

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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

TAMMANY IS SPENDING \$631,000,000. MAKE THEM GIVE \$200,000,000 OF IT FOR WINTER RELIEF TO THE JOBLESS!

TAG DAYS TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH ARE NOVEMBER 28 AND 29. HELP COLLECT FUNDS!

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

1,500 HUNGER MARCHERS SPEAK FOR 12,000,000 JOBLESS

104 AMERICAN WRITERS PROTEST CHINESE TERROR

Tell of Writers Kidnapped, Shot, Beheaded

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One hundred and four American writers protested today to the Chinese ministry in Washington against "the torture and execution of writers in China for their political opinions."

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Follow Up the Results of the United Front Conferences

- 1. Nearly all the cities the United Front Conference for Unemployment Insurance and preparations for the National Hunger March are over. While we have not received the exact reports, we can safely state that many new organizations were represented at these conferences.

MASSES RALLY FOR START OF NAT'L MARCH

Send Off In Seattle; 3,000 Block Streets In Grays Harbor

With the National Hunger March already under way, the delegation from Seattle and Houston having started, preparations in cities closer at hand are being speeded up, and connected up with demonstrations for the demands for winter relief, no evictions, etc. on local governments.

The departure of the Seattle hunger marchers was the occasion of a big demonstration in that city. Three days before, 3,000 workers and unemployed workers demonstrated in Grays Harbor, Washington, for relief and against forced labor.

Today the Pittsburgh united front conference on the National Hunger March will be held and there will be an Allegheny County Hunger March through Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

Friday there will be a mass city hunger march of youth, women and children in Cleveland.

Yesterday the St. Louis, Mo., City Labor Conference on Unemployment Relief and the National Hunger March was held, and all this week open hearings on starvation will go on in St. Louis.

Yesterday a huge united front City

get \$20,000 each, for their year's office holding.

But the starving jobless are to get nothing unless they do something about it.

This demonstration will demand \$200,000,000 be appropriated in the budget now under discussion, to be used for immediate winter relief of the jobless at the rate of \$150 for each, with \$50 more for each department.

Other demands are as follows: Free food, milk and clothing for the children of the unemployed.

No eviction of unemployed workers for non-payment of rent.

Opening of all armories and unused buildings for homeless workers.

Fight for Unemployment Insurance!



The delegation of the 1,500 totally and part-time unemployed workers, representing over 40,000,000 men, women and children of the working class, are beginning the National Hunger March to Washington!

The capitalists, with their class in power of government, are resorting to the most shameless lies and demagoguery to cover up the starvation of these 40,000,000 people—one-third of the population of this country.

Workers, you must expose everywhere to your shopmates the LIE, so carefully and systematically being spread in every capitalist paper about "PROSPERITY RETURNING!" For it is nothing but a LIE!

Everywhere the capitalist economic crisis is DEEPENING! In spite of the lies to the contrary which you read in papers published by the bosses to deceive you, the "Annalist," a journal of finance, commerce and economics, published only for the eyes of capitalists, admits in its last issue—of Nov. 20, that things are getting still worse. It says:

"The preliminary figure for the Annalist Index of Business Activity for October, shows a drop to 67.2 per cent." That was for October, then it continues with the current week by saying: "Other records for the week confirm a present DOWNWARD TREND. Building contracts for the first half of the month are notably LOW. PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY. Activity in steel and automobile is DELAYED."

Workers! The propaganda of lies about "better times coming" is a lie intended to KEEP YOU QUIET WHILE YOU CONTINUE TO STARVE!

Let your answer be that you will REFUSE TO STARVE! Employed workers, you have no certainty of YOUR JOB tomorrow! Part-time workers, and you who have had your WAGES "staggered" by the treacherous leaders of the American Federation of Labor agreement with Hoover for "sharing" work—and WAGES, you will be compelled to accept this PERMANENTLY—unless you fight!

Let all workers understand the capitalist plot to cut the standard of living to coolie level! To force the entire burden of the crisis and decay of capitalism onto the workers! To try to keep the starving millions quiet by miserable and inadequate charity

describe the events which led up to their own indictment on charges of criminal syndicalism and will expose the efforts to discredit the committee by framing up its chairman, Theodore Dreiser, on an "immorality" charge. The speakers will include the following members of the committee: Samuel Ornitz, Charles Rufford Walker, Adelaide Walker, Lester Cohen, Harry Gannos and George Maurer, assistant national secretary of the International Labor Defense. Admission is 25 cents; 50 cents for reserved seats.

Members of the committee will

Report Your Trucks, Cars, Vans, to WIR!

NEW YORK.—All who own trucks, moving vans or autos are requested to report to Burns, at Workers' International Relief headquarters, 16 W. 21st St., as soon as possible, for the support of the hunger march.

and proceed to city hall. The main section of the march will assemble at Union Square, at noon, and after a meeting, go on to City Hall. Brooklyn workers will go directly to city hall.

crusts. By lying about "good times coming" and by police clubs against the Communists who expose these lies and lead the fight of millions for bread.

The capitalists are seeking "markets in China." But, workers, if they get them, the bosses can only hold them ultimately by forcing you to work for LOWER WAGES THAN THE CHINESE COOLIE! Any they can get them ONLY BY WAR, in which you will be asked to shed your blood to bring about this coolie standard of slaves!

The Hoover government refuses to give ONE CENT to the starving millions, while it spends \$1,000,000,000 ARMING FOR WAR! The capitalist politicians are busy as beavers, with the Tammany boss, Curry, dickered at Washington with the full authority of Governor Roosevelt, for "patronage" graft, as are also the so-called "progressives!" All are engaged in LOOT, and not one of them gives a damn about the starving millions of workers!

ONLY THE WORKING CLASS, by mass organization and mass struggle, can FORCE THESE SCOUNDRELS TO FEED THE STARVING! THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH will knock at the doors of Congress Dec. 7 and DEMAND among the principal means to meet the need of the workers:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FOR ALL JOBLESS AND PART-TIME WORKERS, the cost to be paid entirely by the capitalists and the capitalist government, AT FULL WAGES, AND ADMINISTERED BY THE WORKERS, not by the "charity" grafters!

WINTER RELIEF of \$150 cash to each jobless worker, and \$50 additional for each dependent!

ALL WAR FUNDS TO THE UNEMPLOYED! ALL FARM BOARD FOOD SUPPLIES AND CHARITY FUNDS TO BE GIVEN TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND ADMINISTERED BY THE WORKERS!

Workers, you CAN WIN THESE DEMANDS! Join the Unemployed Councils in your city! Unite your organization, trade union, workers' fraternal society to support the NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH! Smash down the capitalist resistance to the demand of the starving millions for bread!

RING OF STEEL AGAINST SOVIET UNION TIGHTENING; U. S. WORKERS PROTEST

15,000 Demonstrate In Union Square, New York, Against War

Attack Seattle Meet Demand 2 Billions of War Funds for Jobless

(Telegram to the Daily Worker.) SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 21.—The anti-war demonstration here was ruthlessly smashed by the police. Several workers were badly beaten up, and two knocked unconscious by the police who brutally used clubs and black-jacks. Three policemen were knocked down when lumberjacks retaliated with swift blows. Seven workers were arrested and bail refused for their release. Three thousand workers demonstrated in protest against police brutality and the war danger the same night.

NEW YORK.—Fifteen thousand workers assembled on Union Square, Saturday, pledged revolutionary struggle against imperialist war and defense of the Soviet Union at an anti-war demonstration called by the Communist Party.

Adopting a resolution declaring that the masses want no imperialist war, the meeting demanded the conversion of the two billion dollars war funds for the immediate use of the 12 million unemployed and their families in the land.

Bringing out the sharp contrast between the rapid rise of the living standards of the Soviet masses and the great success of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction with the unparalleled mass misery, hunger, unemployment in all capitalist countries including the United States, speaker after speaker showed the imminence of a military attack on the Soviet Union.

The resolution adopted at the meeting said:

"We workers in mighty mass demonstration assembled in Union Square November 21, 1931, declare that we want no war. We want immediate cash winter relief for the unemployed and unemployment insurance from the government and the bosses. We demand not one cent for imperialist armaments and war; turn over the two billion dollars war fund to the unemployed."

The National Hunger March December 7 was endorsed by the mass meeting.

Wall Street Experts Admit Japan Aims to Seize Mongolia

Rape of China Goes On Plan War On Chinese Soviets

Open admission that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria is directly aimed at the Soviet Union and has the support of the United States and the League of Nations is made in a dispatch to the New York Evening Post from its Paris correspondent, Raymond G. Carroll. The Post's correspondent frankly gives the position of the imperialists as follows:

"Why not state the truth, that Japan emerges victorious not only in Far Eastern battles but here as well, because the great western nations, behind their League masks and under their diplomatic camouflage secretly want Japan installed upon the Asiatic mainland, a dependable sector of a protective ring around Soviet Russia!"

To Attack Chinese Soviets The dispatch leaves no doubt that Manchuria is to be used as a military base against the Soviet Union, as part of the ring of steel which the imperialists, led by the United States and France have been forging around the Soviet Union. It states:

"What Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Roumania do for conservative Europe in their functions as buffer nations against Soviet Russia, it is argued—and settled for that matter—Japan, entrenched in the Asiatic mainland, would perform at the gateway of the Reds' backyard."

