

NEGRO WORKERS RALLY FOR HUNGER-MARCH, TUESDAY

Our Lenin Heritage

THE seventh anniversary of the death of Lenin finds the proletarian revolution in Russia nearing its goal of socialism with the seven mile strides of the five year plan; it finds capitalism a few steps nearer its grave. This is the greatest ideological and revolutionary victory of Leninism. This victory impresses itself so persistently upon the minds of the proletarian masses, that even the most unscrupulous apologists of capitalism a la Fish echo it with the statement that capitalism is on trial. Yes, capitalism is indeed on trial before the masses of the workers, though they are yet dominated by capitalist ideology. It is the Leninist heritage of the revolutionary advance guard of the working class, of the Communists, to act as the tireless and pitiless accuser and organizer which will transform the proletarian judges of capitalism into its executioners.

Never before has the correctness of Lenin's words impressed itself so strongly as now. In his letter to the American Workmen of August, 1918, Lenin said: "America has become characteristic for the depth of the abyss that divides the handful of brutal millionaires who are stagnating in a mire of luxury, and millions of laboring, starving men and women, who are always staring want in the face." Indeed, the American working class is now standing on the very brink of this abyss; and it is slowly becoming conscious of it. The workers are taught by the present economic crisis that under imperialist capitalism of today the production of commodities has nothing whatever to do with their wants. They begin to realize that this production of commodities is merely the subject of speculation which fills the pockets of the rich capitalists with untold wealth but which serves the working masses in the midst of plenty. The working masses are on the way to revolutionary consciousness. All they need is a guide. All they must have is a translator for their amazing experiences. To be this guide, to convey these experiences to the masses is at this moment the embodiment of Leninist strategy and tactics for our American Communists.

The democratic form of government is the last form of class rule designed to fool the masses. The very rapidity with which Congress in Washington with its Hoovers and Mellons and Fishes is throwing one so-called democratic principle after another upon the scrap heap of Fascism testifies to the awakening of the working masses. Democratic illusions lose their charms for the hungry masses. Therefore sheer class brutality replaces the democratic make-believe as a means to keep the workers in subjection.

The courts are more and more dropping even the pretense of "dispensers of justice." They prosecute the workers openly as their class enemy. The daring of a worker to make use of the pretended religious freedom granted by capitalist democracy is challenged by capitalist judges as a crime by an official refusal of allowing or giving credence to testimony of religionless workers.

The users of the pretended right of petition are met with police clubs and heels, and, after being beaten within an inch of their lives, they are dragged into court as malefactors against capitalist laws.

When representatives of the hungry masses of unemployed give voice to the cry of the masses for "work or wages," they are arrested, are denied the pretended constitutional right of a jury trial and are sent to prison for years. And when, as in the case against Nessen, Stone and Leases, who were arrested for appearing for the unemployed before the Board of Estimate of New York on October 16, the defense points out that in a recent case involving the charge of obscenity, a jury trial was granted, the court coldly replies: "Yes, but there were property rights involved." In the case of propertyless workers only their lives, their freedom and the happiness and lives of their families are involved. Such things are not worthy of a jury consideration. But if a dirty dollar is involved the capitalist judge bows and declares: "You, Mr. Dollar, are entitled to every protection the constitution can afford you." What better acknowledgment do the masses want of the fact that the constitution of the United States and of its various States do not prescribe and protect the privileges of the so-called citizen but only the privileges of property. If you have no property, if you are poor, a mere worker, then you are beyond the law. No rights and no privileges exist for you.

Some attempts are still made to feed the democratic illusions of the masses. The corruption of Tammany Hall in New York is historically notorious. The history of corruption in New York politics is a history of Tammany Hall, except for the few intervals when a corrupt republican machine temporarily replaced Tammany in the Government of New York. Just now the stench of this corruption arises irrepressible and demands some outlet. This outlet is supplied by uncovering a few of the scoundrels and removing them from office or letting them resign. But at the same time the whole "cleansing" is turned into a farce by letting the same corrupt and thieving Tammany Hall, whose members the removed scoundrels are and who had appointed them, appoint their successors. A scoundrel is removed; but the scoundrels remain.

Imperialism, said Lenin, is the stage of decaying capitalism. Never did we Communists have a better opportunity to prove that to the workers. Never could we dispense more with abstract phrases in our efforts to prove it than now. Unemployment, misery and starvation, wage cuts, speed-up, rationalization, persecution, are haunting and arousing the working masses. The masses are ready to fight against these tormentors. They are willing to learn the indispensability of organization in this fight. Our Leninist task is to connect every one of these dreaded phenomena up with the social system of capitalism and show that the only social presents capitalism has for the working class in this stage of its imperialist decline are unemployment, hunger, wage-cuts, speedup and persecution.

As against this capitalism we can show the fruits of Leninist construction of a new society. Only a short while ago shamed enemies of the proletarian revolution have assured us that in the Soviet Union Communism is on trial. Well then, accepting this formulation for a moment, the trial has proceeded to a point where today shamed apologists of capitalism feel compelled to proclaim that capitalism is on trial. And what put it on trial are not merely its own rapidly accumulating sins against the working class, but the victorious emergence of Communism out of its trial in the Soviet Union.

It is the Leninist heritage of the Communist Party of the United States that it shall help this trial of capitalism along. We shall agitate and organize the working class. We shall work with them and lead them in their every-day problems. We shall teach them how these problems in their thousandfold variety are only different faces of one social disease. And we shall convince them that this disease is capitalism. And we shall show them that its only cure is Communism over the road of the proletarian Revolution.

Danbury Strikers Here to Speak at Worker Meetings

NEW YORK—A committee of Danbury fur strikers arrived yesterday in New York, reporting that the strikers in the National and Eastern shops are standing firm, that effective picketing is going on, that the strikers answer united campaign of the bosses' press, the fascist and nationalist organizations, the American Legion, and the bosses in Danbury by saying: "We don't care what they call the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; we'll stick to it, it came in and helped us organize our fight against the 20 per cent wage cut." The committee from Danbury will be part of the Workers International Relief and N. T. W. I. U. joint Danbury Strike Relief Committee. All active needle trades workers are called to meet today at 11 a. m. at 131 West 28th St., to take up plans for gathering relief for the Danbury strikers. It is intended to send speakers, especially strikers, to all workers' organizations in New York over the

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"WAR COMING SOON," SAYS KENWORTHY

U. S. Spends Billion in One Year; But Jobless Starve

A war involving the leading imperialist powers, and especially Britain and the United States, is inevitable next year in the event of the failure of the so-called world disarmament conference, was the admission made Thursday by Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Labor member of the British parliament in a speech before the American Correspondents' Association. All the boss powers are rushing to war thru increased armaments and growing struggle for world trade, said Kenworthy, and he implied that the Labor government, if in power, would carry forward this war.

After pointing out that the rivalries between Britain and the United States for the control of the seas in furtherance of their trade against each other is the major issue driving toward war, Kenworthy said that this fact has consciously been hidden in the press. He went on to state:

"If we enter this world conference without the right preparation and understanding on certain salient questions, it will be a failure. Such a failure would be the greatest disaster since the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Why? Because it would mean:—(1) An intensified competition in armaments, especially on the continent of Europe, (2) An irresistible demand on Germany to break through the inhibitions of the treaty of Versailles and increase her armaments. (3) Another great war in Europe, which would almost certainly spread to other continents."

All the capitalist powers are rapidly preparing for this war. The so-called disarmament conference in a sense, the object of the various powers being to gain advantages over

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Theodore Dreiser, Author, Defends the Right to Revolution of Masses

By THEODORE DREISER

The right to revolution, in America as elsewhere, depends entirely on who wants the change in government. Certainly a bouffe revolution can be staged—as it just recently has been in Panama—apparently for no other reason than that American banks and corporations were not satisfied with the existing government. Yet if Americans, slaving in mills ten and twelve hours a day, criticize the United States government because everything is so tied up that the laborer receives only a starvation wage, the criticism is "seditious" and brings with it a prison sentence for as long as forty years. The worthiness of the cause or the number of people the cause in question affects, has nothing to do with the right to revolution. That is, as usual, merely a privilege of the powerful.

In Panama a revolution to install as provisional president a certain Harmodio Arias is quite all right. Why? Because Dr. Arias is the leading lawyer down there for the large American banks and corporations. Besides, Dr. Arias is a man who can point out all of the "purest sentiments of patriotism" which prompted



the revolt. And when he proclaims that the revolution is supported by "the entire population," that is accepted too in America by the kept press. At least, it was nowhere de-

Newark Conference Meets Sunday on Unemployment

Delegates From Workers' Organizations to be at Slovaek Hall at 2 p. m. Nessen Will Report; Plan Big Campaign

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Sunday, at 2 p. m. in Slovaek Hall, 52 West St., two delegates from each working class organization here will meet in a united front conference to plan immediate steps in the campaign for some relief for the starving jobless of Newark. They will also plan a more intensive campaign for signatures to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and will arrange stations for signature collections, mass meetings, etc.

The jobless of Newark are 80,000 in number, and many who still have

jobs are on part-time and starvation wages. Practically nothing is being done for the hungry.

The Newark Campaign Committee for Unemployment Relief will put forward the demands against evictions, for free food and clothing for the children of jobless workers, free use of empty apartments, free gas, electricity, and coal for jobless families, etc.

A report to the conference will be made by Sam Nessen of the Unemployed Councils of New York.

All workers are invited to attend this conference. Besides Nessen there will be a report by Kasper (T. U. U. L. organizer and secretary of the conference) on the work of the committee in the unemployment campaign. Harry Martin of the Workers International Relief will address the conference in connection with the relief work for the hunger march of the jobless.

NEEDLE YOUTH FRACTION

A needle trades youth fraction will be held this Saturday at 2 p. m. at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor. Comrades Amter and Potash will address this meeting. All Y. C. L. needle trades workers must be there without exception. Final preparations for the coming dress strike and important problems concerning the mobilization of the young workers will be made. A complete check-up will be made by the District Or. Dept. No excuses will be accepted.

BRONX WORKERS' FORUM

On Sunday, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m. at 569 Prospect Ave., M. Frishkoff will speak on the Socialist Party a Bosses' Party. Admission is free. Bring your friends.

ned. One thing we do know, though, and that is that it was supported by the Panama Railroad, which refused to transport the five hundred police to Panama City from Governor Galindo of Colon, to put down the revolt.

Of course, no one is supposed to see the Negro in the woodpile. The American people in particular are supposed to think nothing of the fact that Panama's whole financial policy was mapped out a short time ago by Vice-President George E. Roberts of the National City Bank of New York. Or that, because of threats of strike among school teachers and public servants generally over reduced wages, the overturned president of Panama, Arosemena, was unable to hold to this policy dictated by the National City Bank of New York, and so was no longer useful and can it be meaningless that the revolutionists guarded first the doors of the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank?

Even a newspaper as conservative as the New York Times says editorially that certain phases of the revolution in Panama should be read with uncommon interest. They should!

