authorities are reported to be rushing a hearing in the Federal Court for Monday coming.

Yokinen will be one of the main speakers at a mass meeting Wednesday night at the Finnish Workers' Hall, 15 W. 126th St., where he will continue to put in practice his pledge to wage a relentless struggle against white chauvinism and for the rights of the Negro masses. Richard B. Moore, national Negro director of the International Labor Defense, will also speak at this meeting which will rally Negro and white workers, native and foreign born, for the fight for unconditional equality for the Negro workers.

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FURRIERS SMASH 2 CLIQUE MEETS

The Workers International Relief Invites All Needle Trades Strikers Children to a Hot Meal SATURDAY, MARCH 7th at 2011 Third Avenue.

Under Auspices of the W. I. R. and Women's Councils. Program by W. I. R. Scouts.

The meeting of the furriers called by the Kaufman joint scab council for Thursday after work in Webster Hall, closed before it got started and a second meeting to which Stetzky's lieutenants "invited" the furriers in Beethoven Hall, right after the ill-fated Kaufman meeting, also ended in a fiasco.

The first meeting was broken up after Kaufman was forced to leave the platform and make an exit through a back door. The wrath of the furriers for Kaufman's scab agency is so great that no sooner did he appear before the workers than a storm of mass indignation swept him off the platform.

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FOX'S NUT SHOPPE
123 EAST BURNSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Raymond 9-9340
One block west of the Concourse
We carry a full line of Russian Candies
"Every Fine Nut That Grows"
CANDY NUTS GIFT BASKETS

A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT
Linel Cafeteria
Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidaire
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
830 BROADWAY
Near 12th Street

Patronize the
Concoops Food Stores
AND
Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."

We Invite Workers to the
BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA
GOOD WHOLESOME FOOL
Fair Prices
A Comfortable Place to Eat
827 BROADWAY
Between 12th and 13th Sts

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

All comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health Restaurant
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

Comrades from Brownsville and East New York are Eating in the
East New York Cafeteria
521 Sutter Ave., cor. Hinesdale St.
Fresh, good meals and reasonable prices

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
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SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

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

You can place CHILDREN IN BOARD For information address Com. Elizabeth Sedgwick c/o Daily Worker

What's On—

SATURDAY—
Concert and Dance at the Boro Park Workers Center, 1372 43rd St. Auspices Section 7, Communist Party.

Young Liberals, Yorkville Br. holds a dance at 8 p. m., 219 E. 162

SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RISK THEIR LIVES DAILY

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. TRIES COMPANY UNION TRICK TO FOOL TOILERS

Two and Three Days Work In Many Departments Is The General Average

Speed-up Another Notch Up; Wages So Low Workers Can't Meet Rent

Daily Worker:
 Baltimore, Md.
 Every day the bosses of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., in Sparrows Point, try to hand in schemes to fool the workers. Two weeks ago the company asked the workers to buy stocks. This week they put a bulletin out calling the workers to elect the so-called representatives of the workers, making the workers think they are owners of the company, yet if anybody is too old or fails to speed-up, out he goes. Everywhere in every department conditions get worse. A committee of experts go round each department looking at the men, to see how many can be eliminated, and to speed-up the men.

12 BACK-BREAKING HOURS AT HOTEL BLACKSTONE, CHL.

Fashionable Place; Parasites Dine Here In Luxury

Daily Worker:
 Chicago, Ill.
 The Blackstone hotel, one of the richest and the most fashionable in Chicago, like all the others has a restaurant service for its "distinguished" guests and patrons. To look at that restaurant and observe how the patrons enjoy their tasty two dollar meals, one would never imagine that everything which is placed on the tables before them is drenched in the blood of the workers in the kitchen.

The women in the kitchen work 12 hours a day at a killing speed-up besides preparing the meals they have to lift and carry heavy barrels and sacks of flour, vegetables and other stuffs. The wages for this hard work, were until recently \$15 a week with meals. But the women were strictly instructed not to dare take anything home for the hungry children, not even the "left overs," because there is a danger that the women may "steal" a grapefruit or an orange or the like and put it in the "left overs."

TONS OF FOOD ROT IN TEXAS While Workers North Face Hunger

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN BENITO, TEXAS.—Every morning business conditions has been showing the lower Rio Grande valley as a rot in Texas. If conditions in the valley are so bad they must be worse than hell elsewhere.

There are no industries here. Growing vegetables and oranges and grapefruit are the principal activities. Texans do most of the common work at from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. This inter farmers are getting \$4 to \$6 ton for cabbage, spinach 6c to 10c or bushel, beets 2c a dozen bunches, rutabagas and other things in proportion. Ask your grocer what the fall prices are. Thousands of tons of good food are going to waste, because prices do not pay cost of picking, while millions starve up north. Land here has been selling at from \$50 to \$500 per acre. Most farms are mortgaged for half or more than half of their cost. Judge whether farmers can pay their debts on prices so low. Most people come here believing that there was a fortune in inter vegetables. For two years cotton has not paid, nor vegetables, any are suffering for the necessities of life. You can publish the fact as things are rotten in the most prosperous part of America, the lower Rio Grande valley. —W.B.L.

Dollar A Day Is Pay for Workers Planting Trees

Galveston, Texas.

Daily Worker:
 Galveston County hires men off J. Joe's slop line to work for a dollar a day planting trees to beautify the county highway between Galveston and Houston. Many taxpayers can't pay their taxes and many workers are living in hovels. Still the country is this work, paying these men at come south here every winter to do the work for a dollar a day and they call this helping the unemployed. Make the government give you unemployment insurance.—A. McB.

Make the anti-labor laws of the land.

Breaker-Boys of the Anthracite



Young boys, exploited to the limit in the coal breakers in the Anthracite. Thousands of miners have been thrown out of the mines permanently and revolt is smoldering under the fascist rule of the Lewis gang. These young workers are with their elder brothers and fathers in the fight against worsening conditions and literal starvation.

Cleveland AFL Member Kills Self to Get "Insurance" for His Family

Daily Worker:
 Cleveland, O.—A member of Electrical Workers Local Union No. 38, of Cleveland, who had been out of work for over a year and who had made hundreds of trips to the union headquarters to ask the secretary and business agent for work and received the same reply, "No jobs." This worker became discouraged, and on his last trip to the union office, asked the secretary if the union paid insurance for a member who commits suicide. The secretary replied, yes. This worker, thinking of his family and the hopelessness of being able to provide for them, having nothing at home to eat, decided to give up the struggle. On his return home from the union headquarters he entered the garage and started the motor, dying of monoxide gas.

Property of 996,000 Small Household Sold For Taxes

Daily Worker:
 Chicago, Ill.
 When tax assessment for the year 1928 was levied, more than 332,000 pieces of property were sold for taxes. That figure represents roughly one-fourth of the 1,300,000 parcels of real property in Cook County. If the same ratio of sales for the taxes—or, as some have described it "government confiscation by taxation"—continued for five years there would not be one privately owned piece of real estate in Cook County. The property owners are enraged. They point out through the Chicago Real Estate Board that tax relief is needed, and a considerable group of people are advocating a general tax strike. We know that the years 1929-1930 were worse years for property owners.

Bethlehem Steel Chases Workers from Field They Paid For

Daily Worker:
 Baltimore, Md.
 Now, after five years, the company not only has not given any interest to these workers, but a few weeks ago when they went to play football they were threatened by the manager, who wanted to throw them out. All the workers that day protested and many of them went to break their locks. Seen giths, the manager, who is a dentist, got scared and he let the workers play. —P. S.

Police Try Scab Herding In New Orleans

Daily Worker:
 New Orleans.
 Travelled through the States of Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and found conditions bad everywhere. Jails are full with unemployed. Red Cross pulling a phoney stunt in Fort Payne, Ala. They are giving the workers a dollar a month, but making a big fuss over it. Cops in New Orleans offered me a job to help break strike but refused to accept the job. —F. P.

Hundreds of Men's Tailors Walk Streets In New York

Daily Worker:
 Bronx, N. Y.
 Hundreds of tailors are filling up the labor bureau day by day waiting from 8 in the morning till 12 noon to get a job. The more fortunate ones who are sent to get a half or a day's work can not accept these jobs due to the present system of piece work.

Boss Columnist Slanders Overworked, Underpaid Waiters In "Liberty" Wkly

Daily Worker:
 New York, N. Y.
 Then as to a waiter cheating on prices for food. It is easy to criticize a poor worker, but where is the just criticism? Haven't you read the papers lately? Where thousands and thousands of dollars have been swindled by the boss class, but you don't turn to that, instead you waste your time slandering those people who work in crowded restaurants, who are hurried, scolded continually and who wait anxiously for a few generous people to give them tips so that they may earn a decent wage. —R. M.

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

PITTSBURGH HOOP FIRES AND SPEEDS UP THE WORKERS

Negro Worker Killed; Poor Lights Cause

Daily Worker:
 Glassport, Pa.
 In the Pittsburgh Steel Hoop Co. workers are fired daily. More speed-up occurs than ever before. Workers are injured. Roll bosses, the highest paid workers tell the workers to hurry up, since we're not getting day pay but tonnage, which means that we are to sweat more for less pay. If the workers wish to get a drink or go to the toilet, a special time clock, taken care of by the foreman of the shop, sees that we don't take longer than two minutes. If we do we get fired. If a worker is sick, he is not allowed to go home, he must finish his work, if he stays out the next day he is fired. Previously the company had a spell hand which needed the use of ten workers, now they're all fired.

SEE THRU TRICKS OF NORWALK AFL Officials Take Rights From Workers

Daily Worker:
 South Norwalk, Conn.
 The members of the American Federation of Labor are beginning to understand the trickery of their officials. They are trending towards the left wing, since the misleaders to save their salaries and to keep the deceiving union under their control, are filers of discussing and deciding the shortcomings of the workers. The officials themselves changed the constitution from which the workers enjoyed some rights, now they are deprived from these few. The Constitution reads that the District Council is to decide and discuss any matter concerning the violation of the laws by any members, and the president of the local union has the power to stop the discussion of any subject whenever he doesn't like it.

RAISIN SELLING LATEST "RELIEF" Bosses Rake in the Money Meanwhile

Daily Worker:
 Oakland, Cal.—In ten large coast cities, California raisins are to be sold as merchandise for otherwise unemployed street corner salesmen. D. Brown and N. Shorb of the San Francisco apple committee said they were making arrangements to offer the raisins to the public instead of apples because apple sales are falling off everywhere. In Frisco alone the apple sales have fallen off from 30,000 to 22,000 a day. The unemployed were able to take in from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day only after paying for crates and carting and their sales stretching over several days, it did not pay at all. Why so? Because large wholesale houses and apple concerns raised the prices double of what they started with last fall.

