

A Military Starvation Program for Jobless

"Forgetting" his pledges to the unemployed, Roosevelt comes forward in support of proposals of the so-called "progressives" in the United States senate—Wagner, Costigan, LaFollette, and of the "liberal" lady secretary of labor, Perkins. With this "front", Roosevelt hopes to hypnotize the workers into believing that he has not forgotten the "forgotten man".

These proposals are: An appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the establishment of military camps to institute forced labor on the part of men now receiving relief. These men will receive their board and lodging and no more than \$1 a day, which will be used for the maintenance of their families.

That Roosevelt intends to establish forced labor camps on a military basis is frankly admitted by the capitalist press. For instance the March 12 issue of the Philadelphia Public Ledger states:

"The broad scale Roosevelt plan which contemplates jobs and not does carries provision for a vast recruiting of the idle in the unemployed camps by the Army... A separate set up for the administration of it may be arranged by the regrouping of involved agencies now in the Departments of War, Labor, Agriculture and Interior." (Our emphasis.)

It is clear that the unemployment relief proposals of Roosevelt are in effect military proposals. The camps will be organized by the War Department and be directed by military officers.

This process once begun will embrace a large section of the unemployed and furnish the government with a large, well organized, drilled army for war at short notice. A further appropriation of \$500,000,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for "loans" to the states is proposed.

The R.F.C. which received appropriations of \$600,000,000, has released, last year, only \$200,000,000 for relief. But it has "loaned" \$1,700,000,000 to the big banks and railroads, in addition to the further appropriations made by congress since the bank holiday. This shows clearly that the workers will gain nothing from this proposal, but it will lessen the burdens on the rich taxpayers, who are demanding tax reductions—which are being granted. This is in agreement with Wall Street.

An appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 for "useful and necessary public works"—which, however will be "extended over a period of years", is another scheme. This is a bait to make the unemployed "forget" their hunger and the starvation of their children—and will cost Wall Street not one penny.

What kind of public works is the Roosevelt administration planning? Are they to be public works to tear down the slums, build sanitary apartment houses for the workers, hospitals, playgrounds, etc? Certainly not! These are "public works" to be directed by army engineers for military war purposes.

Senator Wagner proposes in addition the five day week—of course with reduction in pay; and the "creation of systems of unemployment insurance and wage reserves." This clearly is a result of the exposure of Roosevelt's fake unemployment "insurance" schemes introduced in several states, which are nothing but unemployment "reserves" proposals. This bill is not intended to pass congress. In the words of the "liberal-humanitarian" Governor Lehman, "further burdens to be placed on the employers till conditions improve" make it impossible to grant unemployment insurance.

The 17,000,000 unemployed should remember that up to date no action has been taken in their behalf. All of Roosevelt's steps have been in support of the big bankers, against the government employees and veterans.

The demand for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance NOW must be raised in every working class organization. The building of the United Front led by the militant Unemployed Councils must be effected at once. Sweep aside any who oppose this unity as enemies of the working class. In every neighborhood, union, club, fraternal lodge, church, lodg, house, form unemployed committees.

The struggle against hunger, for bread, for the right to live must FORCE the Roosevelt-Wall Street government to meet the demands of the workers.

An Indirect Tribute to Marx

THE fiftieth anniversary of the death of Marx finds Marxism a tremendous living reality in the Soviet Union, in the Soviets of China, and in the Communist Parties of the world. Under such circumstances, the capitalist press can not easily disregard this momentous anniversary. Therefore, all the little bourgeois "experts," and Marxian revisionist experts with a radical label, are hunted up and the world is treated to a display of dense ignorance and "learned" cunning. An editorial in the New York Sun is typical.

"Marx has attracted more followers who never read or understood him than any other writer who ever lived," writes this learned Marxian scholar.

Marx is read and understood by hundreds of millions of workers all over the world. His works have been translated into every civilized language. Marxism is not some difficult theory hatched out of an individual's head, which is intelligible only to bourgeois professors.

Why is it that the masses, "who have never read Marx," have understood him so well. It is because Marxism is the expression of the most vital everyday needs of the workers, needs which are a direct result of the position of the workers in capitalist society.

"When an idea seizes the masses it becomes power," wrote Marx. Marxism has become power.

It will be hard to find a brighter gem of ignorance than the statement that Marx "understood nothing of joint-stock companies, labor unions, etc." For it is Marx who set down in "Capital" once and for all the innermost workings of the entire capitalist system. Today more than ever Marx's analysis of capitalism has been brilliantly confirmed in every single respect.

Of course, it is easy to understand the source of these tirades. They are rooted in fear. "The proletarian ocean" of which Marx wrote, is rising. Surely and inevitably it is overwhelming the tottering structure of capitalism, and with it all such scribblers as the Marx "expert" of the N. Y. Sun.

Do Your Share!

Don't delay! The working class needs the Daily Worker to lead its struggles, now more than ever before. Do YOUR share!

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(Section of the Communist International)

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WORKERS! DEMAND TO KNOW WHAT NAZI MURDERERS HAVE DONE TO THAELEMANN!

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE FOR FORCED WORK

Would Herd 250,000 Jobless Into the Military Camps

NO ACTUAL RELIEF Says It's "Good for Their Morals"

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, and Senator Wagner, introduced today a bill along the lines of the Roosevelt message. They specifically propose forced labor camps under military rule, with barracks living and a wage of \$30 a month. In case the men have dependents the government will take any part of the \$30 it sees fit and turn it over to such dependents.

WASHINGTON, March 21. In his message to congress today Roosevelt definitely came out advocating the herding of some 250,000 unemployed men and youth into forced labor camps under military regulations. He proposed a program that he called a "direct attack" on the unemployment problem. The program is as follows:

- (1) The establishment of the office of federal relief administrators;
- (2) Enrollment of workers for quick public employment;
- (3) Grants to states for relief work;
- (4) Creation of a broad public works labor program.

Speaker of the House Henry T. Rainey referred the message to the congress labor committee, where it will be ready for reporting back to the house in a short time.

Doesn't Touch Jobless Problem. The bill calls specifically for a federal "relief" dictator who shall supervise the creation of what is called a "civilian conservation corps" composed of unemployed conscripted at hunger rations for work in the forest preserves, on the river levees to "control floods" and similar projects. It also provides for grants to individual states for "public works" under the control of the federal relief dictator who shall "scan requests for grants and check the wisdom and efficiency of their use." It is estimated that when the whole plan is in full operation it will result in taking into forced labor camps some 250,000 men and youth, many of whom will take the places of federal employees who are being laid off.

The balance of the tens of millions of toiling masses facing hunger will not be affected at all by the "plan."

Beat Down All Wages. This work is to be carried out under the control and direction of the existing machinery of the departments of war, interior, labor and agriculture. It is certain that tens of thousands of federal employees who are now engaged in forestry, agriculture and flood control work will be laid off and their places taken by unemployed workers driven to labor.

Roosevelt adds insult to injury by admitting that the material gains to the unemployed will be slight, and declares: "More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. We can eliminate to some extent at least, the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability."

Stalin on Collective Farms in U.S.S.R. in 'Daily' on Saturday

"Is the Way of the Collective Farms the Correct One?" This is the subject of the speech delivered in Moscow by Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the last day of the Congress of the Collective Farm Shock-Brigades, on February 19.

The speech in full as transmitted by special correspondence from Moscow will appear in the Daily Worker this Saturday, March 25. It will be illustrated with recent, striking photographs showing the life and progress on the giant collective farms of the Soviet Union.

The same issue of the "Daily" will contain a large amount of farmers' correspondence

Worker Exposes Neglect of Drive; Need Action Now!

THE New York and Pittsburgh districts have gone over the top in the Daily Worker drive. New York has also increased its quota \$3,000 and Pittsburgh \$150. This is an example for all districts to follow. But why is it that most of the others are down in the rut?

The Daily Worker has received a letter from J. A. Rinis, a worker in Washington, D. C., that throws some light on the real reason for the poor work of most of the districts. He writes:

"Our district, 3 (Philadelphia), has the lowest percentage of the large districts. Why is it? I want to explain here that money for the 'Daily' could be raised.

"Three weeks ago comrade Colodny, representative of the Daily Worker National Office, and I collected in Washington \$120 for the 'Daily'. This took us about ten hours. Outside of this, nothing was done in the city for the 'Daily' drive.

"Up to date not one letter has been received from the district or section. Section and city organizers, in their fiery speeches before the Party membership, never mentioned the 'Daily' drive.

"When an elected committee started to do the work of collecting funds, the city organizer ordered the comrades to stop the 'Daily' drive and instead collect funds for city work. The organizer argued that funds for city work are more important. It seems that the leading comrades see the 'Daily' drive as competition in their Party work. This explains the reason why the 'Daily' drive slumped in our section."