Editorial Mass Meet Tonight

Every reader of the Daily Worker will have an opportunity to come to a meeting arranged by the Editorial Staff for tonight at 6:30 p. m., Workers Center, second floor, and voice his suggestions on how to improve the Daily Worker. While there will be a short report for the Editorial Staff by A. Landy, the floor will be thrown open for informal discussion on the problems of editing the Daily Worker, bringing it closer to the readers and broadening its influence among the workers.

Many working class organizations are sending representatives to this mass editorial gathering. The Unemployed Council will have representatives, as will many unions.

But whether you are sent by an organization or not, come to this meeting and take part in improving the contents of the Daily Worker. Tell us what you think of the Daily, whether it sufficiently reports the life and struggles of the worker in this period of intense economic crisis.

Come early! Bring your friends. This is not a meeting for the collection of funds to build the Daily Worker. The main function is to bring the readers closer to the editorial end of the paper.

Aims to Speak at Brooklyn Forum Sun.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Amis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, will speak this Sunday at the Williamsburgh Workers' Forum, 61 Graham Ave., at 1 p. m. on the "Rise of the Negro Masses."

Every worker and especially the Negro workers are called upon to attend this important session of the Williamsburgh Forum.

HARLEM MASS MEETING PLEDGES ACTIVE DRIVE FOR SIGNATURES TO BILL

7 NEEDLE MEETS ON DRESS STRIKE OVER WEEK END

Another Shop Struck; Toilers Meet Today

NEW YORK—The following forums and affairs are going to take place on the issue of the coming dress strike:

- 1.—East N. Y. Workers Club, concert for strike fund, today, 8 p. m., at 524 Vermont Place, Brooklyn.
- 2.—Dressmakers' Unemployed Council, Concert and Dance, today, 8 p. m., 2700 Bronx Park East.
- 3.—Bronx Workers' Club, 553 Beekman St., Bronx, Open Forum, 8 p. m. Speaker, Joseph Winogradsky.
- 4.—East N. Y. Workers' Club, 524 Vermont Pl., Brooklyn, Open Forum, Sunday, 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Levinson.
- 5.—Forum at 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, 12 noon. Speaker, J. Boruchowitz.
- 6.—Brownsville Open Forum, Sunday, 11 a. m., 105 Statford Ave., Brooklyn. Speaker, S. Hertz.
- 7.—Banquet for strike fund, Brooklyn Union headquarters, 1844 Pitkin Ave., Sunday, 2 p. m. Hyman and other leaders of the union will be present.

Another strike has been declared in a dress shop, for better prices and reinstatement of a discharged worker, at Nagler Dress, 27-35 W. 24th St. The union calls on all active workers to come to the office of the union on Monday, 7:30 a. m., for participation in mass picketing.

Tailors of Locals 2, 5, 19 and 10 meet today at 12 noon at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave. This meeting is called by the rank and file committee of these various locals to fight against the check-off, wage-cut and piece-work. All tailors, members of these locals, are called to attend the meetings without fail.

COLD, COPS CRUSH YONKERS MEETING

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The Yonkers protest and unemployment demonstration tonight lasted only six minutes. The bitter cold kept all but 150 of the shivering unemployed workers away, and the well padded police, 80 in number, rushed the crowd, and smashed it.

Sadie Van Veen was carted off by main force when she tried to speak.

The committee which was to lay demands of the jobless before the city board of Aldermen could not penetrate the police lines. The committee was composed of J. Louis Engdahl, John Keen, M. Welch, and Liss.

Masses Out to Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial Jan. 21 at Madison Square Garden

"Unemployment can only be solved by war!" Thus the American capitalist class prepares the American masses for another slaughter! Pershing, Wood, Joffre, Clemenceau—all write their "war" memories, to fire the people for another war!

The U. S. imperialist government prepares its war budget of nearly a billion dollars! Airplanes, fast cruisers, gases, explosives—this in face of the "peace" pacts and "disarmament" treaties!

The trial of the leaders of the "Industrial Party" in Moscow revealed that war is plotted against the Soviet Union! The Soviet Government must be overthrown, say the imperialists, as the only "solution of unemployment," because socialist production is undermining the basis of capitalism. "Dumping," "persecution of religion," "enforced labor"—these are some of the baseless, lying charges of the imperialists, and their hirelings, the socialist and fascist leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

On Wednesday, January 21 at Madison Square Garden, the masses of New York, in honoring the leader of the world revolutionary movement, Comrade Lenin, and the leaders of the German revolutionary workers, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, will give another answer to the imperialists. They will pack the Garden and will declare in determined voice:

We will fight against your intervention plots against the Soviet Union!

Not a penny for imperialist war—all war funds for the unemployed! Fight for immediate unemployment relief and insurance!

Defend the Soviet Union!

Your imperialist war we will turn into civil war!

Out to the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, January 21! Let this be your answer to the enemies of the working class!

RALLY TO THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING, JANUARY 21 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

HARLEM MEETING PICKS DELEGATES

Worry Walker's Gang by Stopping Eviction

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hundreds of thousands of workers and jobless who demand its passage. All these meetings organize the signature collections (see list of headquarters for collectors in today's Daily Worker). All these meetings are mobilizations for the great hunger march on the city hall, Tuesday.

For Largest Demonstration

At the Harlem mass meeting, Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party and recently released from six months' imprisonment for leading the jobsless March 6 demonstration, declared that Tuesday the most serious and determined effort so far would be made to force the city council to really do something for the jobsless. Hitherto, on March 6, and on Oct. 16, the demands on Tammany for food for the starving has been met by blackjacks and police terror.

Even so, the March 6 demonstrations in New York and other cities smashed through the conspiracy of silence which the bosses' press was maintaining on unemployment. And the demonstration of Oct. 16 jarred \$1,000,000 loose from the Tammany grafters, which they had not intended to give. Now the biggest of all mass demonstrations is planned, and whatever happens, its results will not be nil.

Chairman Whitman, Negro worker, told the audience of the success of the Unemployed Council newly formed in Harlem, in preventing evictions. When they put back the furniture of Mrs. Reed, at 2 West 137th St., the mayor's committee sent up to inquire by what right and who gave them authority to do this. The Harlem Unemployed Council answered: "Our authority is our organized power, in cooperation with the workers, against the bosses, landlords and their political agents, to save the jobsless from starving and freezing to death."

Alexander, Negro worker, told of the activities of the League for Struggle for Negro Rights, and urged the close cooperation of the League and the Unemployed Councils.

Negro women present were most militant and energetic. Eighteen new members of the council were obtained at the meeting.

The meeting endorsed the bill and the delegation, and elected a Negro worker, Curtis L. Fair, member of the Unemployed Council, to be part of the delegation to present demands for immediate relief, no evictions, free food for children, no cutting off of gas or electricity, better food for the breadlines, all public buildings and vacant apartments for lodging the jobsless, etc. to the mayor and city council Tuesday at the time of the demonstration. John J. Jones was elected as alternate. This demonstration will march from many points in the city, led by the various organizations which endorse it, and with banners and placards will converge on city hall square at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Today, tomorrow and Monday are dates for mass collection of signatures. All workers and jobless should be out with lists.

(Editor's note.—Due to the early printing of the Lenin editions yesterday, it was not possible to get reports on the five meetings held last night. These will be reported later.)

AMTER TO SPEAK TODAY

"The Present Crisis and the Danger of a World War" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Comrade Amter at the Bath Beach Workers' Club, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn. All workers are invited.

SIGNATURE COLLECTION STATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—At the address given below, you can sign the lists demanding passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and still more important, you can get some lists to circulate in your shop, or among the unemployed. All possible signatures must be collected by Feb. 1.

BRONX

Workers Center, 569 Prospect Ave.; Jewish Workers Club, 1400 Boston Rd.; Jewish Workers Club, 1472 Boston Rd.; Cooperative House, 2880 Bronx Park East; Food Workers Hall, 341 E. 149th St.

HARLEM

Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.; Spanish Workers Center, 308 Lenox Ave.; Harlem Workers Center, 15 W. 126th St.; I.W.O., 143 E. 103rd St.; Checko Slovak Home, 342 E. 72nd St.

MIDTOWN

Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.; Workers Center, 64 W. 22nd St.; T.U.U. Council Bldg., 16 W. 21st St.; Spartakus Club, 301 W. 29th St.; Friends of Panvor, 105 Lexington Ave.; Japanese Workers' Club, 7 E. 14th St.; I.W.O., 32 Union Sq.

DOWNTOWN

Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St.; Workers Center, 27 E. Fourth St.; Ukrainian Workers Club, 66 E. Fourth St.; Marine Workers Union, 140 Broad St.; Jewish Workers University, 108 E. 14th St.

WILLIAMSBURG

Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Laisve Bldg., 46 Ten Eyck St.

BROOKLYN

Workers Center, 1844 Pitkin Ave.; Workers Center, 312 Columbia St.; Finnish Hall, 764 40th St.

BATH BEACH

Workers Center, 45 Bay 28th St.

CONY ISLAND

Workers Center, 2901 Mermaid Ave.

RIGHTON BEACH

Workers Center, 140 Neptune Ave.; Workers Center, 1373 43rd St.

BORO HALL

More stations will be published tomorrow. More stations will be published on Monday.

All available workers for work at these stations should report to the N. Y. Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 16 W. 21st St.

LAST 2 DAYS OF CENTER BAZAAR

Workers Help Build New Headquarters

NEW YORK.—Every day workers from all over the city are coming to the bazaar in order to help complete the building of the New York Workers' Center. The workers feel that it is their duty to see that the building which houses all the revolutionary institutions of the class struggle should be brought into shape.

The Workers School, which opens up a new term, is fixing up very comfortable school rooms. The Central Committee, which is leading the Communist Party, will soon move into the new building. Funds are needed so that the work will be completed without any further delay.

Every worker who has not been at the bazaar yet should visit it during these last three days. Admission for Saturday and Sunday is 25 cents and 10 cents for unemployed who show their Unemployed Council cards.

Dancing Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evening.

All merchandise will be sold below value.

WORKING WOMEN TO HUNGER-MARCH

Meet at Manhattan Lyceum Tuesday, 12:30

The following appeal was issued by the United Council of Working Class Women:

"To all council members, to all fraternal women's organizations and all other proletarian workers' wives: 'The most pressing issue at present is the unemployment situation. Millions of workers are out of jobs. As a result of this millions are starving. Working men, their wives and children are facing hunger and evictions. Miserable charity, insanity, suicide is the lot of millions! 'Working class women, organized or unorganized, in the homes or in shops, get together on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20 and join the hunger march to City Hall. Together with the rest of the militant workers we will demand immediate relief and insurance for the unemployed! 'We, the working women, especially those of us who are unemployed, know what misery means. We are suffocating from this crisis. We are compelled to watch our children go to school. We face the landlord's eviction. We face the acid fumes in the fur shop, the grocer, etc. 'Let us mobilize our forces and reach out to every workers' wife who is in the biggest hunger march ever held in the richest country in the world. Let us protest and make our demands! 'We will meet at Manhattan Lyceum, 68 E. Fourth St., City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20 at 12:30 p. m. There a committee of the central body will have charge, and will arrange that we march in organized manner to City Hall with the rest of the workers. 'For the Secretariat of U.C.W.C.W.'"