Armed Police Attack Oklahoma Unemployed

Daily Worker:
 Oklahoma City, Okla., March 3.—Police attacked a demonstration of 500 workers here Feb. 25, when they started to march, in protest against hunger. Seven were jailed. After all the vicious stories in the capitalist press stating that the police force would be doubled and prepared to smash all demonstrations, 500 came out and held a demonstration in a proletarian district of the city. Fifty armed police were in the attack on the march which started after the meeting. Some farm workers were injured. In spite of this, about 100 spontaneously marched to the Workers' Center for the indoor meeting.

Nearly 10,000 Jobless In Houston, Texas

Daily Worker:
 Houston, Tex.
 Family responsibilities prevent immediate activity in the workers' movement but I can contribute, agitate, and spread these papers among the unemployed. Soon as my job gives out (I suppose it will be soon) I'll be active in some sort of demonstrations in the neck of the woods. Until then, I'll scatter these sheets and try to recruit a few militants who should start something in Houston. It's too quiet here, as there are nearly 10,000 unemployed, ought to liven 'em up a bit with a few hundred papers.

Portland Jobless Worker With Eight Children Gets \$4 A Week Charity Dole

Daily Worker:
 Portland, Ore.—The answer of the Portland bosses' representative to the eight thousand unemployed on the 25th, that they informed him of the needs of anybody and "he would take care of them," that is, through the welfare bureau, so-called; is bringing many workers to the Unemployed Council, with the accounts of just what does happen up here. One worker told how, prior to the demonstration, he was getting \$4 a week for himself, wife and eight children. "Care" at forty cents a week per person. After the demonstration he went up there. There was no cursing or insolence from the officials. He had drawn his \$4.

Layoff 2,000 Phone Girls In Detroit As Dials Are Put In

Daily Worker:
 Detroit, Mich.
 Another big lay-off of 2,500 telephone girls, operators who will join the other thousands of jobless here. The Telephone Company has installed the dial system which rids them of the use of the many thousands of people they have now in their employ. They have started the lay-offs and will continue to do so as soon as the dial system has been installed in all of the homes. Thus placing thousands of workers on a system of starvation. Workers! Organize and end this capitalist system. —F. S.

YOUNG EDNA MINER STRIKER TELLS OF FIGHT

Daily Worker:
 Adamsburg, Pa.
 Edna Mine, No. 1
 Dear Comrades:— I read the Daily Worker every day I get one to read. And I and a lot of other people here think it is the best paper we have ever read. I am an active young fellow and especially in the strike of the Edna No. 1 and 2 and the John Carr mines and I get a big kick out of fighting against the bosses. The bosses tried to frame me and stick me in jail to keep me out of this good strike of ours. I call it a good time for this reason. It makes a fellow feel good to know that he is fighting for his rights. If only the other miners would come out on strike and fight like hell. We would soon get every demand we miners would ask for. They would have to because everybody knows that the country can't do without coal. So we miners of Edna No. 1 and No. 2 and the John Carr mines are asking all the miners nearby to fight with us. And they are getting ready and some are ready to fight with us.—J.

CHARITY MEANS SLOW STARVATION

Daily Worker:
 Denver, Colo.
 At the Feb. 25 demonstration I talked with women who told me of their experiences with the charitable organizations in this city. They all agree that having to depend on these organizations means slow starvation. One woman told me she and her husband and little boy are trying to live on the two dollars worth of groceries they get from the welfare department each week. She said the groceries are always gone before the week is over, and we have to go without food until we get the next week's allowance. Because the welfare department found out my husband belongs to the Unemployed Council they won't give us any more groceries. In another case a mother and daughter worked 12 hours for \$2.75 worth of groceries from a charitable organization. —D. E. E.

ANOTHER YEAR OF DROUGHT

Daily Worker:
 New Brunswick, N. J.
 The State Department of Agriculture is warning the farmers that another year of drought can be reasonably expected. What do they expect these farmers to do? —A Farmer.

CHILD LABORERS IN N. J.

Daily Worker:
 Trenton, N. J.
 Migrating child laborers for New Jersey farm work for \$1.16 a day and a fifty-hour week is the present system in this state. The highest earnings for a whole family is thirteen dollars, while the average family earning in a year is \$645. —A Worker.

NINE MEN KILLED IN ONE DAY ALONE SAYS WORKER ON THIS JOB

Terrible Speedup and No Safety Precautions Brings On Many Accidents, Death

Slave-Driving Company Threatens Big Lay Off Soon, Wants "Good" Workers

Daily Worker:
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Editor Daily Worker:
 Imagine yourself working with a pick and shovel one thousand feet below the ground, standing in water and mud from morning to night. Cold water dripping down from overhead. Big chunks of rock and mud falling down all the time. On this particular job (Patrick McGovern tunnel work) there are thirty working. Out of those thirty from three to five gets hurt or killed every week. Nine men were killed in one day alone because of the terrible speed-up. Bosses running around like wild bulls shouting themselves hoarse "come on there you bastards, speed up or get the hell off the job." Those are the words ringing in your ears long after getting up from those ill smelling death traps.

OHIO MINERS GET BIG WAGE CUTS; UMWA STABS 'EM

Learning NMU Is A Fighting Union

Daily Worker:
 (By a Worker Correspondent)
 BELLAIRE, O.—Wages have been slashed to less than half the scale of a few years ago in the coal mines of Ohio and W. Virginia. Inside day labor receives only \$2.20 a day in a number of eastern Ohio mines and \$4 is considered an average wage. With many of the mines working only two days a week, the miners are at a starvation level even when they have a job. In West Virginia wages are even worse, running to as little as \$2 a day. Ohio operators, who are dissatisfied with the present conditions of cut-throat competition and fearful that the miners will revolt, are encouraging the United Mine Workers (they don't care much which faction) to gain a foothold among the miners again. As John W. Love, business columnist for the Cleveland Press, puts it, the Ohio and W. Virginia operators are "fixing it for the union to come back." The miners however, don't want the kind of union that the bosses want, and that is why neither the Lewis nor the Fishwick-Farrington fakers can make any headway, despite the encouragement they get from the bosses and the various hints in the capitalist press that a nice, safe union is what the bosses want.

Denver Jobless Live On \$2 Weekly

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AFL HAS NEGRO WORKER FIRED

"Don't Take Niggers Into Our Union"

Daily Worker:
 NEW YORK.—The vicious role of the A. F. of L. as an enemy of the Negro workers and a social carrier within the working class of the race hatred ideas of the boss class was again demonstrated yesterday when Maurice Barcourt, a Negro worker, was deprived of the right to work at his trade by the business agent of an A. F. of L. local. Barcourt, who is a member of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, was engaged on a job at the new Waldorf Astoria Hotel at 49th St. and Lexington Ave. when the A. F. of L. business agent approached him and demanded to see his union card. Barcourt showed him his membership card to the league. He was told he could not work on that card. Barcourt then offered to join the A. F. of L. local which has jurisdiction in this field. The answer of the A. F. of L. agent was the rankly insulting chauvinistic statement that "we don't take in any niggers in our union." Within half an hour after this conversation Barcourt was fired. He not only lost his job on this construction, but the boss contractor who sent him to this building has fired him altogether on the grounds that "some people are ashamed to work with Negroes." The Metal Workers' League has condemned this action of the A. F. of L. labor fakers and together with the Building Trades Industrial Union is issuing a leaflet exposing the treacherous nature of this rank discrimination against a Negro worker. —TEXAS FARMER LIKES DAILY

TEXAS FARMER LIKES DAILY

Daily Worker:
 LORAIN, TEXAS.—I am one of the busted farmers of the South so money is scarce with me and hard to get but I like the paper because it gives the workman's side of the awful economic condition that us working people are having to put up with here in the land of plenty. So keep up the good fight for the workman. —J. W.

More Stories of Like Nature are Coming In. Real Relief can be Gained by Further Struggle and Every Unemployed Worker must Join the Unemployed Council. Make the bosses pay.

Comrades in Dixie

By JOHN C. ROGERS.

YOU get on the bus, and you sit down. Not too far back, and not too far front. Just back far enough to be nearer the Negro section than the white. The white section is always filled with a lot of drunks, middle-class clerks, R. O. T. C. helmets and potential Mussolinis with their Shrine fobs resting easily on fat paunches.

The rear of a bus is always full of life and color. Negro workers and students. Always talking, singing. Full of a little gin sometimes, with a brown head resting on their strong shoulders and calloused fingers strumming the strings of an old banjo. "St. Louis woman . . . and her diamond ring . . . drag that man round on her apron string . . . plink, plink, plink." Color, life and laughter.

Don't let the laughter fool you. The Negro is always conscious of his (or her) servile position in the capitalist system. Only the contemptible, wealthy Negro, who ape the white race in all of its garish, cheap dissensions, is without interest in the class struggle. Don't be fooled by the songs and the laughter. The Southern Negro realizes more clearly than the Southern white proletariat the significance of the class struggle and the importance of solidarity.

Only a few white workers going to the night shift at the railroad yards, and two Negroes talking. One of them has a red and black button on his coat. I have a button on my coat to match it. "Fight Imperialist Wars. Defend the Soviet Union." The Negro has a booklet from the Workers' Library, and he is showing it to his comrade, who obviously has never heard of Unemployment Insurance or the Communist Party. I fold up the Moscow News and decide to break into the conversation. To hell with the Jim Crow system, if the white fellows in the bus don't like my talking to a Negro worker they can ride another bus!

"You have been to the meeting, comrade?" "Sure, I been to the meeting. Delegates from all over the country came in. Ridin' the rails, hitch-hikin' walkin' and some in cars. We-all is goin' up to the capitol tomorrow. I jest tote this comrade he wants to join up with a fightin' Party. This here unemployment hits all of us. We can't do no good, all scattered over the country. We-all gotta organize. We gotta fight, an' fight dam hard to git outa

this here low-wages what these white folks is givin' us. We niggers has got to fight for everything we git. We gotta fight all the harder for freedom from this here capitalism, what don't give us nothin' but lynchings and poverty."

The Negro who has been listening to an incomplete, but sincere, lesson in Marxism, rings the bell for his stop. We say, "So-long, comrade."