THESE are serious charges. They show that even leading members of the Communist Party have greatly underestimated the critical situation of the Daily Worker. The Philadelphia district, with a quota of \$2,500, has raised only 33.8 percent of its total. The Chicago district, whose quota is \$4,000, has fulfilled only 37.6 percent; the Detroit district (\$2,000 quota), where so many big struggles have recently taken place, only 35.6 percent, while California, with a quota of \$1,000, has contributed a mere 30.5 percent.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY . . . \$958.55 TOTAL TO DATE . . . \$22,807.94

Scottsboro Defense Pushes the Fight to Move Trial to Birmingham, Alabama

Now Due to Begin in Decatur on Monday; Jury Officials Will Be Called to Stand; Negro Lads Not Yet Taken from Death Cells

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 21.—The International Labor Defense has not for one moment relaxed its fight for a change of venue in the Scottsboro trial to Birmingham, Ala., attorneys for the workers' defense organization announced today.

The trial is scheduled to open in Decatur, 30 miles from Scottsboro, next Monday, March 27, but the I. L. D. is pushing its demand that a change of venue be granted to Birmingham, where the presence of an industrial population would ensure possibility of a less viciously prejudiced, Negro-hating jury as will undoubtedly be the case in Decatur.

Mass protests from every part of the country are pouring in to Governor B. M. Miller, at Montgomery, demanding that the venue be changed to Birmingham, where, the I. L. D. has pointed out, it will be more difficult to organize lynch-

gangs to murder the nine innocent Negro boys.

Jury commissioners, the Secretary of State, and others of the white court officials of Alabama will be put on the witness stand by the I. L. D. to prove that Negroes have been systematically and illegally excluded from jury service, when the trial opens. It was announced.

The white officials will be called by the defense in support of a motion to quash the indictments against the nine boys on the grounds of exclusion of Negroes from the grand jury that handed them down. Twenty Negroes from Jackson and Morgan counties, qualified to serve on grand and petit juries, will also be called.

Summers of a maneuver by Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., to call Negroes on the petit-jury to try the case, then "excuse them from service," are current here. This would be a repetition of the move made in Atlanta, Ga., in the Herndon case, when, after the I. L. D. raised the issue of Negro exclusion from the jury, three or four Negro business-men were called, but not permitted to serve. The I. L. D. will expose this maneuver, as it did in Atlanta, if it is attempted, it was announced, and will continue its fight for the right of Negroes to actually sit and serve on grand and petit juries.

Knight himself, however, announced that he would fight the case out on the ground that Negroes were not "persons of sound judgment."

Although Knight has been forced to consent to the removal of the boys from the death cells of Kilby Prison where they are illegally held, to Birmingham County Jail, where the attorneys will have the first opportunity to talk to the boys without the supervision of armed guards, this move has not yet been made. The order must be signed by the sheriff of Jackson County, Judge Alfred E. Hawkins, who was master of ceremonies at the lynch-hearing in April 1931, and Judge James E. Horton of Decatur who plans to fill the same role in Decatur. So far, all these signatures have not been obtained.

The trial itself, if it is held in Decatur, will probably start with the picking of the jury on Wednesday, March 29, as the hearing on the motion to quash will occupy at least two days. The trial itself is expected to last from three to four weeks.

Reorganizing a Third of Banks; a Tenth Closed

Others Do Business on Partial Basis; Many Biggest Firms Closed

NEW YORK, March 21.—The first spurt of bank re-opening has died down with more than 30 per cent of the banks of the country still in the process of liquidation and reorganization. The remaining 70 per cent are operating on a partial basis, with drastic restrictions as to withdrawals.

Many Big Banks Still Closed. Ten per cent of the actual number of banks in the United States are still closed. But this does not present a correct picture, because among these are some of the biggest banks in the larger cities of the country.

The large banking institutions of Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Portland, Me., are closed tight.

It is now clear that depositors stand to lose much more than the six billion dollars estimated as the maximum last week. From present indications as the liquidation of some 4,000 closed banks proceeds, the losses will be nearer the ten billion mark—almost one-fourth of the entire banking deposits of the United States.

Needle Workers Demonstrate at "Work" Bureau

NEW YORK.—A protest demonstration against the firing of workers of the Emergency Work Bureau, called by the Needle Trades Unemployed Council, will be held on Thursday at 3 p.m. in front of the headquarters, 23rd St. and Fourth Ave. Members of all industrial councils and trade unions are urged to participate. The council is raising the demand that all workers be kept on the job and that the city be forced to pay their relief until transferred simultaneously to another form of equal relief.

NEW YORK.—Conclusive proof that relief wages paid on jobs furnished to unemployed workers thru the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau are driving the wage standards

REICHSTAG GIVES HITLER POWER TO BE DICTATOR FOR NEXT FOUR YEARS

Communists Banned From Chamber While the Socialist Deputies Are Present

Hindenburg Declares Amnesty for All the Fascist Murderers of Workers

NEW YORK.—Rumors are afloat here that Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany, has been murdered in the Nazi prison. Workers! Send committees to the German consulates! Send wires to the consulates! Demand to know what was done to Thaelmann

BERLIN, March 21.—The new Reichstag, with none of the Communist deputies present, met in the Garrison Church in Potsdam early today to hear Hitler and President von Hindenburg invoke the spirit of Frederick the Great on behalf of the new government and to exchange compliments as "the saviors of the re-awakened patriotic Germany."

NEW YORK.—A powerful demonstration voicing the protests of the workers of New York against the bloody fascist terror in Germany will be held before the German Consulate this Saturday morning, March 25, by workers and workers' organizations, who will mobilize at South and Whitehall Streets at 10:00 A. M.

Later, at 5 P. M., the Reichstag convened in the Kroll Opera House in Berlin, the provisional Reichstag Building, to elect Goering, Reich Minister of the Interior, as President of the Reichstag, and to receive the draft of a bill empowering Hitler's Cabinet to rule dictatorially until April 1, 1937.

The bill deprives the Reichstag of all legislative functions, while the Cabinet can promulgate laws and decrees outside of the usual Constitutional procedure, even dispensing with the signature of the President, von Hindenburg.

There are five sections in the bill, one empowering the Cabinet to make loans, approve the budget, and make laws without the Reichstag.

Other sections provide that Hitler may promulgate laws himself, which upon publication in the Reichsanzeiger (Official Gazette) become law.

Constitution Parity Voided. All the sections of the Constitution governing the lawmaking power are voided in so far as they limit the authority of the Cabinet. Foreign treaties are to be concluded solely by the Government, without the Reichstag's approval.

In his opening speech, Goering said: "Today is the dawn of a new era and the spirit of Potsdam is our guide."

The capitalist press reports that the first motion introduced in the new Reichstag was a Socialist motion for the release of the imprisoned Socialist deputies. No mention is made in this Socialist motion of the arrests and torture of Communist deputies.

The Reichstag then adjourned until Thursday, March 23, when the dictatorship bill will be passed.

President von Hindenburg today signed two emergency decrees immediately effective throughout Germany.

One grants full amnesty to the fascist murderers for their atrocities "committed in the interests of national awakening" up to today. The second provides imprisonment for the unauthorized wearing of party uniforms and emblems.

The "democratic" Weimar constitution, which has been used by Ebert, Bruening, Von Papen, and von Schleicher in the past for dictatorial measures against the German masses, is now enabling Hitler, under the cover of enabling legalist forms, to fasten his fascist dictatorship upon Germany.

PAINTERS AT MASS MEETING PROTEST EXPULSIONS BY A. F. OF L. BUROCRATS

NEW YORK.—At a mass meeting called by the Defense Committee of Painters' Local, No. 499, the rank and file of the Brotherhood continued its fight against the expulsion of 24 members from various local unions and the disruptive and corrupt practices of the union officials, and particularly of District Councils No. 9 and No. 28.

The present wave of expulsions of militant rank and file members from the brotherhood began shortly after Louis Weinstein, Secretary of the A. F. of L. rank and file committee for "unemployment insurance," testified before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee last January against the Black bill, as nothing else but the extension of the share-the-work scheme, and introduced an amendment providing for the lowering of wages and a minimum wage.

Local 499 Threatened. In addition to Louis Weinstein, not only 23 other members of the Brotherhood have been expelled to date, but District Council 9 has already forwarded a letter to Local 499 threatening them with drastic measures, unless they recognize the expulsion of their member, Louis Weinstein.

Fight Expulsions. At its special meeting held March 8th, Local 499 not only rejected the Council's letter, but took measures to fight the unconstitutional expulsion policy put into effect by the officials.

They called a mass meeting of painters at the Irving Plaza on Saturday, March 11th, where a resolution protesting the expulsion of the 24 members and calling upon all locals to rally in defense of local 499, delegates, in part:

This unlawful act of the District Council 9 has not been ratified by the membership of all local unions; in some local unions a vote has been prevented by arbitrary action of the presiding local union officers through adjourning and breaking off meetings.

Local 499 will call upon all other local unions to join hands to put an end to the wrecking and splitting policies of the District Council politicians.



Nazi poster in German elections shows hook-up between Hindenburg and Hitler, even while many were trying to deny it.

The Forced Labor System in the U. S.

Walter Wilson's Book Just Out Is a Smashing Exposure

FORCED LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES. By Walter Wilson. With an Introduction by Theodore Dreiser. International Publishers. Price \$1.00.

