



WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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WALL ST. RUSHES 9 MORE WARSHIPS TO CHINA WAR ZONE

Financial Crisis Hits America

WE recall that J. P. Morgan, when England abandoned the gold standard, observed that it marked "the second stage of recovery." And it might have been inferred, from his "infectious smile," that even if this "second stage" failed, the next or "third stage" was expected to bring to America, if not to England, great hope, good cheer, and returned prosperity.

Alas and alack! First we hear that "British rumors" are "undermining our securities market." Then, the securities are given Doc Hoover's "national unity" smelling salts. But in spite—or perhaps because, of this, the N. Y. Times of October 11 tells us that "French Rumors Sap Faith in the Dollar." In Poland people are selling dollars at panic speed, and the redoubtable rate is raised in New York at the moment it is revealed that \$500,000,000 of gold has been exported from America since England suspended gold payments.

It seems that "French rumors" are most annoying just now, on the eve of Premier Laval's visit, one Paris paper explaining that—"at the rate of 25.39 francs to the dollar, which is the present rate, instead of 25.52 francs, which is the legal rate, there is a profit for those who export gold from the United States."

Now, if the dollar has gotten into such relation with the franc, it can scarcely be charged up to "rumors" either British or French; though it may cause plenty of rumors that cannot be answered by American indignation.

We lay aside for the moment the connection all this has with Hoover's proposal that war debts be "scaled down" in exchange for disarming America's European rivals, and Laval's counter proposal that debts be reduced 50 per cent, in exchange for arms budgets cuts of 25 per cent (not a bad bargain!)—and "security," by which Laval means French hegemony in Europe.

How "impregnable" is the American financial structure if it can be blown over by "British rumors" and "French rumors"? Is it any stronger than those banks in America which, in the capitalist press, were, in the early part of the crisis, destroyed by "Red rumors"? What has become of that favorite canon, anyhow, of "Red rumors" as a "cause" of the capitalist crisis?

The cause of the financial crisis in America, as in England, is the economic crisis, and all chatter about silver and gold "cures" will cure neither.

No. The French stories of American inflation are true. And that is why the Dollar is falling in relation to the Franc. This was shown in the increased note circulation of 16 per cent over a year ago, cited by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle recently.

But, it will be said, has not America over \$5,000,000,000 gold? And how can European rumors undermine such strength? An answer is given by Sir Walter Layton, one of England's leading financial writers in the London "Economist," on the question of how much gold can America lose, as it lost \$500,000,000 in three weeks? He says:

"Current estimates vary and no rigid calculation is possible, for long before the final limit is reached, credit restriction, monetary stringency and a general deterioration of morale would have developed to an intolerable degree."

Clearly, these are symptoms now obvious in American finance. Yet too many workers, and even Communists, fail to observe the significance or even the fact, of recent "mergers" of great banks, such as Foreman's Bank and the (Davies) Central Trust of Chicago, and the giant Bank of America, in New York, all swallowed by the Morgan banks, although these events are of great political significance to the working class.

But, further, says Layton, "The published returns of the Federal Reserve System, including the ratio of gold to liabilities, are a most incomplete guide." What might be the guide to knowledge of just how much gold the U. S. can lose without a general smash?

Layton says, that "at last gasp" the U. S. could give up only \$1,700,000,000 (of its over \$5,000,000,000)—"although," he adds significantly, "the practical limit is far below that figure." Now if the real limit is "far below" \$1,700,000,000, it is clear that the withdrawal of \$500,000,000 gold from America by Europe in the last three weeks is a serious blow, and a herald of one still heavier.

For Sir Layton goes on to show that in the central banks of Europe (not counting the commercial banks) there is possible demand upon America's gold of \$1,400,000,000. One can understand therefore, why he speaks softly of the "inconvenience" to America. One can understand why the New York banks increased the discount rate, and why also, Hoover called his conference for "national unity."

Now, the significance of all this to the workers is more than the mere fact that the capitalists of the world are struggling over gold and their struggle deepens the mutual difficulties of the crisis. To workers in countries ruled by capitalists, workers who are by that fact inevitably involved as the victimized part of capitalist society, it means:

1. Further wage cuts. On one hand by direct reduction of wages paid in money; on the other hand by inflation of the currency, or the issuing of paper money in excess of its backing by real value in metal (the commodity which is the legalized measure of the values in all other commodities), which means that for the same money wage the worker cannot buy as much as before.

2. More unemployment by the intensified crisis, and wider starvation of the unemployed by capitalist refusal to bear any cost or relief.

3. Attempt to reduce the standard of living permanently to the "coolie level" by the so-called "stagger" plan of "division of work" on the plea that this is "temporary" and that the employed should "share work" with the unemployed, thus saving capitalists the cost of unemployment, insurance and relief, accustomed the whole working class to a starvation standard, and sidetracking the united struggle of both employed and unemployed for unemployment insurance into a fascist scheme for creating hostility between the employed and unemployed.

4. The bitter disputes over gold, war debts, Manchurian interests, etc., between the imperialist robbers are but preludes to armed conflict, in which the workers and small farmers will be forced to die in battle for their slave drivers' interests.

Workers cannot remain passive before these developments. As against wage cuts, but for increased wages.

Against more unemployment, both employed and unemployed must unite, to protest and strike against mass dismissals; for unemployment insurance at full wages at the entire cost of the capitalists and administered by workers; for Winter Relief of \$150 to each jobless worker; for instant real relief to all destitute jobless workers and impoverished farmers.

The war drums already are beating in China. Stimson has sent American imperialists' threat of war to Japan. World war nears, with the threat of death and wounds to millions of workers and farmers!

Capitalism, built upon war and loot and human misery, will try to solve its desperate difficulties by war on the Soviet Union, which inspires workers in capitalist lands to revolt by the very fact that where workers rule, there is no crisis, no unemployment, no misery.

Against imperialist war, the workers must defend themselves and their own conditions; they must defend the Soviet fatherland of all workers! And go forward to overthrow the insane and murderous rule of capitalism!

Trade Union Unity Council Will Hear Report On Plenum

A special meeting of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York will take place this Thursday, October 15, at 7:30 p.m., sharp, at 5 E. 10th St. in the large hall.

be a report on the Plenum of the National Committee of the TUUL held in Pittsburgh on October 3 and 4e Comrade Joseph Zack will make the report.

The report will not only deal with problems discussed in Pittsburgh. On the basis of the decisions of the Plenum a program will be presented on how to struggle against wage cuts and unemployment in the New York district

Mass Picketing to Keep Lawrence Mills Closed

Rank and File Strike Delegation Goes to Boston State House Against Strike Sell-Out

Demand End of Wage Cuts, No Arbitration, Free Speech And Release of Arrested Strikers

BULLETIN

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Edith Berkman, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, who was arrested in Lawrence and brought here by the immigration authorities to keep her out of the present strike of 25,000 textile workers against wage-cuts, was denied bail by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. She is held for deportation. Though out on \$2,000 bail before the strike, she was immediately arrested when the workers went out against wage-cuts, and now the courts are holding her in jail.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 13.—Strikers here are mobilizing to picket the Arlington and Kunhard Mills where the bosses declare they will attempt to open up today. There are 25,000 on strike in this city against a general wage cut of 10 per cent.

On Sunday and Monday the strikers mobilized a large rank and file delegation to picket the state house in Boston today at 10 o'clock to expose the sell-out move of the Uni-

on is calling mill meetings this week led Textile Workers Union and the so-called arbitration board. The demand of the striking pickets is: no wage cut; no arbitration; free speech for the Lawrence workers; immediate release of all arrested strikers and organizers.

The National Textile Workers Union to select their strike committees in addition to broadening the already formed united front General Strike Committee.

Relief stores opened up today. The National Textile Workers Union is calling a woolen conference in Boston next week to spread the strike and to build up a militant organization.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 13.—The Burlington and Charwick mills here cut wages again yesterday of textile workers 10 per cent. The National Textile Workers Union issued leaflets to the mill workers affected calling on them to follow the example of the 25,000 Lawrence textile workers and call a strike against wage cuts.

Racine "Socialist" Mayor Orders Workers Attacked

Many Injured as Cossacks, Backed by Legion Fascists Break Up Red Rally—Workers Resist

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 13.—"Socialist" police and legionnaires last night brutally attacked 4,000 workers attending a political rally of the Communist Party on the eve of the congressional election in this district.

Many workers were viciously clubbed and blackjacked by the combined forces of fascist legionnaires and police. E Peterson, a member of the Young Communist League is in jail in a critical condition. L. Oken, Section representative was beaten by police while being taken to jail. Many other workers were arrested.

The "Socialist" mayor, Swoboda, had denied a permit for a Communist political rally, hoping thus to prevent an exposure of his treachery of the Socialist Party and its characters as a political party of the bosses. When the workers insisted on exercising their political rights, Swoboda mobilized the Legion fascists and sent his police to break up the political rally.

The workers fought back with the greatest militancy and many of the police and Legion thugs suffered injuries.

American Workers Delegation To USSR Gets Big Send-Off

NEW YORK.—Giving the 1931 American Workers Delegation to the Soviet Union an enthusiastic send-off, 1,500 workers at the Cooper Union meeting, Monday, October 12, adopted resolutions of greetings to the workers of Magnitogorsk on the completion of the largest steel mill in Europe, and a pledge of support to the Soviet workers in building a socialist society.

The keynote of the meeting, opened by the Red Front Band, was struck by Marcel Scherer, chairman of the evening and secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, when he said that the delegates came from the fighting sections of the United States to witness the building of a free workers' society and to see the contrast between capitalist and workers' rule.