The bus and is swallowed up in the night.

A lot of concerns in Virginia and the South have been helping unemployment by hiring more men. The press makes the most of it, by telling its readers PROSPERITY is just around the corner. As usual, this is only another capitalist lie. In some instances men have been hired; but at a wage that allows them only the barest necessities of life; they have no money left over from one day to another, from one pay day to another. In the Soviet Union, workers do not have to worry about tomorrow. . . . "The Negro and white workers must UNITE for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Under capitalism we have exploitation and misery. Under Communism, freedom and happiness." I tell my new-found comrade, "You is sure right," says the Negro comrade, "I gotta get off here, but we-all will sure meet again . . . we sure will."

There were brought to the court, the cop pushed us into the cellar where we were booked on the charge of disorderly conduct. Then we were shoved in into one of the enclosed parts of the basement. It was dark and it stank horribly.

On entering my new apartment, I found it already inhabited by one prisoner and many hundreds of locs, fleas, and bedbugs. Good company.

"Don't worry buddy, they don't bother you now in the cold weather."

My fellow prisoner tried to dissuade me from eating the prison fare. He advised me to order some sandwiches (there ain't a thing you can't get in jail providing you have the money to pay for it). I, however, decided to try the government food.

Here is the prison supper menu:

Three slices of stale white bread. A little jelly sprinkled over with small and sometimes big slices of dirt. Beans dating from the Spanish-American War. A lukewarm brown liquid claimed by some to be tea, by others coffee. I, however, think it was something different unmentionable here.

When I had already resigned myself to making the best of it, an attendant appeared and told us that the I. L. D. is bailing us out. And out we went, taking a few bedbugs as a free souvenir from the city in our clothes.

By J. ROGERS.



On the Dress Picket Line

By M. Livingston

OH, HOW sore Mr. K. was because as soon as the picket committee walked into his shop, the girls cheered them, got up right away, dressed and went to the strike hall. This unexpected ingratitude of the girls to him their best friend, enraged his small, round and barrel-like body.

His father, the gray-haired, withered, old man notwithstanding the fact that he was so much exploited by his own son as a presser, immediately thought of revenge. And so he and his son-employer hatched the scheme. They cut the wire of their own phone.

Out of the clear sky a cop appeared accompanied by the steamed-up boss and arrested the two of us. Myself and comrade Cohn.

The cop brought us back to the shop. The old presser, who never saw us before, immediately pointed at us and claimed that we were the bolshevik gangsters and garrillas who cut the wire. The cop immediately began to search us for knives, scissors, and other concealed weapons. On not finding anything he said:

"Of course you threw the scissors out as soon as you saw us coming. Come on."

In the police station the lieutenant after taking our names and addresses and asking us whether we want to be deported to Russia, had us searched again. In the light there appeared an apple from one of my pockets and some crackers from another. The astonished officer asked me:

"Where is your milk bottle?"

"Sorry we can't oblige," wisecracked Cohn.

"Shut up. You think you are funny ain't you? Take 'em to the court."

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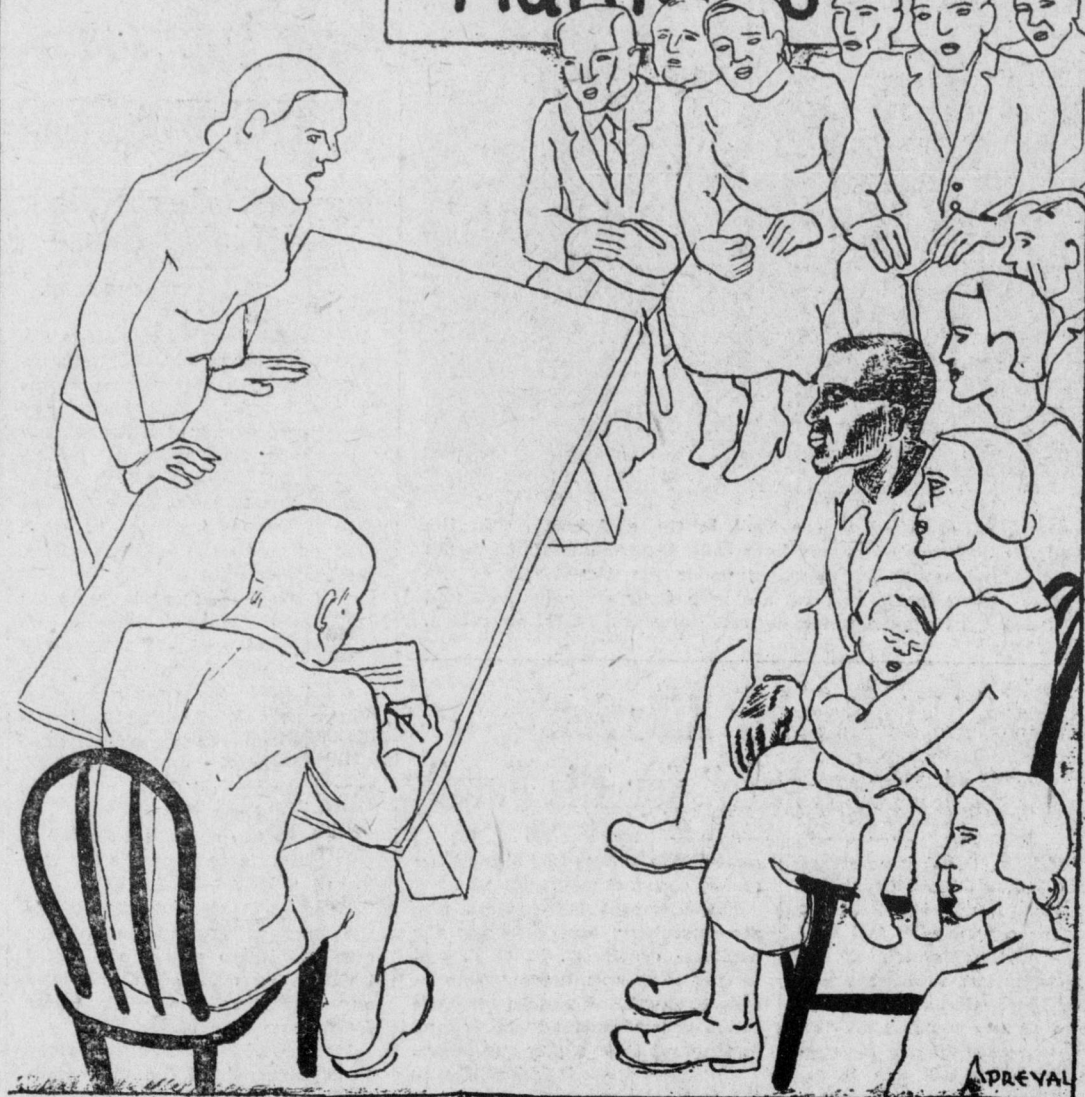
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By J. ROGERS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY March 8th



All Out on March 8th! -By PREVAL.

CHARGE IT TO THE MAYOR

By IRVING S. KREITSBERG.

I'm hungry. Goddamit! I'm hungry. My guts feel as if they'd been carved. I need food, not foul mission garbage. I'm tired, I'm famished, I'm starved. Does famine rage throughout the land. Have the crops been scorched on the stalk. Have fish in the cans and fish in the sea. Just suddenly turned into chalk? And have the chickens stopped laying eggs. Or the cows stopped giving their milk. And have all the warm beds just disappeared. Save those for the rich and their ilk?

The markets are deluded with clothing. Warehouses flooded with food. But these were created for profits. Not for the multitude. Ten millions are hungry and starving. Ten million are looking for jobs. They stand in long queues at factory gates. They swarm through the slave markets in mobs. When'er we demand work or wages. We are blackjacked and thrown into jail. But you can't fill a stomach on gasbombs. Or by clubbing the jobless wholesales.

Hunger marches are just beginning. The jobless just starting to fight. I need strength to continue the battle. I need food that is wholesome and right. I'm not going to die of starvation. When there's plenty to eat for all. I'm going into the first restaurant I see. And my feet 'neath the table install. I'll order a steak and a bowl of soup. I'll run through the whole bill of fare. Fill up the hole twist my hips and ribs. And charge the darn bill to the mayor.

Book Reviews

Reviewed By BENNETT STEVENS

"THE CHURCH AND INDUSTRY," By Miller and Fletcher, Longman Green and Company, 1930.

KARL MARX'S famous declaration that "Religion is the Opium of the people" received striking support from this book which was written in defense of the churches. Spencer Miller, Jr., one of the authors, as secretary of the Worker's (?) Educational Bureau of the A. F. of L., a few years ago accepted \$25,000 from the Carnegie Foundation to be used in "educating" workers with capitalist propaganda. It is to be expected that he would justify the churches' expenditure of a billion dollars yearly to "educate" the workers in the ideas and ideals that keep the masses bound to capitalism, blind to its evils and so dulled by religious "dope" that they will not rebel against their poverty and exploitation.

The book is an historical summary of the utterance of the Episcopal church and its affiliated organizations on matters affecting the "relations between capital and labor" and a study of the churches' acts in a few selected strike situations.

It is clear that it is published as a part of a vast propaganda campaign that aims to counteract the defiant challenge of the Soviet Union where the workers' government is exposing the role of the churches as counter-revolutionary agents and as capitalist lackeys.

A frantic attempt is made to play up the churches as guardian angels of the workers in the class struggle but at the same time not to draw too exaggerated a picture lest capitalists who build the churches and pay the

ministers' salaries and all other expenses, be antagonized.

The collection of resolutions "on industrial relations" published here show that even when talking for public consumption the churches are hostile to labor. When the clergymen are not blabbing about approaching the class struggle in "the spirit of Christ" and "in the light of the Incarnation," they are urging conciliation, compromise and arbitration. In the strike situations described here such as in the West Virginia miners' strike, they are either passive or they dispense meagre relief to the strikers or make pretense at "arbitration." They raise false hopes of settlement in the workers, put a damper on their militancy on the grounds that a peaceful spirit of "brotherly love" will help negotiations—and then the powerful coal companies tell them to mind their own business. In the meantime, by deceiving the workers, they have succeeded in curbing militant strike tactics and have helped the bosses by giving them time to get strike breakers. In the author's attempt to delude the churches, they fail to illustrate the typical strike situation when the clergymen actively serve as strike breakers themselves by bringing pressure on the workers to go back to work. But even in the strikes described, the churches serve the bosses' interests, although more subtly.