Reviewed by GRACE HUTCHINS
WORKERS should be armed with facts on the subject of forced labor, what it is, where it really does exist, and who is responsible for its continuance. Nothing could be more timely than a book on this subject, carefully prepared, simply and interestingly written. Such a book is Walter Wilson's *Forced Labor in the United States*, prepared under the direction of the Labor Research Association.

county jails, on farms, roads and construction work, convicts must produce a great variety of goods, including, as the author shows, "almost every-thing in this first chapter the different forms of forced labor under capitalism before presenting his unforgettable descriptions of convict labor in the prisons of the United States, the chain gang, peonage and forced labor in the colonies. A closing chapter, answers sharply the false statements about "forced labor" in the thing imaginable from baby buggies to coffins, from lumber to flags, and from farm machinery to cotton." Of all these commodities produced by convict labor, work clothing is the most important.

For not doing the task assigned, convicts are punished by every sort and degree of torture, and details of many of these fiendish tortures are given in the book. In addition to the commonly used lash, other instruments and "disciplinary punishments" include the stocks, solitary confinement on bread and water, confinement in sweat boxes, hanging on all walls, drenching with cold water and confinement in the strait-jacket. Revolts and strikes against these conditions have broken out in prisons all over the U. S. in recent years, and Wilson gives the facts about these revolts.

The general interest in the problem of forced labor is one result of the anti-Soviet crusade of American capitalists who seek an embargo on Soviet goods on the false charges of forced labor. This, in turn, led to the "discovery" that much forced labor exists in every capitalist country and a tremendous amount of it in the United States. Walter Wilson ex-Soviet Union.

WHO are the prisoners today in American jails and penal institutions? Mainly workers, whose acts were "crimes against property," whose "confessions" were wrung from them by torture—the third degree. As this book shows, only too clearly, "third degree tortures are reserved especially for the unemployed, the unskilled, the foreign-born, the Negro and militant union workers."

Extent of Convict Labor
These workers in the prisons of the U. S. are exploited to produce convict-made goods, valued at about \$100,000,000 a year for state and federal institutions alone, and at many millions more for city and county institutions. In state prisons and

Organizations Participating in Raising Funds for the

Daily Worker
Central Office of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Dance and Entertainment
Domestic Workers Section
Food Workers Industrial Union
Thurs., March 23, 8:30 P. M.
Estonian Workers' Home
27-29 West 115th Street
ADM. IN ADVANCE 25c. AT DOOR 35c.

CONCERT & THEATRE
Sunday, March 26, 8 P. M.
at
Spartacus Workers Club
369 West 25th Street

PROGRAM—
SKIT—"BROADWAY, 1933"
by Theatre Collective
JACK SHAEFFER—BASSO
JOSEPH HARBEGRITZ—VIOLINIST
JULIA HARBEGRITZ AT THE PIANO
CRANK TALK—BILL SIEGEL OF THE JOHN REED CLUB
Admission 50c—For the Benefit of Section 2, Communist Party

A MUSEMENTS

"SHAME is a gripping account of life in the Soviet Union, with its new security for the toiling masses, whose enthusiasm, consciousness of power, collective initiative and sense of ownership and responsibility pervade the story."
—DAILY WORKER.

"The New Soviet Film at the Cameo provides the most complete, intimate and convincing picture of life in present-day Russia that has yet been revealed in the cinema. Alive, human and real."
N. Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE

CAMEO ENGLISH TITLES
2ND BIG WEEK
The New Soviet Morality!
SHAME
FIRST FILM OF THE SECOND 5-YEAR PLAN
9 A.M.—1 P.M. 25c
(See. to P.L.)

FRANCIS LEDERER & DOROTHY GISH in
AUTUMN CROCUS
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of W'way
Even. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

KEO JEFFERSON 14th St. 4/NOW
JIMMIE DURANT and BUSTER KEATON
in "WHAT! NO BEER?"
with added feature—"OBEY THE LAW," with
LEO CARRILLO and LOIS WILSON

CLASSIFIED
WANTED TO BUY—Cash paid for old gold, teeth, 915 E. 163rd St., Davis, Dept. Store.
FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—All improvements, for two—\$5 a week; also light housekeeping, 387 West 43rd St., N. Y.

OPEN AGAIN
TO SERVE OUR PATRONIZING COMRADES
New Health Center Cafeteria
IN WORKERS CENTER 50 EAST 13TH STREET
OUR MOTTO: FRESH FOOD at PROLETARIAN PRICES

An Opening Wedge



Here is an unemployed worker in Palo Alto, Cal., who was forced by the city to work at shoemaking for nothing except a bit of food and a bed for one night. Now Roosevelt is plotting to extend forced labor on a national scale, in which the unemployed will be herded into military forced labor camps.

Postmaster Tries to Bar Scottsboro Defense Stamps

NEW YORK—Action by the United States Post Office to attack the Scottsboro Defense Campaign of the International Labor Defense by preventing the use of the Scottsboro penny stamps now being sold to raise funds for the fight to save the nine innocent Negro boys has been sharply challenged by the I.L.D.

The I.L.D. has issued an attractive penny stamp, to enable all workers, employed or unemployed, to contribute to the defense to whatever amount they may be able. These stamps are to be affixed to the back of letters written by the buyers, to spread the mass defense, and to advertise its sale.

In a letter to the I.L.D., Postmaster J. J. Kely, of New York, threatened to refuse to accept any letters on which these stamps are affixed. The I.L.D. immediately took legal steps to have this threat withdrawn, pointing out in a letter sent to the postmaster by Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney in the Scottsboro case, that this is an illegal threat, as a deci-

"Socialist" Milwaukee Leads the Way



No wonder Norman Thomas didn't protest very hard against Roosevelt's military forced labor camp scheme. The Socialist leaders in Milwaukee have been pushing that sort of thing right along. Here is an example of forced labor in the "Socialist" city, for which the workers are paid about \$2 a week, and that in scrip.

Starving Worker Refused Relief Because He Lives in a Shanty

Committee of Unemployed in Pittsburgh Forces Food Order from Welfare Agency That Would Condemn Worker to Death for Having No Home

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A few days ago an unemployed worker in Pittsburgh received the above letter which refuses the worker relief because he lives in a shanty. This worker, James Rich, is 67 years old. At the time Rich received this letter he was very sick. For some time he had been existing on the little he managed to scrape up from a few of the neighbors who were living on relief orders. Last week he was too weak to get out of his shanty. This letter informs him to die in his shanty, that he would get no food.

When this letter was read to the Humber Block Committee the workers strongly condemned this outrageous "new deal" and elected a committee to thoroughly investigate this case and bring this case to the welfare agency for prompt attention.

Upon investigation the committee found the welfare worker had visited Comrade Rich. She asked how he had managed to make out until now. When he informed her that he was struggling against starvation, she

asked whether he could not keep on struggling. She promised however to send the worker a letter. She sent the letter, printed above.

Demand Food Order.
After getting this information the emergency committee went to the welfare agency and demanded that they issue a food order for Comrade Rich. The girl at the welfare office informed us that a city doctor would be sent. We told her that what Comrade Rich needs is food, not only a doctor. She promised that Comrade Rich would be taken care of.

The doctor visited Comrade Rich and proposed to take him to Mayview, an insane asylum. Rich resisted this proposal. The emergency committee went back to the welfare agency the next day and forced the welfare to give Comrade Rich a food order.

Relief Graft.
Last year it was revealed that the county commissioners had stolen four hundred thousand dollars from the welfare fund. Just this week it was revealed that it takes \$603,000 to administer relief in Allegheny County. With all this graft they demand workers to starve because "funds are getting low."

We workers in Pittsburgh are sick of this and are fighting against starvation and the proposed commissary plan. We are organizing for more relief.

Starving Worker Refused Relief Because He Lives in a Shanty

Committee of Unemployed in Pittsburgh Forces Food Order from Welfare Agency That Would Condemn Worker to Death for Having No Home

Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of Poor.
211 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 14th, 1933.
Mr. Jas. Rich,
547 Junilla St., rear
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir:
With regard to your application of February 24th for relief we wish to inform you that one of the requirements for granting relief to single men is that they must live in a private dwelling. As you state you are living in a shanty we are therefore unable to grant you any relief.
Yours very truly,
W. W. ROBINSON, Supervisor.

A Homeless Worker

This unemployed worker is among those forced by the bosses to live in one of the numerous Hoovervilles that now dot the wide stretches of the United States. Because a Pittsburgh worker lived in one of these places he was denied relief on the ground that he had no home.



NEW YORK—The Commissioner of Health Wynne of New York City let the following admission slip out in a release he just sent to the press after several children became sick (poisoned) by food served in P. S. 3 in Brooklyn.

"Investigation indicates that the trouble was apparently caused by sandwiches filled with chopped eggs, celery and mayonnaise dressing, and was probably due to bacterial contamination whose source has not yet been discovered."

Workers can rest assured that this bit of information will be played down by the boss papers. Of course Mr. Wynne can then say, well, I published it, didn't I? and continue to poison children.

CHILDREN POISONED MR. WYNE ADMITS

NEW YORK—In spite of the false rumors spread about the settling of the strikes in the B. & M. and Prospect shops, the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union informs all workers that both strikes are being continued successfully.