Four Marine Workers. The marine workers' delegation of four, veterans of the sea and waterfront, included Tom Burns, seaman, of San Francisco, John Green, seaman, of New Orleans, George Wickman, Negro longshoreman of New York and Smith Hopkins, seaman, of New York. Burns spoke for the group and told of the conditions of the marine workers in the United States.

Abraham Lewis, Negro steel worker of Youngstown, spoke on behalf of the steel workers in the delegation which includes Sam Langford, Negro furnace worker of Gary, Ind., and a metal worker from Pittsburgh. Nick Kovacheff of Niagara Falls, a chemical worker, was the other member of the delegation present at the meeting. The miners group from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia

and Ohio had not arrived in time for the meeting.

Negro Cotton Specialists Go. Several members of the Negro cotton specialist delegation going to work on state cotton farms in Turkistan for two years were present on the platform, and Sutton of their number spoke.

A banner and a statue of a shock brigadier by Adolph Wolff was presented to the delegation as a gift from American workers to the Soviet trade unions. A message of greetings from the Icor was read.

William Weinstein for the Communist Party and Lena Chernenko also spoke.

The delegation will sail Saturday, October 17, on the Caledonia.

PUSH FASCIST PROGRAM IN GERMANY

Communists Demand Removal of Police as Reichstag Opens

Bruening Tells Plans Socialists Help Fascists In New Move

(Cable By Inprecor)

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Reichstag opened today after almost a half year holiday. Following the reading of the new government declaration, Bruening spoke, explaining the necessity of alterations in the cabinet, by pointing out that the coming winter demanded concentration of the government's repressive powers in a single hand. He stated that the appointment of General Groener as Reichswehr Minister and Minister of Interior offered the necessary guarantee of determined action.

Answering the Nationalist attacks, he declared that the policy of the present cabinet is also national. He declared that state interference in private finance and industry was made necessary by excessive abuses and warned the National opposition against forcing him to make revolutions. Here the Communist deputies

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

IOWA FARMERS CAPTURE JAIL; FREE PRISONER

Action Taken After Militia Attacks

The capitalist papers report that 500 farmers of Southeastern Iowa marched militantly upon the New London jail yesterday and took possession of it, smashed the lock, and set free Ronald Hart, 20 year old farmer previously arrested for shouting to militia that he was "just a farmer, standing on my rights."

At last accounts, the militia and sheriff's officers had not re-captured Hart.

This is only the latest development in the resistance of the poor farmers to the scheme of the big companies and the state power to put them out of business as competitors. The scheme is to administer the tuberculosis test to cattle, and kill off the cows of small farmers if the cows "react" to the test. Cows of the high dairy companies have owners with influence and don't get killed.

The farmers have fought this unfair test for a long time. Yesterday a column of state militia equipped with a machine gun, charged with fixed bayonets a crowd of 150 farmers who blocked the road of the cow testers to the McKinnon farm. Only with the bayonets at their chests did the farmers disperse. It was here that Hart was arrested. Two others, Mike Hennessey and Henry Connor, were also arrested, and are in Mount Pleasant Jail.

The crowd broken up at the McKinnon farm came to New London, was reinforced by others from other counties, and made the jail delivery. State troops are still attacking and dispersing groups of farmers wherever they find them.

Betsy Ross, Great Grand-Daughter of Colonial Heroine Starving in Canton

Says She'll Vote Communist Next Month

person turn around in. "My friends," she declared after seating us, "I'm not going to apologize for the dirt here for it is not my fault nor my husband's, but the capitalists' fault. . . those big manipulators, grafters and legal crooks, I know them." She shook her fists. "I

Fear Chinese Masses Will Turn Slaughter Into A Civil War

Polish-Rumanian Army Staffs Meet to Plan Anti-Soviet War

Pilsudski Makes Secret Visit to Rumania, But Capitalist Press Admits It's for War Aims

NEW YORK.—French imperialism is forging the Polish-Rumanian anti-Soviet war front tighter, while at the same time the League of Nations takes up the question of "settling" the Manchurian conflict by a war against the workers' republic.

Despite attempts to hide the visit of Marshal Pilsudski, dictator of Poland, to Rumania, the capitalist papers were finally forced to admit that this war monger came expressly to strengthen the alliance for war against the Soviet Union.

Admit War Drive "It is admitted, however," says the New York Times cable from Bucharest, Rumania, "that questions arising from a military-political Rumanian-Polish alliance—directed in spirit if not in letter against the Russian 'danger'—will be discussed."

Pilsudski was met by the Minister of War, the Chief of the General Staff and other military officers of the Rumanian army.

Behind the move of Pilsudski is

seen the growing mass discontent in the puppet states that border the Soviet Union as well as in Germany. This fact is brought out in an interview of Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and famous writer, who has just returned from a visit to Europe. Filene, who usually spreads the Hoover-type of optimism, this time declared: "there is imminent danger of violent revolutions" in Central Europe, including Austria, Hungary and Rumania. Filene apologized for the necessity of telling these facts to the capitalists but said "I couldn't make any but a truthful statement, it is only truthful statements that will do good."

It is the pressure of the hungry masses, and the growing need for markets and new colonies that is driving the imperialists to war. This war front is being built up mainly against the Soviet Union, where the workers have ended capitalism, its hunger and misery, and are building a new society, Socialism.

Jobless Demonstrate At Court House in Reading

Socialist City Administration Sits Behind Its Machine Guns and Offers Starvation

READING, Pa., Oct. 13.—Hundreds of Reading jobless demonstrated in front of the court house here yesterday, and sent in a committee of the Unemployed Council to present demands for relief to a conference of the county commissioners, the socialist party city administration and "welfare" bodies.

It will be remembered that this is the socialist administration whose chief of police, Scherer, boasted through the capitalist press on Oct. 5 that even though the city gave nothing to the jobless, there was no danger. The socialist administration had purchased six new shot guns and a machine gun for the police force. "If there are riots we can take care of them with the machine gun," the chief is reported to have said, as he fondle the new weapon.

File From Jobless. When the committee of the jobless reached the conference, they were denied the right to present their demands for food for the hungry unemployed, and the conference adjourned

after fifteen minutes, to avoid hearing those demands if the jobless should come in with them anyway.

Clinton Bach, director of the poor, proposes forced labor of the unemployed at the rate of \$15 a week instead of real relief.

Socialist Mayor Stump had nothing to propose to the conference. A committee of chamber of commerce members, Mayor Stump, and others, were elected to consider plans. The unemployed are not represented on it.

Hunger March Oct. 28.

The unemployed denounce this Socialist starvation administration. They will continue to organize and demonstrate for food and relief, and will hold a hunger march on the city council, October 28.

The committee sent in by the jobless yesterday included candidates of the Communist Party in the coming municipal elections: Harold John, Communist candidate for mayor, addressed the demonstrators, calling on them to vote Communist.

City-Wide Meetings to Build Resistance to Pay Cut Drive

NEW YORK.—Building resistance to the huge wage cutting campaign instituted by the employers and bankers against millions of workers still in the factories and mills, the

Communist Party has issued a call for mass demonstrations throughout the country.

In New York the following indoor meetings have been called to fight against wage cuts. The meetings will be held Wednesday, October 14, at 8 p.m.

Downtown Manhattan—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.; speaker, Earl Browder

Midtown Manhattan—Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 40th St.; speaker, Wm. W. Weinstein.

Harlem—Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.; speaker, J. Stachel.

Bronx—569 Prospect Ave.; speaker, Robert Minor.

Williamsburg—795 Flushing Ave.; speaker, Harry Gannes.

South Brooklyn—Finnish Hall, 764 40th St.; speaker, Sam Don.

Brownsville—Rockaway Mansion, Rockaway and Livonia Aves.; speaker, Tom Johnson.

Call meetings in the Bronx. There will be 9 open air meetings tonight at 7 p.m. at 161st and Pro-

League Maneuvers Are Lying Moves To Fool Workers

CONFLICT IS SHARPER

Seek Common Front For Attack on U.S.S.R

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK.—Nine more warships have been rushed by the United States Navy, under Wall Street orders, to the Manchurian war zone, as the imperialist conflicts sharpen. The New York Graphic declares: "In apparent preparations for a definite declaration of war in Asia, as Japanese military planes bombarded three Chinese troop trains, on their way to reinforce the garrison now in Manchuria, the United States navy has ordered seven modern submarines and the U.S.S. Canopus to Chefoo, China, from Tsingtao. Two other submarines were sent to Taku Bar, in support of the first flotilla." The first flotilla consists of 13 battleships recently rushed to China by Wall St.

The Graphic goes on to state: "This puts the United States submarines in a most menacing spot where they can intercept Japanese transports en route to China."

NEW YORK.—Through the demand of Japan, the League of Nations virtually slammed the door in the face of Wall Street's representative in Geneva, where the Manchurian war crisis is being "discussed." Frontis Gilbert was supposed to represent the American government, but on insistence of Japan he was not allowed to be present as an "observer." This shows the extreme sharpness of the conflict and is indicative of the line-up of forces.

NEW YORK.—More bombardments by Japanese airplanes, as well as a rapid mobilization of Chinese troops were the latest steps Tuesday in the war developments in Manchuria, where American and Japanese imperialism are driving to a new world slaughter.