"THE LIVING CORPSE" AT 8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE

"The Living Corpse" is to be held over at the Eighth Street Playhouse for another week, beginning today, and will be followed by the American premiere of "Gretel and Liesel" (Kohlhiesel's Daughters), starring Henry Porten in the dual role, a comedy of the Bavarian Alps.

ALL-RUSSIAN PROGRAM AT 5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse will present a novelty all-Russian program, beginning today. A travel film, "Gateway to the Caucasus"; "Morozko," a fairy tale; "Pranks of Jack Frost," depicting patterns in snow and ice, and the Soviet News Reel form the chief items of the bill.

AMUSEMENTS

The TREASON TRIAL in MOSCOW
2ND BIG WEEK—The Picture Different
AL-YEMEN
THE ONLY PICTURES EVER MADE OF THIS ARABIAN COUNTRY
THE LIFE OF THE ARABS AND JEWS
FILMED BY A SOVIET EXPEDITION
"...It is a wonderful picture of one last remaining oasis of old Feudalism. Go and see it..."
—YERN SMITH, DAILY WORKER.

CAMEO 42ND STREET AND BROADWAY
POPULAR PRICES NOW

MIDNIGHT GUILD W. 52nd, Even. 8:50 Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40
Elizabeth the Queen
Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Morris Carnovsky, Joanna Roos and others
MARTIN BECK THEA 41th St. West of Broadway
Evs. 8:40. Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40

CRIMINAL CODE
He Defied the Code and Paid
WALTER HUSTON
HIP PODROME 25
6th Ave. at 43rd St.

THE TRUTH GAME
Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
47th Street, West of Broadway
Evenings 8:50, Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

DRAPER
In her Original Character Sketches
PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEATRE — PRICES \$1-8
11st E. of B'y. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
Evenings (including Sunday) at 8:30

ON THE SPOT
with CRANE WILBUR and ANNA MAY WONG
EDGAR WALLACE'S FOREST THEATRE
49th Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:50, Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

THE MAN FROM CHICAGO
EXTRA ATTRACTION
BENNY RUBIN in "TALKING TURKEY"

FIVE STAR FINAL
"Five Star Final" is electric and alive.
—SUN.
CORT THEATRE, West of 48th Street
Evs. 8:50, Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

BANQUET AND CONCERT TONIGHT
412 SUTTER AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Admission, 25c. For Building of the Daily Worker Cartoons by Wex.
Arranged by Cuban Workers' Club.

DR. L. KESSLER
SURGEON DENTIST
Strictly by Appointment
48-50 DELANCEY STREET
Cor. Eldridge St. NEW YORK

Зубная Лечебница
DR. A. BROWN
Dentist
301 EAST 14TH STREET
(Corner Second Avenue)
Tel. Algonquin 7248

International Barber Shop
M. W. SALA, Prop.
2016 Second Avenue, New York
(bet 103rd & 104th Sts.)
Ladies Robs Our Specialty
Private Beauty Parlor

DR. A. BROWN
Dentist
301 EAST 14TH STREET
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Danbury Strikers Speak in New York

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week end to arrange for collection of relief funds.
Halls Barred.
In Danbury the Syrian-American club hall, the Polish American Club Junior Order of United American Hall, the City Hall, and now the Mechanics hall have been barred to the strikers, "for patriotic reasons." The last to act thus in favor of the wage cut was the Junior O. U. A. M., which issued a statement to the local press after the strikers had held a dance there Wednesday to raise relief funds, and promised never to let them use the hall again. The favorite charges are that the union is "Bolshevist, Red, Communist."

The strikers from Danbury in an interview with the Daily Worker yesterday, showed the scars of the horrible conditions under which they have been working. One man who once had bushy, thick well-colored hair, showed how the acid fumes had streaked it with red, had thinned it out and had actually removed part of the hair. The strikers' hands are pained and turned orange by the acid. The fingers of 2 workers were swollen with swollen eyes. The strikers were brushed with nitric acid mixed with mercury. It got into the workers' clothes and in with handkerchiefs while at work their skins. Women cover their faces and even then do not keep the fumes and flying bits of fur out of their lungs. Teeth and finger-nails turn black, and skin peels off in these shoes. The floors are half cut through with the acid, and it is dangerous to walk on them.

In this deadly atmosphere, men working at top speed, before the wage cut, could make \$18 to \$25 a week, and women could make \$17. The wage cut would bring women down to \$13 a week, on which it is not possible to support a family—and almost all of them have children. The bulk of the strikers are women and young workers.

Workers in these conditions should have at least two quarts of milk a day to neutralize the acid and mercury they absorb. On their wages they can not afford this, and even have to buy clean spring water, for 25 cents a week. In summer they have to buy their own ice. Otherwise they drink the ordinary water, which is bad, and fishy. They are constantly driven at top speed, and are ordered not to talk while working, not to sing, not even to laugh.

AMUSEMENTS

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PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY
COMEDY THEATRE — PRICES \$1-8
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Philharmonic Symphony
TOSCANINI, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 18, at 3:00
WOLF—FERRARI—HAYDN—D'INDY—STRAUSS
MOLINARI, Conductor
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CORELLI DVORAK
ROSSINI—RESPIGI, STRAVINSKY
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 25, at 3:00
Soloist: JASCHA HEIFETZ, Violinist
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Vegetarian

MINE ACCIDENTS INCREASE AS COAL DIGGERS ARE SPEEDED UP

BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKERS GET 30 TO 40 PERCENT PAY REDUCTION WITHIN YEAR; NEED TO ORGANIZE

Schwab Lies to Cover Up Extent of Crisis in the Steel Industry

Rail Mill Working Only A Few Days A Week; Tube Mill Shut Down

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—The decreasing numbers in the past half year has reacted on the wages of the steel workers. Principal basic units of production such as the blast furnaces of which only 2 are running out of 6; No. 1 and No. 2 Open

With Our WORCORRS-

M. G. of Denver, Colo., who has been a regular worker correspondent for the past three months, writes in: "I would suggest that you suggest that a Worcor group be organized in Denver. . . . We have suggested that in the past but now to be more concretely would suggest that M. G. himself try to get in contact with such workers as would join and establish a small group preliminary to getting in more worcorrs. We'll be waiting for word from M. G. on this."

Portland, Ore., workers who wish to send in worker correspondence and want advice and help should see Paul Munter at 227 1/2 Washington St., Room 233. We look forward to the organization of a city group of worcorrs in Portland.

N. Honig, editor of Labor Unity and former worker correspondence editor of the Daily Worker, will be the instructor of the Worker Correspondence class of the New York Workers School to commence early in February. All workers wishing help in learning to become worker correspondents in their shops should register for the class without delay.

P. B. of Philadelphia wants to know why there isn't more worker correspondents in that smelter city of brotherly love. He is of the opinion that it would help in the many struggles the workers there are now going through. We would suggest that C. Rabin try calling another meeting of the worcorrs and see what can be done in this direction.

Rose Clark, formerly of Dayton, O., and now of Cleveland, and one of the best known worker correspondents in the country, is now serving a term in the Dayton workhouse for working class activities. The New York worcorrs have sent her greetings.

To supplement the appeal in the Daily Worker some time ago we would again request that workers in the small industrial towns send us worker correspondence, telling of conditions, of the fight for unemployment relief, what the workers are saying and doing, etc.

RUBBER WORKERS GET WAGES CUT

Starvation and Misery Flourish

(By a Worker Correspondent.) **AKRON, Ohio.**—The rubber workers of this rubber town have had their wages cut again and again. They are now working 6 hours a day and only three or four days a week. This, of course, means a reduction in pay of from \$10 to \$13 per week. One lay-off has followed upon the other for the past six months. The Goodyear Rubber Co. and the Firestone Rubber Co. have announced a pick up in production beginning Jan. 5, but none of the rubberworkers have seen it.

Akron, Ohio, the city of opportunity, with thousands of unemployed on the soup lines, hands out some greasy water, stale bread and cottage cheese. In many of these so-called charity places, the workers must sit and bow before they are allowed to drink the greasy water. In some of the flop houses the workers are offered the concrete floor to sleep on.

In Kenmore, a suburb of Akron, one grocery store alone reports that from 15 to 20 children come in daily to beg for food.

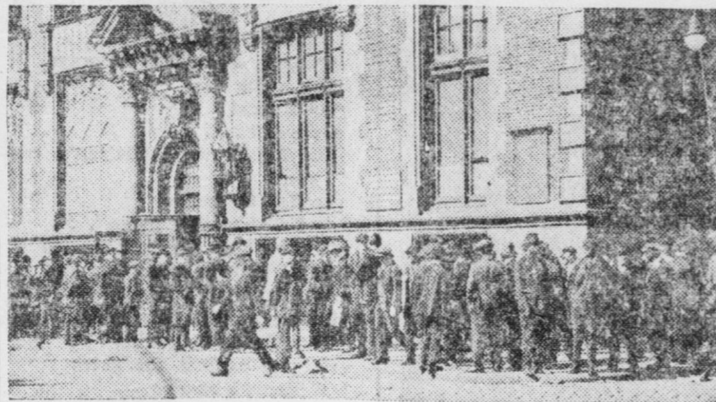
The girls in the 5 and 10-cent stores receive wages of from \$7 to \$8 a week.

Courtesy for Crook in San Quentin Pen

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Jan. 12.—Warden Holchan has announced that Gilbert H. Bessemeyer, the self-confessed crook who stole \$8,000,000 from a building and loan association he headed and bankrupted 120,000 poor families in Los Angeles, will be allowed to "wander about the yard and orientate himself" and then will not be put in the jute mill but will "be given such work as befits his business experience."

Workers sent here, and particularly the Imperial Valley organizers with their 42 year sentences were "orientated" toward the jute mill.

Seamen Jobless Army Grows



Ewing Galloway

Thousands of seamen are now a-beach, left without provision by the millionaire shipping magnates. Many are on the verge of starvation and have joined the hunger marches of the unemployed workers.

Photo above shows unemployed seamen around the Seamen's Institute in New York.

Southern Pacific to Rush Year's Work Thru in Period of 3 Weeks

To Be Done at Expense of Workers Under Speedup and With Reduced Forces

Oakland, Calif.

Daily Worker:

The major item featured daily in the press of the far West to show that "prosperity is returning" is the fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad has announced that it will put its shop crews, over the whole system, to full-time work again. Under the headlines of "S. P. Returns 7,200 Men to Work," etc., the boss papers strive to give the impression that workers are rehired. As a fact none of the thousand laid off in July and the other thousands laid off during the first half of 1930 will be rehired. The workers kept on the payroll since July have had two long periods of layoffs, and weekly work cut to two or three days.