Mass picketing and demonstrations in front of the B. & M. shop last week, in which workers of many cleaning shops participated, has shown to the bosses that no strike-breaking activities or letters to the tailors will slacken the spirit of the strikers, who are determined to win.

Upon information received, some of the workers of the Weintraub local who were sent to do the work of those out on strike have stopped working, and new seabs are working now.

The Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union, 223 Second Avenue, appeals to all tailors to continue their support by refusing to give work to the B. & M. and Prospect shops which are out on strike.

300 ON STRIKE TO RESTORE 1932 WAGE SCALE
FINDLAY, Ohio, March 21.—Three hundred workers of the Cooper Corporation here went on strike yesterday against a wage-cut, demanding that the 1932 scale of wages be restored.

400 Towns and Cities in SOVIET RUSSIA have already
TORG SIN STORES

An order on TORG SIN gives your relatives a possibility to buy all kinds of merchandise, also imported goods, at low prices, in any quantity.

FOR INSTANCE
Flour 11c a kilo
Beans 10c " "
Kash 10c " "
Sugar 25c " "
Shoes (Men) \$4.25 pair
Shoes (Ladies) 4.50 " "
Rubbers (Men)85 " "
Rubbers (Ladies)75 " "
Suit of Clothes (Men) 6.50
Suit of Clothes (Ladies) 12.00
Sneakers45
Sapp 45 piece
Kilo is 2-1/2 American pound

To towns where there are no Torgsin stores yet, Torgsin ships the order by parcel post. Go to the neighborhood branch or office of the following banks or companies and send a TORG SIN order to your relatives.

In New York
Amalgamated Bank
11-15 Union Square
Am-Derutra Transport Corp.
261 Fifth Avenue
American Express Company
65 Broadway
Gdynia America Line
89 Broad Street
Hias, 425 Lafayette Street
Manufacturers Trust Co.
55 Broad Street
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
67 Broad Street
Public National Bank and Trust Co. 76 William Street
R.C.A. Communications, Inc.
64 Broad Street.

In Chicago
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank
111 W. Jackson Boulevard

TORG SIN
GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE in U.S.A.
261 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

WORKERS PROTEST MATSUOKA'S BLOOD BATH PLANS IN DEMONSTRATION AT BOAT TOMORROW MORNING

Imperialist Arrives on Leviathan on Murderous Mission of Japanese Imperialism with U. S. Against Workers

NEW YORK.—A thunderous protest demonstration tomorrow morning at 9 a. m., at the foot of West 18th St., Pier 59, will greet Yosuka Matsouka, when the latter arrives on the Leviathan to consolidate the war plans of American and Japanese imperialism, which will bathe the workers of the world in blood if they remain passive.

Matsouka's mission is a mission of murder-negotiations! He comes to buy munitions and other war materials! He comes to talk over with Roosevelt division of spoils in China! To decide, if it is possible, joint imperialist plans of attack against Soviet China and the Soviet Union!

This Japanese murder-agent, whose imperialist career dates back to days of education received in the United States in 1900, at University of Oregon, was until recently (Aug., 1929), vice-president of the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian Railway Co. He was Japan's chief delegate at the League of Nations, where he presented Japanese imperialism's stand on her plunder-and-rape objectives in China. He has been a busy, imperialist diplomat, holding many secretarial posts in behalf of himself and his masters since 1904, when he was High Consul at Shanghai for Japan. He boasts of having developed the diplomatic art of how best to hate the imperialist rival in America, because of his American education.

The demonstration is being led by the American Committee Against War.

Doctors Speak Friday Against Child Misery
NEW YORK.—After conducting a medical examination of Brownsville workers' children at the New Lots Workers Club, 771 Sackman St., last Saturday, which exposed the sufferings of the 150 children present, a symposium on "Child Misery" has been arranged for this Friday, 8 p.m. at Ambassador Hall, Third Avenue and Claremont Parkway, by the Workers International Relief Medical Unit.

Speakers will be Dr. S. Tannenbaum, Dr. Paul Luttinger, Carl Winters, Alfred Wagenknecht and representatives of the Parents and Teachers Association.

WORKERS PATRONIZE CENTURY CAFETERIA
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American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades
Comrades meet at
STARLIGHT RESTAURANT
117 East 15th Street
Bet. Union Square and Irving Place
—HOME COOKING—
—COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE—
Management: A. Jurka from Pittsburgh

Dr. WILLIAM BELL
OPTOMETRIST
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AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

JUBILEE 11th CELEBRATION of the MORNING FREIHEIT

(The Only Jewish Revolutionary Working Class Paper in America)
Saturday Eve., April 1
— TWO HALLS —

New York MECCA AUDITORIUM
35th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues
Brooklyn ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Lafayette Avenue and Ashland Place

Tickets 35c, 55c and 85c (tax included). For sale at Freiheit office, 35 E. 12th St., 6th floor, and Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

THIRD ANNUAL CELEBRATION of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 E. 4th St.
FRIDAY, MARCH 24

ENTERTAINMENT
Prominent Veteran Speakers — LEVIN — TRUMBULL — FORD
Tickets 10c, at door 20c, without ticket 35c at door

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL W. E. S. L. POSTS.

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2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
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Workers, Join the Party of Your Class!

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P. O. Box 81, Station D,
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Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, U. S. A., P. O. Box 81, Station D, New York City

WORKERS, JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS, JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY

RALLY WAR VETS FOR UNITED ACTION AGAINST REDUCTIONS

Scottsboro Tag Days Start Saturday

Will Answer Lies of "Money From Russia"

NEW YORK.—Workers are called upon by the N. Y. District International Labor Defense to rally to the support of the nine innocent Scotts-

NEW YORK.—A Scottsboro Union Conference will be held on Friday, March 24th at 8 p. m. at St. Lukes Hall, 125 W. 130th St. All organizations send delegates. Save the Scottsboro Boys!

boro Boys by contributing as generously as possible on the Scottsboro Tag Days here from March 25, to April 2nd, inclusive.

Successful Scottsboro Tag Days will answer the lies spread openly by the capitalist press in the South and thru references by Northern newspapers that money for the defense of the nine Negro boys, framed by the bosses, comes from the Soviet Union.

THUGS AND COPS IN MIDNIGHT RAID ON FOOD UNION

Injunction Served on Union Secretary and Foltis Strikers

NEW YORK.—A large group of hired thugs flanked by a policeman and a lawyer of the Irving Trust Company, receivers of the Foltis-Fischer Company, which is now on strike, on Monday at midnight invaded the headquarters of the Food Workers Industrial Union and served Jay Rubin, General Secretary of the Union, with an application for an injunction against the Union and the Foltis-Fischer strikers. This move of the bosses comes on top of their application for a contempt of court order against the union and the strikers.

A monster mass meeting in support of the Foltis-Fischer strikers and against the attacks of the bosses will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, Friday, March 24, at 8 p. m. sharp. Ben Gold, National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will address the mass meeting and propose action of the working masses of New York to defeat all the attempts of the bosses to break the strike.

Commodore Strikers Still Out

NEW YORK.—The laundry workers of the Hotel Commodore are still out on strike. The management is trying to send its agents among the strikers in order to convince them not to picket. But the strikers, in answer to this, have intensified their work and are preparing to bring the workers of other departments out, and spread the strike throughout the whole hotel.

RENT STRIKE WON AS OTHERS GO ON

Picketing in Morning Against Evictions

NEW YORK.—The tenants of 933 Saile Street, Bronx, won their rent strike when they settled with the landlord yesterday for a 12 per cent reduction in rent, no eviction of unemployed workers, recognition of the house and block committee, and repairs to be made.

This house was organized through the combined efforts of the East Bronx Unemployed Council and the Unemployed Committee of the Prospect Workers Center. It is significant to note that due to the successful victories of the rent strikes at Charlotte Street, and Franklin and Bryant Avenues, which are in the same section, the landlord of Saile Street, Mr. Weinstein, consented to the agreement without the tenants having to picket the house. The landlords are beginning to feel and recognize the strength of organized tenants.

A mass picket line at 319 Herzl Street, Brooklyn, will be established this morning to prevent the eviction of five families. Workers are urged to help picket at 9 a. m.

Four tenants of 444 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, are also faced with eviction today. Workers of the neighborhood are urged to join in the picket line.

I. W. O. Office Staff Raises \$55 for 'Daily'

NEW YORK.—The office staff of the International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Ave., contributed \$55 to the

Section Daily Worker Agents Special enlarged edition Saturday, March 25th—Comrade Stalin's speech on collectivization.

Daily Worker at a collection last week. The staffs of other mass and internal organizations are urged to follow this example, donating and pledging what they can to put the "Daily" drive over the \$35,000 mark.

McCREERY CUTS WAGES

NEW YORK.—The James McCreery department store at 34th St. and Fifth Ave., yesterday gave its employees a wage cut in the form of a stagger system: One and a half hours off without pay. The workers can fight this Roosevelt "New Deal" with the help of the Office Workers Union, 799 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM PROFESSOR IS FIRED; SUPPORTED SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE

Dr. Barnhart Had Exposed Police Killings of Negroes in Scientific Study of Homicide

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—Because he supported the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, Dr. Kenneth E. Barnhart, professor of Sociology at Birmingham Southern College, has been dropped from the faculty for the next term today.