That Chiang Kai-shek and the other Chinese puppet generals were mobilizing their armed forces against the Chinese masses as much as for war to help Wall Street in its conflict with Japan over colonial loot, is shown by cables to capitalist newspapers in Manchester and New York. A recent issue of the Manchester Guardian declared that "bombardment of Nanking by the Japanese leads to war and possibility of a Communist rising in alliance with the Soviet."

Chinese Masses Rising. In other words, the Chinese masses are answering the war threats of the imperialist powers over the plunder of Manchuria by an anti-imperialist struggle against Chiang Kai-shek, the tool of Wall Street, and are threatening to turn the oncoming imperialist war into a civil war.

The same idea is expressed in a cable from Hallett Abend, Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times. This cable says:

"Despite this (war) declaration against Japan, which is designed primarily for foreign consumption, General Chiang is rapidly moving reliable troops and enormous stores of war supplies into a pivotal and strategic area in Central China, evidently fearing civil war more than a war with Japan."

Imperialist Conflicts.

The seriousness of the war danger, and the movement of the big imperialist powers for the line-up in

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CITY-WIDE MEETINGS TO BUILD RESISTANCE TO PAY CUT DRIVE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Prospect, Longwood and Prospect, 156th, 154th, 153d, 149th and Prospect, Dawson, Kelly, Beck and Leggett Aves. These meetings will prepare the great indoor meeting that will be held at 569 Prospect Ave. at 8 p.m.

Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and one of the leaders of the March 6 unemployed demonstration, who served six months for leading the unemployed workers of New York for a struggle to get unemployment relief and insurance from the capitalist authorities, will be the main speaker.

The meeting is held to organize the workers against the wage cutting campaign of the bosses and fight against evictions.

All workers are urged to be present to night at 8 p.m. at 569 Prospect Ave.

Speak at Morse Drydock.

The call to struggle against wage cuts was carried to hundreds of Morse drydock workers who gathered at the meeting held at 57th St. and First Ave., on the Brooklyn waterfront, yesterday noon, addressed by J. Louis Endahl, Communist candidate for congress in the Seventh Brooklyn District, and others.

The Nord-Deutscher Lloyd piers and the huge freight terminal of the Long Island terminal also center at this point.

Plaza Hotel Cuts Wages Again!

(By a Worker Correspondent) Workers in the Plaza Hotel, 59th St. and Central Park Ave., were informed of another wage cut to take effect soon. Although we are on starvation wages and another wage cut will make it impossible to even pay our house rent. The food they serve us workers is so rotten that we are afraid to eat it lest we get sick. Even the smell from the dining hall where we are forced to eat turns our stomachs.

Our only relief from these miserable conditions, fellow workers, is by organizing with the Food Workers' Industrial Union and fighting the bosses for decent living wages and conditions.

General Motors Puts Over Wage Cut.

(By a Worker Correspondent) The service department of General Motors, 224 W. 61st St., fired 63 workers and cut the pay of the rest of the workers 10 per cent. This is in line with the program of the bosses to make the workers bear the whole burden of the depression.

As a contrast to this program for the workers, just look at Hoover's plan to help the poor bankers. A \$500,000,000 pool is created to save these damn parasites while us workers get wage cuts.

Wake up, workers! Fight this rotten system. Organize and fight! That's the only way we can defeat the bosses plan to pauperize us.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



ANOTHER STRIKE AT DUNCAN SHOP

Trimmers Resist Boss' Scab "Union"

NEW YORK—The trimmers of James S. Duncan, formerly Cohen & Kaplan, who recently won a strike against a wage cut and won a substantial increase in their prices are once more on strike.

Trying to get away from the Industrial Union, which forced him to grant union conditions, Duncan opened a new shop, under the name of "Robinhood Hat," refusing to employ any of the workers unless they joined the new scab agency, "The Amalgamated Millinery Workers' Union."

This scab agency was organized by a group of bosses and cliques springing out of the bureaucratic machines of Local 24 and 42.

Now the operators and blockers are faced with ultimatum from the bosses, like the trimmers, members of the Industrial Union, they must join the "Amalgamated." It is not clear what the blockers and operators are going to do because of their union officials who are not ready to make a decision.

The Industrial Union, however, has called its members on strike and will immediately commence to fight for their jobs.

All millinery workers and needle trades workers are asked to come to the picket line, 65 West 39th St., where the James S. Duncan (Robinhood Hat) is located.

An active members' meeting of millinery workers will take place on Thursday, October 15, at the office of the Industrial Union, right after work.

Garlin to Speak in Carteret, N. J., and Ossining, New York

Continuing his successful lecture tour, Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, will on Friday, October 16, at 8 p.m., show the workers of Carteret, N. J., the difference between the Soviet Five-Year Plan and the Five-Year Plan of Hoover and the American capitalists.

On Saturday, October 17, at 8 p.m., Garlin will speak in Ossining, N. Y., at 20 Brookville Ave. He is speaking under the auspices of the I.L.D.

16 Carloads of Mine Relief Food Tied Up; Waiting for Freight

NEW YORK—Seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds of food contributed by the farmers of Minnesota and Michigan for the starving miners will rot in railroad cars if workers throughout the country will not immediately send in funds to pay the freight charges. It was announced today by the Workers' International Relief.

While thousands of struggling miners are actually starving and many more thousands of miners are on the verge of starvation, sixteen carloads of food—flour and potatoes—wait in freight yards. The food was contributed by poor farmers who want to express their solidarity with the miners and their families who are so heroically fighting against starvation.

Workers throughout the country must immediately match this fine show of solidarity by paying for the freight charges. Freight is about \$200 a car. Send funds to the Workers' International Relief, 799 Broadway, N. Y.

As soon as the money to pay the freight comes in, the potatoes and flour will be shipped to Westmoreland County, to the Scots Run section of West Virginia and to Kentucky, where the struggles are most intense and starvation desperate.

14th Anniversary Greetings to USSR

1 Friends of 1
9 of 9
1 Soviet 3
7 Union 1
Haïl

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

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

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

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

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION 80 E. 11th Street, Room 221 New York City.

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

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City Amount \$.....

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

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REVOLT IN AFL DRIVERS' UNION

Rosenweig Smashes a Brownsville Meeting

NEW YORK—Organizer Rosenweig of the A. F. L. laundry drivers' local in Brownsville, who was once expelled by the members for graft, but reinstated by the Teamsters' International, is again in a fight. His local, 810, has lost all but seven shops in Brownsville. When some members were fired in a fight against wage cuts, the officials went to court instead of calling a strike. The socialist lawyer, Waldman, had their case. The courts, after a long time, decided that the men stay fired, though the wages should not be cut.

The local then held a meeting, Wednesday, in which the members urged a strike to reinstate the discharged men, and Rosenweig had his machine beat up the members and smash the meeting. Several on both sides were arrested after the fight. Rosenweig's plan was no strike but a \$5 tax on each member to "support the 11 men who were fired."

The executive committee agrees to pay court expenses of those who oppose Rosenweig. The whole thing is simmering down into endless litigation, and the Teamsters' International office will support Rosenweig again.

The Laundry Workers' Union, which was organized in a fight against union grafters and racketeers, urges the laundry workers in Brooklyn to take matters into their own hands, and organize and fight for better conditions on the job. The Laundry Workers' Union meets every Thursday at Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

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On the Screen
Winnie Lightner
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Musical Art Quartet

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Six Sat. Eve. Concerts: Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 29, Mar. 5, April 16

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Yelky D'Aranyi
Mieczyslaw Munn
Cornelius Van Vliet

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For the series of six recitals. Mail orders to Students Dance Recitals, 32 Union Square (STU, 9-9687). Also on sale at Gimbel Brothers and Wanamaker's.

DANCE RECITALS

Six Sat. Eve. Dance Recitals, Oct. 21st, Nov. 14th, Dec. 19th, Jan. 2nd, Feb. 20th, March 26th.
The Ted Shawn Dancers
Martha Graham
Miriam Marbein
Hans Wiener
Tamiris
Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman

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What's On—

WEDNESDAY
Workers Cultural Federation
All workers dramatic groups are asked to send delegates to the Workers Dramatic Council at 25 E. 12th St. in preparation for celebration of the Russian Revolution, November 7.
I. L. D. Alfred Levy Branch
Will have a special election meeting at 524 Vermont St., Brooklyn at 8:30 p.m.
I. L. D. Nat. urner Branch
Will hold an indoor meeting at 7:30 p.m., at 145 W. 156th St.

Election Campaign Conference for Speakers

Election Campaign speakers conference this Saturday, October 17, at 4:30 p.m. sharp, Workers' Center, Room No. 207 All speakers for the Election Campaign and candidates attend

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Organization Plan of the National Hunger March to Washington, Dec. 7, 1931

THE task of the National Hunger March is to mobilize masses of unemployed and part-time workers in the struggle against unemployment, to expose the misery and starvation in the United States, and to link up the struggle of the unemployed with the employed for their mutual demands. The Hunger Marchers will present to Congress demands for unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief and other demands, as stated in the Call for the National Hunger March issued by the Unemployed Councils. It will present to the government the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, sponsored by the Unemployed Councils and the TUUL, and will organize mass support behind this Bill.

The Hunger March must be carried through on the basis of developing the struggles for local demands through local Hunger Marches, demonstrations for immediate relief and unemployment insurance, against evictions, etc. The Hunger March and the preliminary preparations shall serve as a stimulus for the building and strengthening of the Unemployed Councils, in the cities where the delegations start from, the cities along the routes, and in other parts of the country. Into the Hunger March and its attendant demonstrations must be drawn especially AFL unions, workers' fraternal organizations, ex-servicemen's leagues, organizations of poor farmers, etc. The preparations for the Hunger March must be utilized to make an organized exposure of the starvation conditions of the workers and poor farmers, and to unmask the fake relief measures of the government, the employers, the Pinchots and Murphys, the AFL leaders and the Socialist Party.