"LIBERAL" PAPER UNDERPAYS MEN

Venomous Against the Workers

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Comrade:

Conditions in Philadelphia are unbearable. Over 300,000 unemployed, many workers only work a few hours a day. The Philadelphia Record which calls itself a liberal and progressive newspaper, are writing a lot about that phoney priest, Father Coughlin, the misleader of the workers.

Murderous Sheet.

The Phila. Record called Serio on Christmas morning "poison in human form." This same prostitute press pays their drivers who work at night time and use their own trucks \$23.50 a week. Out of this they have to buy oil, gas, use of car, so that the drivers only clear about \$12 a week for seven days.

Coerce Drivers.

The bosses force the drivers to take a lot of papers on the truck. They tell the drivers to force the papers on the newsboys, on the corners, so that the newsboys will have to stay out all night trying to get rid of the paper, or else he will get fired from the corner, as the paper people control the corner. The newsboys are always complaining that they can't sell the paper, but if they refuse to take the paper they will lose the corner.

They only make on an average of 60 cents a night. Capitalist papers have decreased sales thousands of copies in the last year.

These workers are ready for struggle and are looking for TUUL leadership, which they will get. Drivers, etc.

To Protest Mob Murder This Sunday in Harlem

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting protesting against the brutal lynching of a Negro worker in Maryville, Mo. on Monday, has been called by the City Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights for Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 308 Lenox Ave.

George Daltow and A. J. Potter. Also the infamous deputy and gunner Harry Weaver testified against me. He is also a member of the UMWA. The fakers of the UMWA openly declared if they do not succeed in getting rid of me by this procedure that they are going to kill me and that the law is going to be on their side.

Jobless Father Drops on Street After Fruitless Search for Work

Cleveland, O.

The Daily Worker:

In Cleveland a good many of the families listed with the Associated Charities are Catholic families, since this church turns all such cases over to Associated Charities. Each family regardless of size received \$5 per week for food.

One such family consisted of parent and 3 children. Father hasn't worked for a year. No money whatsoever, or that when he heard some-

one say that Fisher Body was going to take on men Dec. 26 he arose at 3 a. m. and walked over to the plant on the east side of town, 10 miles away.

Finding that former employes only were being considered he started to walk to town again. No breakfast, no dinner. Well, he fell exhausted to the curb and was taken away by the police. The children at home were found wearing only a dress with no underclothing.

MARTINS FERRY JOBLESS BREAK INTO GROCERIES

Talk Revolt As the Crisis Hits Them

Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Daily Worker: I am not a Daily Worker correspondent or a Communist Party member. But as I never see anything in the Daily Worker about this vicinity thought I would leave you know that conditions are bad here as in any capitalist controlled town.

On December 24-25 the capitalist paper led big headlines about the prosperity that the steel worker were to have the steel mill going on in full Sunday night 12 o'clock, and the Wheeling and Iron Sheet Mill. Just Short Time.

What they really did was the sheet mill worked three days. This mill displaced about 10 of their old rollers. Some they fired and some they put back to catch turn, this is when they can catch turn, this is when they get \$4.75 a day. Where they made 18 per day for roofing, by some this is thought to be a scheme to get out of paying them old age pensions.

Bad Speed-up. The speed-up conditions in the mill are said by the mill men to be very bad. The workers are worse off than the (former) Negro slaves who had a doctor and medicine and never had to go to a soup line, that great American institution.

Soup Line Grows. The soup line has been increasing day by day. Some of the "patrons" tell me when it first started that the soup was not so bad but it has got weaker and weaker and it does not pay you to go for it. But they give away a loaf of bread or so and that keeps them from starving.

Most of the small stores are broken or will be. Most of the workers talk revolution except a few from the American Legion and some that are the children of foreign born. Find that the descendants of the old pioneers of America are as radical as anyone or more so, we will have them with us before long. They are getting educated thru the belly. The best and only way to reach lots of people.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE DYING KIN

Boss Cruelty Knows No Bounds

New York.

DAILY WORKER: Such is the rottenness of the capitalist regime, such is the injustice prevailing in this sordid system, such is the anti-human feeling existing in the bosses' government, that last Saturday a fellow worker got a telegram asking him to rush to the bed of his dying brother but was incapable of doing so. The fat boss saw him read the telegram with tears coming down his cheeks and would not even ask him the cause of his sorrow.

When the fellow resumed work two minutes after he was helpless wondering whether he should walk out or not. He decided to stay for if he would have walked out, the next week would have seen him on the breadline.

Two hours later another messenger brought him news that his brother had passed away. He sobbed for a while and his face became red with anger. But what could he do? He was penniless and he is one of the so many victims of the big hold up staged in the Bank of the United States by the very officials of that institution.

Could we workers not better our conditions? Certainly. The only way is to join the Communist Party, help to build a strong organization which at a given moment will rise like a mighty wave and clean up the country of that evil known as capitalism.

RAILROAD LAYOFF SCORE BOSS LIES

Talk About Re-hiring Overlook Firing

(By a New York Central Shopman)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The capitalist press is heralding the return of "prosperity" by pointing the numbers of men who are being re-employed on the railroads, but they forget to mention the great numbers who are still being laid off. Railroad workers aren't forgetting to mention it though.

Here in Cleveland the Collinwood car shops of the New York Central are closing down today. "Hundreds of men going back to work on the New York Central," glared the headlines a few days ago. The shops have been open exactly five days and are closing down again, putting between six and eight hundred men out of jobs again. But is the capitalist press saying anything about it? Not on your life.

Through the shipping department I have been told that orders were received not to ship any more to the Cambell Street shops in Toledo, the Englewood shops in Chicago, and the shops in Westleyville, Pa., because these shops are closing down. Hundreds of more workers are involved in these shutdowns.

Husband, Children Starving, Tries to Kill Self; Fails

Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker Editor: Here are a few lines concerning the bad conditions which the workers of this city find themselves in.

Mrs. Anna Wilman, 33 of East Wishart St., near Jasper, attempted to commit suicide for the reason that the whole family, comprised of three small children and her husband were starving to death.

This woman tried to take poison and then jump from the Delaware River bridge at 2 a. m. but a policeman saw her and followed her. At the hospital she said that her husband was out of work for a long time and a few days ago they were evicted for being unable to pay the rent.

CRANE CO. BLACKLIST IS VICIOUS

Loses Temporary Job Thru Crane's

CHICAGO, Ill.

The Crane Company blacklisted a worker for exposing the rotten conditions in the shop. On October 14, 1930 Crane Company laid off 350 workers at one time. After the workers were laid off they issued a shop bulletin exposing the causes of lay-offs.

The Company have their stool pigeons which trace the worker according to his job in the shop and the article in the bulletin and put the worker on the black list.

Could Have Job. Before the Christmas season that worker got a temporary job in the post office which required reference from a former employer. The worker received notice from the post office to report for work the next day. The day the worker received the notice he was out.

His wife opened the letter and saw that her husband would have a chance to make a few dollars, she went right away to the Crane shop to get the reference for her husband.

Blacklisted for Militancy. When she asked for references she was told, "We can not give you a reference." She asked why being he had worked five years for the company. He told her he is too much socialist and Bolshevik. That the company could not put up with him any longer in the shop.

The employment manager said if he does not like this country and conditions here, why doesn't he go back to where he came from. The worker fought in this last war and is an American citizen.

The worker's wife put up a long argument and so determined to get references. Finally they gave an envelope to her, sealed, but references being no good on account of the blacklist, so the worker could not get the job.

The bosses are united very strongly and try to starve the militant workers to death. This will not stop working class activities, but this will help to drive the workers to action. We must build up our trade unions and make them strong and powerful that we will be able to crush the capitalist institutions.

LOGGING BOSSES PLAN 10 P.C. CUT

Many Unemployed Are Without Roofs

Eureka, Cal.

Editor:—There are many loggers in Eureka who come in to the town every day. Workers who have come even as far as from Michigan hunt for work. But the next day, sooner or later, they do on their clothes, sack or whatever they have to carry their stuff in and leave. The jungles on the tracks have been broken up by the order of the Loyal R. R. owners.

Thus, even the last sort of hovel for protection against the rain has been broken, making the hobos sleeping in the rain. As I was saying, the logging camp owners are thinking of another 10 per cent cut. I know two companies that are, namely the Little River Camp and Falk. The wages were fair about two years ago, but now... about \$75 per month. About two months ago they cut it and so it seems that they cut the wages every two months. They are unorganized.

Tacoma Bosses Now Rule Workers Must Pay to Even Lodge in Prison

TACOMA, Wash.—Workers here are not going to be given free board here anywhere, it seems—not even in jail. Recently a Chinese was arrested and held for deportation, and sentenced. He appealed the case. Not being wealthy (or he probably never would have been arrested in the first place), he couldn't afford to put up money for bail. The court decided that he could appeal the case, and could remain in jail until it came up for trial, only if he paid 60 cents a day for board in advance.

MINERS TALK STRUGGLE AS THE MINE BOSSES CONTINUE WAGE SLASHES AND WORSENING OF CONDITIONS; JOBLESS

Need to Organize Into Revolutionary Mine Union, Moundsville Miner Says

Miners! Organize Hunger Marches to Demand Relief From the Bosses

Moundsville, W. Va.

Daily Worker: Due to the great speed-up in the Panama mine of the Franklin Coal Co. four workers were badly hurt during the month of December. One had his leg broken by a falling stone. Another had a finger cut off by a motor. The third had his legs crushed and the fourth had both legs cut off by a railroad car.

Cutting Wages. In February, 1930, the company cut the wages of the day workers from \$5 to \$4 per day. The car loaders had their wages cut from 58 cents to 45 cents per ton. In order to make up the wage-cut, the loaders speed themselves up to the limit and as a result many lose are seriously injured and some even lose their lives.

Fellow workers, it doesn't make any difference where one is working. In order to be able to exist we must have one union and this is to organize ourselves into industrial unions. We must take up a fight against speed-up and wage cuts.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Moundsville, W. Va. Paisley Gier Coal Co. On the last day of the old year, the boss announced to the miners that everyone must work on New Year. Due to the fact that the workers were afraid of losing their jobs, they all came. They were met by notices which announced that the New Year would bring new prices. Car loaders were cut from 40 cents to 38 cents per ton. And laborers from \$4.50 to \$3.60 per day.

New Rules. Another New Year's present was the announcement that all single men must board in the company houses. All the family men must buy all their products in the company stores. If they earn enough they can get credit.

In February 1930, when the miners went on strike and the company with the help of the state militia put in the scabs, they installed radios in the scabs houses in order to please them and promised never to cut their wages. However it didn't turn out so. After the strike was broken the company took back the radios. Now they have plenty of music without radios when hunger starts to play on their guts.

Workers Will Fight. The workers realize now that everything the company does is for its own good. Now they are all speaking of going on strike. And the only way they can be successful is by organizing in the Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers Industrial Union.

MORE PAY CUTS IN SIOUX CITY

That's Bosses' Way of "Solution"

Sioux City, Ia.