In addition to establishing a Manchurian base against the Soviet Union, the imperialist powers have the aim of partitioning China and crushing the Chinese Soviets and the Chinese Red Army. This task was formerly assigned to the imperialist hangerman Chiang Kai-shek who has repeatedly failed in his attacks on the Chinese Red Army. The imperialists now intend to tackle this job themselves, with the Japanese armed forces in China playing a leading

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Meet of 3,000 Hard Coal Miners Opens New Fight on Starvation, Wage Cuts

By BILL DUNNE. DIXON CITY, Pa., Nov. 22.—"In 1902 the men at Kelly Hill struck. The operator said that grass would grow over the shaft before he gave in to their demands. The men said they would eat that grass before they'd go back to work on his terms. It's the old fighting spirit of those days when the anthracite miners were building their union that we want now!" said Joseph Dougher of the Rank and File Opposition Committee to 3,000 miners seated on a hill above the ball park here yesterday.

A new revolt against the UMWA officials and the operators has begun.

Two young boys stood beside the hastily built speakers' platform. They held up during the entire meeting a placard announcing the National Hunger March to Washington a section of which passes through Scranton, a few miles from Dixon City.

Refused School and Ball Park The meeting was to have been held in the ball park. At the last moment the owners, who lease the ground from the Delaware and Hudson Coal Co. closed the gates and told the miners' committee that the coal company has threatened to cancel the lease if the meeting was held.

The night before permission had been given to use the high school auditorium but the city authorities locked the doors and stationed police around the building. The miners

marched to the old Miners Temple but this seats only a thousand. The rest jammed the windows and the street and separate meetings had to be held outside. The demands worked out by the Rank and File Opposition

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

"PROSPERITY" FIGURES PORTLAND, Ore.—Transportation and utilities have cut wages 21 per cent and laid off 12 per cent of the workers, according to the latest statistics. Service and government employment has declined 9 per cent, with 11 per cent wage reduction. Think over these figures. What do they mean to the workers? Can you still retain your belief in the return of prosperity. Doesn't it seem to you that Hoover and a few more are

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### 537 Delegates at City Labor Conference on Unemployment

#### New Rochelle Conference, Smashed by Police Sits In N. Y. Sessions; Program Adopted

NEW YORK.—Five hundred and thirty-seven delegates of workers and unemployed workers' organizations packed into Stuyvesant Casino yesterday in an enthusiastic City Labor Conference on the fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief.

The conference was called by the Unemployed Councils of New York. It elected an executive committee to carry on work until another conference meets. It elected 175 delegates from among the many nominated by the organizations represented to go with 125 more from other parts of New York district and still 1,200 more from other cities to Washington to tell Congress on Dec. 7 that the workers and jobless workers of this country want unemployment insurance and relief.

A feature of the session was the appearance of 30 delegates, including representatives of four A. F. of L. local unions, of New Rochelle and vicinity. This delegation has hired a hall in New Rochelle to hold a City Labor Conference there. The police barred them from their hall and refused to let them hold a meeting on Sunday unless they could get consent of the mayor. And the mayor had left town. This delegation joined forces with the New York City Labor Conference and met with it.

**Many Organizations.**  
The 537 delegates represented 13 locals of A. F. of L. unions, 16 Unemployed Council branches, 24 Trade Union Unity League unions and leagues, 14 International Labor Defense branches, 4 Workers' International Relief branches, 2 Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League branches; 3 League of Struggle for Negro Rights branches, 12 Working Women's Councils, 55 branches of the International Workers' Order, 11 union shop committees. There were 12 delegates from mass meetings and open hearings. There were ten delegates from other organizations.

A squad of Red Front Fighters in uniform acted as ushers and messengers. The sessions were held in a hall decorated with big placards giving the demands for unemployment insurance, \$150 and \$50 more for each dependent as winter relief, no evictions, no war on the Soviet Union, etc.

**Blast Fake "Relief" Stunts.**  
Carl Winter, secretary of the Unemployed Councils of New York, was elected chairman of the main report, with Solomon of the Bronx Unemployed Council acting as secretary.

Winter's report was a scathing exposure of the misery and starvation of the million jobless workers in New York and of the complete failure of any adequate relief. He analyzed the city budget, contrasting the \$200,000,000 handed over to bondholders with the \$15,000,000 given to charity—not even given directly to the jobless.

The meeting adopted a resolution giving figures to show 50 and 60 per cent unemployment in many trades, and the prevalence of the stagger system, part time, speed-up and wage-cuts for those still working. The total relief given so far in the three years of the crisis is only 3 1/2 per cent of what even capitalist health experts declare is necessary to live on.

The resolution points out that all intended to be raised in New York by city and private agencies for relief is \$30,000,000, which is enough for two weeks only if adequate relief is given, and if the money really goes

to the jobless. The resolution tells of the police brutality against meetings and delegations of the unemployed. It scores the cutting of the already low wages of workers under the guise of collecting relief. It calls for mass pressure to force granting of relief.

**Demands.**  
The conference adopted a full set of 12 demands, including: unemployment insurance equal to full wages, winter relief (as stated above), public works such as would be useful to the workers (new workers' homes, parks and playgrounds in working-class sections, etc.), free care, food and clothing for workers' children, etc.

The conference endorsed the National Hunger March and instructed its executive to work for it in every possible way. It endorsed the demonstration Monday before the board of aldermen. It outlined a plan of organization of neighborhood branches of the Unemployed Councils, block committees, section committees and committees at flop-houses, bread-lines and employment agencies.

A more complete report as to organizational measures and plans of action will follow.

### TWO BIG CASES COME UP TODAY

#### Four Negro Workers Were Framed Up

Two groups of workers will come up for trial today, in Tammany's latest drive against the militant workingclass. In General Sessions, Part 7, in the Criminal Court Building at Center and Franklin sts., four Negro workers, James Warfield, Louis Campbell, Arthur Williams and Sam Brown, who have been framed up on robbery charges, will be tried at 10 a.m.

At the same time in Brooklyn in the Sixth District Court, 495 Gates Ave., the trial of the seven workers who were arrested when police broke up a Communist election campaign meeting, will be continued. Three of the workers, Esther Carroll, Hannah Scherer and L. A. De Santos, were tried on Nov. 13, the first two on charges of disorderly conduct and De Santos for not having a flag of the proper size. The magistrate reserved decision until this coming Monday, when the others will be tried. In addition to the other four, De Santos will be tried again, this time on a disorderly conduct charge. He also faces two other charges, one of them, inciting to riot, involving a penalty of a jail term of from six months to three years.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, which is defending the workers in both trials, urges all workers to demonstrate for their release by packing both court-rooms. The Workers Cultural Federation and the John Reed Club, of whose Executive Committee De Santos is a member, support the I.L.D. appeal.

**"JULIUS CAESAR" OPEN SECOND SHAKESPEARE WEEK**  
"Julius Caesar" will open the second week's repertoire of the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society at the Royale Theatre this evening. This play will be repeated on Thursday night with "Hamlet," scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee.

### Coal Boss Police Arrest the Leaders of Miners Union

#### 43 Miners Railroaded to Jail for Their Strike Activities; Defense Calls Mass Protest

CANNONSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—On Friday the police of Cannonburg raided a committee meeting of the National Miners Union and arrested Joe Murphy on charges of vagrancy. Murphy has been the section organizer of the Communist Party in Washington County for the last six months. After questioning him a half hour on his beliefs in Communism and the National Miners Union, they sentenced Murphy to two months in the Blawnox workhouse.

**Bulger Block Case**  
This group of workers were all charged with assault and battery and riot, and were sentenced as follows: Anton Zilich, 3 months; William Diehl, \$1 fine and costs and 35 days; Sam Betti, \$1 fine and costs and 60 days; Dominick Dellapina, \$1 fine costs, and will be paroled in 10 days; John White, \$1 fine, costs and 15 days; Sylvio Dimino and 21 others were found not guilty of inciting to riot and rioting.

This is in addition to 25 others who were sentenced several weeks ago. They were sentenced from 4 months up to 3 years, making it a total of 43 miners sentenced by the Washington County Court to prison because of their strike activities.

The International Labor Defense is making every effort to appeal to the higher courts against some of the heavy sentences issued by the Washington County Courts.

Hundreds of workers are sending in protest resolutions to Governor Pinchot against these outrageous sentences issued against workers who fighting against wage cuts and starvation conditions.

John Vargo, Mike Vargo, Steve Vargo (2 others paroled), charge: unlawful assembly, inciting to riot, riot assault and battery, sentenced to 6 months in Blawnox workhouse.

Joseph Andrews, charge: felonious assault, pointing fire arms, assault, pay cost and fined one dollar, and sentenced to six months in Blawnox workhouse.

**Miners Sentenced**  
WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 20.—The sentencing of miners who were on strike in Washington County continues. In the last few days 8 were sentenced to from 15 days to 6 months in prison by the Washington County Courts. Those sentenced are as follows:

Paul Babich, Pete Lesko, Joe Susak, charge—inciting to riot and rioting, sentenced to 5 months and \$10 fine.

### Weissberg Jury Hung; Needle Shop Delegates Meet Tonight at 8 P.M.

NEW YORK.—I. Weissberg, organizer of the dress department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, charged with assault during a strike at Needleman & Bremner, got a hung jury after being on trial all last week. The Schlesinger company union co-operated with the bosses to railroad Weissberg, but it didn't work this time.