Preparations of the National Hunger March.

The preparations for the National Hunger March must be based upon the following mass activities led by the Unemployed Councils.

1. The organization of local, city and county Hunger Marches and demonstrations for local relief.
2. Public hearings to expose the starvation conditions among the workers. These shall be organized in the principal cities during the week of November 1st to the 7th, according to the directives previously sent out and published in the press. These hearings and their findings shall be utilized to develop the local struggles all over the country. The Hunger Marchers shall present this material to the government.
3. Intensification of the struggle against evictions, etc., the organization of rent strikes and struggles against the high cost of living.
4. Mass meetings, open air demonstrations, etc., in front of shops and factories, expressing the solidarity of the unemployed workers with the employed workers in the struggle against wage cuts, lay-offs and speed-up, and drawing the employed workers into supporting the demands of the unemployed.
5. Organized activities in the AFL and other reformist unions, setting up of "Support the Hunger March" Committees in these unions and the initiation of mass activities to draw these organizations into the Hunger March and all its activities.
6. Increased activity among the unemployed workers in the flop houses, soup kitchens, employment agencies, etc., with special programs of demands for these categories.
7. Special attention to drawing in the ex-servicemen, linking up their demands for full payment of the bonus and penetrating into the ranks and file of the veterans' organizations for the support of our program.
8. Organization of mass activities to compel respective Congressmen and other government officials to expose their stand on unemployment and upon the workers' demands.
9. Special efforts to draw in women, youth and Negro workers, and organizing the fight for their demands, paying special attention to the struggle against Jim Crowism, discrimination in relief, for the release of the Scottsboro boys, etc.
10. In view of the activities of the WIR in supporting the struggles of the unemployed workers, all workers and workers' organizations are called upon to build the W. I. R.

In all these activities and preparations for the Hunger March, there must be systematically compared the starvation conditions of the workers in the U. S. with the rising standards of the workers in the Soviet Union, and the workers mobilized in defense of the Soviet Union.

Organized campaign for building unemployed councils, based upon neighborhood branches, block committees, headline committees, flop house committees, etc., in all industrial communities.

The National Hunger March shall be composed of approximately 1,200 marchers, organized and disciplined, elected as delegates by big masses of unemployed and employed workers. The election of the Marchers shall be preceded by a whole series of local activities and struggles. The Hunger March organization will assume responsibility for road accommodations only for the regularly elected Marchers.

Because of distance and weather, the Hunger March will proceed by trucks, or autos where trucks are unavailable. The Marchers will go afoot through all important towns along the routes.

The following table will show the approximate quotas of Marchers assigned to the various localities. Changes in these quotas may be arranged in consultation with the Unemployed Councils Committee for the National Hunger March. The quotas assigned to the various cities shall include Marchers from the surrounding small towns not here specified.

Seattle, Portland	5	1	auto	Columbus	10	1	truck
Dakotas	5	1	auto	Johnstown	10	1	truck
Los Angeles	5	1	auto	Rochester	10	1	truck
San Francisco	5	1	auto	Syracuse	10	1	truck
Upper Michigan	5	1	auto	Binghamton	10	1	truck
Denver	5	1	auto	Akron-Canton-Youngstown	20	2	trucks
Oklahoma	5	1	auto	Anthracte	20	2	trucks
Greensboro, N. C.	5	1	auto	East Ohio-W. Va.	30	3	trucks
Birmingham	5	1	auto	New Haven	30	3	trucks
Charlotte	5	1	auto	Buffalo	40	4	trucks
Kansas City-Omaha	10	1	truck	Detroit	40	4	trucks
Kentucky	10	1	truck	Chicago	50	4	trucks
Minneapolis-St. Paul	10	1	truck	Cleveland	50	4	trucks
Milwaukee	10	1	truck	Pittsburgh	50	4	trucks
St. Louis-So. Illinois	10	1	truck	Boston	50	4	trucks
Indianapolis	10	1	truck	Baltimore	100	7	trucks
Cincinnati	10	1	truck	Philadelphia	200	15	trucks
				New York	300	20	trucks

DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH—COMPOSITION OF THE HUNGER MARCH—ELECTION OF MARCHERS—ROUTES OF THE MARCH—MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE ROAD—ORGANIZATIONS AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MARCH—FEEDING OF THE MARCHERS—HOUSING OF THE MARCHERS—FACILITIES FOR THE MARCHERS—NUMBER OF SLEEPING AND FEEDING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR NIGHT STOP-OVER POINTS—RETURN JOURNEY OF THE HUNGER MARCHERS—AGITATIONAL MATERIAL—FINANCING THE MARCH

Election of Marchers.

The marchers shall be regularly elected from broad local conferences of Unemployed Councils, revolutionary unions and shop groups, A. F. of L. unions, fraternal organizations, ex-servicemen's leagues, etc., called by the local Unemployed Councils. The marchers so elected shall be ratified by mass meetings of workers in the neighborhoods and centers. We must aim to draw in the greatest possible masses of workers in the election of the marchers:

1. The Unemployed Councils shall call the local conferences to elect the marchers not later than Nov. 22, with the conferences in the far western points organized correspondingly earlier to permit of earlier starting dates.
 2. At these conferences the participating organizations shall present their nominees for the march, approved at the meetings of the organizations, out of whom the local conference shall elect the quota for the particular locality. The selection of these nominees by the various Unemployed Councils, trade unions, etc., should be made the occasion of big mass meetings in the various organizations and localities for the support of the Hunger March and the unemployed struggles generally.
 3. Following these conferences, and before the starting date, neighborhood and general mass meetings shall be called to ratify the election of the marchers.
- In electing marchers to the National Hunger March to Washington, special attention must be given to (a) the drawing in of Negro, woman and youth, (b) the activity of the respective marchers in the struggle of the unemployed, (c) the age and ability of the marchers to stand the strain of the march, (d) the inclusion of part-time workers among the marchers, (e) special attention shall be paid to securing workers from the basic industries.

Routes of the March.

The National Hunger March shall proceed in four main columns.

Column 1: Starting at Boston and proceeding via New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Column 2: Starting from Buffalo and proceeding via Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Scranton, Allentown and joining with Column 1 at Philadelphia.

Column 3: Starting from Chicago and proceeding via Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburgh to Washington.

Column 4: Starting at St. Louis and proceeding via Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling and joining Column 3 at Pittsburgh.

Marchers from points west of St. Louis and Chicago will leave their respective cities in due time to arrive in Chicago and St. Louis by the starting date from these points.

Dates of departures and stopovers of the columns:

Column 1 will leave Boston Dec. 1 at 7 a. m., making the following night stopovers: Between Boston and New Haven, town to be designated, Dec. 1; New Haven, Dec. 2; New York, Dec. 3; Philadelphia, Dec. 4; Baltimore, Dec. 5; arriving Washington, Dec. 6.

Column 2 will leave Buffalo Nov. 29 at 7 a. m., making the following night stopovers: Rochester, Nov. 29; Syracuse, Nov. 30; Binghamton, Dec. 1; Scranton, Dec. 2; Allentown, Dec. 3; Philadelphia, Dec. 4; Baltimore, Dec. 5; arriving Washington, Dec. 6.

Column 3 will leave Chicago Nov. 29 at 7 a. m., making the following night stopovers: Kalamazoo, Nov. 29; Detroit, Nov. 30; Toledo, Dec. 1; Cleveland, Dec. 2; Youngstown, Dec. 3; Pittsburgh, Dec. 4, and a point to be decided on between Pittsburgh and Washington, Dec. 5, arriving Washington, Dec. 6.

Column 4 will leave St. Louis Nov. 29 at 7 a. m., making the following night stopovers: Between St. Louis and Indianapolis, point to be decided, Nov. 29; Indianapolis, Nov. 30; Cincinnati, Dec. 1; Columbus, Dec. 2; Wheeling, Dec. 3, arriving in Pittsburgh on Dec. 4, and proceeding with Column 3 to Washington.

The exact road routes will be furnished in special maps by the National Hunger March Committee.

Meetings and Demonstrations on the Road.

The National Hunger March must be made the occasion for gigantic demonstrations of the workers, at the starting points, along the routes, other localities and in Washington. These demonstrations must be well prepared by the local organizations on the following basis:

1. At the main starting points of Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis the send-off demonstrations shall be held the night previous to the departure of the marchers.
2. At the night stopover points along the routes, as established above, the mass meetings shall take place on the night of the stopover.
3. In the non-stopover cities, the workers shall be mobilized by the local Unemployed Councils and committees, through leaflets and preliminary mass meetings, to await the marchers at the main square, or at the city limits, and wherever possible short speeches shall be made without delaying the schedule of the march. In all these cities, resolutions should be presented in the name of the workers in support of the march

and the demands. Wherever possible, the workers shall accompany the marchers to the city limits.

4. In Washington on the evening of Dec. 6 there shall be a National Unemployed Conference held, and a big mass meeting of the workers to welcome the marchers.

5. On Dec. 7 the marchers will present the demands of the unemployed to the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives, supported by a demonstration.

6. In all the demonstrations, and along the routes, there must be a widespread distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, Labor Unity, the Daily Worker, etc. Special preparations must be made by each delegation for mass sale of the 2-cent pamphlet on Unemployment Insurance Relief.

Organization and Discipline of the March.