Dr. Barnhart had during previous weeks, especially, been characterized as a "nigger lover", charged with "teaching Communism and evolution" and with probing "too far" into questions of prostitution, Negro housing conditions, and general social welfare.

Broad Support. Dr. Barnhart will be one of nine Negro and white speakers at a mass meeting on the Scottsboro case to be held here, at the First Congregational Church, 7th Ave. and 15th St. North, Sunday, March 26, at 6 p. m. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee on the Scottsboro case.

Other speakers will be Rev. Louis J. Papiste, Negro pastor of the church; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, white, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church; Ernest W. Taggart, President of the Birmingham Branch of the N.A.A.C.P.; Oscar W. Adams, Negro, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; David Hult, student at Birmingham Southern College; Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Negro, president Y.W.C.A.; Dr. Benjamin B. Goldstein, Montgomery rabbi, and Gaines T. Bradford, editor of the Birmingham World, Negro bi-weekly.

Rank and File Farmers Meet in Sioux City, Ia., March 24th

To Frame 3-Point Militant Program at 2-Day Conference Which Begins on Friday

SIoux CITY, Ia., March 21.—In Conference this Friday and Saturday, milk strikers have been waged—farmers to strengthen the power which the milk trust fears more than anything—the power of numbers." The call concludes by stating: "Farmers, we can not work fast enough. This year it is far more profitable for us to lay plans and strengthen our ranks than to get in a big crop."

The official call committee includes: W. C. Coons, treasurer, Farmers Holiday Association, Woodbury County; H. F. Walling, member F. H. A., Woodbury County; B. B. Binnall, member F. H. A., Woodbury County; Charles S. Reggs, member F. H. A., Woodbury County; G. H. Nelson, Madrid, Route 1; J. P. Russell, United Farmers League, Manson, Ia.; Andrew Omholt, Farmers National Committee for Action; M. M. Clapp, U. F. L., Montpelier, Ia.; William Wamscott, U. F. L., Montpelier, Ia.

Montpelier, who know that they will attend the Conference are urged to send notice to the headquarters of the Regional Committee for Action, 1009 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Registration fee to cover expenses, fifty cents.

FARM BILL GETS SHAM OPPOSITION

Militant Farmers Seek Debts Cancellation

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Just before the House of Representatives adjourned for the day, it was clear that Roosevelt's farm bill would not come up for a vote until the following day, when it is expected to be passed.

The bill has aroused considerable controversy around it since it was first put forward by the Roosevelt administration. Objection to the bill, both in the House and in the Senate, may be summarized as follows:

1. The type of sham opposition developed by demagogic congressmen who, under pressure from the thickly populated centers, point out that the rise in prices, inevitable as a result of the government tax on the processors of farm products, would be passed on to the consumer—to the tune of at least \$800,000,000 a year.

2. Congressmen and senators representing the interests of groups like the American Cotton Shippers' Association, who have nothing to gain from the "cotton plan" aspect of the bill which turns the swag over to the cotton speculators.

3. Individuals like Senator Borah, who continually warns of the growing farm revolt and urges effective methods to stem it. He criticizes the Farm Bill and offers the counterproposal for "refinancing the farmers." This scheme would involve turning over millions of dollars through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or similar agencies—not to the farmers directly—but to their mortgages, the banks and insurance companies.

Deny New Trial to Ben Gold, 2 Other Hunger Marchers Jailed in Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21.—New trials for Ben Gold, Charles S. Gamore and Karl Carlson, arrested here following the police attack upon hunger marchers enroute to Washington last December, was yesterday denied by the Grand Session Court.

Within 20 minutes after the court rendered its decision, the workers, who have been sentenced to sixty days in jail and \$50 fine each, were in jail cells.

The International Labor Defense is appealing the case to the Delaware state supreme court.

Beer on Sale April 6 or 7; Sign Bill Today

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Legalized beer will be sold on April 6th or 7th. That was made certain today when the house of representatives voted by acclamation for the bill legalizing beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content. It will be signed by Roosevelt tomorrow. It cannot be signed today because it must first have the signature of the vice-president while the senate is in session. It will be in session until tomorrow.

CUT VETERANS' RELIEF; RAISE BANKERS' PROFIT

\$725,000,000 Interest to Bankers Largest Single Item on U. S. Budget

The U. S. Treasury Department announced Sunday night that it had sold \$800 millions worth of short term bonds at interest rates of 4 percent and 4 1/4 percent. This is more than four times the rate paid during the latter part of 1932 on these short term bonds which are held almost exclusively by banks and other rich investors. These high payments are announced by Roosevelt, the "Wall St. fighter", at the time he cuts \$500,000,000 off disabled veterans relief and puts 250,000 jobless into forced labor camps.

This tremendous increase in interest payments is of particular importance at present because about half the Federal debt, ten billion dollars, is redeemable by October of this year. The first Liberty Loan, which amounts to almost two billions, is now eligible for redemption while the Fourth Liberty Loan of over six billions may be called in October. In addition, there are two billions of various other issues also redeemable in 1933.

The bankers may use these high rates as a precedent for increasing the rates now in force or in keeping them at their high wartime levels when refunding operations are begun.

At present, interest payments amount to 725 million dollars a year, thus forming the largest single item in the budget. This amounts to a payment of six dollars a year for every man, woman and child in the country. If this terrific sum were divided among the unemployed instead of given to the coupon clippers it would provide a payment of \$43 for each one of the 17 million out of work in America. Notice how close this is to the \$50 relief demanded by the Unemployed Councils.

It may also be of interest to note that if the government paid these banks and investors at the same rate as it pays the workers who keep their money in the postal savings banks it would save over 200 million dollars a year.

Following closely upon the heels of the Roosevelt Economy Bill which deprived hundreds of thousands of disabled veterans of a livelihood and reduced the wages of thousands of government employees, such as letter carriers, this increase of interest payments for the rich comes as a direct slap in the face of all workers—veterans and non-veterans, employed and unemployed.

Summer Resort Bosses Prepare Wage Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—With the beginning of the preparations for the opening of the summer resorts, a number of hotel proprietors and employment agencies are planning to work together to get cheap labor for the former and big fees for the latter.

Among these is the employment agency maintaining office space in the State Labor Bureau on 28th Street. At a meeting this agency made plans to exploit waiters, chambermaids and dishwashers for as low as \$10 a month. Besides this, those workers hired must pay their own fare to the country resort in addition to their fees. They must also sign an affidavit that they will pay for all breakage of dishes, etc. This clause will easily be invoked against the workers if the bosses want to fire them or force them to leave. They also want to examine the baggage of workers.

200 Form Union, Place Demands And Win Strike

Joined With Laundry Workers Industrial Union

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Giant (Samack) Steam Laundry, 7th Ave. and 15th St., which has close to 200 workers, joined the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, elected a Shop Committee, and made a number of demands which were granted by the bosses when they found that the demands of the workers fired, no firing without consent of union, equal provision of work, a full hour for lunch, and shop committee recognition.

Previously workers were being replaced by cheaper workers. The foreman discriminated against workers. Many times workers were told to come in to work and were then sent home, wasting caffeine. The whistle used to blow 15 minutes before the starting hour, and any worker coming later was sent home for the day. The workers were being cheated out of half their lunch time.

And why is there no protest from the nine Socialist members of the county board about this forced labor and collusion between the state and capitalist? Comrades, if you lived in Milwaukee you'd realize this is just another example of the Hoan-Hilquit-Thomas type of socialism—perhaps Hoan calls it "socialist production," or why should the nine little Socialist members of the county board worry their heads over it—there's coming back to Milwaukee and that's their big concern right now!

ing later was sent home for the day. The workers were being cheated out of half their lunch time.

300 MINER DELEGATES, NEGRO AND WHITE, FROM THREE STATES, MEET IN CONFERENCE TO PREPARE APRIL FIRST MASS STRUGGLE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21.—At the call of the National Miners' Union, nearly 300 delegates gathered here Sunday for a united front conference to prepare strikes to improve mine conditions and actions to win relief for the unemployed. Delegates, Negro and white, from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia representing employed and unemployed, locals of the National Miners' Union, the United Mine Workers and the unorganized were present. Although unemployment is high in the mining fields, about 100 delegates were employed, elected by the working men in the mine and representing some of the most important mines. Women fraternal delegates from women's auxiliaries, attended the conference. The women delegates also held a special conference, pledging to rally the women to fight side by side with the men.

The conference was one of the most enthusiastic ever held and clearly indicated the desire of the miners to put a stop to the attacks upon their living standards.

Both in the report of Frank Borah, National Secretary of the National Miners' Union and the reports of the delegates, it was revealed that the operators have reduced the conditions of the employed miners to actual starvation.

In mine after mine the workers are receiving empty pay envelopes after the company's arbitrary deductions for supplies, rent and other fixed charges.