Lenin described the true function of the churches when he said "All oppressing classes of every description need two social functions to safeguard their domination, the function of the hangmen and the function of the priests." In fact the churches have always boasted of being accomplices of the police in

LIFE IN A SOVIET STUDENT COMMUNE

The Leningrad technical students who sent this letter (translated by the American Esperanto group), ask for letters from American workers and students. Address all correspondence to M. Moskalev, Leningrad, 22, U.S.S.R., Ul Krasnij Zorj, 67, Kommuna E.S.I.

They also request a copy of a book "The Radio Manual," published in this country. If any reader has a copy which he can pass on or can afford to purchase one, it will be a timely and much appreciated gift. Either send direct or mail to the Daily and we will forward—Editor.

IN 1924, a group of us, electrical students of Leningrad, organized a Commune in order to carry on our work and daily life on a completely cooperative basis. We began with thirty members but we have now grown to three hundred.

When you enter the commune you find yourself in a small corridor, the walls are decorated with announcements and information, also the registration of a commune. Further down you see a man sitting at a table—he is on duty. He takes you through the commune, it is divided into twelve apartments, each one having 7 or eight rooms. Each apartment is divided into bedrooms, studyrooms, and recreation rooms (for cultural life). The rules are strict, in bedrooms you can only sleep, in studyrooms you can only study.

Now take a look at our "Red Corner." It is a large room with soft furniture. On the table there are numerous magazines and newspapers. Our meetings and lectures also take place in this room. Yes, a meeting of the commune is an extraordinary occasion. Each member wants to give his or her idea. Young blood flows in their hearts, and the meetings are full of noise, merriment and laughter.

In the same room you find our "department store," which is a cupboard divided into several parts containing different objects. On the door you find a list of the articles and the price. Every member takes whatever he or she needs and marks it down in a note book underneath his or her name. Thus the "holy act of buying and selling" occurs without a salesman, with just the buyer. Going further you find a room of "noise." Just because it is not allowed to talk loud in our rooms in order not to disturb those who are studying, there is a special room where you can sing, play an instrument, and dance. In the same room numerous meetings of our committees and different circles are held.

The Study Room
All study takes place in the study rooms of the commune. When you enter the room you see numerous tables and books without end. . . . Every member has a table of his

own and above each the wall is decorated with pictures and photographs. Beneath the books and pictures you see plenty of life. The large movement of socialist competition is certainly popular over here. We have organized brigades whose purpose is to learn the sciences more effectively, and these complete with one another. Thus the commune does not recognize individual work but sponsors collective training for the new engineers. Some comrades fail to understand many mental problems, then the collective helps them out, and pulls them out of difficulties. For better results comrades taking the same course of study in the same room. They can meet in one of them to discuss certain problems. On the wall are charts and pictures. In the commune you also will find a library with technical books.

Cultural Life and Work
However, we do not prepare just good engineers, we also see to it that they are good loyal comrades, members of the working class. Socialist construction needs engineers who can lead the masses of workers to the victory of socialist construction. We therefore work collectively and rest together also. A great deal of interest is attached to the evening of combining our commune and that of the Medical Institute. You can understand it yourself—because our group consists mostly of boys and their girls. Preparations begin early, comrades are assigned for different tasks. There is plenty of laughter and fun, discussions of work, play and comparison of achievements. In summer we organize hikes, and other outdoor sports.

Sex Problem Still Unsolved
One problem has been left unsolved as yet, namely the sexual problem. We still do not accept married couples, because we have no rooms for couples and those who get married while living in the commune are forced to leave. We don't even have a place in the commune where one could make love without being disturbed. Therefore the members decided that the sexual problem is outside the commune. Not long ago we received more rooms and the problem was relieved.

Our Future
We have been promised an entire six floor house for the commune. Now we are faced with the problem of organizing on a larger scale. This takes up a lot of strength and energy but the youth has a lot to spare. We are also faced with the problem of socializing other phases of our life. One thing is certain—we are on the way to complete socialization. On this collective basis, the commune has given and will give our country socially and technically capable engineers for the electric industry.

NO UNEMPLOYMENT



... And this year they're planning to create 2,000,000 more jobs.

So Mickey Learns How

By VALENTINE V. KONIN.

MICKEY'S real name was Veronica Genevieve MacLahanna, but no one had ever called her by that name. Practically since the day of her birth when her father, caressing her soft red curls, called her affectionately Mickey, that name had become an inseparable part of her boisterous fighting personality. When she was four years old, she licked her cousin Tommy so hard that he ran home bawling all the way down the block. By the time she was down far and wide as the greatest tomboy and fighter among the female sex, as far as the youngest generation of Cranberry Street could remember.

Edith Goldberger was the daughter of the candy store man. Up to the time of school age, she lived in isolation from the Cranberry Street society. On Saturday her mother would put on a black fur coat, and a diamond ring, dress up Edith in white shoes and stockings, and so away with her for the day. Mickey's gang would run after them, shouting "Sheeny," and "Christ-killers." Edith neither answered them nor fought with them, but there was fear and hatred in her large brown eyes.

Mickey and Edith became friends the first day of school, when she protected Edith from the attacks of Reta Keenan. It was not so much sympathy for Edith, as the desire to show Reta that she was nobody, that made her kick Reta with her heel. After that Edith remained a steadfast friend of Mickey's for years, treating her to best caramels from her father's shop.

By the time both girls were ten years old, Mickey had to leave school. Mrs. MacLahanna presented the world with another heir to its poverty. Mickey had to stay home to take care of the baby, while her mother went back to the factory. Mickey kicked at this arrangement first because it was not in her nature to accept things without active protest, and second, because by giving up school she was losing contact with her society in which she figured as a prominent member.

She became attached to the baby with a precociously passionate affection. But when he was fifteen months old, he was sent to death when a pot of boiling soup, which Mickey was cooking for supper, overturned on top of him.

At thirteen she found herself a job in the laundry, and the very first summer was overcome by heat exhaustion. Two men carried her home unconscious. But the next week, she was back at the laundry demanding her job back. They gave it back to her readily enough, since she worked with more energy and speed than any of the boys employed there.

At the beginning of her fourth year there, an announcement was made that everybody's wages will be cut. "What do you mean you are going to cut our wages?" asked Mickey angrily in front of everybody. "Do you think I can live on six dollars a week?"

"It's your own fault if you can't," snapped the boss back, drowning out the murmur of agreement coming from other workers. "Can't a good looking girl like you support herself?" Mickey threw on the floor the shirt she was soaping, and walked out of the laundry shivering with rage.

She decided to marry Alfred Ferrari. She was sick of working, and was glad of a chance to leave her father's house. Alfred seemed much more steady and sensible than other boys who had been hanging around her. Her parents' disapproval of her marrying an Italian made no impression on her whatever.

In four years she had two baby girls. With the birth of the second one, Alfred found it pretty hard to feed the family. Mickey found a job in a watch factory, but two weeks later, after quarreling with a foreman, because he accused her of going out too often for a drink, she was handed her pay envelope and asked to leave. A short time after, the workers in Alfred's fur-shop went on strike. The family was close to starvation.

"I ain't going to see my children starve," said Mickey. "I'll get some work to do. Wait and see."

She put on her hat and coat, and walked over to the residential section of the Heights. She knocked from one door to another, asking if anybody needed some house help. She could do anything, she said. She could wash clothes quicker and cheaper than the laundries. She could cook. She was not afraid to wash windows on top stories. She could take care of the children.

Nobody wanted her. Some shut doors in her face before she finished talking. From continuous climbing her knees were giving way under her. Inside she was boiling with hatred towards these well fed people in comfortable apartments. After each refusal, she grew more bitter and more impudent.

Climbing up to the sixth floor, she collided in the darkness of the hall with a young lady, who had just stepped out of the elevator. The lady excused herself, and Mickey recognized her voice.

"Edith," she cried happily. "How nice you look!"

Edith smiled in embarrassment. She neither recognized Mickey, nor seemed particularly thrilled at the prospect of recognizing her.

"I am Mickey, Veronica MacLahanna. Don't you recognize me?" Edith gasped.

"Oh, my dear Mickey. How old you look!"

"She did not mean to say it, but the words came out spontaneously. "Well, come on in," she said apologetically. "Tell me about yourself."

A maid in white apron opened the door for them, and eyed Mickey distrustfully. Edith's little suit, set in an armchair, watching with curiosity the queer woman with red, unkempt hair showing beneath her shabby hat. Edith was listening absent-mindedly to Mickey's story about how her husband had gone out on strike in sympathy with the demands of the left union, and how her baby was crying for milk and she had to find some work to do.

"I'd be glad to help you, Mickey," drawled out Edith, anxious to get rid of her visitor before her husband came home for supper. She started to search through her pocketbook.

"I don't want your money," said Mickey haughtily, her body growing hot with anger. "If you have some work to give me, I'll take it. But I don't want charity."

"Oh, don't be like that," said Edith. "It's not charity, you know Mickey. I can't send my maid away just like that. Take some money for the sake of old times. We are not rich, but it won't mean much to us."

"No, that's why I won't take it!" said Mickey angrily. "You are no one of us. Oh, I don't mean because you are Jewish," she added hastily, noticing the changed expression on Edith's face. "There is Mrs. Feinstein, whose husband is also on strike, and we two are like sisters. I always borrow things from her when she's got them. But you are not like us. You are a rich man's wife. I don't want rich man's charity."

She came home that night, without work and without milk. Alfred was sitting on the edge of the children's bed, supporting his head with both fists. There was a desperate look in his eyes, as he greeted Mickey.

"I guess I'll have to go back to morning morning," he said softly without looking at her.

"No, you won't," she shot back at him, throwing off her coat. "You are going on the picket line tomorrow just as you did today. How else do you think you'll ever get anything? And I am going with you tomorrow. And what's more I'll be Mrs. Feinstein to go too."

"Are you, really?" said Alfred as he came home with the kids.

"No one will stay home with kids," said Mickey in a determined voice. "The kids are going to the picket line with me too. Let the know why they haven't got me. Let them learn what being workmen's children means. They've got to learn to fight early. They'll workin' women and workin' men gives some day, too."



Why don't the flies stay in line? -By BARD.

Forty Years Ago

By CH. McL.