Dear Comrade: Since the recent bank failures the business men here are not quite so optimistic as they were. They are waking up to the fact that they have been sitting on an economic volcano and didn't know it. But like the Gerard's 59 they have got together at the Chamber of Commerce and the retail association and solved the problem to their way of thinking.

Wages Cut. My how simple it was, simply wage cuts and stagger plans. Davidson Bros. department store was about the first. The big noise called the employees together and say, ladies and gentlemen: it is either a question of closing the store or cutting wages. We have decided to cut wages. Quite simple.

Monday morning the Karl Keer plant announced that they would hire a bunch of men and 600 showed up, and all they hired was three men. It was too bad there was not one more there to talk to them, as I hear they sure were hostile. Daily Worker would have sold like hot cakes as the Pioneers are now selling them on the street.

The packing plants made another cut of 7 cents on the meat cutters. That is under the Bedco system and it is rumored that a drastic cut is going to be made on the day rate.

No doubt this is another case like the Bank of the United States in New York. Tho the wolves of La Salle Street deny it there is undisputed evidence that the supposedly strong United American Bank and Trust Co., 1200 N. Ashland Ave. and the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, Milwaukee and Division Sts. are insolvent. Workers beware and play safe.

INVENT NEW COTTON PICKERS

The new cotton pickers, which do the work of forty pickers each, are said to be a success, and this means that the cotton pickers, the cheapest labor in the country must go, or at least three-fourths of them must. Just where they are to go, and what they will eat and wear while on their way, is something that has not yet been disclosed by the "great minds" now managing things.

TERRORIZE AND EVICT JOBLESS NEGRO FAMILY

Many Join Council of Unemployed

BALTIMORE, Md.

Members of the Unemployed Council notified the headquarters that Negro family was going to be evicted. A committee went up to investigate and found that a Negro worker, Robert Ellis, his wife and three children were all on the verge of starvation and had to get out of the house for non-payment of rent. He was enthusiastic to learn that the Unemployed Council would come to his assistance in case of an eviction.

A committee of six went out Tuesday morning and canvassed the neighborhood thoroughly and found the response was exceptionally favorable. A special leaflet was made and passed around calling upon the workers to come to the scene of the eviction.

Terrorize Workers. However during the day something developed that took the militancy out of the family to be evicted. The landlord had been there during the course of the day and notified them to get out sure by 3 o'clock. The mother begged and pleaded together with her 3 children that they be allowed to stay in the house and every effort will be paid to pay some rent next week, saying also that her husband had been out of work more than 3 months. This did not touch the "money hungry" heart of the landlord, and this time he emphasized his instructions: "get the hell out of here by three o'clock."

Demstrate. When the Unemployed Council and the neighborhood mobilized around the home of the evicted family, the wife of Ellis pleaded that we should not hold a demonstration against their eviction.

The demonstration was held and the workers were enthusiastic over the Unemployed Council program of action for a fight against evictions and the demands for immediate relief and unemployment insurance. The demonstration of January 19th is looked on with favor and there is a 100 per cent response to the Council. Join the Unemployed Council of the Trade Union Unity League, 6 So. Greene St., Baltimore, Maryland.

POLICE SLUGGING CHI. DEPOSITORS

Workers Losing Their Lives' Savings

Chicago, Ill.

To the Daily Worker: The capitalist press lies as usual. Instead of 1,000 depositors of the closed Lawrence Avenue National Bank in line there were 10,000 before the doors this a. m. In reply to questions by depositors the National Bank examiners just laughed and said how the hell do we know yet.

Poor People All. Many of these people are very poor and all their savings will be lost as usual in cases of this kind. The police were very brutal and used clubs freely to make the poor devils move on. Several men and an old lady failed to move fast enough and went to the county hospital with broken heads. No doubt this is another case like the Bank of the United States in New York. Tho the wolves of La Salle Street deny it there is undisputed evidence that the supposedly strong United American Bank and Trust Co., 1200 N. Ashland Ave. and the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, Milwaukee and Division Sts. are insolvent. Workers beware and play safe.

Heard on the Bread Lines

By SASCHA GAUDINE.

A huge crowd of workers huddle together like sheep to keep warm. But they are not sheep. Now and then one can hear the growling of hungry and angry men. The hulking workers, bent by cold and hunger, shuffled towards the stinking flop house.

"Say, Bill, where did you sleep last night? I bumped two bits from a silk hat Harry—slept down on the Bowers." "Where?" "In that Waverly joint. They called us heroes yesterday and—now there's no jobs—buns today. We flopped in the old night Mission, and I sat up and scratched myself all night long."

"If a war broke out tomorrow they would find a place for us to sleep very quickly."

"You bet."

"Say, the cook has no trouble to change the menu."

"Oh yes."

"A man need not fear to gain weight from the abundance of sugar in the coffee."

"If a man makes a habit of getting his meals at the filthy Municipal flop house he would protect himself against the dread disease indigestion."

"The authorities never give you enough at any one time, so after all Mr. Mannings has a certain interest in our physical welfare and the Salvation Army looks after a spiritual welfare so we have nothing to worry about."

"Oh sure! Oh sure."

"I have not seen you here for a few days."

"I have had coffee and doughnuts so often from the church steps, I have begun to think of heaven in terms of bakeries."

A well-fed and growing cop swinging his law-and-order stick, roughly directs the victims of capitalism through the door. "Move on, step on the gas, quickly," through the door, then a bowl of watery soup is poured out to them from a filthy can. For a "desert" they get a cup of cold black, tasteless coffee and a crumb of white bread—flop-house "coffee-and."

The workers' black, unwashed hands shine like metal. They are chapped and shriveled and shake from the cold. In shabby coats, they are jumping on their toes to keep warm. Frayed and torn stockings are showing from their torn shoes. They gulp down this meal and hurry out into the chill city streets. A worker plunges his hands into his pockets and his hunched eyes gaze at the works of his hands, the mansions of the rich.

With a sigh and then a curse he exclaimed, "That's what I build for others," and then clinching his fist and shaking it at the stony structure, he cries, "We'll make the robbers pay for this."

While crossing the streets against the "lights" a Rolls-Royce almost ran over him. The chauffeur stopped short with a grating of gears and the bewildered worker beheld a fat-bellied plutocrat smoking a big Havana, and blowing his contemptuous smoke into the face of the depressed universe.

"This is the result of all my labors," the jobless man thought to himself. "We must put an end to this once and forever." He went on and on until weariness compelled him to seek rest in a tenement hallway. He threw himself down heavily on the steps, groaned with misery and fell into a comfortless sleep.

Building Socialism

By A. B. MAGIL

A. B. Magil, proletarian writer and poet, has just returned from the Soviet Union, where he attended the International Conference of Revolutionary Writers as one of the delegates from the John Reed Club.—Ed.

It is snowing in Moscow. A winter wind clips across the Red Square, biting into bodies, driving the snow before it. Here on November 7 a million workers marched, a million voices sang and cheered, a million citizens of the First Workers' Republic gave living testimony that the Revolution that thirteen years ago swept carism out of the Kremlin still sweeps relentlessly on, conquering new strongholds daily.

In the center of the Square, under the shadow of the Kremlin Wall, stands the new Lenin Mausoleum. Here the dead form of Vladimir Ilyich, shut out of sight for two years, can once again be seen. In ancient India the agonized toll of slaves was poked to build a memorial to the dead wife of a famous despot—the Taj Mahal, monument of splendor and dark oppression. Here in Moscow, workers, free citizens of the First Workers' Republic, have built a monument of love and veneration, dedicated to him who is for the workers of the world the greatest leader and teacher of the proletarian revolution.

You must see the new Lenin Mausoleum to realize how truly beautiful it is. Steps of dark red and black marble rise pyramidal fashion. On top is an oblong structure, held up by square pillars. Externally there is nothing more. And yet it is marvelously impressive.

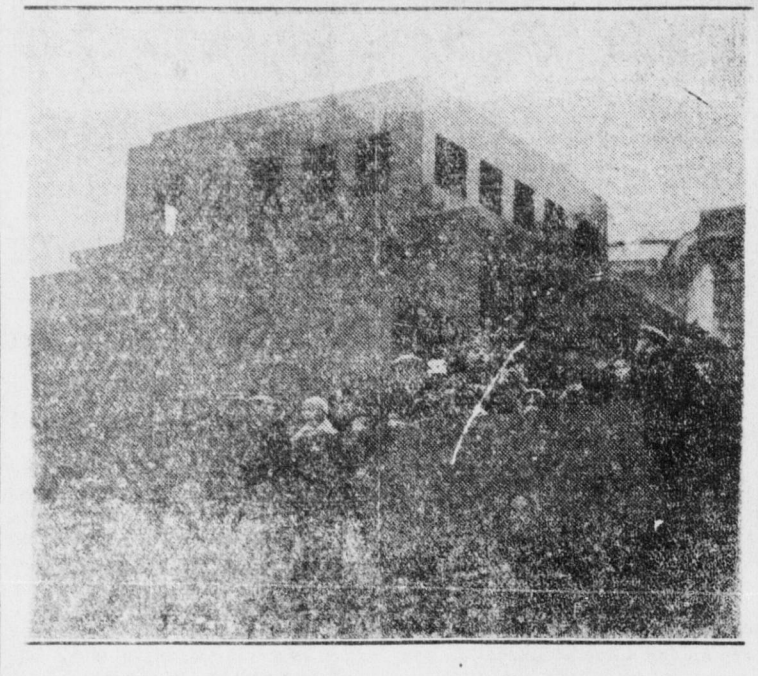
We are waiting in line to see the dead body of Lenin. "We"—Russian workers, comrades, and I, an American. Here are factory workers, here are peasant faces, here are old women with shawls over their heads and young children. All waiting to see Lenin. Two Red Army soldiers stand on either side of the entrance. We take off our caps as we enter. Down marble steps, through dimly-lit halls, and at last we stand before the glass case under which Lenin lies. Lenin! Over all the world his name has gone, burnt into the consciousness of millions of toilers, the deathless symbol of the working-class struggle.

His hands lie in front of him, his right hand clenched, his left open. His face is waxen. No, he doesn't look asleep. Don't believe those fairy tales. Vladimir Ilyich is dead. We file past his body, pass into the street and see and know and feel in a thousand ways that—
Lenin lives!

Lenin lives everywhere. Everywhere in the Soviet Union the work for which he eagerly labored and planned is developing, growing.

Tractorstroy. "We came here January 15, 1930," says Mishkov, the director of operations at Tractorstroy, the new huge tractor factory being built near Charkov, Ukraine. Mishkov is a former metal worker who fought in the Revolution and the civil wars. Now he is fighting the biggest battle of his life.