Miners Strike Against Scrip The miners reported that they are already carrying on big mass struggles. In protest against the mine companies, attempt to force the miners to take scrip to be cashed in company stores only, at a discount of 30-50 per cent, the miners of four Pittsburgh Terminal mines numbering about 2,000, struck 100 per cent, compelling the company to pay cash.

U.M.W.A. officials (the U.M.W.A. has an agreement with this company) attempted to persuade the miners to accept, but led by the opposition group the miners drove them out of meetings. 900 miners of the Powhattan Ohio mine, of the same company, also defeated scrip.

W.E.S.L. CALLS FOR BUILDING ACTION COMMITTEES IN ALL VETERAN GROUPS

Must Link Local and National Demands in Preparation for March to Washington May 12, Ex-Servicemen's League States

The National Executive Committee of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York, yesterday issued a statement calling for the building of action committees in all veterans' organizations in a united front movement against the cuts in veterans' benefits. The statement also endorses the call of the Veterans' National Liaison Com-

FORD TO PRESENT CHARGES OF VETS

Speaks at Hearing on Relief Tonight

NEW YORK.—James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president in the last elections and a member of the National Committee of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, will present charges against Commissioner of Public Welfare Taylor at an open hearing on veterans' relief, tonight at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Ford will show that Taylor is deliberately denying relief to thousands of unemployed vets in violation of Section 117-119 of the State Welfare laws.

The hearing tonight will also be a mobilization for the march to the Board of Estimate which the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League is organizing for Friday. The vets will rally in Union Square Friday morning at 10 o'clock and march to City Hall.

They will demand immediate adequate relief for unemployed vets and that the board send a resolution to President Roosevelt and congress, asking that the cut in veterans' benefits be withdrawn. Workers are also urged to participate in the march.

Tomorrow night at 8 p. m. Sol Harper, leading Negro vet, will speak on "New Attacks on the Ex-Servicemen" at 4215 Third Ave., corner Tremont, the Bronx.

Chair Factory in Milwaukee Prison

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Milwaukee County House of Correction, otherwise known as Mommens' Hotel (he's the warden) by the workers, has a large furniture factory operated by a wealthy Milwaukee furniture dealer, Klode, who has invested in some old machinery and equipment. They have just received a large order for 40,000 chairs for the Chicago World's Fair and while the big furnitureshops of Sheboygan and other cities are shut down, with thousands of men out of work—such orders as these are being handled and produced by forced labor under the Klode-Mommens-Socialist County Board plan.

Klode pays the state 50 cents a day for each man working in the furniture factory (there are usually six to seven hundred working there). And what do the men get? Beans and bologna and eventually out of jail with \$15 in their pants if they've been in over a year.

There is no compensation insurance, etc., of any kind carried on the men who work in this factory, and if they get an arm torn off or an eye poked out or worse on this old, dangerous machinery—they'll get bandages and whistle for the rest.

And why is there no protest from the nine Socialist members of the county board about this forced labor and collusion between the state and capitalist? Comrades, if you lived in Milwaukee you'd realize this is just another example of the Hoan-Hilquit-Thomas type of socialism—perhaps Hoan calls it "socialist production," or why should the nine little Socialist members of the county board worry their heads over it—there's coming back to Milwaukee and that's their big concern right now!

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Vets Oust Leader for Opposing Aid to Workers' Struggles

CHICAGO.—Because he opposed participation of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in strike struggles and demonstrations of the working class, John Marshall, regional chairman of the organization, has been ousted from his office pending the investigation of charges against him.

The charges against Marshall were presented to the Regional Committee of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League by Leslie R. Hurt, regional organization secretary.

The committee members voted unanimously to remove Marshall, appointed a trial board and agreed to call a public hearing to which all workers and veterans will be invited.

According to the charges submitted at the Regional Committee session, Marshall refused to give his approval to a letter to all Chicago posts of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, appealing to the membership for their support of the shoe and leather workers' strike, which is being conducted under the militant leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and the Trade Union Unity League.

War Veterans of America, United Spanish-American War Veterans, Civil War Veterans and the wives, mothers and widows of veterans: "Demand that Roosevelt stop the cuts in disability compensation and pensions! No cuts in Civil War and Spanish-American War pensions! No reduction of widows' and mothers' pensions! Demand immediate cash payment of the bonus! Demand cancellation of U. S. government bonds held by multi-millionaires and bankers!"

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HITLER MOVES FOR PRICE RISE AND NEW WAGE CUTS

N. Y. Times Says Move Is: "At Behest of the Heavy Industries, Which Financed Him"

Schacht, Reichsbank Head, Plans Inflation; Forced Labor Camps for Thousands

By ROBERT HAMILTON

With the provisional consolidation of the Nazi regime in Germany, Hitler and Hugenberg are moving to fulfill their campaign pledges—to the big business industrialists who financed Hitler's party for years.

Hans Luther, former president of the Reichsbank, has been forced to resign to make way for Hjalmar Schacht, who is closely allied with the National Socialist Party. Luther has been given the Ambassadorship to Washington as a consolation prize.

This act effectively ends any Reichsbank control by the creditor nations outside Germany.

Keeps Promise to Capitalists. Hitler's campaign pledges, summarized in his "Economic Program," promised higher prices and lower wages to the employers, as well as cheaper cost of living and more employment to the working class.

The German "labor camps," according to Cabinet leaders, require "credit expansion," or in plainer language, inflation. This inflation will automatically raise the prices of all the necessities of life. Here again, we see the parallel between "democratic" Roosevelt and Fascist Hitler—both inflating the currency and both "solving the unemployment problem" by compulsory military labor camps.

The "New Deal" already incorporates some of the Fascist features of Hitler's program, cloaked in "progressive" phrases.

The German "labor camps," according to Cabinet leaders, require "credit expansion," or in plainer language, inflation. This inflation will automatically raise the prices of all the necessities of life. Here again, we see the parallel between "democratic" Roosevelt and Fascist Hitler—both inflating the currency and both "solving the unemployment problem" by compulsory military labor camps.

The "New Deal" already incorporates some of the Fascist features of Hitler's program, cloaked in "progressive" phrases.

Communists, Who Face Death in Nazi Jail



Seated, left, William Pieck, veteran leader of German workers, commander in arms with Karl Liebknecht. Standing: Ernst Reinhardt, editor of the Rote Fahne. Both are in prison.

LIBERAL WAVERS BEFORE TERROR

Author Feuchtwanger Absolves Hitler

In a copyright dispatch to the American press, Lion Feuchtwanger, noted German novelist, absolves Hindenburg, Hitler and Goering of all blame for the Nazi reign of terror in Germany.

He says: "The storm troopers alone are responsible for all they have done. It is certain that President von Hindenburg has no idea of the outrages. . . . And Minister Goering can scarcely be suspected of complicity."

Feuchtwanger appeals to the Nazi Government, saying: "I greatly pray that the government may succeed in calling a halt before the ill-treatment, the torture, the slaughter of the thousands of Socialists, Catholics and Jews lead to a civil war such as the Jews have never seen."

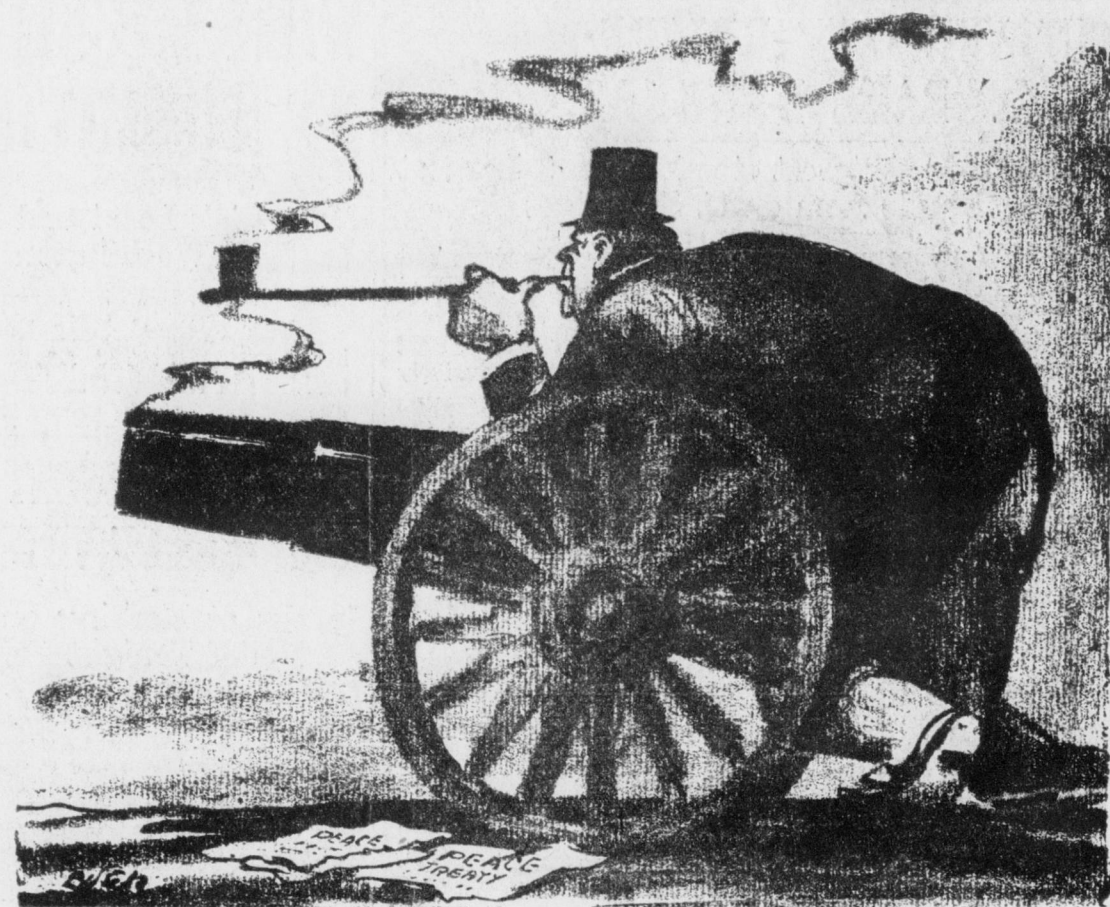
It is noteworthy that he makes no mention of the tens of thousands of Communists beaten, maimed and killed by the Nazi troopers. Feuchtwanger thus deliberately conceals from the American people the fact that the Communists, the leaders of the vanguard of the German working class, have been and still are bearing the brunt of the Nazi assaults.