(A Worker who lost his savings in a small town bank crash)
The kettle on the stove was froze
Just forty years ago;
And for fuel each morning, to the woods,
I would have to go;
My clothes were not just the thing,
And how the winds did blow,
I can feel the sting now in my bones,
From forty years ago;
I struggled on with bravery,
An existence I have sought,
But found the road to slavery
For freedom has been bought.
You try to save a penny
For collateral it ain't go,
As for safety there ain't any,
Like forty years ago.
My savings had a watch-dog,
The interest has been small,
And when you try to make a draw,
There's nothing there at all,
Politicians will investigate,
That we all do know,
And here I'm back where I started
Just . . . forty years ago.

attempting to keep the masses righteous, orderly, meek and loyal to their employers and to their employers' government. J. P. Morgan gratefully paid the expenses in publishing the revised Book of Common Prayer which contains innumerable prayers in which the church-goer asks God to make him content with his lot in life and to enable him to be a loyal and obedient workman. But capitalist churches also attempt to conceal their true purpose by hypocritically posing as the workers' advocate as is done in this book.

FRENCH-ITALIAN NAVAL 'AGREEMENT' IS STEP IN WAR ALLIANCE AGAINST SOVIET UNION; WAR ARMING GOES ON

British Lord of Admiralty Says Naval Building Program Will Not Be Interfered With; Spend Billions for Naval Arms

The so-called treaty between Italy and France on naval armaments, which is just an outcropping of the London Naval Conference treaty, carries forward the anti-Soviet front. Through the instrumentality of British imperialism, in the person of the Labor Minister Henderson, the imperialist powers are forcing their alliances for war on the Soviet Union. That the new "treaty" means not limitation, but a continuation of the armaments building program, is amply shown by the statements of the First Lord of the Admiralty of Britain when questioned on the real significance of the Italo-Franco "agreement" in regard to the British naval building program.

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY AID WAR ON USSR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

activity. She emphasized meeting and speaking with Abramowitch in Moscow. Ginsberg said he could not understand Abramowitch's denial. Perhaps, he said, he wishes to help us. He could do better by coming to the proletarian court and admit his counter-revolutionary activity. Zalkind reiterated his previous statement.

Ex-Comrades Call Abramowitch Liar

MOSCOW, March 6.—During the evening session of the fifth, and after Groman's lengthy theoretical dissertation regarding the industry trade regulation and the Gosbank, Krylenko announced the following: "The court announced yesterday the receipt of Abramowitch's cable denying his visit to Moscow, which the defendants repudiated. Abramowitch cannot be invited. His willingness to submit testimony here is his business. The court need not communicate with him, especially since he voluntarily applied to the bourgeois court to submit evidence. "Was Abramowitch's 'Vorwaert's statement an alibi?"

The latter is of no juridical importance, said Krylenko, but he wished to attach it as exhibit. He said that the statements of the second part contains a communication from a second person unconnected with the trial confirming Abramowitch's alibi, saying that another Social Democrat—saw him. Hence the two statements; Abramowitch's affidavit claiming his presence in a summer resort in 1928, and the second statement, on hearsay of a third person, that he really saw him.

The document was filed. Krylenko wished the defendant's counter statements. Groman said he had no addition. He said that "the document can't convince me of not having seen him. Unless my judgment has been lost and that I am insane. Who alive could prove that I've seen him? It is undeniable that I've seen him."

She repeated his former statement, saying that if that be called a document its juridical importance is nil. It signifies a poor conspiracy. Formerly, there were similar practices. Going to Russia illegally he could receive many affidavits. Witnesses abroad could prove his "presence" abroad. Abramowitch may even show a forged hotel registration.

Krylenko: "You've seen him?" She emphasized that he had seen and talked with him in Moscow at that time.

Ginsburg confirmed the two meetings with Abramowitch in the summer of 1928. Abramowitch's statement perhaps was misplaced magnanimity towards his ex-comrade. Perhaps he denied the visit, wishing to imply, and not urging, intervention and sabotage. "We reject this magnanimity," he said. "We repudiate the solidarity of this group forever. It was better that Abramowitch downed weapons" likewise prompting other members of the foreign delegation to discard counter-revolutionary action against the Soviet Union, the international proletarian and world revolution. Surrender and the appearance in the proletarian court is the only way."

Zalkind repeated his previous statement regarding Abramowitch. He said, as he had and has his full senses, and no documents, "dozens of signatures could not obfuscate my memory."

Finnyevotavsky says: "I haven't seen Abramowitch personally but I am duty bound to say that after my co-optation in the Union Bureau of 1929, Groman said that no program exists but there is a document supplementing Abramowitch's words in Moscow of 1928. Groman showed me a letter now contained in the indictment on page 20, and mentioned by

Lumber Industry Plunges Down As Workers Suffer

More Wage Cuts In Carlsburgh, Wash. Great Misery

(By a Worker Correspondent) CARLSBURG, Wash.—The Carlsburgh Mill and Timber Company has announced another wage cut to its some 70 workers. Propaganda to the effect that the mill is losing \$200, a day, is circulated by their agents, which however is not accepted by the workers. They realize that Supt. Solsberg is mainly interested in the making of profits for the owners, and is busy qualifying as a 100 per cent American by forcing the workers through wage cuts, and terrorist methods into a condition of starvation, of penance.

The mill runs on an average of 3 days a week, the cut makes the wages \$2.40 per day, thus the weekly wage is \$7.20. The Company runs a boarding house and also a store, to accommodate the workers, and how they do accommodate him by issuing tin money, thus forcing the worker and his family to purchase the necessities of life, at the store, where two prices are charged, the boarding house charges \$1.20 per day, \$8.40 per week, so in order for them to pay board they are given some extra work in the yard, thus all wages go back into the pockets of the company.

These conditions comrades are characteristic of the lumber industry of the northwest, the workers are being forced into a condition of penance. The lumber workers are contrasting these conditions with the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union, and give the lie to the capitalist propaganda, knowing full well that a Workers and Peasants Government, functions at all times in the interests of its workers, and against the interests of the capitalists. The slogan of the peninsula is now: "Lumber workers and poor farmers! Organize! Don't starve! Fight!"

The present economic situation throughout the country demands mass circulation of the Daily Worker. Bundle cuts prevent mass circulation. On the other hand, the "Daily" cannot continue to print an average of 35,000 papers a day unless they are paid for. Therefore, those districts which so promptly decided to take the cut, should look to their organizational machinery and correct this wrong approach to the financial problem.

HUNGER MARCHERS AT N. Y. RED JAMBOREE Tomorrow at the N. Y. Red Builders Jamboree, Harold A. "Ginger" Neilson, one of the members of the N. Y. Red Builders News Club, will report on the Albany Hunger March at the Red Builders headquarters, 102

21 IN COURT FOR SEATTLE PROTEST

Militance of Crowd Forces Release of 11

SEATTLE, Wash. (By Mail).—Twenty-one workers were arrested on Feb. 25 for participating in the unemployment demonstration here. The police had refused a permit; nevertheless, several thousand workers gathered at Times Square at 12 noon, and a short time later the police brutally started to disperse the crowd; cops on horseback, armed with blackjacks and guns, rode into it. The workers fought back and many were arrested. Several were badly blackjacked and thrown into the patrol wagons. The speakers were pulled off the stands and every attempt was made by the police to keep the workers from going to the city hall.

Jennings Active. The chief stool-pigeon of Seattle, Jennings, went around the crowd, pointing out the most important and active comrades to the police. Then, being afraid to tackle any of the workers himself, he slid away and several cops went after the "marked" workers.

No Bail Allowed. The police refused to allow the International Labor Defense to bail out any of the comrades. Eighteen were charged with "unlawful" assembly and three with "inciting to riot." Fine was placed at \$200 each. After a heated struggle, the police allowed the I. L. D. to bail out several of the workers.

The trial was at 1:30 on Feb. 26 and the court and anteroom were jammed with workers; who had been rallied by the I. L. D. to come to the trial. At the trial the cops on the witness stand contradicted each other. Jennings, the stool-pigeon, whom even the uniformed cops call the "rat," was forced to admit that he was investigating red activities. The judge, agent of the capitalist class, upheld the objections of the prosecutor and helped Jennings evade answering some of the questions put to him by the I. L. D. defense attorney. All the workers testified about their miserable conditions, how they went on the streets to demand bread and shelter from the city government.

The judge and prosecutor tried to muzzle the workers, but these militantly defended their stand, openly proclaiming that they were hungry and would fight for bread. Blackjacked. They told how the police had blackjacked and beaten them. One very militant worker told how

Three Districts Use Incorrect Methods to Pay Daily Worker Bills; N. Y. Jamboree Sunday

Some districts have the mistaken notion that a cut in bundle orders will pay Daily Worker bills. They won't!

Letters were sent from the Daily Worker national office to the districts, giving the amount outstanding, and explaining the necessity for regular payments in order that the paper can continue to function. The following districts have replied by using the worst way out—cutting their bundle orders.

San Antonio, Texas, cut their whole bundle of 50 out entirely. The Chicago Red Builders have slashed their order from 500 to 400 daily. Los Angeles, Calif., finds 200 copies left daily, due to the irresponsibility of the old Daily Worker agent, and Bose Spector, new representative, writes that "in order to avoid accumulation of Dailies we are forced to cut down the bundle order from 350 to 250 for the time being, until this department is reorganized."

Since bundle orders cost 1 cent a copy and sell for 3 cents, the price of the bundle is covered is only one-third of the entire amount is sold. Instead of chopping a bundle order, districts should tighten their groups of unemployed workers, draw more into selling the "Daily"; should strengthen the section and unit apparatus for Daily Worker activity.

Comrade H. Davis, chairman, announced that \$23.93 was collected in cash and \$5 in pledges. Four subscriptions and one renewal were secured at the affair.

CLEVELAND RED BUILDER GETS 10 J. Fromholz, Daily Worker representative of Cleveland, Ohio, placed an order of ten copies daily for Jenny Hall, writing: "This new bundle order is also one of the Red Builders Club members. In a day or two will turn in the names of our Red Builders."

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FISHER JOBLESS WILL STICK WITH THOSE WORKING

More Wage Cuts In All Departments of Body Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent.) CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Former wage slaves of the Fisher Body Co. who are organized into the Fisher Unemployed Council has declared through "Spark Plug," Fisher Body shop paper, that they will stick by the employed workers in case of a strike and will refuse to scab. "The bosses tell you that if you don't like the wage cuts, you can get the hell out and they'll get the unemployed in your place," the statement reads. "But the bosses will get stung! We unemployed workers organized into the Fisher Body Unemployed Council will not be used as scabs. If you strike, we'll help you. We'll come out on the picket lines. We will fight against the bosses."