Sol Hertz and Anna Brooks, leading the strike at Spear Underwear Co., 134 Spring St., were arrested Thursday on the picket line and are now out on bail, charged with disorderly conduct. The boss used to have an agreement with the Industrial Union, but has lately been sending out work to open shops and trying to put in piece work. All should help picket.

The shop delegates council of the N. T. W. I. U. meets at 131 W. 28th street tonight at 8 p. m., with the dress and fur situations up for discussion.

### MASS PROTEST ON BREAD PRICE

#### Coney Island Workers To Meet Today

BROOKLYN.—A huge mass protest meeting will be held this evening, at 8 p.m. at the Pythian Hall, 2864 West 21st Street, Coney Island, to protest against the high cost of bread.

The price of bread, which was raised once last summer, has now been raised again. Workers are forced to pay 8 and 9 cents for a pound of bread and 20 cents for a dozen rolls. The workers' wages have been cut and the children are crying for bread, which is doubly hard to buy now at the increased prices. The answer against this new increase in the cost of living must be a gigantic mass protest of the workers.

The bakery workers are urged to join the fight to demand lower prices for bread, not at the expense of the baker's wages.

The meeting is called by the Council of Working-class Housewives of Coney Island.

### CAROL SHOE CO. WORKERS STRIKE

#### A. F. of L. Officials In Betrayal

NEW YORK.—Over 100 workers were locked out by the Carol Shoe Co. This shop was controlled by the scab union, known as the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

After persistent pressure on the part of the workers to force the "leaders" to take action against the lock-out, the fakers of the so-called union were forced to agree to declare the shop on strike.

By moving the shop to 17th St. Corner 8th Ave., the firm changed its name and now threatens with an injunction against the strikers. The officials of this scab union stated brazenly at a strike meeting that they are against the strike altogether and will not give any legal aid to the workers in case of arrest. Nor will they give any financial relief to the strikers.

But the strikers are determined to go on with the strike regardless of the desertion of their corrupt leaders.

In a statement issued by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union the strikers are offered every possible help that the union can give to help them win the strike.

When one of the strikers returned from the picket line to the "Union" executive committee, of which he is a member, to report about the strike and to demand relief, the chairman provoked an argument and the secretary, together with another faker, a former boss pounced upon him and

beat him up.

The strikers were enraged to learn about this hooliganism of their officials and again expressed their determination to go on with the strike.

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The Eighth Anniversary of  
**The Daily Worker**  
Will be held at  
**The COLISEUM**  
January 3rd, 1932  
Working class organizations please keep this date clear!

Workers and Friends of the Daily Worker  
Come to the  
**Hoboken Daily Worker Club Dance**  
Workmen's Circle Hall Saturday, Nov. 28  
110 Grand St., Hoboken, N. J. At 8:30 P. M.  
MUSIC BY OUR FAVORITE ADMISSION 25 CENTS

### NEWARK THUGS IN VICIOUS ASSAULT ON OPEN HEARING

#### Police Aid Hooligans Who Hurl Stones Injuring Half Dozen

NEWARK, N. J.—Under the protection of the police, hooligans hurled a barrage of bricks and stone into the Russian Home, 53 Broome street where about 400 workers, Negro and white, were assembled at a public hearing November 20th. All windows of the building were broken and so sudden was the attack that a half dozen men and women were injured. Several were so severely injured that they required immediate medical attention. While at first the attack caused a panic among the workers, they soon understood that this was the official answer of the city authorities to their demands for unemployment relief and insurance. Policemen were seen standing around the building and deliberately ignoring the cowardly fascist thugs hurling stones thru the half windows.

After some degree of quiet was restored Milton Stone, of the Unemployed Councils of New York opened the meeting. No response came when he asked if any city official was represented at the meeting. A jury and a foreman of the workers were then elected and the various cases of want and hunger was called for a hearing.

**Tell of Misery.**  
One after another Negro and white jobless workers told their stories of destitution and hunger, of humiliation and degradation at the hands of the charity and public authorities.

The jury found the city officials guilty of attempts to starve the workingclass population in the city of Newark and condemned the system of society which allows workers and children to starve in the midst of plenty.

The following organizational proposals were contained in the resolution rendered by the workers jury:

"The immediate election of a large committee of unemployed and employed workers to carry on the struggle for immediate relief and lay the basis for the organization of strong neighborhood branches of the Unemployed Council.

Further that the committee take the needy families to the city hall and demand relief for them. The election of a delegation of seven to the Labor Conference to be held November 27 at 190 Belmont Ave. where the delegates to the National Hunger March will be elected."

Many workers joined the Unemployed Councils at this meeting.

### "10 DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" AT MECCA THEATRE

John Reed's forceful story of the early days of the October Revolution, "10 Days That Shook The World," screened in the Soviet Union by the noted director Eisenstein, is being shown at the Mecca Theatre, 14th Street and Avenue A. today and tomorrow. John Reed was in St. Petersburg during this period as a reporter, and he joined the revolutionary forces, taking part in many of the skirmishes with the reactionary forces. His story, and Eisenstein's direction, makes this film one of the most dramatic cinemas to be shown here.

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

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX  
**RKO** (Always a Good Show)  
**JEFFERSON**  
—RKO Acts—  
Today to Tuesday  
—On the Screen—  
Royal Italian Band  
30 Pieces  
Sylvia Clark  
Joe Freed & Co.  
Harold & Bennett  
Geo. Scherer  
Frank De Yoe  
Three Chaney's

FRANKLIN  
—RKO Acts—  
Lou Holtz  
—In Person  
Dorval, Ostrow & Scotty  
Hungarian Girls  
Others

The Theatre Guild Presents  
**REUNION IN VIENNA**  
A Comedy  
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD.  
Martin Beck, 45th St. & 8 Ave. Eve. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

The Group Theatre Presents  
**The House of Connelly**  
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild—LAST WEEKS  
**MANSFIELD**, W. 48th St. Eves 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"Represents the American Theatre At Its Best," Atkinson, N. Y. Times  
**THE LEFT BANK**  
By ELMER RICE  
Little  
Thurs. W. 44th St. Eves. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Saturday, 2:50

**EISENSTEIN'S**  
FILM MASTERPIECE!  
**10 DAYS That Shook the World**  
John Reed's Tense Story of the Nervous-Wrecking Days of the Revolution  
**Mecca Theatre**  
14TH ST. AND AVENUE A.  
Mats. and Evenings / Except Sunday

### Theodore Dreiser in News Reel at Embassy Theatre

Theodore Dreiser, famous author who headed a committee of Charles Walker, John Dos Passos and others to Harlan, is on the screen at the Embassy News Reel Theatre in Times Square for the rest of this week. Dreiser tells how this delegation of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners found terror and starvation. He attacks Judge "toothpicks" Jones and describes the jailing of miners for joining the National Miners' Union and for reading the Daily Worker. He repeats his declaration that the National Miners' Union and Daily Worker are the two best friends of the Harlan miners.

### N.Y. PROLETARIAN PARTY JOINS C. P.

#### N. Y. Local Follows Lead of Cleveland

Following the lead of the Cleveland local, the New York local of the Proletarian Party last week voted to disband and affiliate with the Communist movement. Of the thirty members, ten have already applied for admission to the Communist Party, the rest joining the International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League.

The workers who have taken this step joined the Proletarian Party thinking that it was an active fighter in the class struggle. Instead they found a sect which was opposed to political activity and relied on spontaneity. The last convention of the Proletarian Party decided that while the Communist International should be supported, its American section must not. The same regarding the Red International of Labor Unions and the Trade Union Unity League. Quite rightly, the members of the Party think that these decisions are contradictory.

Among those who have joined the Communist Party are Wiener, Korin, Anderson, M. Korb, B. Korb, Wagner, Carlson and Rubin.

### "A JEW AT WAR" ON VIEW AT NEW ROYAL THEATRE

The New Royal Theatre, Southern Boulevard and Jennings St., Bronx, is now showing "A Jew At War," a dramatic story of a young Jew who tries to get away from the old life of the Ghetto, is drafted in the Czarist forces and later joins his fellow workers in the Revolution. With peace time at hand he finds his place in the reconstruction of the Soviet Union. The picture will continue until Thursday inclusive.

Jack Holt and Ralph Graves appear in "A Dangerous Affair" with Sally Blane. A new Columbia picture, now showing at the Hippodrome, Poodles Hanneford, Burns and Kissen, Willie, West and McGinty and Joe Herbert & Company are on the stage bill.

"Fra Diavolo" (Brother Devil), an Italian operetta, is now showing at the RKO Cameo Theatre. So successful has been "Fra Diavolo" as a film, that it has been re-made in German, French and at present an English version is being recorded. Tino Pattiera, former Metropolitan Opera tenor, plays the leading role in all versions. The music is by Auber. Giuseppe Becco conducts a symphony orchestra of 120 musicians.

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

**AMUSEMENTS**  
THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy  
**Mourning Becomes Electra**  
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day  
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Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner Intermission of one hour at 7. No Mats.  
GUILD THEATRE, 528 St. W. of B'way

### Harlem Open Hearing Blasts Capitalist Charity Bodies

NEW YORK.—A thorough exposure of the capitalist charities of this city was the striking feature of the second Open Hearing on Starvation, held Nov. 19 at Lafayette Hall, Harlem, at the call of the Harlem branch of the Unemployed Councils.