Feuchtwanger's exoneration of the prime instigators of the present reign of terror, who for years have preached the "bloody extermination of the Bolshevik pest," is the typical liberal cowardice, retreating from the field of battle and pleading, with the executioners to leave them alone, as they are harmless.

It also represents the usual liberal betrayal of the workers' cause, doubly disgraceful at a time when the German working class is fighting Fascism with its back to the wall.

THE "PEACE" PIPE

BY BURCK



Lessons of the Paris Commune

On March 18, the 62nd anniversary of the Paris Commune was celebrated by workers throughout the world. The experiences of the Paris Commune were not only a stirring example for future generations of workers, but gave concrete lessons to the workers' struggle. These lessons were analyzed by Karl Marx in "Civil War in France" and later developed and applied to the epoch of imperialism by Lenin. What these lessons are is discussed in the following article, which should be read carefully by all workers.

By F. BROWN

The first experiment of the proletarian state was not without errors, which are to be found in the composition of the Commune itself, divided in a majority of Blanquist and in a minority composed of the followers of the Proudhon School and members of the First International.

However, in spite of the division of groupings—the Blanquists were Socialists with proletarian revolutionary instinct, the socialist conspirators and believers in the centralized dictatorship; the Proudhonists were the petty bourgeois socialists of the farmers and artisans. The Commune in practice, however, was the embryo, the first experience of the future proletarian dictatorship which identified itself with the power of the council of workers, farmers and soldiers.

Mistakes of Indecision. The mistakes of indecision. The hesitancy to launch an attack upon the Versailles government, isolated Paris from the rest of France. "Our victory is your hope," said the Commune to the large masses of farmers. The Commune said to the masses, that the cost of the war should be paid by those that wanted the war, namely: the defeated class—the bourgeoisie. The Commune was for a national federation of all the French Communes.

Here and there the appeal of the Commune found response. Marseilles, Toulouse and other centers followed the example of Paris, but because of the isolation from the center and the lack of connection among themselves, they soon capitulated. The voice of the Commune did not penetrate deeply to the cities and countryside.

Thus, the new head of the French bourgeoisie understood very well that to subjugate the revolution it was first of all necessary to prevent the union of the Parisian proletariat with the masses of peasants, and he speedily asked for the liberation of the prisoners, with the view to re-build the army.

Should Have Attacked The Versailles Government. On the other side the Commune, while centering its strength upon the defense of Paris, did not enter upon a direct attack against the Versailles Government, an attack which could have been started by the Communards, 300,000 strong, with the men of the National Guard. This would have opened a passage towards the peasant masses of France and the other insurgent cities.

Another mistake made was the "high respect" used by the Commune in regard to the Bank of France, which should have constituted the biggest hostage in the hands of the proletariat against the French bourgeoisie. The latter, in order not to lose its money, would have been brought to a more yielding position toward the Commune, and in this manner have given the Commune a breathing space to strengthen its own position.

Mistakes of indecision were made in regard to hostages; too much leniency towards the assassins of the proletariat, indecision in conducting the war until the last moment. Moreover, the forces of defense were weakly coordinated.

Marx on the Paris Commune. It is known how a few months before the Commune, Marx put the workers of Paris on guard against the premature attempt to overthrow the government, an attempt which at that moment would have constituted a "desperate stupidity." But later, in 1871, when the struggle was greeted by the proletarian revolution with the greatest enthusiasm, since he recognized that this attempt was of the most vital historic importance. On the basis of the revolutionary experiences of the Commune, Marx developed his tactical teachings, perfected his theory of the emancipation of the workers, developing the theory of proletarian democracy contained in the Communist Manifesto.

On this basis, in the last preface to the new German edition of the Manifesto in 1872, Marx and Engels declare that the Manifesto was "aging in some points, that the Commune showed how the proletarian class cannot simply take possession of the existing State machine and put it into motion for its own purposes." In 1847, on the question of how the destroyed State mechanism should have been substituted, Marx answered: "With the organization of the proletariat as the ruling class, with the conquest of democracy." In 1847 he had not yet said concretely how the proletariat should organize itself into the ruling class. On the basis of a deep analysis of the experiences of the Commune, in his penetrating brochure, "The Civil War in France," he answered this question most definitely.

Accomplishments. What did the Commune do? For the destroyed State mechanism, it substituted, in appearance only, "a wider democracy"—eligibility to election and recall of all public offices. They replaced the bourgeois democratic machine by an institution based on a principle essentially different. There was no more liberty of the minority for the repression of the exploited class, but liberty of the majority from capitalist exploitation, for the suppression of the defeated bourgeois minority; liberty for the transformation of capitalist society into a classless society. No more parliamentarism, but the Commune which grew out of the Civic Council elected by the toiling masses in the various districts of Paris, responsible and subject to recall, composed of a majority of workers—no more talk-festivals, but an active body with legislative and executive power at the same time.

In the Commune we find the embryo, the organization of industry by the workers, which utilized what capitalism created; the draft of a national organization insofar as the Commune "should have elected also the national delegation" which should have centralized the power of the Civic Communes of all France.

First Form of Proletarian Revolution. For Marx it was clear already, before the Commune, that the State must disappear and that the "proletariat organized into the ruling class" should have taken over power, in the period of transition leading toward the disappearance of the State. The Commune was the first form of the proletarian revolution, the only one able to lead to the economic and political emancipation of the working class.

In his "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx said clearly, "Between the capitalist and Communist systems of society lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. This corresponds to a political transition period whose State can be nothing less than the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat."

On the basis of the Commune experiences, Lenin not only brought back in its completion the Marxism that was distorted by the revisionists, but he continued the work of Marx, developing the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the epoch of imperialism. Enriched by the experiences of the 1905 revolution, the Russian proletariat, led by Lenin, could overthrow Russian capitalism in 1917, building a more perfect Commune, the Union of the Soviets, the Union of the Communists, that made "one-sixth of the world into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

Heroism Not in Vain. The heroism of the Communards was not expended in vain. They gave the first example of how to overthrow capitalism. This is the reason that the revolutionary proletariat all over the world remembers the Commune, the heroic struggle of its combatants and commemorates its martyrs.

On the 62nd anniversary of the first Commune, more than ever before, when we are faced with "a new round of big clashes between classes and between States, of a new round of wars and revolutions," the Communists, the class conscious workers, must study the teachings of the Paris Commune, the teachings of all the Communes.

The red flag of the Commune is waving victoriously over one-sixth of the world, where the dreams of the Communards are realized. It waves in the battles of the Chinese Commune. The day is not far away when in all countries it will be raised by the phalanxes of the proletariat and it will wave high and victorious over the Communes of the world.

Barricades in Paris—1871



WALL ST. AGENTS OPERATE BEHIND LINES OF DEFEATED PARAGUAYANS

Take Advantage of Military Success of U. S. Puppet, Bolivia, to Try and Seize Paraguay Too; Peru Halts Colombian Advance

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—The Bolivian forces, backed by Wall Street, smashed through to kilometre seven (Campo Jordan) yesterday, and the Paraguayan forces are in full retreat. This represents the worst defeat for Paraguay since the undeclared war began last July in the Chaco region.

The Paraguayan forces, representing a government backed by British imperialism, have stubbornly held the Bolivians at Bay since December. Trying to Change Government.

American imperialist agents who are working closely with the Bolivian government are now striving to organize a clique of Wall Street hirelings in Paraguay to take advantage of the break in morale, civilian as well as military, which was suffered as a result of the military defeat to unseat the Paraguayan government and place in power elements favorable to the United States.