Fisher Body continues its policy of wage cuts and speed-up. Recently more time study experts were brought into the factory and almost every department has received a cut in consequence. In the B-6 press quarter panels, for instance, the helpers were fired and the operators have to do two men's work with one man's pay. Welders in the metal finishers who used to get \$1.00 for 20 pieces on shrouts, now have to make 30 pieces for only 90 cents; as a result five more men have been fired from this department. The baller gang in the salvage department has been cut from \$1.15 a ton to 95 cents, while in the quarter panels the day and night shifts have been cut on small panels from 7 cents to 5 cents and on large from 15 cents to 10 cents. In addition, Sunday overtime is now paid straight and not at time and a third as formerly.—M.P.

MURPHY'S LATEST SCHEME Detroit, Mich. Editor Daily Worker:—The faker Murphy has a garden plan for the jobless to offer now and what next? The apple and sand racket is a thing of the past, so this is the latest bunk to try and make the jobless forget their misery. —F. S. Fight workers!

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Soviet Workers Reply to Boss Lies About "Breakdown" of Transport System By Speeding Up Activities

Railwaymen's Union Sends Special Shock Groups to Most Backward Areas

MOSCOW.—The bourgeois press, particularly in France, is printing reports concerning the alleged, "Breakdown of the Soviet Transport System," in connection with the appeal issued by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party to all organizations concerned to increase the rate of progress in transport.

The transport workers have answered the call splendidly and enthusiastic work is being carried out to get rid of all defects. In Leningrad the answer of the railwaymen to the appeal was that 1,500 immediately joined up in the shock group movement. Hundreds of new proposals have been made by the transport workers for improvements. The work of reorganization is already well under way. In the Warsaw-Baltic railway building works 200 workers joined the shock groups in answer to the appeal. Two hundred forty five workers undertook not to leave the works before the completion of the Five-Year Plan and 20 workers joined the Communist Party. Similar reports come from all parts of the country.

The Railwaymen's Union is sending out special shock groups to the most backward areas in order to speed up the work. The transport workers have decided to organize shock groups with 40,000 men by the first of March. They also aim at bringing up the daily capacity of goodstrain locomotives to 178 kilometers, to reduce the number of locomotives needing repairs and to keep up better to the time-table.

The first practical results of the appeal have already been obtained. The disorganized goods-train traffic in Grishino-Tchaplino and Polugi has been regulated. By the 15th of February the transport workers hope to have effected a general clean-up.

The hunger marchers, representing the hundreds of thousands of jobless in New York State, appeared with their spokesmen at the seat of government, at the lower house of the state legislature, supposedly, under capitalist "democratic" theories, their jobs appeared before their own representatives, to ask them to pass a law to save thousands from literally starving to death.

And the lower house, the historically "most representative" and most responsible part of the government, called on the police, howled for blood as the police swung their heavy clubs on the heads of the jobless, and held an indecent orgy of exultation over their own brutality afterwards. This is certainly something that ought to convince every unemployed and employed worker that the government at Albany is not his government. It is a government over him by the capitalist class, which wishes rather than the unemployed die like flies from starvation than that one cent of profits shall be touched to give them relief.

The fight must go on! Form more Councils of the Unemployed! Organize the jobless workers around the factories! Organize those who still have jobs into unions of the Trade Union Unity League! The fight to force the capitalists and their government to give unemployment relief, to compel them to stop the wage cutting campaign has just begun!

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CARRY ON THE UNEMPLOYED STRUGGLES BY COMPACT ORGANIZATION

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

GREAT strides forward have been made in our struggles for unemployment relief. The state and city hunger marches have kindled fires under the seats of hundreds of capitalist politicians, have placed the demands of the unemployed categorically before the fat rulers of the United States, have exposed the enemy trinity, the employers, their government and the reformists, fascists and social-fascists, in the A. F. of L. and socialist party to tens of thousands of workers, employed and unemployed—workers who, while starving, still thought that "their" government would materially aid them. The journey made by the workers' delegation to the national capitol with the demand for unemployment insurance, and the fact that this ruling center offered the unemployed gas bombs, machine guns and bullets instead of bread, further clarified the role of the ruling class and stressed the need for quick attention to the establishment of deeper organizational roots among the unemployed, to attain greater mass power and achievements.

The movement sprang forward by leaps and bounds beginning with October, 1930. Victorious fights against evictions in many cities taught us an unforgettable lesson. Many new unemployed councils were organized. Hundreds of militant struggles were engaged in. The whole movement attained a much higher political level. Although fewer workers demonstrated on February 25, 1931, although this is partially due to the illusions spread by the enemy trinity, yet we must note that February 25 demonstrations indicated a more compact, better organized, more politically important and valuable struggle than those of a year ago.

At the same time we must examine our weaknesses in order to ascertain why the demonstrations of February 25 did not equal or exceed in number and size, those of a year ago. We can not argue for political purity and organizational progress if at the same time we reduce our hold upon the masses. The following points are offered to build and strengthen our movement.

Although we may interest large masses of unorganized unemployed workers once or twice in immense demonstrations, this alone does not satisfy the needs of the unemployed for bread and other relief, this alone does not make these masses organic parts of our movement. The day to day struggles for relief must be carried on by organized masses of unemployed workers, who, meeting in our unemployed councils, take the initiative in planning methods of struggle and thereby become observant of their gains.

Our number of functioning unemployed councils must be increased by the hundreds. There are still hundreds of small steel, textile and other factory towns, and mining camps, where nearly the whole population is unemployed and starving, and where we have no unemployed councils. In the larger cities: we have satisfied ourselves with sectional unemployed councils, which function in an area so vast that they never come into close contact with the unemployed workers and their families, their lives of misery and hunger, never bring the unemployed into daily struggles, never win them for organization.

Every large city must establish dozens of neighborhood unemployed councils, a council for every twenty blocks in every working class neighborhood. These neighborhood councils must investigate the conditions of the unemployed workers' families in the neighborhood, must report cases of actual starvation and lend assistance, must fight every eviction, must organize strikes against high rents, must not allow the light, gas or water of a single unemployed worker to be shut off, must demand that the neighborhood school give free meals for the children, must engage in struggles against high food prices, etc.

The neighborhood council must register every unemployed worker within its jurisdiction, win him for daily activity in the struggle for relief and for membership in the council; mobilize him and his entire family for every city-wide demonstration, mass struggle and hunger march; make its center, even if only a workers' home, the place where the unemployed themselves plan their day to day work, where they can come to report their miserable conditions, where they can

attend lectures, where they can have an occasional social evening. The wives and children of the unemployed must be especially interested, and methods must be found to win the wives of the unemployed workers as members of and fighters in the unemployed councils.

2. We must give the unemployed the initiative as fighters for relief. The battle against starvation must be placed into the hands of those who need bread. Our unemployed councils have suffered disintegration because we impose upon them mechanical and bureaucratic orders from above. We impose methods of work and struggle, failing to allow the unemployed workers to discuss and decide upon them. Consequently we create the feeling among the unemployed that we are just another agency that is trying, that promises to do something for them. This creates passivity among the unemployed. We assume all the leadership. We do not develop sufficient leadership out of the ranks of the unemployed. The biggest task we give the unemployed is that of crowding around when, every month or so, we call a mass demonstration. The result is lessening interest in demonstrations by the unemployed in many cities, failure to hold a steady membership in our councils, failure to increase their membership.

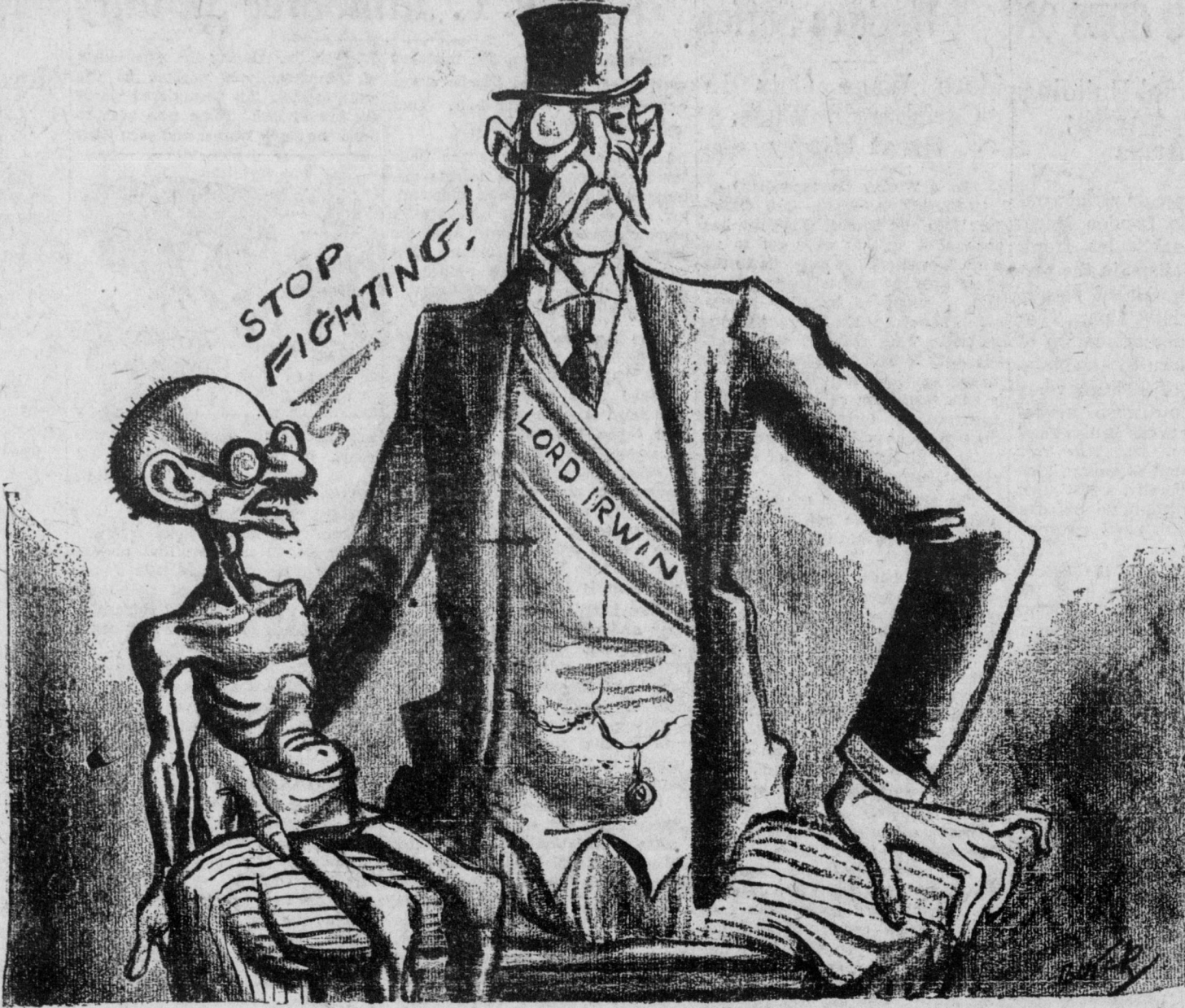
3. There has been a lack of consistent action and struggle in behalf of our demands upon city governments. We hold a demonstration at a city hall, place our demands before the mayor and city council, and let matters rest there. The initial attack upon a city hall must be followed by the attendance of large committees of unemployed workers at every city council meeting, at every meeting of a board of estimate or finance committee of the city council. The original demands for relief and our strategy must continually be adjusted in accordance with the attempt of the capitalist politicians to evade the issue, their demagogy, their fake promises, the forces they use to hinder our movement, clarify the situation constantly to the unemployed, outwitting the enemy in every maneuver they make.