The National Hunger Marchers must be thoroughly organized and disciplined. For this purpose the following regulations shall be applied:

1. **National Organization.** The executive of the New York Unemployed Councils, as authorized by the signatories of the Hunger March Call, have elected a committee of 5, who, together with representatives of the Trade Union Unity League and Workers International Relief National Bureau, shall compose the National Committee for the Hunger March and shall prepare all the general arrangements. The National Hunger March is carried out nationally and locally under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils, in co-operation with the T.U.U.L. and W.I.R.

2. **Local Organization.** United Front Hunger March Committees shall be organized in localities all over the country, under the general auspices of the Unemployed Councils. These shall consist of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed Council, together with representatives of the T.U.U.L. and W.I.R., A. F. of L. unions and other workers' organizations. The functions of these committees shall be as follows:

They will organize all preparations and local activities, such as conferences, demonstrations, etc. They shall supervise the election of marchers from their locality, make all necessary arrangements regarding trucks, housing, feeding, etc. They shall initiate financial campaigns for the Hunger March. They shall systematically set up Unemployed Councils in their localities and do follow-up work at the conclusion of the march. These local committees shall elect the following sub-committees to carry on the different phases of the work: (a) finance committee, (b) feeding and housing committee (c) route committee.

3. **Column Organization.** (a) Each marcher shall receive an arm band, issued by the National Committee, with the following inscription: "National Hunger March, Dec. 7, 1931." This must be worn at all times during the march.

(b) The unit of organization shall be the individual auto or truck. Each truck or auto shall elect its captain.

(c) The trucks shall be organized according to districts. Each truck shall be consecutively numbered, also indicating the district to which the truck belongs. The truck captains shall compose the leading committee of the district division. They shall elect a captain and an assistant, the assistant always to remain with the division. The captains of the district divisions shall compose the leading committee of the column. This leading committee shall in turn elect a captain of the column. These various committees shall hold daily meetings to consider the problems and transmit decisions to the units.

(d) Where two columns merge (at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) the leading committees become a joint committee and a captain for the combined column shall be elected in the same manner.

(e) Special scout cars shall be organized to work ahead of the columns and to pick up stragglers.

(f) A medical squad shall accompany each column, the organization of these medical squads to be worked out by the local W. I. R., in consultation with the center.

(g) St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Detroit are responsible to secure good automobile mechanics among the marchers for their respective columns. These mechanics shall see to it that all cars are in good condition before joining and during the march.

(h) Complete registration shall be made of all marchers, the National Committee will furnish blanks and the respective district division captains shall be responsible for the registration.

(i) Special attention must be given to the organization of defense squads in the Hunger March. Every district division shall organize a defense squad, which shall be under the leadership of the district division captain.

Feeding of the Marchers.

1. At the night stopover points the local committee is responsible to provide hot meals for all the marchers in the evening and breakfast in the morning, served in popular workers' halls.

2. Between night stopover points the district divisions are responsible for the feeding of their respective marchers throughout the entire Hunger March, under direction of the respective column committees.

3. The local committees shall carry on an intensive campaign for

the collection of food supplies for the local meals and for the marchers while on the road.

The W. I. R. will be directly in charge of local feeding arrangements, in connection with the local committees.

Housing of the Marchers.

In each city where night stopovers are made the local committees are responsible to provide sleeping accommodations for the entire body of marchers. These accommodations shall be secured by (a) demands upon the city government to give lodgings to the marchers, with provisions that no jails shall be accepted; these demands to be supported by mass pressure and mass demonstrations; (b) a canvass shall be made of all nearby working-class halls and to mobilize the rank and file for giving these halls for lodging accommodations; (c) special demands to be made on A. F. of L. halls.

Full housing arrangements must be completed two days in advance of the arrival of the marchers and a full list of the housing accommodations presented to the captain of the column immediately upon the arrival of the marchers. No splitting of the marchers by Jim Crow practices shall be permitted.

Facilities for the Marchers.

In organizing the district delegations of marchers, conditions of weather must be borne in mind. Each local committee is responsible to see to it that each delegate is supplied with sufficient clothes and blankets and that arrangements be made to protect the marchers against rain while in trucks.

Number of Feeding and Sleeping Accommodations for Night Stopover Points.

The local committees in the following cities shall start immediately to prepare for feeding and sleeping accommodations for approximately the following number of marchers for the specified dates, coming in from other points:

Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.
New Haven, 50 marchers....Dec. 2	Rochester, 40 marchers....Nov. 29	Chicago, 50 marchers....Nov. 29	St. Louis, 25 marchers....Nov. 28
New York, 80 marchers....Dec. 3	Syracuse, 50 marchers....Nov. 30	Kalamazoo, 100 marchers....Nov. 28	Indianapolis, 35 marchers....Nov. 30
Philadelphia, 475 marchers....Dec. 4	Binghamton, 60 marchers....Dec. 1	Detroit, 100 marchers....Nov. 30	Cincinnati, 45 marchers....Dec. 1
Baltimore, 675 marchers....Dec. 5	Scranton, 70 marchers....Dec. 2	Toledo, 140 marchers....Dec. 1	Columbus, 55 marchers....Dec. 2
	Allentown, 90 marchers....Dec. 3	Cleveland, 150 marchers....Dec. 2	Wheeling, 65 marchers....Dec. 3
		Youngstown, 200 marchers....Dec. 3	
		Pittsburgh, 350 marchers....Dec. 4	

The night stopovers between Boston and New Haven and between St. Louis and Indianapolis will be decided upon later.

Return Journey of the Hunger Marchers.

The Hunger Marchers will return to their respective localities in the same order and discipline as in the march to Washington. They shall make the same night stopover points all along the four routes and at the stopover points they shall speak at mass meetings of workers to report on the events in Washington.

The local committees are responsible for organizing these mass meetings and for arranging feeding and sleeping accommodations upon exactly the same basis as when the marchers passed through to Washington. The marchers will organize to leave Washington on Dec. 7. The National Committee will work out the dates when they will arrive at the various stopover points.

Agitational Material.

The National Hunger March must be made the occasion for the distribution of many hundreds of thousands of pieces of working-class literature among the masses of workers. This distribution must take place at all the mass demonstrations, the marchers taking along the necessary quantities of literature. Special pamphlets, etc., will be prepared by the National Committee.

Financing the March.

The National Hunger March shall be financed according to the following general plan:

1. A national campaign for funds shall be initiated, under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils and the W. I. R. The respective local committees shall raise these funds by involving the unemployed and employed workers, from trade unions and all other workers' organizations, etc.

2. Each district must provide its delegation of marchers with sufficient funds to cover the cost of gasoline, oil and auto repairs to and from Washington.

3. Detailed plans will be sent to the various local committees regarding the allocation of the funds collected, together with blanks, quotas and material for the collection of the funds.

Unemployed Councils Committee for the National Hunger March, 6 E. 19th St., New York City.
(Clip this and keep for further reference)

HAMMOND LUMBER CO.
SLASHES WAGES FOUR TIMES SINCE SPRING

Company Hires Efficiency Expert to Speed Workers and Cut Pay Further

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—All the capitalist corporations cruelly exploit their workers, but the Hammond Lumber Co. of California is one of the most brutal of them all. It is the place where the saying is "anything can happen" to a worker—the bosses, big and little, are perfectly free in handing out wage cuts, firing, and treating the workers like dogs.

Four Wage-Cuts Since Spring

This great, rich company which owns ships, timber lands, and sells finished and rough lumber thruout California, and employs nearly 600 men in Los Angeles yard alone (more than that in nearby San Pedro), is now cutting and cutting the wages of the Hammond workers to starvation. At least four wage-cuts have hit everyone in the place since spring 1930, and the cuts have ranged up to 20 and even 40 percent. Some still make a little more than half of what we used to get, some make less than half. Loaders who used to make \$8 are down to barely \$3, and were to get another cut.

We are desperate for organization, and we aren't going to give up—we are going to fight. Small groups like a few of the stickmen walked out, but we know we must get the workers into a strike thruout the place in order to paralyze the company and to win.

They drive us to death in the heat of summer, and we stand around in cold winter whether we go to work or not. They have an "efficiency" expert (which is a nice name for a specialist in speedup and wage-cutting). He has been active in the mill lately and all the stickmen have been put on piece-work, along with many others. We are putting out more and getting paid less. The glue room is a hell-hole for killing men, but even outdoors, in the yard, we are worked like horses for barely over \$3 a day. The young workers are put on the rottenest jobs and earn so very little that they cannot possibly get married and live a natural life, so they will be some of the first to organize and fight the Hammond Co., which cuts us and bleeds us so the rich owners and fat salaries are

protected.

Some of the workers have the attitude of looking down on the Mexican workers, but of course this plays into the bosses' hands in keeping us divided. We know that all workers look alike to the boss, whether foreign born or native, old or young, so let's act accordingly to build full solidarity.

Most of us read a little sheet called the "News." This paper is calling for a dictatorship in the United States as the way to help the bosses to beat down the workers. It tries to fool the workers with stories about enslaving China to "bring back prosperity" and stories about rich robbers turning over their fortunes of their free will to stop the crisis. Many of us who did not before are beginning to wake up and see, and we are learning from the stories of our striking and struggling brother workers elsewhere, but we need the Daily Worker to give us the full facts and what they mean! We need to learn how to organize and struggle against our exploiters of the Hammond Lumber Company.