One woman reported that she has been completely out of work for about two months. The "C. O. S." has used many technical reasons to refuse aid to her. When forced by the British Council to pay a half month's rent, so that she would not be put out on the street, the C.O.S. paid this rent but has blacklisted her so that she cannot receive any relief any more from any other relief or charity organization. The Police and the Salvation Army refuse help too. Though she could get affidavits that she has to support three children, they would not bother with them, and when she told them money was being used for graft instead of helping the workers, they threw her out entirely.

A man out of work for 1 1/2 years was told by the Democratic officials to vote for the Democrats and he would get a job. He belonged to several Democratic clubs, but they did not do a thing for him, couldn't even get the job on election day to make the \$5 they said he would get.

**A New Recruit**  
The following letter was read to the hearing, as a message from a worker who has been helped in an eviction case:

"Dear Comrades:—Thanking you for relief on my case Tuesday night. It gave me relief in mind. Oh, I am so thankful for I felt like I was going crazy. Thanks ever so much. I am willing to help anyone with a distressing case, because they are thrown out. Let us put our demand to the landlord before anyone is thrown out. Let us as a body show these suffering ones, as man uses wisdom to fly, so we are going to use wisdom to live.  
I am willing to help with any other

### MACHINE GUNS MENACE TAMPA

#### 3,000 Protest Attack; Kidnap Worker, Beat Him Up, Mistaken for Jobless Leader

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 22.—Deputy sheriffs armed with machine guns came to break an eviction demonstration of 1,500 men, women and children who tried to replace furniture thrown out in Tampa, Fla., according to information received here from the secretary of the Workers' International Relief Committee of Tampa.

"The deputies pointed the machine guns right at the women and children. But they didn't move or blink," he writes. "They arrested three workers and demanded \$10,000 bail for each. But the International Labor Defense got us out after bail was reduced to \$5,000 and then to \$1,000 each."

"The deputies took us into the church to take 'Communism out of our bodies,' but we sang the 'Internationale' and all the prisoners helped us sing. They got mad and threw us into the dark cells.

"Monday, the International Labor Defense held a protest meeting and over 3,000 workers came to the Labor Temple Hall—many couldn't get in. The workers of Tampa say they never

saw so militant and tremendous a mass of workers like this before. All the police and plainclothesmen were there to try to scare us, but they didn't.

"That night, when we came home from the meeting, the police and the K.K.K. came to the house and took one man living there away at the point of a gun. They thought he was me, because it was dark and he was in bed. They put a hood over his head, and beat him up very terribly. Then they took him to the aviation port and in the light they took the mask off his head.

"Then they got real mad because they had made a mistake. They almost killed him."

**Supported Mine Strike**  
Every week, throughout the duration of the mine strike, collections were made every pay day before the tobacco factories for strikers' relief. In spite of the great unemployment, and cuts in wages, the tobacco workers contributed regularly. Four hundred of them were organized recently into a union affiliated with the TUUL.

### What's On—

MONDAY  
All Office Workers, Attention!  
A meeting of unemployed and employed will be held at the Union office, 80 E. 11th St., this morning at 11 a.m.

### 150 GARRETT, KY. MINERS STRUCK

#### ON NOVEMBER 17 Against Wage Cuts, for 8-Hr. Day and Cut in House Rents

Special to the Daily Worker.  
GARRETT, Ky. (Delayed).—One hundred and fifty miners of the Standard Elkhorn Coal Co. came out on strike Nov. 17 in a solid body. The company was trying to put over a wage-cut on the already starving miners.

A mass meeting was held Monday, Nov. 16, and a Strike Relief Committee was elected to immediately begin collecting relief. Many small business men are donating as high as \$100 each towards relief. All told, this looks like one of the best strikes in Kentucky.

**Miners Put Demands.**  
The miners' demands are: Removal of the wage-cut amounting to 15 per cent of more; recognition of the mine committee, 8-hour day and pay for all overtime, no discrimination, reduction in house rent in proportion to compensation for labor.

The company, seeing the strong strike movement, declared a lockout and said that they were closing down for good, which is all rot and bluff. Local citizens show sympathy with the strikers.

The miners in the other mines (in the county) are on the verge of striking also, and are watching this strike toward that end. The relief committee of these miners sent greetings to all striking miners who are waging a war against starvation, and appeals for help to all their sympathetic friends for immediate relief.

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

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**BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA**  
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Between 12th and 13th Sts.



# SAN FRANCISCO MASSES DEMAND THAT MOONEY BE RELEASED

## Ring of Steel Against Soviet Union Completed; U. S. Workers Demonstrate

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Carroll reports: "Japan, if permanently extended into Manchuria, it was pointed out by an eminent authority prior to the meeting of the Council, establishes a new safe and sane frontier against Bolshevism upon the continent of Asia."

**Armistice An Empty Gesture**

The hypocrisy of the League of Nations and the United States is fully exposed in the above quotations from Carroll's dispatch. The emptiness of the gesture of an armistice is further exposed in the following final paragraph of Carroll's dispatch:

"Armistice is an empty word now for the Chinese, who have no army capable of driving the Japanese from Manchuria. Besides, it is impossible to fight there in winter. How can an armistice mean anything officially when by the same token there has never been a war, instead only a taking over and substitution of sets of local Chinese officials loyal to Tokio for other sets of Chinese officials loyal to Nanking."

**Kuomintang Sells Out Chinese People**

The Japanese seizure of Manchuria was carried out with the secret cooperation of the traitorous Kuomintang officials who admittedly raised not a finger in resistance against the Japanese invaders. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times makes clear the cooperation of the Kuomintang with the League of Nations in turning Manchuria over to Japan; it states:

"It is eight weeks since Japan occupied Mukden and Kirin, but China has not fired a single shot in her defense, choosing to depend upon the League of Nations."

Responsibility of the Kuomintang for the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and the partition of China which is now being pushed by the imperialist bandits is further made clear in an article by George E. Sokolsky in Sunday's New York Times. Sokolsky states:

"China cannot fight Japan in Manchuria or anywhere else. In China 3,000,000 men are under arms, many of them excellent fighters. But they have been exploited by their own commanders, who have enriched themselves while the soldiers have been left without arms, munitions and other equipment. There are a few crack divisions, like the Mukden Fourth Army and the Whampoa Cadet divisions of Nanking, but these do not constitute a national army."

**Chiang's Talk of "Leading Army" Is Bunk**

Sokolsky further comments on the fact that "a small force of Japanese troops took nearly 250,000 square miles of territory in Manchuria, disarmed an army of several hundred thousand men and seized one of the largest arsenals in the world with hardly any fighting."

That Chiang Kai-shek's recent talk of leading an army of 2,000,000 against the Japanese is but a hypocritical gesture is admitted by Sokolsky, who comments:

"When General Chiang Kai-shek goes to Manchuria to fight Japan, he, therefore, is only making a fiery and dramatic gesture which has no realistic meaning. In the first place, as many Generals in Manchuria have gone over to Japan as have remained loyal to China, the evidence for that will appear when the present situation 'freezes in' and the names of the Chinese officials who have taken control in Manchurian cities and districts with Japanese approval are made public."

**Fear Growing Anger of Chinese Masses**

Sokolsky recognizes, however, that while the imperialists have secured the aid of the corrupt Kuomintang, they yet have to reckon with the rising anger of the Chinese masses. He says:

"But that does not mean that the Chinese people will take their defeat lying down. The Chinese people—not the government, which is a different thing—will now settle down to a systematic boycott of Japan and Japanese goods..."

"This is the stage of the conflict between China and Japan upon which both countries are now entering. It is a hard, bitter, cold phase, one which leads to mass movements and demonstrations and often to changes in government in China and sometimes even in Japan."

**Yen Admits Distrust By Masses**

That the masses are in motion against the Japanese and the Kuomintang traitors is further borne out by the admission of the Nanjing Charge d'Affaires in Washington, Hawkin Yen:

"A general feeling of disappointment, distrust and doubt now pervades the masses of the Chinese people as to the sanctity of treaties and therapeutical protestations of friendship which the powers of the world have professed for China and her people."

That this distrust, which extends to the Kuomintang government is the real reason for the new demagogic gestures of Nanking, is shown in a dispatch from Shanghai which states:

"The Japanese occupation of Tsitsihar has aggravated the situation to such an extent that the Party Congress (Kuomintang) in secret session has resolved that in view of recent events the Generalissimo should proceed north to watch events. The attitude of the

## Bankers Squeeze Wool Industry of Britain of Dividends and Interest

(By Labor Research Assn.)

NEW YORK.—"The problem of the woolen industry is largely one of gross overcapitalization," says Labour Research Department of England in a report which shows the tremendous profits made by certain British woolen companies, their generous distribution of stock dividends to stockholders, and the large amounts paid out in bond interest and for depreciation—the latter often representing secret reserves.

It proves that the claims of "poverty" made by the British wool manufacturers are unfounded. It concludes that the dead weight of debenture loans, bank overdrafts and bank interest is placing control of wool, as it has placed control of cotton, coal and steel, in the hands of the bankers, and it is certain that the banks will demand drastic financial reorganization along with wage cuts.

The same trend is observable in the wool manufacturing industry here, where wage cutting has been in progress for several years.

dispatch to the New York Times admits:

"The stream of reports from Mukden, which sound suspiciously like an overture to new military action, grows stronger. One sent by the Rengo News Agency tonight suggests that the new brigade from Japan, which arrived at Mukden yesterday, is to be used 'with two other regiments of artillery as the Chinese soldiers at Chinchow now number 50,444.'"