"All we saw when we came was snow and a little railway station," he



THE LENIN MEMORIAL

says. "We began making our plans. In February the workers' barracks and a brick factory were started. The brick factory was built in 74 winter days and it produces 80,000 bricks a year. By May, in addition to the brick factory and barracks for 15,000 workers, transportation facilities and a water supply were installed. Then the actual work on the plant itself was started; a factory school was built, a laundry and other departments. The laundry will produce 50,000 tons of pig iron a year and we expect to have it finished by January. In December we will get our first transport of machinery which will cost 40,000,000 rubles. Half of this sum will be expended on machinery of foreign manufacture, imported from Germany and the United States, and half on machinery of Soviet manufacture, made in Leningrad.

"The entire plant will cost 120,000,000 rubles. It will produce 50,000 tractors a year—that means more collectivization of farms—and will employ 11,000 workers. We expect to have it finished by July 1, 1931. From the roof of one of the buildings we gazed around us. The air was filled with the ringing of hammers and the whirl of machinery. Women were working side by side with men. This mammoth undertaking was veritably leaping into life—and all in a little over a year.

But Tractorstroy will be much more than a huge factory. Workers' apartments are going up, each apartment building with its own kitchens, laundries, nurseries, and libraries. A polyclinical hospital, a movie theatre, a cooperative restaurant that can feed 25,000 a day—all will be part of Tractorstroy. Around this tractor factory a new socialist city will grow up which will eventually have a population of about 120,000.

"Part of the Five-Year Plan?" "No," said Mishkov with a smile. "The success call this the 'bastard factory' because it was not born within the legal Five-Year Plan. Tractorstroy is an additional enterprise, something the Soviet workers undertook to do because they are determined to collectivize the land much quicker than specified by the original Five-Year Plan, and because they want to give the imperialists—another kick in the pants!"

New Books for Workers to Read

By William Z. Foster

In the production of its "Labor and Industry" series of books, published by the International Publishing Co., of New York, the Labor Research Association is doing a good and necessary piece of work.

The books already cover the textile, coal, lumber, silk, and automobile industries. Others are to follow dealing with steel, transportation, etc.

The books are a mine of information on the origin and development of the respective industries, the wages, hours, and working conditions of the workers, the employers' organizations, the progress of rationalization, and the profits of the bosses.

A central feature of these books is the trade union struggles of the workers. Here most useful and valuable material is at hand. The books contain an ample record of the A. F. of L. unions, the reactionary policies of their leaders, the struggles of the I. W. W. in the lumber, textile, and other industries, and the growth of the T. U. U. L. minorities and the present T. U. U. L. revolutionary

unions.

Of course, in such a mass of material there are numerous errors and shortcomings. But these are offset by the informative value of the books. Such detailed studies of the respective industries have long been needed.

One good feature of the books, which must be noted is their reasonable price—\$1.00 per volume. This brings them within the reach of the workers.

The "Labor and Industry" series can be profitably read by every worker. They should receive a wide distribution.

Lenin Pageant

The pageant to be given at the Lenin Memorial Meeting is a very colorful and gigantic spectacle. All the available forces in the movement have been mobilized for this production. The pageant portrays development of the Leninist party and theory from the 1903 split to, and including, the Five-Year Plan.



LENIN? WHO IS THAT GUY?

By BURCK

THE WOMEN DRIVER

The town of Chuhloma used to be a symbol for savagery under the old regime. Whenever a fellow was at a loss how to turn on the electric light he was asked: "You have surely come from Chuhloma."

Natasha Stepanova came to Moscow with her brother in 1926. She was 18 years old and had been born in Chuhloma. In the village she had herded the cows; in Moscow she became a servant girl.

At first, she was a source of constant surprise to all. The friends of her mistress used to come with the special purpose of finding out if Natasha had pulled off another new feat. It took a long time to teach her how to use the telephone; she used to hold the receiver upside down; whenever the radio broadcast reports on the treatment of cattle she used to enter into a heated argument with the invisible speaker, and ridiculed him for his ignorance. She was not able to count money, and was utterly earnest in her assertion that Chuhloma was bigger than Moscow.

The servant girls delegate in the house where Natasha lived made her take up reading and writing; and introduced her to the trade union. After a year Natasha went to work in a mirror factory. She had learned to read and to write, and in the evenings, loved to study the journal "Delegatka."

After two years I met her at the demonstration on May First. A long line of motor trucks was crawling by. The trucks were full of noisy children. Natasha was sitting side by side with the driver of the foremost car. When she saw me she jumped off. She told me that she had married but had already parted with her husband as he would not allow her to take up studies in the automobile courses.

"Have I been born to wash the lines for men?" she cried angrily. "To hell with them!"

In a year she will have graduated and will be an expert car-driver.

"I'll work as a tractor-driver in the timber lots at home," she said when she took leave. "Won't they be surprised when I come home. The engineer has arrived, they'll say. Of the whole tribe I am the first who knows how to read and write and knows a trade. Father will die from joy, and grand-dad will get angry as a bull. Won't I have a laugh on them! Gee!"

"Lenin Who Is That Guy?"

By H. T. Tsiang
In the spring of 1929, the Communist headquarters in Union Square were raided. A policeman grabbed a pioneer and asked her severely whose picture she wore on that little button. "Lenin," answered the Pioneer. "Lenin, who is that guy?" exclaimed the policeman. This incident suggested the following poem in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of Lenin's death.

"Lenin
Who is that guy?
He is not big,
Neither is he high,
He has two hands
And a pair of eyes,
Just as human
As you or I.
But he led
The workers
To shake the world
And break the sky

Now the czarists,
The capitalists
And all the beasts,
They mourn,
They cry,
"Oh me! Oh me!
Lenin, that guy!"

Raise the hammers up
High,
Knock!
Sharpen the sickles,
You and I,
Chop!

Comrades,
Come! Defy!
Show the Cossaks
"Lenin, who is that guy?"
We see
The Red Flag fly.
We see
The Red Tide high—
Oh, Lenin,
He will never die!

"My Country 'Tis of Thee"

By W. R.

Unemployed millions . . .
Questioning along the highways
For a job
Or a meal
Or a jail . . .
Eddying thru Manhattan's canyons
Lashed by hunger
And Tammany's police . . .
Looking into the cold hearth
Of a dead furnace
At Pittsburgh . . .
Gazing wistfully at the idle tippie
Of a Rockefeller mine . . .
Surging against the gates
Of Henry's empire
Of machine-building machines
Until from club and hose they learn

That Henry isn't in the market
For wage-slaves
Today.
Hoover reporting to the '59'
And their lieutenants that
"The standard of living is O.K."
While Calvin rattles
A nitwit thought a day.
The medicine men—
From the agents
Of the big gut at Rome,
To the purveyors
Of gutter Christianity
With a doughnut . . .
Preparing to execute the verdict
Of history . . .

Fish
Fishing for an alibi
For social insanity.
To the A. F. of L. (a bad risk).
Bolsheviks . . .
Treading class struggles . . .
Being jailed, deported, lynched . . .
Preparing to execute the verdict
Of history . . .
On a bankrupt system.

Dope -- for the Workers

By MYRA PAGE

WHAT are the bulk of the working masses in this country reading? Get into any street car or subway train in the industrial centers, or go into working class homes in the Middle West, in New England or Southern textile areas, or where sailors hang out, and besides the local capitalist sheet, you'll find one or more copies of "Liberty," "Argosy," "Saturday Evening Post," "True Story," "Argosy," or others of these flourishing weeds of 5 and 10 cent magazines. Often one of the sentimental, reactionary women's magazines is also at hand.

Where the Daily Worker and language press is able to reach, optimistically speaking, perhaps 200,000 readers, these dope-peddlers have a combined circulation of well over fifteen million. True, not all of these are from the industrial and farming classes—the white collar and student groups take their share—but the bulk of them are workers.

"Liberty" has a paid circulation of over two and a quarter million each week. "True Story" boasts "the largest newsstand sale in the world." "Saturday Evening Post" reaches beyond the two million mark, while the Crowell publications, including "Colliers," "American," and "Country Home," total more than eight and a half million, and there are a host of others.

Pick up a copy of any one of these magazines at the newsstand, and examine the type of propaganda which is being fed the masses, under the guise of "love," or "adventure," or "true" stories. America is the great land of opportunity, where any

talented wage-earner or farm hand has the chance to "rise" to a position of factory owner or president of the United States—provided the virtues of thrift, hard work, and "square deal" with his employers are practiced, and all the sacred institutions of law and order, especially that of private property, are duly honored. America is the land of democracy, where peace and harmony of interests reigns between the classes, and strikes are a thing of the past except where a few wild-eyed reds get loose and stir up trouble before they can be checked up and put safely out of the way. And all since the world war and the Russian Revolution the reds have come in for an increasing amount of spleen, both in editorial and fiction form. In addition to this the magazines are being more and more used by the capitalists to whip up sentiment for military preparedness and war—wars of aggression against the colonial peoples, war against imperialist rivals, and war against those terrible Bolsheviks.

The January issue of "Argosy," for instance, under the cover of adventure stories, presents a whole series of romances over imperialist aggression against the colonial peoples;—or Africa—"The Fatish Fighters," on China—"He's My Meat!"; India—"The Elephant Sahib"; and the Philippines—"The Flaming Horror." There is also a series running, which is directed against the revolutionary movement and the danger of Civil War—"When Death Went Blind; A Red War in a Black Pall of Smoke."

In the current issue of "Liberty," which treated its readers not so long ago to a vicious serial, "The Red Napoleon," there appears a jingoistic editorial, jarring it up for aggressive wars—wars against the colonials, and to "save civilization." According to the business interests, the main danger to their "civilization" comes from one main source—Moscow.

The editorial appears appropriately under the famous, father infamous, quotation, "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be right; but our country, right or wrong!" The editorial is entitled, "The Rough Road." Under such a head, the reader might be led to expect some reference to the present crisis, and the ten million unemployed? But not at all. The rough road is that of "the white man's burden," in "civilizing" the "backward peoples." Scouting the idea that the United States (capitalists) would not engage in aggressive wars, it takes open the position that "we" have achieved our present dizzy heights—our depths—by ruthlessly using "force and chicanery" against the Indians and taking their land then; "Our war with Mexico" cost us about 700,000 square miles of new territory; and so on through the whole list which "Liberty" declares were all aggressive wars, with the exception of 1812, and which have all justified themselves, by advancing "our civilization."

Back of the editorial "we" used above stand the same financial interests that publish the Chicago Tribune—the International Harvester Trust, and banking, steel, packing, and other manufacturing interests of the Middle West.

British imperialism's "offensive war" against India, the editorial fully approves. In fact, "the only bad wars are the wars between equal states of civilization." For example, it would be regrettable if capitalist "we" had to undertake a war against our imperialist rival, Great Britain. But, in that event, no doubt England would have fallen to the role of a "weaker people," and became one whom it is our duty to "civilize?"

To the readers of the Daily Worker, this editorial in "Liberty" stands self-exposed. It is imperialism openly baring its claws. And this "Rough Road" editorial traveled into more than two and a quarter million homes, the majority of them working class, during the past week.