Editorial Note:—The Hammond Lumber workers should get in touch at once with the Trade Union Unity League at 755 S. Main St., Los Angeles and commence without delay to organize a broad mill committee representing the workers in the various departments to discuss the grievances, draw up demands and lay a base for struggle against the wage cuts.

PUSH FASCIST PROGRAM IN GERMANY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

clamored for an explanation of the joint secrets between Bruening and the Nationalists. Ignoring the interruptions, Bruening declared his aims were not fundamentally different from the National opposition, but that his methods, however, were different.

Bruening stated that he advanced gradually without catastrophe, whilst the National policy was calculated to forge the workers into a united front. "Was it not an extraordinary fact that despite the radical wage cuts, there had not been a single strike of any importance," Bruening asked. The immediate cause of the German crisis, he said, was the lavish taking up of short term credits. He stated that it was impossible to raise the reparations question previously because this would have meant the immediate withdrawal of all these credits and collapse. The solution of the economic crisis must come through an international conference at which reparations must be discussed. He declared the coming winter would be severe but there was no immediate cause for anxiety because the police were prepared for all emergencies and a sufficient supply of potatoes, fuel and other necessities were reserved to alleviate the most urgent in distress.

The Reichstag opened today surrounded by hordes of police. Outside

of the Reichstag 50 police were assembled, with military tent telephone stations set up at strategic points. Inside the police were also regimented by the score. At each doorway there were a dozen policemen. For three blocks around the Reichstag building the streets were cut off and passersby were forced to go through three corridors of police.

At the very opening of the session the Communist deputies interrupted the session to demand that the police forces of the Bruening government be withdrawn. The motion was voted down by the capitalist parties.

Inflation Under Way

The Bruening government has been unable to deny the truth of the charges and has therefore gone to the extent of stating that they were already known but that their summing up now was bad tactics. A statement "inspired" by Dr. Hans Luther, now president of the Reichsbank, openly admits that "a certain proportion of the Reichsbank's discounts are not based on business transactions discounted by banks in order to obtain cash." This means that the Bruening government has already started out on the policy of inflation.

Confirmation of the Daily Worker's statement that the consolidation of the armed forces of Germany, the police and the army, under the control of Groener who occupies the post of Minister of the Interior and Defense in the Bruening government, was in preparation for an open fascist dictatorship is contained in the statement of Groener.

While the capitalist press tries to create the impression that Groener will try to suppress the fascist as well as the Communists, Groener's own statement shows that the armed forces of Germany are to be used

Betsy Ross, Great Granddaughter of Colonial Heroine, Starving in Canton

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

War that I with my brothers and mother were shoved into box cars like

solely against the Communist Party of Germany and the masses led by it in struggle. Groener stated that:

"In no country is such concentration of powers as necessary as it is in Germany. For none is so threatened by the machinations of bolshevism, while on the other hand Germany has been disarmed to an extent unparalleled in history.

"I am now taking over the post of Minister of the Interior besides the Ministry of Defense. I do it with the firm intention to conduct jointly the Reich's organs of enforcement at the command of these two Ministries, to safeguard the unanimity and evenhanded justice of the executive within the whole Reich against partisan influences and to make the interests of the Reich prevail against all parties."

The Socialists are backing the Bruening government in this preparations for the attack against the workers. The New York Times correspondent reports that the Socialists can be relied on to back the Bruening capitalist government.

"The Socialists may again be counted on to give Dr. Bruening their support as the alternative to a dissolution and new elections."

Fear China Masses Will Turn Slaughter Into a Civil War

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the next war, is reflected in the bickerings at the League of Nations sessions Tuesday.

The foremost capitalist politicians are taking a hand in the situation. Briand of France assuming the chairmanship and Lerroux, the Spanish chairman, stepping aside.

The role of American imperialism in preparing for war is shown in its "participation" in the League of Nations' confab over Manchuria. The purpose is to lead the American workers to believe that Wall Street desires "peace" and is using every effort to maintain it. Since the League of Nations is lined up with Japanese imperialism, the Wall Street representatives will point to the "unwillingness" of the Wall Street competitors to "maintain peace" and then egg on their puppet, Chiang Kai-shek, to precipitate war, leading directly to a new world slaughter.

Drive to War on Soviets.

In the League of Nations an attempt to switch the entire conflict to an attack against the Soviet Union

not afraid that their own men would turn against them, they would have long ago attacked the Soviet Union. Before we left she said, "You Communists are the only ones who will lead the poor to final victory. Stick to it! I'm voting Communist next month."

I asked her what she thought of the mutiny of the Chilean and English navies and she said that she heartily approved of them. She also asserted that if the imperialists were

and the rising revolutionary masses of China is being undertaken.

The stories from Shanghai to the New York Times and Manchester Guardian already show this beyond little doubt. From the League of Nations itself comes proof that talk about directing the fire against the Soviet Union runs through all the secret maneuvers. A New York Times cable from Paris contains the following paragraph:

"The rather ominous silence from Russia continues to be a source of further anxiety and there is an impression that Moscow is only waiting to see the extent of the League's intervention before taking its own decisions. If the League finds itself sufficiently strong to localize the conflict and eventually bring about an evacuation of Manchuria, it is the general opinion that Russia will do nothing calculated to aggravate the Far Eastern situation."

This diplomatic language, translated into everyday language, means that the imperialists are eyeing the Soviet Union, which stands as a bulwark against the imperialist looting, and that the exploiters realize the workers' republic is the main obstacle in the path of a new world slaughter for colonial plunder.

In Canton, China, the resentment of the Chinese masses against the murder of 12 workers and the wounding of 100 others who took part in an anti-imperialist demonstration is growing. There is a strike of bus workers, and many small shop keepers have closed up in protest.

Japanese news reports tell of the feverish military activities in that country where the imperialists likewise are determined to get their share of the booty, backing up their moves with all the military power at their command.

On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

MASS PRESSURE FOR IMMEDIATE DEMANDS TO EXPOSE SOCIAL DEMAGOGY

By GIL GREEN

THE Detroit youth demonstration for immediate relief and unemployment insurance held on October 5, was a step in the correct direction. It was the first attempt of the Detroit League to organize independent actions in the struggle for the needs of the jobless youth. The demonstration, however, failed to bring to the forefront the immediate demands of the unemployed youth, and showed a lack of understanding in how to fight against social-demagogy.

In Detroit there is a larger percentage of unemployed than in any other major city in the U. S. In Detroit we also have the best organized social-demagogy of any city. Mr. Murphy and the city government give some relief. For every ounce of relief, however, they peddle one ton of promises. In words Mr. Murphy is a "radical." In words he even agrees with unemployment insurance.

In Detroit, however, there is mass starvation. The New Republic of October 1 was compelled to admit: "But in Detroit alone, it has been estimated by medical authorities, at least one person starves to death every seven hours and fifteen minutes. A physician at the Receiving Hospital in this city reported recently that four people a day, on the average, are brought to the hospital too far gone from starvation for their lives to be saved. Many others die lonely deaths outside the hospitals. On one day in September, in Grand Circus Park where the homeless gather, three workers were found dead."

The radical phrases of Mr. Murphy and the government cannot do away with these facts. They cannot do away with the fact that the youth get even less relief than the adults. That youth are discriminated at welfare stations, and cannot get a drop of relief if they are not married. The task of the Young Communist League is to expose the demagogy of the government. It is the duty of the League to fight for the concrete daily needs of the youth. It is only in this way that Mr. Murphy and all the capitalist demagogues, can be exposed in the eyes of the young and adult workers.

The Detroit League did not sufficiently understand this. It did not place into the foreground the demands for immediate relief for the unemployed youth. This was one of the reasons for the small percentage of youth in the demonstration of 5,000 on October 5. This demonstration was of a general character. It was not organized and prepared among the youth on the basis of struggle for immediate demands.

The comrades of Detroit explain this by writing, we "decided to leave out the question of presenting demands to the city government mainly because of the danger of Murphy utilizing this for his re-election as mayor. With his power of demagogy he would promise to grant these demands, and not allow us time to expose and point out to the workers his fakery, because this was on the day before the primaries."

This shows an absolutely false understanding of how to combat social-demagogy. The comrades in Detroit were afraid that Mr. Murphy "would promise to grant these demands." First, it would be the duty of our comrades to organize the young workers to demand immediate action. But, then again, what if he did promise relief due to the pressure of the workers? Would it not expose Mr. Murphy all the easier once he failed to carry his promises out?

It seems as if the comrades actually feared the danger (?) that Mr. Murphy would grant the demands. This shows that they themselves were taken in by his demagogy. And suppose he did grant them. Would it not have been due to the mass pressure of the young and adult workers?, and could we not easily show this to the masses? Could we not prove to them that it was mass struggle that won these concessions? Of course we could!

The 13th Plenum of the Party analyzed the role of social-demagogy and demanded the sharpest fight against same. It pointed out that demagogy can be exposed only through the experience of the workers in the struggle for their needs, and not alone by "denouncing." The resolution of the Plenum states: "It is necessary to unmask all these proposals of the republican, democratic and socialist parties, and the A. F. of L. and all kinds of progressives. This can only be achieved by unmasking the politicians and bosses' agents, on the basis of concrete facts and thru the organization of the masses for struggle for our demands for immediate relief and unemployment insurance. We must prove to the workers, through their experience in struggle, that only through mass struggles can they force the enactment of a genuine unemployment bill, and other concessions."