The same dispatch reports that the Japanese have consolidated their hold on northern Manchuria, which is outside of the zone of influence they formerly claimed. Harbin is on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union. Through their puppet, the Japanese are securing control of the Chinese share in the railroad.

U.S. Sees Further Japanese Advance.

The United States government, which heads the anti-Soviet front, is generally well informed of Japanese intentions. A dispatch from Washington gives as official opinion in that city that:

"Further important military developments in Manchuria shortly would come as no surprise, and eyes are now turned toward Harbin. Should Japan decide to press westward into inner Mongolia, as was forecast here early this week, she would, in informed opinion here, first remove any menace to her rear from Harbin, which lies southeast of Tsitsihar."

"It has long been evident that Japan, in pressing her occupation, would find the least resistance by swinging west from Tsitsihar, her ultimate objective Inner Mongolia, a region potentially important economically. Reports from Mukden of 'profuse indications' that the Japanese forces are preparing to head from the Great Wall of China and announcements from Japanese army headquarters in Mukden and from Tokyo today that Chinese forces are concentrating west of Chengchiatsien and Chinchow in Southwest Manchuria, are accepted as tending to confirm these forecasts. Whether the Chinese concentration is real or imaginary, it would give a pretext for a Japanese advance to the Great Wall."

**Soviet Union Sends Japan Protest.**

Walter Duranty, New York Times Moscow correspondent, reports that Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff, has sent a note to Japan, declaring, in part:

"I must, however, take note, notwithstanding the first declaration made by you regarding the instructions given for utmost limitations of Japanese military operations, that these operations since then have widened to a great extent beyond the borders of the first intended zones."

"This situation makes it possible that the interests of the Soviet Republic would be affected, which cannot but call for serious alarm on the side of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Foreign Minister rejected the parallel which the imperialists have tried to draw between the defensive action of the Soviet Union in 1929 against the White Guards in Manchuria and the present seizure of Manchuria by Japan. Comrade Litvinoff pointed out that the Soviet Union has "never abused the weakness of China" or occupied any territory belonging to China or any other nation. He reiterated that the Soviet Union continues to pursue a policy of peace.

In his dispatch in the Sunday New York Times, Duranty expresses his personal opinion that "Soviet Russia does not want war, and will not have war if she can avoid it—with Japan or any other country."

The French imperialists who have been helping in the work of trying to provoke the Soviet Union to war, are forced to make the same admission. A Paris dispatch declares:

"Paris is convinced that the government of Soviet Russia will firmly resist being led by almost any provocation into war with

## TO DEMONSTRATE BEFORE CIVIC CENTER WHEN WALKER MEETS GOVERNOR IN FAKE "HEARING"

### International Labor Defense and Trade Union Unity League Call Mooney-Harlan Convention

### Expose Walker's Hypocrisy With Record of His Murder and Jailing Policy In New York

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—The International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League announce that a demonstration will be held on Dec. 1 in front of the Civic Center where Governor Rolph will hold the Mooney hearing with Mayor Walker and others.

The International Labor Defense has issued leaflets pointing out to the workers that the Mooney-Harlan mass movement led by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense is forcing the bosses to act although it covers itself with the smoke screen of the Walker conference.

The International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League expose Walker as the murderer of Katovis, Gonzales and Levy and the jailer of Foster, Minor, Raymond and Amter and hundreds of New York Workers in strikes and the struggle of the unemployed.

The I. L. D. and T. U. U. L. call upon continued and increased mass pressure to force the release of Mooney, Billings, the Harlan defendants, the Scottsboro boys and Imperial Valley prisoners and to compel the repeal of the California criminal syndicalism law.

The International Labor Defense calls for the Mooney-Harlan state convention on January 10th and the state hunger march on Sacramento to be linked up with the Mooney-Imperial Valley march. A delegation is being elected for December 1st to demand admission to the Mooney hearing to present its demands and force the release of Mooney and the Imperial Valley prisoners.

**Leaves Irritated.**

NEW YORK.—Mayor Walker left New York Friday night in a special car which started from Grand Central station. He registered much indignation when his attention was called to the Daily Worker exposures of his motives, the desire to curry favor with the American workers by a gesture towards Mooney, while his own graft ridden and club wielding administration is being shown up in New York.

The mayor also exhibited much irritation over the suggestion that he might meet up with Sherwood, his accountant who is dodging subpoenas in order to hide some of the financial deals Jimmy Walker doesn't want to let the world know about.

The International Ladies Garment Workers chiefs and a group of socialist and other A. F. L. experts on framing strikers in New York and on general strike breaking of which they have done a lot, sent Walker a telegram highly approving his move towards California.

## All the Jailers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Those who meet with Walker and Rolph while the workers of San Francisco demonstrate for the actual release of Mooney will be, according to a list announced Friday by the governor:

Attorney-General U. S. Webb, J. O. Brien, director of the state department of Penology and former chief of the San Francisco police department, former Judge Matt I. Sullivan, Theodore J. Roche, president of the local police commission, and John L. McNab. The latter three will act as the Governor's attorneys.

## Mass Pressure, Exposure of IWW-UMWA "Defense" Free Bill Burnett

**BULLETIN**

The following wire was received yesterday by the Daily Worker:

"The National Board of the National Miners Union in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., greets the victory of the Kentucky miners freeing Burnett from coal operators' clutches. We urge all miners of the country and the entire working class to get behind the rest of the Harlan prisoners in order to free them for future struggles of the miners. National Miners Union pledges fullest support to the Harlan prisoners and all miners of Kentucky to smash terror of operators and government. Signed Frank Borich, National Secretary."

NEW YORK.—Protest from every section of the country, linked up with immediate and fearless exposure of each indication of selout by the coal-operator-General Defense Committee-I. W. U.-United Mine Workers' legal defense, has resulted in the acquittal of Bill Burnett," said George Maurer today in a statement issued by the International Labor Defense.

Bill Burnea, Harlan County coal miner, was framed on a murder charge as a result of a fight near Evans last April that started when deputies tried to beat to death an old Negro striker, Johnson Murphy.

"The acquittal of Burnett, even in such a court and before such a jury of rich farmers and business men, is a real victory for the workers," Maurer stated. "Demonstrations, organized under the auspices of the conferences of workers' organizations, connecting this case with the fight to free Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, wide publicity, all played a part in the struggle against this attempt to railroad Burnett. The visit of the committee of famous writers and journalists, headed by Theodore Dreiser, to the Harlan coal fields, which the International Labor Defense helped organize and direct, aided the smashing of the wall of silence around the terrorization of Harlan miners by deputized coal thugs and around the Burnett frame-up."

"The court was further made to feel the pressure of mass defense by exposure in the revolutionary press of the link-up between the Harlan coal operators, Judge Prewitt, Attorney White of Mount Sterling, "defense" lawyer retained by the General Defense Committee of the I. W.

## Unemployed to Sell "The Liberator"

Unemployed workers who have been selling the Daily Worker, Labor Unity, and other revolutionary papers, can now add to their bundle The Liberator, official organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. During the drive for 10,000 new readers, these may be obtained for one cent a copy in bundles of ten or more, and sold for three cents, unsold copies to be returned. The Liberator, fighting for Negro rights, must attain mass circulation during the campaign. Unemployed workers! Sell The Liberator in working class neighborhoods, before factory gates and at workers' meetings. Write in to The Liberator, room 201, 50 E. 13th St. and order your bundle now!

## MEET IN MASS FOR START OF NAT'L MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Labour Conference was held in New York and today there will be a demonstration to support demands made on the board of aldermen.

A Children's March on the Board of Education in Elizabeth, N. J., took place Thursday, with police barring all entrances to the building which they have done a lot, sent Walker a telegram highly approving his move towards California.

In addition to this, local struggles everywhere against evictions, for relief demands, etc., are increasing, and in many cases overcoming attempts of police to interfere.

Further details on some of the National Hunger March demonstrations and preparations are given below.

The National Hunger March is made up of 1,500 delegates elected largely at united front City Labor Conferences called by the Councils of the Unemployed. It will reach Washington, D. C., on Dec. 6, and the next day will present demands on Congress for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. Hundreds of Open Hearings on starvation in which the jobless themselves testify as to conditions, are being held in all cities at the call of the Unemployed Councils.

## "Washington to Washington."

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—Four hundred workers and jobless workers paraded through Seattle streets, with thousands demonstrating along the way, when the National Hunger March delegation started from here, at 11 a. m., Nov. 15. The marchers followed a truck which carried a big sign: "From Washington to Washington." They carried placards with demands for insurance and for no imperialist war, no attack on the Soviet Union. The march was led by a 17 year old boy, Ray Thomas. He is one of a family of 10, of whom four have been taken from home and placed in institutions because they were starving. Norman's father has a job nor any relief because he was active in a saw mill strike.

The Seattle delegation is made up of four from Seattle itself, two from Portland, one from Aberdeen, one from Bellingham, and one from Spokane. One member is a Negro, one is an American Indian, one is a youth and one is an ex-serviceman.

## Youth to March.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A mass city hunger march of young workers, women and children will take place in Cleveland on Friday, November 27 at 2:00 p. m. The young workers and other marchers will gather from all parts of the city and march to the city hall where they will present their demands to mayor or Burton.

The march will take place on the day after Thanksgiving when the bosses of America eat all the turkey they can and talk about how much they give to the poor. To fool the workers into believing that they provide for the needy they give out a few Thanksgiving baskets. This march will be a direct answer to such bunk.