How many toilers' homes has our revolutionary press reached in this past week? What can class-conscious workers do to help to counteract such capitalist propaganda as "Liberty" and "Argosy" and the whole tribe are broadcasting? The most telling counter-active is winning new readers for the Daily, and other organs of our revolutionary press. Fight fire with fire!

Another important method is to expose these dopsters before the working class. We would like to hear from our readers on this subject. What do the workers in your shop and neighborhood read, and how does the reading affect their ideas? Also, send in any material you have in exposing the dope in these anti-working-class magazines.

A Good Reply

ONCE, while Lenin was in prison for his revolutionary activities, his mother came to pay him a visit. She was accosted by one of the czar's prison officials, who remarked sarcastically.
"You must be proud of your sons! One already hung" (he referred to Lenin's older brother whom the czar had previously put to death), and another (here he referred to Lenin) with the noose already about his neck!"
Lenin's mother looked the official in the eye, and replied quietly, "Yes, I am proud of my sons."



LENIN? WHO IS THAT GUY?

By BURCK

Book Reviews

Review by SOL HERTZ.

"Justice For Organized Workers," a pamphlet by Louis Kirshbaum, with endorsements and introductions by Norman Thomas, Roger Baldwin, A. J. Muste, Professor Douglas, and D. Sapos.

L. KIRSHBAUM is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for the past 10 years. The pamphlet is written as an "appeal to the public" against the wrongs done to him by the Amalgamated Administration. Kirshbaum, in all his native-ness, insists on his "right" to fight against wage cuts and to demand his full quota of unemployment insurance. He was framed and declared expelled from the organization by the A. C. W. agents in Chicago, and the decision was later sustained by the general office.

There is nothing new about that. Expulsions and discriminations are an every-day occurrence in the A. C. W. What aroused interest was the indorsement and introduction of the socialists and liberals who are staunch supporters of the Hillman machine. "Justice for Organized Workers" is a brilliant exposure of the maneuvers of the company union. It shatters to pieces the fake democracy built up by Hillman and it throws a powerful searchlight on the hook-up of the bosses and the company union agents through the "Unemployed Insurance Fund," but Kirshbaum draws conclusions which even a boss could sign his name to, and therefore such a pamphlet aroused enthusiasm on the part of the socialists and liberals.

The author exposes the role of the Hillman agents in continuously reducing the wages of the workers. He then follows this up with his experience in fighting for unemployment insurance since it was due him, according to the official rules and regulations. (No tailor receives real insurance, he gets dues stamps and the funds remain in the coffers of the company union.) His experience once more proves that getting insurance to which one is entitled is merely a legend. The "impartial committee" harnessing the fund are mainly agents of the Hillman machine. Doctor Squires, the then impartial chairman of the Chicago market, also proves to be a mere agent of the machine, making decisions for the machine agents, and if they do not approve a certain decision, he changes it accordingly.

Louis Kirshbaum wrote his booklet during a continuous revolt on the part of the clothing workers against the company unionization of the A. C. W. of A. In this struggle the officialdom expelled hundreds of members from New York, Chicago, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal and Toronto. They hired

gangster bands to make blood-baths upon the tailors.

In New York in the pressers club movement, Mazzini, Ellison and Senderowich were cut up and sent to the hospital. In Rochester, the Hillman gang attempted to murder Peter Teem, the courageous leader of the revolutionary tailors. The entire Italian local in Rochester was declared expelled. But Kirshbaum sees only "indifferent" masses outside of himself. During the same period, the revolting tailors exposed the role of the Hillman machine as the most corrupt and grafting union administration in the country. The grafter gang of Harry Cohen in New York, Kleinman in New Jersey and Harry Taylor were exposed by the workers. This greater clique was covered up by the general office.

During the same period we had a chance to learn of the open partnership between the bosses and the Amalgamated Union through the loans made by the Amalgamated Bank to these bosses, and the workers being forced to pay 7 per cent and as high as 10 per cent of their wages on these loans, the company union thereby sharing in the exploitation of these workers. The efficiency experts sent in by the company union in an open and brazen manner installed various schemes to speed up the workers and to squeeze more profits out of them. But of this Louis Kirshbaum sees nothing and hears nothing.

He sees no one to appeal to but the liberals and professors, which according to him, make up public opinion. These very liberals and professors are the henchmen of the Hillman machine. They write for the papers issued by the Hillman company union. They serve as "impartial chairmen," they write poisonous articles in the press of the company union. To these people Kirshbaum makes his appeal. He completely fails to see the revolting masses, the tens of thousands of unemployed throughout the country who are thrown out as a result of the betrayals of the company union. The tailors must set up a united front with the members of the N. T. W. I. U. in the shops for their immediate demands and must join and build the N. T. W. I. U., which will lead them in struggles for better conditions.

1931 CALENDAR FREE!
Historical data on big events of the class struggle in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar. Free with six months sub or renewal.

Detroit Decreases Order 500 Daily; Comrades Have Failed to Build Steady Circulation

From Sarah Victor, Daily Worker representative in Detroit, we receive the following telegram:

"Wiring you to cut bundle from 500 to one thousand. We cannot sell balance of papers."

The quota for Detroit was 1,400 in subscriptions, 1,800 in bundles, totalling 3,200. At the start of the Detroit circulation was 2,280. The present circulation previous cut was 3,395, showing an increase during the campaign of 1,115.

At one time we received a wire to increase the order by 1,000, "detailed letter to follow." This detailed letter turned out to be an increase of 714 instead of a thousand. Later Detroit wired us of a plan to gain an "increase of two thousand daily readers by January 1."

With a gain of 1,115, reduced by 500, the net results of these ostentatious "increase" wires are 615 during the whole campaign.

Detroit is one of the biggest and most vital territories in the Communist Party. Yet it is one of the few big cities where there is no Red Builders News Club. Everything proves that the Daily Worker can be sold if there is any determination to organize its sale. The workers merely need to know there is such a paper. Detroit must learn how to build circulation in a slow steady process.



check of \$5, of which \$3 are for 6 months sub to the Daily and the other \$2 for the Emergency Fund."

I. AMTER AT N. Y. JAMBOREE SUNDAY

Members of the New York Red Builders News Club are in for a real treat. I. Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on the value of Red Builders in putting the "Daily" into the hands of the workers, and in gaining new fighters for the revolutionary movement at the Jamboree, Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m., 35 E. 12th Street. If there is time, perhaps he will tell a little about capitalist jails where he spent six months as one of the leaders of the March 6 Unemployment demonstration.

REDEMPTION ANSWERS FISH COMMITTEE

"Here is my answer to the blood-suckers, the poor Fish Committee. Renew my subscription to the Daily Worker. Enclosed find checks. Each check represents a five gallon can of cream. The farmers are getting it in the neck also, along with the factory workers. It takes something like this to wake them up."

—W.H.F. Hadley, Pa.

NEVER SAW DOLLAR; GIVES ONE DOLLAR

"I enclose \$1.00 for sub to go to a worker who never saw the Daily Worker," writes O. Rose, Jamaica, N.Y., "but reading mine he at once gave me the dollar."

50 MORE DAILY FOR TRENTON, N. J.

M. Silver, Daily Worker representative of District 3, writes: "Please increase the bundle for Trenton, N. J., with 50 additional copies."

SHORT CROPS, BUT RED FARMER WANTS DAILY

From J.B.W., Wolf Point, Mont. we received a year's renewal and donation, with the following note: "We farmers were mighty hard hit last year. Short crops and poor prices. Am 6 months back in Party dues. Have carried a paid up red card for over 33 years."

"CANNOT STAY ONE DAY WITHOUT DAILY WORKER"

"I am sorry I cannot renew my yearly subscription because as a part time worker (2 days a week) I cannot afford it," writes A. Sereika of Rochester, N. Y., "but I cannot stay one day without the Daily Worker, so I am enclosing a check for \$2.50 for 3 months subscription."

ON SCRAP HEAP AT 63, WANTS TO KEEP DAILY

"I want to thank those responsible for sending the paper all these months after my subscription had expired," writes Alvin Slover of Olympia, Wash., "I am now on the scrap heap at 63 but as long as I am able to breathe I want to keep the Daily Worker coming to me. Enclosed is \$5.00 which just about pays up arrears on my subscription."

UNEMPLOYED, SENDS \$5 FOR 'DAILY'

From N.G.K. of Manchester, N. H., we received the following: "Although I am unemployed, I'd rather go hungry than without the Daily. Enclosed you will find a..."

Jobless and Hungry Young Worker Falls Before Restaurant

NEW YORK.—Harry J. Bush, 22 years old, living at 36th St. and 7th Avenue, collapsed from starvation late last night in front of a restaurant at Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

After being treated by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital he was taken to Bellevue for treatment. He said that he has been out of work for months, and that he had not eaten for several days.

Save "Daily Worker" Rush Contributions

GREETINGS FROM CHICAGO Dist. Daily Worker Office 1413 W. 18th Chicago, Ill. Phone: Roo. 4929

Jan. 14, 1931

Greetings 7th Anniversary North West Side Jewish Workers Club	\$3.00
West Side Jewish Workers Club	2.00
Women's Council	10.00
Mothers League	20.00
Finnish Working Women's Club	10.00
Kraonian Working Women's Club	5.50
Suit 501	4.00
Croatian Fraternal Union	1.00
Polish Workers I. L. D.	3.88
Vilnius	10.00
Lithuanian Literary Society	5.00
Levin	2.00
J. erine	5.00
J. Fedor	1.00
A. Orloff	5.00
Total	\$87.18

GEN. VON SEEKT FAVORS ASCIST GERMAN REGIME

Socialists Try to Be-little Move

BERLIN.—The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (People's Party organ) has organized an inquiry among various prominent persons in German political life, asking them whether they think a participation of the fascists in the German government is desirable. So far four persons have answered, General von Seeckt, Professor Schuessler, Hyalmar Schacht, the former director of the German State Bank, and the old Prussian Junker, Oldenburg-Yanuschau.

Seeckt answers with an "unreserved yes." He thinks that the essence of the Hitler movement should be made a part of the future government. Such a government should be like a steel-shod wedge driven forward by the will of the people against the wall of economic difficulties and outside hostility. That this means a dictatorship, is received with a shrug of Seeckt's shoulders and the remark that you can not make omelettes without breaking eggs. He also wants social democratic co-operation in order to free the working class from "Russian bolshevist poison."

Professor Schuessler thinks that the time has not yet arrived for the participation of the fascists in the government and expresses the opinion that the fascist economic program can not be carried out. He thinks that the Hitler movement must first of all become still much stronger in order to carry out a real cleansing of German public life. The doubtful professor also fears that if the Hitler movement fails the masses would drive toward Bolshevism.

Hyalmar Schacht expresses the opinion that it is impossible to rule Germany against the powerful fascist movement, just as it is impossible to rule against the social democrats. The implication is that the fascists and social fascists should cooperate.

Oldenburg-Yanuschau declares it is his opinion the fascists have an absolute right to a share in the government.