"Utilizing Even the Slightest Signs of Protest of the Masses"

Only by conducting persistent systematic and everyday struggle, only by really fighting for the everyday interests of the workers and utilizing even the slightest signs of protest of the masses of the workers, against exploitation and fascist reaction, will the Communist Parties be able to achieve the broad united front from below, defeat Social Democracy, create mass revolutionary trade unions, or revolutionary trade union oppositions, win the majority of the working class and lead the working class to the decisive battle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(From the Resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Communist International)

DEEPER INTO THE RANKS

By SAM DON.

THERE are local elections this year in Boston. Elections for City Council in all the twenty wards of the city. There are 150 candidates running for office. The largest number in years. The increase in number of candidates, many of whom are competing with each other in social demagogy will tend to confuse and mislead the disoriented workers.

Amongst the 150 candidates the Party candidates are not to be found. Why? Is it because the ruling class barred the Party from the ballot? Not at all. Nor is it because a large number of signatures were required and the Party did not succeed in obtaining them. The number of signatures required for a ward candidate is about fifty. There was not even an early attempt made to mobilize the Party for the election campaign in the city of Boston.

Can it be merely explained by "criminal negligence"? We do not think so. Undoubtedly, as the leading comrades in Boston have stated, there was criminal negligence. But it is more than that. There are two reasons for it: First—the underestimation of the election campaign and linked up with it anti-parliamentary tendencies in practice. Second—insufficient ability to coordinate the various campaigns of the Party and to concentrate simultaneously on more than one basic activity.

What is the meaning and what will be the political consequences of the Party's failure to participate in the Boston city elections? To state it briefly and sharply: (1) The bourgeoisie will find it much easier to fool the workers with its election demagogy. (2) Inability of the Party successfully to bring those workers who accepted our leadership in various economic struggles under our political influence. Failure to utilize the election campaign as a means of developing struggles and building the Party. (3) Workers anxious to vote for our Party will be compelled to abstain from voting and participating in our election campaign altogether. And what is worse. Many workers will, because of our own failure, vote for candidates whom they might consider a "lesser evil."

On October 4th there was a demonstration held on the Boston Commons against the wage-cutting campaign. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Party with Comrade Minor as the speaker. There were eight thousand workers at this meeting. Comrade Minor's remark that the Boston workers will vote red this year was greeted with thunderous applause. Yet... Well, the lessons are so obvious that there is no need for any comments.

Just two examples throwing more light on some of the basic causes for this condition. In Chelsea, Mass., the Party will be on the ballot. But how was the Party unit mobilized for the elections. The unit bureau was not explained the general political importance of the elections. The result—the unit bureau brings in some technical motions to the unit meeting. A political discussion developed around the technical motions. A number of comrades stating that there is no sense in participating in the elections. Two reasons were given: (1) The Party candidates could never be elected. (2) We cannot find any competent comrades to be nominated. In this case, we see clear evidences of the routine technical manner in the mobilization of the membership. And more than that. Definite anti-parliamentary tendencies. How deep-

seated the anti-parliamentary tendencies are at times can also be seen from the following case. In Malden, Mass., the Party is participating in the local elections. When the question of elections came up for the first time in the unit there were some expressions of resistance. For instance: There is no purpose for the Party participating in the local elections because the Party has been granted a permit for open air meetings, which affords an opportunity to present the Communist principle... anyhow. It could not happen to such an extent had there been more political enlightenment. If our units were real factors in the territory where they function they could not possibly pass by the ward elections—the local elections.

The top would be able to coordinate much better the various activities would be more all seeing, if the bottom would have more initiative, if there would be more pressure from below. One of the means of achieving this end is for the top to get more deeply into the ranks and to help the bottom become more politically sensitive. This will also develop the proper relationship and create a good basis for self criticism.

The lessons of Boston were not in vain. The Party will most likely be on the ballot in a number of towns in the District. In towns where strike struggles and strike movements were developed and led by the National Textile Workers' Union. The participation of the Party in the Lawrence elections is an achievement. It assumes special importance because of the strike. Here we see to an extent correction in practice. Correction in practice is important and significant. But by itself it is not a guarantee yet against a repetition of such a deplorable condition. A discussion must be immediately developed in the entire District on the basis of the concrete experiences, both failure to be on the ballot in Boston, as well as succeeding in placing the Party on the ballot in other sections. The discussion must be carried through on the basis of sharpest self criticism—which means not only to state organizational reasons—but also to dig a bit deeper and see the political factors. Through such discussions, which must be simply (not by vulgarization) taken up and so organized that it will penetrate the ranks. Political discussions based on concrete experiences, dealing with the growing tasks and activities of the Party, will tend to develop new forces and make the present forces more effective.

The study of strike strategy is one of the most important means in mobilizing the Party for the present campaign against wage cuts. The 13th Plenum called upon the Party to organize the study of strike strategy. We must take the various strike experiences and review them in the light of strike strategy.

The New York district made a good beginning in that direction. A special functionaries conference was held to discuss the experiences of the Paterson strike in the light of strike strategy. The keen interest shown by the comrades to the discussion emphasizes both the need and the importance of such discussions.

At the same time the following must be noted. In the reports and in the early discussion the strike experiences were taken up merely in a descriptive manner and not sufficiently in the light of some basic lessons of strike strategy.

ALL SET!



By BURCK



The Death of An Heiress

Though unemployed workers and impoverished farmers are dying or killing themselves in desperation at their plight at the rate of 1,000 a day, that is not important under capitalism. "Local relief" will be "adequate," especially when "coordinated" by the Gifford Commission set up by Hoover.

What is important under capitalism is told by the Associated Press in the N. Y. Times (of Oct. 11), which claims it gives "all the news that's fit to print." What is important is cats; of course a cat of royal blood and none of your proletarian alley serenaders. Just as the capitalist press gives rotogravure photos of all the nobility and rich, so the Times gave the following obituary of Mitzi, the "world's wealthiest cat":

"SAN GABRIEL, Calif., Oct. 10 (A.P.).—The last chapter in the monetary affairs of the world's wealthiest cat, Mitzi, a blue Angora, which died intestate last April, will be written here today.

"A Los Angeles auctioneer will ask for bids on the \$10,000 furnishings of the \$25,000 house which Mitzi occupied. The house has been maintained solely as a home for the cat, under the will of Dr. Maud Cain Ide, who died in October, 1930. The cat died of a heart ailment at the age of 18. Among the articles will be a four-posted bed on which Mitzi had slept."

—Hurrah for capitalism and Angora cats!

Life Is Short

And art is fleeting, according to an old saying. But the revolutionary movement needs more artists, girls and boys (yes, and they may be grown up, too). We can't promise them remuneration before the revolution, but they can practice up in advance while washing dishes, carrying a hod or swabbing decks.

Which reminds us that it's a fact that an ocean of artistic genius slumbers, repressed by capitalist conditions, among the workers. That's why we get so sore at the snobbery of the capitalist cartoonist "Bing" Darling, who sneered at the Soviet Union by saying that "It looks like the bosses have disappeared and left the janitors and office boys in charge."

We have a janitor in the Workers' Center that has real genius as a sketch artist and another that is just as sensitive to music as any virtuoso. And we don't think any less of the possibilities of their development as artists in those lines merely because they make darned good janitors.

But what we wanted to say was to speak a good word for the efforts of the John Reed Club to develop pictorial artists by starting a class for workers who crave to draw, paint and sketch. The class begins Oct. 19—and the models wear overalls, if you want to know. For \$3 a month you get three lessons a week; for \$2 a month, two lessons a week and on Saturdays Young Pioneers get in for a nickel or so—for paper they use up. Develop your talent. Apply at 63 W. 15th St.

Eugenie Hats and Mascara

"Dear Jorge:—A few days ago I read your paragraph on the sectarianism of the Young Communist League. Here is a similar case:

"Recently some Communists, whether unemployed, marine workers or just what, I don't know, came marching down Second Ave. for the election campaign.

"Just coming out of our house, we were inspired by a band at the head, playing the Internationale. My husband, sister-in-law and I, hurried across to join the demonstration.

"Imagine my embarrassment when an oldish-looking girl with wild flowing hair and typical Russian blouse actually pushed us out of line and told us that we had no business there and should go to the back.

"You see, my sister-in-law and I were dressed in Eugenie hats and had on lip-stick. I wish the comrade would read this and realize that to organize the American young worker she will have to put up with a lot besides Eugenie hats and mascara. I am sure other workers have had similar experiences and should not hesitate to write about them, as this helps to break down the sectarianism which is driving many good elements away from our movement.—Mrs. J.M."

All to the good, comrade! This idea of insulting everyone who dresses according to the ordinary standard (set by bourgeois custom though it is) of American workers, is worse than just foolish. It is politically impermissible.

It reminds us of the old I.W.W., when anybody who showed up with a white collar was suspected of being a dick in many cases and made to feel unwelcome in all cases.

Conversely, we have from experience become suspicious of the intrinsic political stability of those who, going in to dress like the rest of the workers, go in for an attire that cries "Red" as far as the eye can see.

We recall that one of the most egoistic and unprincipled opportunists it has been our misfortune to meet, Albert Weisbord, maintained his dirty bourgeois policies while covering them with the pose of a ditch-digger's outfit.

Eugenie hats and mascara, you are welcome if you bring along a rebel against capitalism! Wild hair and Russian blouse, this is a revolution of the masses, not a stage for star performers. We don't demand that you change your shirt, but your attitude toward the masses!

War is coming: Even Thompson's hash-houses have a sign up: "Pre-war prices." Only they forget to add—"with post-war indigestion."

against the Soviet Union. The American Legion acting as the tool and mouthpiece of the capitalist war-mongers plainly led the unemployed ex-servicemen to get ready to become cannon-fodder or starve. All this after the "War to End Wars."