The demands which the young workers will present to the city government are based on conditions exposed at open hearings and they are as follows:

- 1.—Five dollars weekly cash relief for all young unemployed with free lodging for the homeless unemployed youth.
- 2.—Free food and clothing for the children of the unemployed.
- 3.—Opening of public buildings such as schools, YMCA's, etc., for free use of gyms by young unemployed sportsmen.
- 4.—Armories and other public buildings to be opened for young workers in order that they do not have to sleep out of doors in the cold winter months.
- 5.—Unemployment insurance at the bosses' expense without discrimination against young workers.

Edifies and cartoons of young workers being refused relief by the charities, exposing the Community Fund and other fake bosses relief agencies, will be made by the John Reed Club of Cleveland.

The Workers' International Relief has secured donations of 500 bottles of milk and about 1,000 sandwiches for those participating in the march.

The march will start from three sections of the city at 12:30 p. m. in order to be at the city hall by 2:00 p. m. The starting places are:

## MEETING OF 3000 HARD COAL MINERS OPENS NEW FIGHT ON STARVATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The meeting was composed largely of the miners from the three Delaware and Hudson Coal Company mines and from the three UMWA local unions whose members have taken the initiative in the present struggle.

**The Program and Demands**

The Rank and File Opposition Committee now made up of 35 members from the three local unions placed the following draft demands before the meeting and they were unanimously endorsed:

- 1) Opening of all collieries; 2) no closing down of any mines or section of mines—no layoffs—idle men to be put back to work; 3) company must guarantee at least four day work week at union scale; 5) no discrimination for activities in Rank and File Opposition or for taking up grievances; 6) Abolition of individual contract system; 7) a day's pay for every day lost through no fault of the miner; 8) all supplies to be delivered to the working place by the company; 9) pay for all dead work; 10) right of every miner to choose own laborer; 10) consideration rate (union scale) to be paid where miner cannot make day wage owing to bad working conditions; 11) recognition of Rank and File Committee.

**Delegations to Scale Unions**

The meeting also endorsed the proposal to elect delegations from the various local unions to be sent to all locals whose members are employed by the D. and H., place the demands before them for endorsement and have representatives elected to the Rank and File Opposition Committee.

**Unemployment—Low Wages**

The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company has 22 mines in District No. One (Scranton-Wilkesbarre area) and employs 20,000 miners.

Conditions are typical of the anthracite generally—no full time work, one, two and three days per week, permanent unemployment for thousands of miners (about 50,000 unemployed in anthracite district), more coal produced with less miners, the contract system eating like a cancer into wages and working conditions, miners fired for insisting on the union wage scale, UMWA officials, local, district and national—working with the operators to lower production costs and increasing profits.

**New Determination**

There is a new determination among the miners now as a result of the bitter experiences with whole series of local and district tools of the operators. They have seen their strikes sold out time and time again by operators' agents planted in their ranks and this time they are organizing their own committees—these are not yet free from company elements and the hangers-on of the Lewis-Boylan machine. But any member who tries to water down the demands or who tries to put over some other program than that of organization and militant struggle will not last long.

The main task of the miners now is to extend and strengthen their rank and file opposition movement in all mines and local unions of the Delaware and Hudson in preparation for strike action to enforce the demands.

Reporting for the Rank and File Opposition Committee, in addition to Dougher were Mizik and Driegskeleski. Bill Dunne and Joe Weber spoke for the Trade Union Unity League.

## 3,000 In Lumber Town.

GRAY'S HARBOR, Wash., Nov. 22.—"The Gray's Harbor Worker," official organ of the Communist Party of Gray's Harbor, in its first issue, Nov. 13, carries as its main story an account of the parade of 500 jobless through the streets and a demonstration of 3,000 at the city hall for immediate relief and against forced labor in the pulp wood jobs.

Among the speakers was Joe Schroyer, Communist Party candidate for Mayor, who got 312 votes in the election held Nov. 14, with Magee, the capitalist agent who won the election getting 619.

The streets in front of the city hall were blocked by the crowd. Lydia L u k a n e n, Young Communist League organizer, addressed the crowd while a committee of 15 with Schroyer as spokesman, went in to see the city council. On their way up the stairs, the committee met part of the city council hastening down. The rest of the city council had already sneaked out the back way.

## Amter Opens Meeting.

The meeting opened a little after noon under a warm bright sun with Isreal Amter as chairman. Speakers included A. Markoff of the Communist Party, Sol Harper of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, A. Johansen of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, J. Zack of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York. Other speakers representing the women's department of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Young Pioneers, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

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# CHARITY FUNDS FAIL AS THE CRISIS DEEPENS

**By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.**

AS the economic crisis deepens and unemployment spreads, evidence of the increasing misery of the workers continues to multiply. The charity panhandlers, the best for fund raising, are making public appeals of the gravity of the situation. Here are a few of them:

The Visiting Nurse Service of Henry Street Settlement of New York City states that their nurses found "employment in 55 per cent of the homes visited. And seven New York charity agencies reported that of the total 'cases' handled by them in July, 1931, some 68 per cent showed unemployment to be a "factor" in the starvation.

The appeals made by starving workers to the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor during the first six months of 1930 were 94 per cent above those for the same period of 1929 and have since risen at an even more rapid rate.

**Twice As Many Starve.**

Applications for help to seven of the larger private "welfare" agencies in New York City, between March and August, 1931, were nearly double the number of applications made during the corresponding period in 1930. And the total relief given by nine "family service" agencies in September, 1931, was 82 per cent above the figure for September, 1930.

Practically every one of some 45 cities studied in New York State were forced to spend nearly as much or more for relief in the first half of 1931 as in the whole year 1930.

Reports from 314 cities in 46 states show that relief expenditures in August, 1931, were almost two and one-half times as much as those in August, 1930, and nearly four times as high as those in August, 1929.

Poor relief has been given recently to between 6,000 and 7,000 families a month in Newark, N. J., as compared with between 1,000 and 2,000 a month during the early months of 1930. Relief outlays from public funds have forced up welfare costs in the cities of New Jersey till they are in 1931 about 125 per cent above 1930.

The United Charities of Chicago reports that the number of "cases" it carried even in August this year—August is normally one of the lightest months for charities—was eight times the number handled in August, 1930, with about 400 new cases being added each day.

While Chicago is attempting to raise nearly \$2,000,000 this winter for emergency unemployment as compared with \$5,000,000 last winter, this larger sum, says Gertrude Springer, in the Survey, "many experienced persons believe, is wholly inadequate, and is probably all that the traffic will stand." (A special article by Labor Research Assn. on the Chicago situation will appear in a later issue.)

**Feed Only a Few.**

Other signs of increasing starvation conditions are to be found in the estimates of private charity organizations and government officials as to the amounts they will need to give even the very minimum hand-out to some of the "most needy" and "worthy" unemployed workers this winter as compared with previous years. That they need these funds does not mean they will raise them or give them to the unemployed.

Harvey D. Gibson, banker chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee in New York City, states that the total expenditures for unemployment relief in the city between October, 1929, and Oct., 1930, were \$13,000,000; that the amount expended the following twelve months up to October, 1931, was about \$45,000,000; and that at least \$65,000,000 will be needed to feed the hungriest to October, 1932.

But even if this \$65,000,000 were raised it would be but a drop in the bucket compared with the very minimum needs figured on the lowest charity estimates of what a worker's family requires just to stay alive. We can take the figures of the capitalist charity agencies to show this. For example, the Charity Organization Society of New York says that \$100 a month is needed for the very lowest "minimum" standard of existence for a family. And this figure, according to Louis L. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., writing in the New York Times, July 17, 1931, "implies the most careful management of resources by the housewife. . . . \$25 a week allows but \$6 for rent—a sum which provides only a tiny home in a cold-water tenement without bathroom or private toilet. It takes \$9.80 a week to feed a family of five, even if meals are carefully planned. And when income drops below \$25 a week, "there is no escape from serious maladjustment and family dis-

stress, which later often rebounds upon society in terms of illness, inefficiency and moral degradation."

Assuming the number of unemployed in New York City as only 1,000,000—the estimate of E. C. Rybicki, director of the city's employment bureau—we can take it that about half of these are so-called "breadwinners" for families. We thus have some 500,000 families to be cared for for at least ten months. At the charity feeding rate of \$100 a month per family, this means \$50,000,000 alone for the unemployed heads of families, not including the additional half million individual workers in the city who must also eat while the capitalist system refuses them a job.

In the face of this unprecedented need for immediate relief, banker Gibson says that only about \$65,000,000 will be raised from all sources, public and private. He tells us that his relief funds cannot hope to "care" for more than 30,000 to 40,000 of the worst cases. At the same time even he admits there are in the city 160,000 workers, including 80,000 completely destitute family supporters and another 80,000 individuals without families, who are in the most acute need of immediate aid.

But it is very doubtful if even the Gibson estimate of \$65,000,000 from all sources, both public and private, will be raised in spite of all the speeches of the politicians, the free sob ads in the magazines, the benefit football games, the house-to-house panhandling committees of Al Smith, the charity balls attended by drunken millionaires, speeches by Mrs. Astor to the underpaid sales girls in the department stores, and the frequent save-our-system letters from Cal Coolidge and Col. Lindbergh.