Bolivians Receive Equipment. Within recent weeks Bolivia has received additions to its military equipment which enabled it to intensify its drive against kilometre seven, and rout the Paraguayan forces. Since Wall Street is directly interested because of its heavy investments in Bolivia, it is certain that money for this equipment came from the United States. A few months before last December, just after the original Bolivian push, the forces of Bolivia were steadily retreating. During that retreat they lost thirty forts and other positions, but eventually rallied at their general headquarters at Fort Muruz, and equipped with Belgian mortar guns and American dollars began pounding at the Paraguayan lines. Then on March 11th began the general advance which routed the Paraguayans.

Columbian Advance Halted. LIMA, Peru, March 21.—The Wall Street backed Colombian advance into Leticia was halted Friday by a sharp rally of the Peruvian forces. The Columbian warship, Pichincha, advanced in the Cotahu River, landed troops and started a terrific drive, forcing the retreat of the Peruvians, who fell back to a second-line position, made a stubborn stand and halted the advance of the Columbian forces. This was followed by an air attack on the Columbian troops and ship, damaging and putting the war vessel out of commission and forcing a precipitate retreat, with heavy losses.

COMMONS HOWLS DOWN QUESTIONS

Refuse to Consider Guilt of Engineers

LONDON, March 21.—The Conservative majority of the House of Commons refused absolutely to hear questions asked the cabinet under secretary reporting breach of trade negotiations with Soviet Russia. The questions proposed brought out glaringly that the MacDonald government was rushing to the defense of the British engineers arrested in Moscow, without any consideration as to whether they were guilty of wrecking Soviet machinery or not.

The Questions. George Lansbury, Labor Party, asked how Capt. Eden, reporting for the cabinet, could call the charges against the British engineers unjustifiable when he stated in the same breath that he had been unable to learn what the charges were.

Capt. Eden made a point of the fact that the Soviet Government had refused to allow British lawyers to defend the accused. He asked: "Would Russians arrested in Britain be allowed to have Russian lawyers in a British court?"

Eden refused to answer either of these questions, confining himself to the statement that Great Britain had broken off trade negotiations.

American workers will remember the celebrated Schacht trial of sabotaging Russian engineers in Moscow who were proved to have had French support in their efforts to wreck Soviet industrialization.

The British Cabinet's silence in the face of the telling questions asked in Commons proves beyond a doubt that the arrest of the British engineers in Moscow is merely the pretext seized by Great Britain to forge another link in the anti-Soviet front now being welded in capitalist Europe. Sir John Simon's cynical support of Japan in the League of Nations, MacDonald's trip to Rome, and the breaking off of trade negotiations with the Soviet Union are all part of the preparations for war feverishly going on throughout Europe.

Hungarian Writers in Call for Fight Against German Fascist Terror

NEW YORK.—The Hungarian Writers Alliance of the U. S. A. has issued an appeal to all Hungarian cultural organizations, calling upon them to send protest telegrams to the German Embassy and demanding the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, Remise, Ludwig Renn, Egon Erwin Kisch and other revolutionary leaders and intellectuals now jailed and tortured in Nazi prisons.

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

FASCIST REGIMENTS ARE MASSES AROUND VIENNA; WAITING WORD

Chancellor Puts Police in Heimwehr Charge; Austrian Fascists Divided Over Hitler

VIENNA, March 21.—The "Arbeiter-Zeitung" publishes sensational disclosures of Heimwehr preparations for a coup d'etat in Austria within the next few weeks. Heimwehr regiments are being moved on Vienna, and are being quartered in villages around the city.

The Vienna railroad authorities have ordered outlying railroad officials to provide transportation of 12,000 Heimwehr troops by special trains to Vienna at an unspecified future date.

Smaller Heimwehr detachments are being brought to Vienna daily. The Heimwehr forces surrounding the city are patrolling the roads with fixed bayonets.

Nazi Threat to Austria.

The semi-official newspaper, the "Reichspost," organ of Chancellor Dollfuss and the Christian Social Party, reports that Frank, Nazi Minister of Justice for Bavaria, had said yesterday that General von Epp, Reich Commissioner for Bavaria, "might have to take immediate action to protect the freedom of our fellow Germans in Austria." Whom is Frank trying to frighten? asks the "Reichspost."

Vaugon, Austrian War Minister and high Heimwehr official, warned in a speech yesterday that "no one can touch our boundary posts. Remember the fate of Bavaria, which

did not mobilize its forces in time and now has lost its independence. Take Over Police. The Heimwehr have forced the resignation of Vienna's Chief of Police and Chancellor Dollfuss has placed the city police under the control of Major Fey, Minister of Security. Fey is also head of the monarchist Heimwehr, so that now the army and the police forces of the entire republic are in Heimwehr hands.

The "New York Evening Post" reports from Vienna that the Dollfuss dictatorship Cabinet, taking a leaf from the Roosevelt bank program, has granted a \$20,000,000 loan to bolster the falling Austrian banks in a desperate effort to avert national bankruptcy and prevent the Hitlerites from seizing power.

Hitlerites Against Heimwehr. The Austrian Hitlerites, who are seeking the union of Austria with Germany under the Nazi banner, and therefore oppose the Heimwehr efforts to establish a united Austro-Hungarian Fascist regime under a Hapsburg King, charge that Major Key is planning the seizure of power with Italian and Hungarian support.

Eye-witnesses report that Hungarian troops and volunteer forces are concentrating on the Austrian frontier, acting in concert with the Legitimist Heimwehr.

MATSUOKA ASKS U. S. CAPITALISM TO HELP SMASH CHINESE SOVIETS

Japanese Imperialist Agent Coming Here to Offer American Capitalism a Share in Loot

Traveling on the same boat with Andrew Mellon, Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese spokesman at Geneva, is on his way to the United States to seek American approval of the rape of Manchuria and Jehol. He will arrive tomorrow.

Matsuoka claims to "know American psychology"—which means he knows what to say to President Roosevelt and America's 59 masters. He was educated in American universities and lived here many years. Therefore he expects less difficulty in assuring America's "59" of the economic advantages of recognizing Manchukuo than he has in facing the League of Nations recently.

After addressing the Japanese Chamber of Commerce here, he will visit Boston and Philadelphia, confer with Hull and Roosevelt in Washington, journey to Chicago and sail from San Francisco for Tokio in mid-April.

His avowed purpose is to propagandize for recognition of Japan's puppet-state of Manchukuo. What will happen behind the scenes of his diplomatic sight-seeing tour—how many financial magnates he will "propagandize"—will be kept secret from the workers.

What appeals will he make to them? In a remarkably frank interview on leaving Geneva, Matsuoka gave indications of what he will say.

Uncle-n Hands Across the Sea. An open appeal to American imperialism will be his task. In the Geneva interview, in which he practically addressed American finance-capital with a plea to join Japan, he exposed the fact that the U. S. and

other capitalist countries cannot take a saintly pose about the seizure of Manchuria after setting the example for Japan by its exploitation of the masses of the Philippine Islands, of Haiti, of Cuba, and of Central America.

He followed this up with the statement that the Nanking government lacks the "unifying power" which he says China needs—namely, the puppet. "The only civil government in any part of what was formerly China," he termed Manchukuo, disregarding the fact that it is a military, not a civil government.

A direct request for American capitalism to join in the spoils was made next. "There has been a setback in American trade with Manchuria on account of recent disorders, but as soon as stabilization comes—and it will come quickly now—American trade will begin to recover," he promised.

Trump Card. The trump card he will play, he indicated, is to openly blazon Japan's acts in Manchuria as part of a holy war against Communism, both in China and the U.S.S.R.

"We want no extension of Communist control in China," he said. "The Communist movement, now controls as many provinces as does the Nanking government. Now we find Sovietism right in the heart of China, influencing an area six times as large as Japan. Will it stay limited to the present area? Why has it not spread? The answer is: There stands Japan. If Japan's position is weakened you may be sure that Sovietism will be re-established in the Yangtze River in no time. Our action in recognizing Manchukuo was the only and the surest way for us to take in the circumstances."

In other words, Japan's ruling class fears the Japanese workers will turn on them and overthrow their system, and therefore they hope to smash the Chinese Soviets, and, eventually, the Soviet Union, before the Soviet example is followed by Japanese workers—and Matsuoka leaves the hint that America and other countries should join her for the same reason.

He is in America only on a "diplomatic sight-seeing tour," capitalist newspapers are saying. But what bargains will he make with American capitalism when he tours in Washington?

Newspapers admit confidentially that the Nanking government will not "embarrass" the League of Nations by asking it to enforce the Kellogg Peace Pact. Now that the force has been played, and the workers have been told by press, radio and speeches that the League has dazed Japan, the Nanking government is prepared to surrender to Japan while the Chinese warlords make bargains with Japanese imperialism over which shall get the most of the Chinese Soviets. When they are conquered and added up, the League will not act, and the Nanking traitors will join Japanese capitalism in attacking the Chinese workers' government.

Chinese workers know how to answer the Nanking bargains with Japan. American workers must answer the Washington bargains which will soon be made between Matsuoka and Secretary of State Hull.

Jobless Conference in Iowa Scores Hitler. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 21.—Two hundred and fifty delegates gathered here Sunday in the Iowa State Unemployment Conference adopted a resolution unanimously condemning the Hitler Fascist terror. They voted to mobilize all their organizations against it.