4. We fail to take sufficient cognizance of our achievements, acquaint the unemployed workers with them; we do not examine and report every struggle to the unemployed workers so that they may understand its shortcomings and its success. Generally speaking we must say that the relief being given by charity organizations, by city administrations, has been forced from the ruling class by our militant movement. Specifically, taking the one million dollars given by the New York City administration for relief after the unemployed stormed the city hall, as an instance, we fail to inform all unemployed that this is their achievement, their victory. We fail to follow up grants of money and other forms of relief with the demand that it shall be spent and controlled by a workers' commission. We still fail to expose the charity fakery of the ruling class sufficiently. We fail to carry on sustained activity for unemployment insurance.

Rectification of these shortcomings will aid materially in building a real movement, an organized movement. An immense number of neighborhood unemployed councils which have contact with and influence over unemployed workers in the neighborhoods, which understand the nature of the economic crisis and its effect upon the employed and unemployed workers; unemployed councils that constitute the very life and spirit of the starving workers' families; unemployed councils in which the unemployed and their families plan, decide and carry on struggles; a hundred or more neighborhood unemployed councils in every large city connected by a Central Committee which, upon the basis of initiative from the neighborhood councils, plans and executes its attacks against the city administrations—this will result in demonstrations and mass struggles, against the immensity of which the ruling class and its police will become more and more impotent.

Today we depend almost wholly upon leaflets to mobilize workers for our mass struggles and demonstrations. We distribute hundreds of thousands of them, and hope for the best. Organize the unemployed and they will constantly be mobilized. Organized masses of unemployed workers will win relief.

THE VENTRILOQUIST



PARTY LIFE

If Hillquit Told the Truth

By HARRY GANNES.

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Carrying Out of Instructions

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: Unit 102 of Chicago is a typical unit of the Communist Party and its experiences are no doubt similar to experiences of many other units. When the Election Campaign for collection of signatures to place our candidates on the ballot was started our comrades did not fully realize the importance and significance of the Party taking part in the elections. This we showed very clearly in our unit by the fact that although petitions had been in our hands for weeks and we had received instructions from the District and Section Committees on how to carry on the campaign we woke up a week before the date set for filing signatures for Alderman to find we had done absolutely nothing. At the discussion the unit had on the question some of the comrades forgot our own mistake in not following out the plans laid down and said that the district was too late in beginning—that now candidates of capitalist parties had their petitions out and the workers were telling our comrades that they had already signed for one or the other candidates and that they could not sign twice. There was a general feeling that the campaign was not of vital importance and that it did not matter so very much to collect signatures except that we had been instructed to do so and we must carry out instructions (a purely mechanical carrying out of instructions).

The first argument that the district was too late had its pegs knocked from under it when we checked up on our work and found that petitions had lain in pockets and desks—that committees elected had failed to meet and that members had not reported to mobilization point for fully three weeks and that the members and bureau had not considered it serious enough to remedy during that time. The second technical argument of citizens not being allowed to sign twice was also settled when the comrades were told that there is no such law and that to the contrary there is a law against the pledging of votes to any candidate and that the capitalist politicians were bulldozing the workers who did not know this into pledging their votes to the capitalist politicians. The discussion which followed partly convinced the members of the importance of the campaign and in the week following the required number of signatures were collected. When the bureau checked up on the work and the members reported their experiences in talking to the workers in their homes the response of the workers was so good that our comrades became enthusiastic in turn. But Communists must consider themselves the leaders and we should not wait for the enthusiasm of the workers to inspire us to enthusiasm. We must be in the vanguard to inspire enthusiasm and militancy in those workers who are waiting for leadership—who do not yet know the Communist Party as its leader in the struggle for bread, for smashing of the capitalist system of crisis and unemployment for the workers and profits for the bosses. It is up to us—to every member of the Party—to bring the Party and its program to the workers and the duty of our unit bureaus and higher bodies is to coordinate our work and give guidance to the work. And if our bureaus don't function, as in some units they don't—it is up to the members of the unit to see that the bureau functions and leads the work.

Comradely yours, UNIT 102.

of terror." "They are right in the sense of denying a change in tactics," observed Sukhanov, "for the tactics of sabotage and intervention are the logical consequence of the constant tactics of the social democrats."

Zalkind recalled the vivid picture of Abramovitch who in animated conversation insisted on the necessity of hiding to the world proletariat the new tactics of sabotage. Petunich could still see Dan in the restaurant on Potsdamerstrasse, Berlin, giving directions about sabotage, tracing the prospects for the overthrow of the Soviets by intervention. Berlatki, also a visitor of Dan and Abramovitch in Berlin, declared the fable of forced evictions is ridiculous.

IF the Soviet prosecutor Krylenko could put Hillquit on the stand in the present trial of the 14 Menshevik counter-revolutionists, a new chapter could be written on the preparations for armed intervention against the Soviet Union. The record would read something like this:

KRYLENKO: Mr. Hillquit, as a good capitalist lawyer and staunch supporter of capitalism, you do not like the Soviet regime and did what you could to aid in its overthrow?

HILLQUIT: "I cannot say too strongly that regime is not a socialist regime. The present regime does not represent even a partial realization of the socialist ideal. It is a distortion and a caricature of everything the socialists hold highest." (New York Times, Tues., Nov. 24, 1930.)

KRYLENKO: Then you felt justified in combating the Soviet republic by whatever means?

HILLQUIT: "Its reign is almost as abhorrent as war among nations." (Times, Nov. 24, 1930.)

KRYLENKO: Then imperialist war against the Soviet regime, which is so abhorrent to you, as well as to the imperialists, would be absolutely justified?

HILLQUIT: Yes; we went even further, we organized our forces to aid the Russian social democrats, who now admit they worked directly for intervention and war to destroy the Soviets. In every way we supported Abramovitch and Dan. In 1928, I greeted Abramovitch, aided his tours throughout the United States, when he spoke at over 50 of our meetings, collected funds for counter-revolutionary work in the Soviet Union. The Jewish Socialist Verbund gave him \$10,000. In the early part of 1930 Abramovitch came here again. He told us about the plans in Soviet Union, and we helped him all we could. I cannot tell you how much money I personally gave him. But that wasn't all. I did all else I could.

KRYLENKO: Give us a few of the details of your association with Abramovitch.

HILLQUIT: We banqueted Abramovitch. We praised him in our press. We arranged interviews with the capitalist press. He got a wide reception. Abramovitch told the New York Times (Jan. 12, 1930), that "the next year or so will bring great surprises to those people who have become persuaded that the Bolsheviks will remain in power forever." L'News, of course, he referred to his visit to the Soviet Union where he talked to the 14 Mensheviks now on trial. He arranged the details of cooperation of imperialist intervention, and the "great surprise" was to be the outbreak of hostilities which we would support along with the Second International.

KRYLENKO: Did you do anything else?

HILLQUIT: Of course. Being an ardent enemy of the Soviet regime, hating it more than I do capitalism which has been very bountiful to me, I would not stop there. For instance, Abramovitch wrote a pamphlet against the Soviet Union in the early part of 1930, before he came here. The New Leader quoted from this pamphlet as follows: "The Labor and Socialist International will not cease from attacking this system (the Soviet Union) until the chains have been broken and the victims of the cruel terror which has lasted in the Soviet Union for 12 years, and is now tending towards a new climax, have been released." (New Leader, April 19, 1930.) For this "new climax" Abramovitch came over here to enlist our aid.

In March, Matthew Woll issued a brilliant attack against the Soviet Union. He does it crudely, it is true, but then our end is the same. Abramovitch, with our full approval, voiced his agreement with Woll. He said everything that Woll stated about the Soviet Union was true. Later, as I will show you, I myself pointed out how close our relations were with Woll and other men of his type. But as the previous witnesses in this trial pointed out, the Second International and the Russian Mensheviks, favored collaboration with the Industrial Party and all the other wreckers. We were perfectly justified in allying ourselves with Woll, Fish and the White Guards in America. For details, see every issue of the Socialist Forward since the October revolution.

KRYLENKO: You fully approved the Second International Manifesto calling upon the workers

in the Soviet Union to overthrow the Soviet regime?

HILLQUIT: I did more than that. When the Pope started his campaign against the Soviet Union the New Leader reviled the Soviet Union and joined in the war chorus. We passed resolutions here even stronger than the Second International manifesto. Our support of Abramovitch, I am proud to say, was much stronger, much more open, closer and more enthusiastic than any of the socialist parties—though they did their share.

KRYLENKO: Why didn't you do more?

HILLQUIT: I tried to. But you know conditions were getting difficult for my beloved American capitalism. The crisis came on. Millions were thrown out of work. We kept quiet about this as long as we could—we intensified our attacks against the Soviet Union. Mass demonstrations led by the Communists exposed the terrible starvation of the American workers, and then, too, we could not answer the decline of unemployment in the Soviet Union, the advance of the Five-Year Plan! while millions were starving here.