Only one organization of veterans fights and serves the interests of the veteran, either jobless or employed, and that is the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. Together with the Unemployed Councils, they must rally the disabled, the jobless and worker ex-servicemen and expose this new scheme to enslave and militarize the veteran jobless. They must fight for the immediate payment of the bonus in full, jobless insurance, immediate cash relief for their families, non-eviction for inability to pay rent, and free gas and electricity! Veterans join the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League! Fight against forced labor by veterans!

The Advance of the Japanese Army into Manchuria

By NISHI

THE underground rumblings, which have been increasing daily in the shaky capitalist world, have now broken out in a warlike explosion in the Far East, in an armed invasion of China by Japan.

In the night from 18 to 19 of September, the Japanese artillery suddenly opened fire. After bombarding the Chinese troops and arsenals for some hours, the Japanese commenced to advance. Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, was captured after an obstinate fight in which there were hundreds of killed and wounded on both sides. The Japanese troops advanced with tremendous swiftness from the harbor town of Dairen, along the Southern Manchurian railway to Mukden and further northwards in the direction of the Chinese Eastern railway, as well as in a south-western direction along the Mukden-Tientsin-Peking railway, and occupied all the strategically important points. In view of the superiority of the Japanese army, Chang Hsue-Liang, the war lord of Manchuria, ordered his troops not to offer any further resistance. Nevertheless, the concentration of Japanese troops and warships is still going on. According to reports from Tokyo, measures are being taken in the Japanese naval dockyards to send further warships to North Chinese waters. The Japanese War Ministry has instructed the Japanese commander in Korea to make ready to occupy the district of Tsingtao, in the province of Mukden, on the Korean frontier. The Japanese broadcasting station has sent out a report that all unsolved problems must be settled in accordance with the views of the Japanese authorities during the administration in Manchuria by the Japanese military authorities.

The military occupation of Southern Manchuria is today an accomplished fact. The energetic, swift and planned manner in which this action has been carried out prove that here we have to do with a long-prepared military action with clear aims. The aim of the Japanese imperialists however is not, as they assert, to obtain satisfaction for the murder of the Japanese captain Nakanura in Manchuria, nor for the blowing up of a bridge on the Southern Manchurian railway by Chinese troops. Here it is a case of an open outbreak of the extremely fierce fight of the imperialists for markets, for the final annexation of Manchuria by Japan; it is a prelude to the division of bankrupt, bourgeois-feudal China no longer into spheres of influence, but into colonies. The Sino-Japanese conflict is in reality an episode in the concealed fight for power in the Far East between Japan and its allies, England and France, on the one side, and the United States on the other. Japan is also aiming at creating a bulwark against the "Bolshevik danger," which is growing also in the Far East; against the Soviet Union and against the Soviet China which is rising and upon whose banners there is inscribed, in addition to the social emancipation of the toiling masses, the national emancipation of China and the expulsion of all imperialist Powers.

When, nearly two years ago, the Selyukai government, headed by General Tanaka, was replaced by the Minseito government, at the head of which today stands Baron Wakatsuki, the Japanese bourgeoisie and big landowners, mobilized the press in order to persuade the working masses of Japan and China that the brutal, reactionary and militarist methods of rule practised by Tanaka had given place to a "better" "democratic-liberal" regime. The two years that have passed since then have, however, proved that nothing has changed in the policy of Japanese imperialism towards the Japanese, the Korean or the Chinese working masses.

The "new" policy which was to restore the sinking prestige of Japan in China has miserably failed. The United States, under whose influence the rapprochement between Nanking and Mukden was brought about, is rapidly penetrating Chinese and also Manchurian economy. The "encirclement plan against the Southern Manchurian railway," with the aid of which Japan exercised political influence and economically penetrated Manchuria, was realized by means of American capital. Japan's influence in Manchuria has constantly declined since the day Chang-Tso-lin tried to escape the tutelage of Tokyo. But Japanese imperialism cannot abandon its plans to conquer Manchuria. For Japan, the domination of Manchuria is absolutely necessary as a source of raw materials for its heavy industry, as a market for its industry and its capital exports, and as market for its superfluous population.

This explains also why, in view of the increasing influence of its American rival, Japan could not abandon the "reactionary-militarist" methods of Tanaka, but applied them still more rigorously. Whilst the "positive" policy of Tanaka found such concrete expressions as the military occupation of Shantung, the bloody Japano-Chinese collision in Tsingtao, and the dynamic outrage, carried out by Japanese soldiers against the Manchurian ruler, Chang-Tso-lin, the two years' imperialist activity of the "democratic" government has been no less rich in Japano-Chinese incidents.

One can call to mind the numerous protests issued by Tokyo against the construction of new Sino-American railways in Manchuria, by which Japan's economic-monopolist position was broken; the de jure recognition of the Canton government by Tokyo (this is a manoeuvre against the diplomacy of American imperialism, which supports the Chiang-Kai-shek government in Nanking); the numerous revolts of the generals instigated by Tokyo against Chang Hsue Liang, who is allied with Nanking.

Under the pressure of American imperialism, the attitude of China towards Japan has become increasingly aggressive in the last few months. To every protest from Tokyo, Nanking answered with two counter-protest notes. The campaign for the abolition of extra-territoriality also assumed the form of an economic boycott of Japanese and English goods, as well as actual attacks on Japanese subjects. The extent of the attacks on Japan became alarming. Three particularly characteristic incidents occurred, illustrating the growing complexity of the situation in Manchuria.

On June 27, Nakamura, a captain in the Japanese army, together with his companion, was taken prisoner and murdered by Chinese soldiers in Manchuria. Nakamura was travelling "on a secret mission" with a false pass and in possession of 100,000 yen to Inner Mongolia, probably in order to stir up a revolt there against China and the United States. Japan demanded satisfaction; Nanking refused.

On July 2, there took place the "Wanpaoshan incident." The alleged terrorizing of Korean peasants by the Chinese population of Changchung was used by the Japanese as a pretext for organizing anti-Chinese programs in Korea, as a result of which 140 Chinese were killed and 118 wounded. On August 18, there occurred a third incident in Tsingtao, when Chinese attacked 600 members of the reactionary Japanese "Kokusnikai Club" and killed 25 Japanese.

Japanese imperialism felt itself seriously threatened by these attacks against its oppressive rule and political power in Manchuria. It was clear that Japan would deliver a counter-stroke, even if it thereby incurred the danger of an open conflict with the power behind the

The Forced Labor Plan of the American Legion

By HOWARD LANGFORD

WE ARE the "heroes" of the World War. Row after row of emaciated defenders of "humanity and democracy," lie in their hospital beds coughing, hacking and wasting away. This is the T.B. Hospital at the National Soldiers Home, Sawtelle, Calif. The psychopathic, general and other hospitals here only repeat the horrors, if anything, even more ghastly. Legless men, armless, back-bent, blind, shell-shocked and disabled, we now reap the fruits of victory—our valor won.

Now for those who came through the bloody carnage intact, are the fruits of victory too sweet. The warriors of France and Flanders' fields now stand in long queues at factory gates and swarm through the slave marts vainly seeking a job that is ever elusive. The former kaku-club lad now wears rags and exists on breadlines, garbage, kindly donated as charity. Their usefulness to Wall Street's financiers and munition manufacturers is at an end.

But yes! The plunderbund does reward the veteran. Partial loans upon the Bonus were allowed—at 4 1-2 per cent interest. And of course the interest on a long term loan will eat up the remaining principal. Comparing this with the immense profits of the war speculators and the government's action in reimbursing the railroads for their war losses, President Hoover's speech to the delegates assembled at the American Legion Convention that the veterans ask for no more loans on the remainder of their Bonus, seems audacious and crude. Nice people these bankers and their political lickspittles!

The leadership of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans are puppets of the master class. They mislead the rank and file veteran, betray his interest and openly serve the enemies of the workers. They are militaristic, fascist-like in character and upon occasion—even strike-breakers. They endorse the government's policy of spending billions of dollars for war preparations while millions of jobless starve. They favor intervention and war against the land of rising socialism, the Soviet Union. Small wonder that two hundred veterans at the Sawtelle National Soldiers Home tore up their American Legion membership cards on September 24 upon learning of the Legion's betrayal of the Bonus.

Plans of the American Legion, department of California, to care for the 22,000 unemployed ex-servicemen in this state, during the coming winter, were revealed recently in the Los Angeles Press.

Federal aid will be asked and the Secretary of War will be requested to supply tents, cots and camp equipment and that emergency camps be established at the National Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Ballon Fields, Arcadia and Presido, San Francisco.

But as usual, there is a joker in all this supposed relief. The Legion, so loud in its denunciation of the "forced labor" myth in the Soviet Union states that "light" work will be given to those in the camps. This will be considered payment for board. There is forced labor alright, but not in the Soviet Union.

Another joker in the projected "aid" will be the assignment of a provost and military personnel to each of the camps. There is to be strict military discipline and military training for the jobless veteran.

What can this mean but another move for preparation towards imperialist war, perhaps

Chinese government, the United States, and kindling a fresh world war.

In spite of the "Kellogg Pact" and the "League of Nations" the imperialists, in accordance with their nature, still resort to their last argument: force of arms. Two members of the League of Nations are at war. According to the latest reports, both parties are sending reinforcements and fresh fights are proceeding. The fuse of a new world war has been lit. Only the unwavering will to peace of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary united front of the toilers of all countries can prevent the fresh world slaughter.