**Stealing Plenty.**

Assuming that the city appropriates its estimated \$15,000,000 and that another \$6,000,000 comes to the city from the state funds—and making due allowance, of course, for the large measure of graft involved in the administration of these expenditures—and assuming also that Gibson's committee raises its \$12,000,000 and that Mayor Walker's police distributions are set up out of some \$1,500,000 of funds taken largely in a levy from the wages of municipal employees—this makes only about \$35,000,000 in sight. Set this alongside of the actual need for about \$50,000,000 and you begin to see what all the present "emergency relief" ballyhoo is expected to cover up.

It is clear that when the Unemployed Councils ask for only \$150 for winter relief for each worker and another \$50 for each dependent, they are making a very moderate demand. It is, in fact, much less than any worker needs to get by the winter in any kind of minimum health and decency.

**No Better Elsewhere.**

It may be thought that in other committees of New York State, outside of New York City, the relief given will be more adequate. But official reports refute this hope. In a report called "Prospects for Unemployment Relief in 1931-32 in 45 Cities of New York State," made by a Joint Committee on Unemployment Relief of the State Board of Social Welfare and the State Charities Aid Association, it is pointed out that the scale of relief in many cities last winter was "dangerously low." Many public relief departments have a more or less rigidly fixed maximum food order which they seldom exceed, regardless of the size of the family or the extent of its need. In 15 cities \$7 a week was the usual maximum food order allowed to a family. Only \$6 was the limit in 9 cities, \$4 in 4 cities, \$3 in 3 cities, \$2 in one city, and \$3 every other week in another city. Many Departments of Public Welfare spend little for milk, clothing, shoes, gas and electricity.

This was last winter—and the prospects for this winter are much worse for, as the report states, "It is doubtful whether the private funds available for unemployment relief this winter will be substantially larger than last winter, and there is a possibility that they will be smaller." And towns and cities are all complaining of heavy taxation and are unable to meet the situation out of their budgets.

This is in the face of the obvious fact, admitted in the report, that "a greater number of the unemployed will need relief this winter and the amount of relief needed by each family will be greater, because there will be lessened resources of savings, credit and assistance by families and friends." And, thanks also to the Hoover stagger plan, "many more persons with part-time employment will need relief for the same reason."

ON DECEMBER 7th



## Flood the Line of the Hunger March With Literature

MASSSES of workers and farmers have their eyes fixed on Dec. 7 and are wholeheartedly with the National Hunger March. Tens of thousands of workers are involved in this march—through the various local hunger marches, conferences and mass meetings.

These masses of workers and farmers must be provided with our literature—pamphlets, books and the Daily Worker, so that they get a real understanding of their problems, of the struggles ahead, and become better fighters in the ranks of the revolutionary working class movement.

This task is not as yet correctly carried out by our districts. We find that in many cases in local hunger marches not one piece of literature is to be seen. This is absolutely an impermissible situation and must be checked at once, before it is too late.

Let every district, section, unit immediately check up on the matter of literature: Do you have all the pamphlets on unemployment, social insurance, war, etc.? If you don't have these on hand—order them at once from the Workers Library Publishers! Rush your orders! Hundreds of thousands, millions of workers and farmers must be reached with our printed word, our fighting program for unemployment relief and social insurance; against wage cuts; against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union!

Flood the lines of the national hunger march, the local demonstrations and mass meetings with millions of our pamphlets and the Daily Worker!

- The following literature should be brought to the foreground:
- Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance . . . 02
  - Secret Hoover-Laval War Pacts, by Earl Browder . . . . . 01
  - Fight Against Hunger, Statement of the Communist Party to the Fish Committee . . . 05
  - Social Insurance, by Grace M. Burnham . . . 10
  - American Working Women and the Class Struggle . . . . . 05
  - Youth in Industry, by Grace Hutchins . . . 10
  - Lynch Justice at Work by E. D. Amis . . . 05
  - Race Hatred on Trial . . . . . 10
  - Communist Call to the Tilling Farmers . . . 03
  - Revolutionary Struggle Against War vs. Pacifism, by Alex Bittelman . . . . . 05
  - Anti-Soviet Lies and the Five Year Plan, by Max Bedacht . . . . . 10
  - Orders should be sent in immediately to the Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

Agit-Prop Department, Central Committee.

recently it was declared that 60,000 families in New York City were on the lists of charity organizations marked as completely destitute and in dire need of relief. It is estimated at the present time in New York state alone 1,000,000 families are affected by unemployment and in need of assistance.

Have the unemployed anything to fall back on during this period of increased unemployment? Could they have any savings to carry them over a period of need?

It is sufficient to recall that at the peak of the "prosperity" period average annual earnings of workers in all manufacturing industries in the U. S. were only \$1,299.

This was only about two-thirds the minimum required, according to the figures of the U. S. Labor Dept. "for a healthy and decent living."

Not having any funds of their own, not being in a position to expect any assistance on the part of the employed workers, the unemployed are left to the mercy of the winds. The sham schemes of "unemployment insurance" maintained by a few firms and a few unions, do not help. In all there are 79 such plans, divided as follows:

By employers, 15; employees jointly with employers, 160; unions, 48. (Bulletin-U. S. Labor Dept., "Unemployment benefit plans in the U. S. and unemployment insurance in foreign countries, July 1931.")

At best these plans affect no more than 100,000 workers and even these are very little insured. The union funds especially are a source of graft and intimidation and are absolutely insignificant.

**Real Unemployment Insurance**

The only means of coping with this misery more or less adequately is thorough social insurance for the unemployed at the expense of the state and industries. Not only is such a form of insurance not in the realm of the impossible but has been in existence for many years in a

## The Meaning of Grandi's Visit to the United States

By HARRY GANNES

DINO Grandi, fascist prime minister of Italy, and J. P. Morgan, Wall Street banker for Mussolini, arrived in the United States at about the same time, both having toured Europe for new military alliances in preparation for the coming war.

Grandi's visit to President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson came on the heels of the trip to Washington of the French Premier Laval. It was a signal to the secret agreements that were arrived at by Hoover and Laval for war against the Soviet Union.

Grandi comes to Washington against the background of a tremendous world realignment of the imperialist powers. The objective of fascism and the Hoover regime is to fit Italy into this realignment. It is on this basis that the bargaining took place.

Mussolini did not relish the idea of Wall Street recognizing French imperialism's hegemony in Europe. In the sharpening antagonism between Italian and French imperialism, Italian imperialism is being shoved back step by step. Despite the "agreements" between France and the United States, Mussolini could see also the sharp conflict between these two powers growing out of their struggle for the division of the spoils. Wall Street has always had a close alliance with fascism, loaning hundreds of millions to bolster up the fascist regime, and Grandi's trip was a thrust to strengthen this alliance.

In view of the deepening economic crisis in Italy, because of the growing position of French imperialism in Europe as against Italy, the break-down of the British gold standard which severely hit Italian finances, Mussolini found it necessary to draw closer to Wall Street. For this purpose Grandi was chosen to follow up Laval's visit, to offer American imperialism a counter-check to the strengthened position of French imperialism.

The New York World-Telegram bluntly put down the purposes of Grandi's visit to Washington in the following words:

"Foreign Minister Grandi, of Italy, has come to Washington to put before President Hoover the case of Italy against France and the Italian demand for more territory. . . . Germany plunges nearer and nearer to revolution and war."

But nothing is said about war against the Soviet Union. In fact, the reams of "news" in the American capitalist press about the visit of Grandi deliberately hid the real issues, the question of war alliances, the capitalist rivalries, and the war preparations against the Soviet Union. Only in an obscure paragraph did the Herald Tribune (November 19) hint at the fact that Russia was discussed. The Herald-Tribune said: "That President Hoover and Premier Mussolini see virtually eye to eye on the disarmament (read 'armament')—H. G. question, has been well known. . . . The President is believed to have discussed with Signor Grandi questions of reparations, war debt, gold standard, and, possibly Russia. . . ."

In the popular capitalist press very little was said about the deepening economic and financial crisis in Italy, or about the growing army of unemployed, the mass wage cuts which are creating deep discontent among the Italian workers and peasants. In the financial press, however, some facts of this nature were published. The effect of the British financial crash on Italian economy, especially on export trade, resulting in a rift between Britain and Italy, and pushing Italian fascism closer to Wall Street, is shown by a report in the Wall Street Journal, which says:

"Italian trade anticipates greater difficulties

number of countries. It goes without saying that in the U.S.S.R. such insurance is guaranteed to all the workers. At present no insurance is required in the U.S. since there is not only no unemployment there but an acute shortage of labor.

Some form of unemployment insurance is also in operation in almost all industrially developed capitalist countries. This is the only country with absolutely no social insurance. Because of this the demand for immediate relief for the unemployed and for unemployment insurance is of vital importance to the entire American working class.

in exporting to Great Britain and her empire as a result of the break in sterling, but the consequence of even greater importance looms up in the increased competition of British goods with Italian on the eastern markets and South America, where Italian manufacturers have secured an important foothold in recent years."

Undoubtedly Grandi had something to say about the Eastern question and Latin American markets where Wall Street, likewise, expects greater competition from British capitalism. In this connection, the matter of discussing armaments in reality becomes a matter of discussing war alliances for a joint attack on British markets and colonies.