Soon the elections came on. We made alliances with the republican party. But we did not stop our organization for intervention in the Soviet Union. We put the details over until after the elections. During the elections we were doing all we could to bolster up faith in American capitalism. Heywood Brown, Waldman and Norman Thomas did a splendid job for us.

KRYLENKO: We know that. But tell us a little more about your support to the counter-revolution in the Soviet Union.

HILLQUIT: On Nov. 23rd we called a meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, to organize our machinery for counter-revolutionary support of Dan and Abramovitch. I will quote from the resolution which I sponsored there and which was passed: "All lovers of freedom will protest against Russia's rule of blood and we pledge ourselves to raise money to relieve the suffering of the heroic victims of the reign of terror." Naturally, we would support war against "Russia's rule of blood," and it was much easier for us to raise money for the moral-sounding object of relieving "the suffering of the heroic victims of the reign of terror," than for the real purpose—to supply funds for the wreckin work of Groman, Sher, Sukhanavav & Co. who had made alliances with the Industrial Party for imperialist war against the Soviets.

KRYLENKO: Then Ham Fish knew what he was talking about when he praised the socialist party? He had your counter-revolutionary activity in mind?

HILLQUIT: Certainly. I can best illustrate this point by quoting from the New York Times of Nov. 24, 1930, referring to the Pennsylvania Hotel meeting, at which I was the leading figure. The Times said: "Mr. Hillquit remarked that in attacking Soviet Russia he found himself a strange bedfellow of certain gentlemen in Washington and other capitals." Fish, Woll and myself understood one another. We are working for the same end, but we traveled different roads. Fish lined up the big boys; Woll's task was to get the American Federation of Labor; and mine was to give the war against the Soviet Union a "socialist" blessing.

Here was the keynote (again quoting from the Times) as I stated it in the Pennsylvania Hotel: "Soviet Russia today is guilty of acts of despotism as terrible as in the days of the Czars, and is gradually moving away from rather than approaching the free ideal of a free democratic country." That, of course, was intended to get socialist support for the war, because we would then be fighting for "the free ideal of a free democratic country," as we have in the United States.

KRYLENKO: What was the result?

HILLQUIT: Not quite what I expected. We formed our organization alright. But we were not able to hide our motive. Some of the greener elements in the socialist party, as well as some workers that found their way into our ranks protested. We managed to route them, and continued on our course in a more cautious manner. Naturally the exposures in Moscow, which we will be forced to brand as lies, disturbed us not a little.

Red Sparks By JORGE

Rumpelstilchen

"Like the children in the Anderson Fairy Tale 'Rumpelstilchen,' we seem to have guessed Red Jorge's real name and purpose and, also, like his infamous prototype, Rumpelstilchen, we can see him now stamping himself through the door in mad rage at the discovery."

The above from the "Union Labor Record" of Philadelphia didn't cause us to stamp a single stamp. We were too astonished at the ignorant audacity of anyone pretending to be the editor of a paper in the English language who so abuses it in attacking us and urging that we should be deported back "where we came from."

We were just ornery enough to have selected Kansas to be born in, and the gentleman wishes us to be deported to Soviet Russia! That would please us, but it is rather presumptuous for a fellow who cannot write English intelligently to ask that someone else be deported anywhere. But it's a matter of indifference to a Communist to which country he is sent and Kansas will do very well.

It is rather ungrateful, also, on the part of the Union Labor Record editor, to bear hard feelings toward us. On the strength of our comment he surely can get a raise in pay from the Philadelphia employers for his services in their behalf. From the following letter received from a worker of Philadelphia we judge that he does his best to earn it:

"Red Sparks—Sometime back an editorial in the Philadelphia Daily News said: 'Workers have the right to organize.'"

"This was considered a liberal editorial. But three days after, 14 Daily News drivers were fired for becoming members of a union. Did the Daily News practice what it preached? No!"

"But five months after a strike at the Daily News plant was lost, the official organ of the Central Labor Union, the Union Lying (not 'Labor') Record, came out with the following editorial, in part:

"The Labor Record congratulates the Philadelphia Daily News on its Fifth Anniversary. It asked the support of the wage earner and fought his battles not only with an editorial policy which at once attracted widespread attention, but it PRACTICED WHAT IT PREACHED."

"What a lie! And in favor of the capitalist Daily News! But what could one expect from the Union Lying (not 'Labor') Record, which is now printing many lies against the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, instead of the truth about the many strikes in Philadelphia.—O. V."

We are not very interested in Anderson's Fairy Tales, or those cooked up by the editor of the Union Labor Record, but if there's a Rumpelstilchen medal to be allotted, we think it should hang on the "Labor" editor friend of the open-shop Daily News. At least he qualifies for the first syllable.

Free Speech, Limited

Speakers of the Unemployed Councils of New York State, found out what the U. S. Constitution was worth in the city of Newburgh, when they applied for a permit to the animal called the "City Manager." They got a rather long-winded "permit" which, when they held the meeting, was read to the astonished workers of Newburgh. It said:

"This permission is granted under the following conditions:

"First: The meeting is to be held on the Grand Street side of the City Hall under the American flag. The meeting to be from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.

"Second: No books to be sold or papers to be passed out, nor has any collection to be taken for expenses and with a further understanding that your speakers will confine themselves strictly to facts. No statements are to be made that in the City of Newburgh there are people starving as that statement is absolutely untrue. No statements are to be made that in the City of Newburgh no effort has been made to relieve the unemployment situation, because the City of Newburgh has expended over \$30,000 to provide extra labor for the unemployed in this city."

With all this, one might guess that the permit allowed free speech so long as speakers say that the City Manager is a splendid official, that workers only imagine they're hungry, and that a dictatorship exists over in "Roosha."

California Absorption

"I have had a delightful visit with the most brilliant mind in the world today and have absorbed a few, at least, of the thoughts and ideas which permeates Dr. Einstein's entire body," declared Governor Ralph of California after forty-five minutes with the man with a fourth-dimension face.

To show exactly how much he had absorbed from Einstein in three quarters of an hour, Gov. Ralph added that:

"If the Creator gives him (Einstein) a long life, he will open other men's eyes still wider to the nature of creation."

Maybe if Ralph had stayed another 15 minutes, he would have soaked up in an idea that it is time he pardoned Money and Billings. But we doubt it. If he had visited Bill Foster even two minutes we are positive that his sponge would have buckets full of that idea to absorb. But in that case his visit might not have been precisely "delightful."

A Different Kind of Peanut

The N. Y. World-Telegram runs a "question and answer" column in which the following appeared:

"Q.—Does a peanut have a skin? Answer.—The paper-like cover of the peanut is sometimes referred to as the skin or epidermis."

Farmers in the drought zone, we suggest, frequently refer to it as "Hyde." The peanut itself is variously known as "Goober" and "Hoover."

It's Beginning To Gag 'Em

Even the capitalist paper, the Phoenix, Arizona, "Republic," is becoming sick at the stomach with the Fish committee gabble about "forced labor" in the Soviet Union while millions of American workers cannot even buy a job. In the issue of February 12 it had to add a post script to the fairy tale about Stalin and his "forced labor":

"As a matter of fact, at the present moment Americans would cheer any American leader who could call for work and tell them where to get it."

With swarms of workers everywhere looking in vain for work, the hokum about "forced labor" in the Soviet Union is about the poorest kind of lie the capitalists have cooked up.

The Moscow Trial

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 4.—The trial of the 14 Mensheviks, charged with counter-revolutionary activity, shows that social democracy, caught red-handed preparing armed intervention against the U. S. S. R. calls as its alibi "official policy" which was supposed to be hostile to all intervention and sabotage. The leader of the French socialists, Leon Blum, revealed this maneuver in advance. "Populaire," French socialist newspaper, on February 6th, completing its Jesuitic "studies of peace problems" wrote: "It becomes impossible for nations and governments as well as political parties to admit all causes known as pretexts for wars. Hence witness the present display of the superfluity of peace protestations. Take the militarists themselves. They pretend to speak and act in the interest of peace."

Caught in the act, the leaders of the Second International, to which the Labor Party and the Socialist Party of America are affiliated, cry, "Stop, thief!"

On the eve of the trial of the Menshevik wreckers and interventionists, Vanderveide, one of the leaders of the Second International, sends to Zurich, in the name of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, a telegram protesting "the brutal treatment of the defendants," whom he describes as "men whose previous conduct and opinions ceaselessly affirmed and refuted the accusations leveled against them." At the same time, Vanderveide's telegram endorses the aim of the Second International, and all the activity of the Russian Social Democrats, whose activity follows "vigorously" testifying to the "resolute hostility to all counter-revolutionary intervention in the U. S. S. R."

At the very moment of the opening of the trial, the Menshevik delegation abroad publishes over the signature of its chairman, Dan, a declaration proclaiming in advance the confessions and revelations of the defendants as "evidence of provocateurs, admissions of unfortunates, extorted by terror."

Only yesterday, immediately after the arrest of the principle defendants, the Menshevik chiefs abroad were using different languages toward

them. On September 12, 1930, unforeseeing yet the full gravity of the blow which his agents in Russia would deal him, Abramovitch wrote: "It is a case of men who for decades fought in the revolutionary movement of the Socialist Parties of various tendencies."

He affirmed: "It is absolutely impossible they have made any confessions." A month later on October 9th, the delegation abroad itself, in an open letter published to the social democratic press of all countries described them as "old scholars, publicists like Groman, Bazarov, Sukhanov, men who for decades have been militants in the social democratic movement."

The Soviet prosecutor, Krylenko, broke off the examination of the defendants and read the declaration of the delegation abroad, just published, which began: "The charge leveled at our party, according to which we conducted even organized 'sabotage' work and was linked with counter-revolutionary organizations of the Russian bourgeoisie and received from these subsidies and directed activity towards economic and financial blockade in Russia, or even armed intervention of the capitalist powers against Russia, is an accusation which so much contradicts the universally known attitude of policy of the Russian Social Democrats, that its slanderous character is evident to every honest man, as publicly attested already by the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International."

The court gave an opportunity to each of the 14 defendants to make a statement personally as to the assertion of the delegation abroad.

There was an explosion of indignation and vehement protest on their part. "They cannot speak otherwise," declared Groman, "because the policy of sabotage and armed intervention against the Russian revolution is unavoidable, and they dare not face the world proletariat on it. Abramovitch whom we saw here in Moscow, to whom we spoke, insisted on the necessity of covering our work with verbal declarations to the contrary."

"There is nothing left for them to do," said Sher, "but to declare us provocateurs, or victims