The Daily Worker has already published details about the inner economic crisis of Italian capitalism. This crisis is constantly growing deeper, and no amount of fascist-inspired lies can hide the fact that the entire financial structure of Italian fascism is shaken. The Journal of Commerce (Nov. 20) admits: "Certainly, the trials of the (Italian) Treasury have been exceptionally hard this year." Nor are these trials over. They are becoming worse. It was this that led fascism to a ferocious attack against the living standard of the Italian workers and peasants, without alleviating the basic crisis. The extent of the attack against the standard of living of the Italian workers and peasants is shown by the following:

Farm wages were the first to be attacked, the average being driven down to 42 cents a day. By cutting the wages of farm laborers, the fascist regime was able to write \$60,000,000 out of their starvation wages; a like amount was taken by Mussolini out of the industrial workers, and with the cut in government workers' pay, the fascist government was able to hand over to the capitalists around \$160,000,000. While this has driven the Italian masses closer to starvation, it has not availed to save fascism from a worse economic and financial crisis.

Though the fascist government very zealously hides the true extent of the economic crisis and unemployment in Italy, the carefully censored facts that seep through tend to show a worsening of the crisis. The following from a dispatch to the Journal of Commerce, New York, leaves no doubt about the drop in industrial activity in Italy and the rapid growth of the unemployed army:

"That industrial activity has been on the down grade is proved by the published unemployment figures. At this time last year the unemployed were a little under 4,000,000, but at the end of September, 1930, they reached 642,169. At the end of February of this year they amounted to 765,325; and, now, after a short interval of decrease, they are once again (end of September) up to 757,763."

The actual extent of unemployment in Italy is about double the official figure or near 1,500,000. This is a huge number for Italy.

With this background, with the sharpening crisis throughout the capitalist world, with the war proceeding in Manchuria directed against the Soviet Union, the purpose of Grandi's visit becomes much clearer.

The Hoover government's attempts to hide the Grandi-Hoover conversations behind a thick veil of secrecy forced a mild criticism from the pro-Hoover New York Evening Post which made the complaint that:

"Signor Grandi, like M. Laval, has come and gone at Washington. And we are even more in the dark as to the results, if any, of his visit. The official statement is even more blind, maintaining well Secretary of State Stimson's firm prejudice against letting the people know anything about their own business."

The real complaint, however, is that since the great masses of workers will have to be drawn into the war being concocted by the Hoover-Wall Street regime, the Post believes it would be much wiser not to expose the preparation for new slaughters and robberies by the very emphasis of such secrecy as Hoover has been indulging in for the past few months.

The Hoover-Grandi conferences were directed against the Italian and American workers, against the revolutionary proletariat of the Soviet Union, against the rising revolutionary struggles in Germany and to further a new imperialist war as a way out of the growing capitalist crisis.

**Red Sparks**  
By JORGE

### This Is a Free Country?

From the "Real Estate News," a publication gotten out by the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, a comrade sends us a clipping entitled: "Know Thy Tenants." It is a scriptural flavor something like—"In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for thee."

Only the landlords of Greater New York have a very prosaic recommendation made under this poetic formula—"Know Thy Tenants." It is:

"Among the things which owners should find out about present and prospective tenants, either directly from them or from other sources, are:

"His full name? His former address? His former landlord? His business or employer? His business or employment address? His earning capacity? The names of the members of his family? Where such members are employed?

"One systematic owner," it is added helpfully, "keeps track of his tenants, past, present and future, by means of four by six index cards arranged alphabetically in a handy box file. On the reverse side of the card he jots down any additional information he is able to learn from time to time."

Very, very nice. But why don't they establish a passport system? That's the only thing left undone to "insure liberty!"

### Inconsistent Liars

From Comrade Dorothy U. of Bothell, Washington, way out West, we get the following excellent note, which we turn over for your enjoyment:

"Dear Jorge—Can you explain this? If not, who can?"

"Some time ago some poor trusting soul, hoping for enlightenment, inquired of the Seattle 'Star,' through the 'Question and Answer' column, thusly:

"Is it true that President Hoover employs only Mexican workers on his ranch in California?"

"Then came the answer, short and snappy: 'I cannot find record of any farm in California owned by President Hoover.'

"Two or three weeks later, in the same 'Question and Answer' column of the same Seattle 'Star,' appeared this:

"Q.—Where is President Hoover's ranch located?"

"A.—'In California.'  
"Can't they even lie consistently any more, Jorge?"

They can't, comrade! Just look at the way they mix war and peace in Manchuria.

### He Killed Himself

Richard T. Crane is dead. And because he was the man who signed the checks for Crane & Co., the newspapers are giving him a send off.

The headlines say: "Faithful Workers Get Crane Stock" and "is added: 'Those Who Did Not Have Confidence Will Not Share \$2,000,000 Left by Will.'"

It develops, of course, that the "faithful" ones are those who have managed to avoid getting fired for ten long years, and the "faithless" ones those whom the company didn't hire ten years ago or fired since.

But that is only one funny thing. In the N. Y. Post of Nov. 19, the Crane Company officials in New York are quoted as emphasizing how deeply the old skinklin "loved" his workers.

"In fact, Mr. Crane's concern for his employees whose income had been curtailed by the depression, contributed to his death."

This is really tragic! The boss cuts the wages of his workers, then worries himself to death because their "income has been curtailed." This looks very much like a case of suicide!

### Milwaukee Genesis

A worker in that city of slime and slums called Milwaukee, one of the "socialist" controlled cities, sends us the following:

"Ten teamsters were driving down West Mitchell St., going east, and ten Mack trucks were going west, each wanting the right of way.

"The Macks, being of solid steel, charged the garbage teamsters, mangling the heads of the teamsters and the bodies of the jackasses they were driving.

"An ambulance took the men away and some trucks took the jackasses away.

"Milwaukee had started to bemoan its loss, when along came a doctor that promised to cut the loss in half. So, taking the heads of the asses he graffed them on the shoulders of the teamsters.

"The operation was so successful that they became 'socialist' aldermen in Milwaukee, and remained in office, alive and fat, until the first day of the revolution."

The above is a perfectly good story that we don't want to spoil, only we must add that these "socialist" aldermen are not so much stupid jackasses as they are clever scoundrels.

### A Really Bright Idea

It is getting to be a little old now, that gas which Stimson, however, is still using about the "Japanese military party" and "the moderates" in the Tokio government being at odds with each other. Stimson has been working that absurd lie overtime. And a comrade in Massachusetts suggests that we call the bluff. He says:

"Some two months ago, the army of Japan revolted, that is, the commanders. The government of Japan was 'powerless.' Then the diplomatic corps of Japan joined the revolting army, then the manufacturers, the news agencies, the government officials—who no doubt were 'overpowered' by the rebels, and even the Mikado on the throne joined the rebellion. Only the workers of Japan were left.

"But the revolt spread. It began when Stimson became a rebel along with General Honjo! The munitions manufacturers went along, the bankers and newspapers, who all saw the rebellion headed by the Japanese 'military party' as a purging fire against Bolshevism!

"And the revolt continued to spread, to France, to Italy! Poland, Rumania! Everywhere—except the Soviet Union and Soviet China!

"Therefore, the workers of the world are the only ones left to put down these rebellious capitalists! These outlawed bandits of world imperialism! LET'S UP AND AT 'EM!"

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

By A. ROVNER

THE army of unemployed, consisting, along with their families of almost a third of the total population, are in dire need. Starvation is rampant, evictions are on the increase, suicides among the unemployed become an almost everyday occurrence.

The unemployed, suffering through no fault of theirs, must be saved from starvation. This problem requires immediate and adequate relief. It is not a problem of a passing nature, not merely an outcome of the present economic crisis, but a deep rooted feature of the present economic order.

The following figures of the estimated number of unemployed (average) in the United States will prove this (figures as of 1923-29):

1923, 1,532,000; 1924, 2,315,000; 1925, 1,775,000; 1926, 1,669,000; 1927, 2,055,000; 1928, 2,707,000; 1929, 2,413,000.

The year 1928 and the first half of 1929 marked the highest development of American industry and trade.

However, as the above figures (from the American Federationist, A. F. of L. official organ, for Nov. 1931) indicate, there was not only a large number of unemployed at that time, but it was much in excess of the figures in previous years.

This was due to the introduction in recent years of new machinery along with the ceaseless process of intensified rationalization and speed-up, turning millions of workers out on the streets.

**Less Workers Used**

The following is a comparison of the change in the value of industrial products and the number of workers employed in American industrial establishments during a period of 16 years.

(Monthly Labor Review, Dec. 1930)		
	1919	1929
Number of industrial establishments . . . . .	214,383	199,268
Value of products . . . . .	62,000,000,000	68,000,000,000
Number of workers employed . . . . .	9,000,000	8,555,000

With 450,000 less workers the value of products was increased by six billion dollars.

Over 750,000 fewer workers are at present engaged on the American railroads, in comparison with 11 years ago.

The same is the case in every industry; a permanent unemployment which ceaselessly grows. When in addition to the permanently unemployed millions more were thrown on the streets in the abrupt cut in production due to the severest economic crisis in American history, the problem of unemployment grew to enormous proportions.

### Fifty Billion Lost.

In the course of the first 2 years of the present crisis the unemployed and vast number of part time workers suffered a loss in wages of \$50,000,000,000. These billions in lost earnings spell so much misery, such intense suffering, that it is almost beyond power of description. The result is an appalling toll of despairing workers driven to discouragement and suicide.

"More mental and other cases have come to New York City hospitals in 1930 than ever before," says Commissioner Greef, who says the fear of unemployment "is actually driving people to worry until they become mentally or physically ill." Some 2,500 more mentally ill patients were admitted to Bellevue Hospital in the first six months of 1930 than the same period in 1928. (Social Insurance, by Grace Burnham.)

Appeals to charity grow enormously. Only