Today's social democratic "Vorwaerts" tries to treat the whole inquiry as a joke, but the Rote Fahne points out that the imitation humor of the social democrats is uncalled for. They alone were responsible for the fact that General von Seeckt could play a political role in Germany. It was the social democrat Kbert who made von Seeckt military dictator of Germany and prepared the way for the coming fascist dictatorship. The press discussion carried on by right wing capitalist circles is not merely for the amusement of its readers, as the "Vorwaerts" pretends to suppose, but in order to prepare the way ideologically for the Hitler dictatorship.

ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!

RED ARMY HITS NANKING TROOPS

Merchants Fear Drive of Workers-Peasants

Sharp fighting between Communist troops and the retreating Chiang Kai Shek anti-communist expedition is reported in various parts of China, according to a cable dispatch from Shanghai to capitalist papers in New York. Previous reports told of the capture of one Nationalist division with 12,000 soldiers and the desertion or destruction of two other divisions. Merchants in Changsha, fearing another invasion and capture of that city have appealed to the nationalist government "for an extension of the Anti-Red Campaign in that province saying thus far the troops have accomplished little." This is putting it mildly. The fact is that this expeditionary force is being badly beaten. Their route has been so drastic that Chiang Kai Shek has extended the date of operations from the time he had announced all the Red troops would have been crushed. Bombing planes are being sent from Nanchang to bolster up the retreating Nationalist troops.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

GEN. VON SEEKT FAVORS ASCIST GERMAN REGIME

Socialists Try to Be-little Move

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BRIEFS FROM ALL LANDS

VIENNA.—The largest industrial firm in Austria, employing 10,000 workers, the Alpine-Montan Company, is about to carry out a wage cut. Wage agreements end soon. The company has already given notice to the unions that it will cut wages.

BUDA-PESTH.—Three workers, said to be members of the Communist Party in Oroshaza, Hungary, were arrested.

SHANGHAI.—The much heralded military drive organized by Chiang Kai Shek against the Communist troops and insurrectionary peasants in the Yangtze district has come to a standstill. After a few unimportant preliminary successes at great cost, the drive came to a stop and broke down under the desperate resistance of the revolutionary troops. Chiang Kai Shek abandoned the leadership of the expedition, which he had hoped would be a triumphant march, and returned to Nanking.

MOSCOW.—The last of the 3,900 tractors allotted to the Red Putilov tractor department in Leningrad left the factory completed. The workers demonstrated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

HELSINGFORS.—Fascist Finland is in the throes of a severe economic crisis. All branches of industry are affected and unemployment is increasing. The total number of jobless is over 100,000.

CELEBRATE 25TH ANNIVERSARY 1905 RUSSIAN REVOLT

Discuss Ten Years of Electrification

MOSCOW.—A public plenary session of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Moscow insurrection in 1905 and on the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the electrification plan. The Moscow Soviet, the Moscow Council of Labor Unions and the Moscow Committee of the Young Communist League were also present.

Comrade Yaroslavski described the insurrection in Moscow in 1905 and stressed its tremendous importance; also quoting Lenin's words, according to which there could have been no victorious insurrection in 1917 without the dress rehearsal in 1905.

The famous historian, Comrade Pokrovski, declared that the Moscow insurrection opened up the first great stage of the proletarian revolution. The second stage was the 1917 revolution and the civil war. The third stage was the present struggle for the building up of Socialism. The fourth great stage would be socialism.

Comrade Litvin Sedoy, the leader of the insurrectionary workers in Krasnaya Presnya, described the heroic fight of the workers of the "Treichgorny" textile factory on the barricades. A report was then made on the socialist achievements of the Treichgorny works and it was proposed to grant the order of the Red Banner to the works collectively.

Comrade Kashishanovski then reported on the electrification plan. He described the great significance of Lenin's electrification plan and the struggle put up against it by the opportunists. Lenin's great plan is being carried out, and by 1933 a net of electric light and power would be spread over the whole country, with a total capacity of eight million kilowatts, so that the Soviet Union would then be second only to the United States.

The representative of the Young Communist League, Comrade Kosarev, then spoke and declared that the League had taken over the patronage of the electrification of the country. He was followed by the representative of the workers engaged on the Dnyeprostrol and the other large power stations, who described the great achievements of the workers. In March 1932, Dnyeprostrol would begin supplying industry with electric power. Other speakers followed, and the session adopted a manifesto to the workers of Moscow and the Moscow district.

WAR COMING SOON SAYS KENWORTHY

U. S. Spends Billion in One Year

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

their rivals in preparation for the inevitable war.

As Secretary of War Hurley said a few days ago, "For ten years selected officers have been studying the situations under which our national security might be jeopardized and have determined the kinds and amounts of supplies needed in such emergencies."

In short, Hurley went on to say, United States imperialism is better prepared for war today than ever before in its history.

On the very day Kenworthy made his speech Congress passed a bill for war preparations giving the War Department \$446,923,000; the day before a bill was OK'd by the Naval Affairs Committee for \$74,000,000 for vital arms construction—making a total this year alone for new naval armaments of over \$32,000,000. Besides the Navy Department was given over \$400,000,000 for its "usual" war preparations. Thus in one year the American bosses have spent over one billion dollars for war preparations while 10,000,000 workers face starvation.

War expenditures throughout the capitalist world are mounting. The bosses refuse to give the unemployed unemployment insurance. They say it will "raise taxes." They find sufficient money to spend billions for war. The danger of war is mounting daily, and the bosses plan to slaughter millions of workers in it.

Against these war preparations the workers must act now at first by demanding that all war funds be turned over to the jobless in the form of unemployment insurance. Smash the bosses war preparations. Prepare to turn the imperialist slaughter into a civil war against capitalism!

DURMA PEASANT REVOLT GROWING

Though the MacDonald government has thousands of soldiers in the region armed with every modern device of destruction, the latest stories of the rebel peasants are worrying the imperialists and they have dispatched an armored train to the scene of the latest struggle.

Instead of having been destroyed the peasants are increasing their forces and their fight against starvation and slavery.

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Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill proposes:

- 1.—Unemployment insurance at the rate of \$25 a week for each unemployed worker and \$5 additional for each dependant.
- 2.—The creation of a National Unemployment Insurance Fund to be raised by: (a) using all war funds for unemployment insurance; (b) a levy on all capital and property in excess of \$25,000; (c) a tax on all incomes of \$3,000 a year.
- 3.—That the Unemployment Insurance Fund thus created shall be administered by a Workers' Commission elected solely by employed and unemployed workers.

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

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

MAYOR TELLS HUNGRY MEN, "REGISTER AGAIN"

STAMFORD, CONN., Jan. 16.—A member of the Unemployed Council of Stamford, M. Williams, was arrested while collecting signatures on a petition-list for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill among workers in the job-lines. The cops held him for 3 hours, questioning him and attempting to terrorize him so he would stop gathering signatures, without success. They were finally forced to release him.

The jobless have found out what a huge fraud the "registration" of jobless is. No jobs are to be had anywhere. The Negro workers especially are suffering the worst kind of discrimination when the stingy relief is given out at all.

When a crowd of workers entered a mayor's office last week and demanded relief, he cynically told them to "register" for a job. When they told him they had registered but had waited vainly for work, he told them to register again. There are 4,000 unemployed in Stamford.

The answer to this fakery will be the Hunger-March of the Unemployed on Monday, Jan. 26.

WORKERS RATIFY PARTY PROGRAM

Meet at Youth Center on January 20

CHICAGO.—Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, at the Workers Youth Center, 3242 W. Roosevelt Road, a Ratification Meeting will be held for the candidates endorsed by the Communist Party.

The workers of the 24th Ward are suffering from unemployment, evictions, gangster rule. The children go to school in death-traps, and at this meeting these problems will be discussed and a "Vote Communist" club will be organized. So the workers must appear in full force in order to hear the proposals of the Communist Party and to expose the treacherous betrayals of the democratic, republican and social fascists in this district. Bring friends and sympathizers.

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Sunday Evening, January 18, at 7 p. m. 27 EAST 4th STREET

TEA AND PANCAKE PARTY

Brownsville Workers Club 118 BRISTOL STREET Benefit of the DAILY WORKER SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 17, 1931

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

Saturday Evening, January 17, 8 p. m. MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 EAST 4th STREET

Don't Miss it! Annual Concert and Ball

Benefit of ILLAVORATORE Italian Organ of the Communist Party SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931—8 P. M. GALILEO TEMPLE

MORNING FREIHEIT COSTUME BALL

Saturday Eve., January 24 at Madison Square Garden

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The Only Complete Picture of THE TREASON TRIAL IN MOSCOW

AT THE CAMEO THEATRE

Hoboken Mayor, Ally of Morgan Corporation, Owns Disorderly Houses and Gambling Dens

(This is the 17th of a series of articles on A. F. L. and political corruption in New Jersey.)

By ALLEN JOHNSON.

Adjoining Jersey City on the north is the square-mile city of Hoboken, a seaport which lies paralyzed under the shock of the current economic crisis. In a total population of 75,000, from 7,000 to 10,000 workers continue the weary hunt for the jobs that don't exist.

When a worker is out of a job in Hoboken, he knows it. His starvation isn't even broken by the soggy bread and soupy water distributed by the holy-ghost charity breadlines in New York.

The arrogance of the capitalists who own the state is reflected in the politicians who have installed in Hoboken's City Hall. There is no Al Smith here in Hoboken who "fights for the people" while he is a partner of Morgan and DuPont and Raschob, nor is there even a Mayor Murphy of Detroit to promise food to the starving and then club them when they ask for it. Mayor Barney McFeeley scarcely knows that there is a depression in the United States, and if you told him that 10,000,000 workers were unemployed and several millions of them, with their wives and children, were starving, he would stare at you dumbly and blink.

Has 11 Bank Accounts.

Part of this dumbness is due to the fact that the mayor has never learned to read, but the greater part of it is due to his preoccupation with his eleven bank accounts, several of which are in the name of McFeeley's connection with the Public Service of N. J., a Morgan corporation. The remaining bank accounts are the profits that the hard-

working McFeeley has collected from the manifold criminal activities in the city.

Hoboken, like its neighbor, Jersey City, has become a center for bookies, gambling dens and drug peddlers. While slavery, from which Jersey City was fairly free until a year or two ago, is rampant in Hoboken. Mayor McFeeley has admitted to his friends that he owns several brothels, and if he is one up on his ally Hague, in this respect, those who should know say that brothels are coming back into Jersey City on a wide scale. And if they are, it can be depended on that Hague is profiting on them handsomely.

Owens Gambling Houses, Too.

Hoboken is honeycombed with bookies' wirehouses. McFeeley is "financially interested" in several of them and collects from every one without exception. The gamblers, with official permission, have actually constructed a private telegraph system of their own.

Between taking care of brothels and wirehouses, not to talk of speakeasies, the mayor, it can readily be seen, has little time to think of unemployment relief. McFeeley has other affairs, too, which take up a good deal of his time. There is the Public Service of N. J., for instance.

Public Service is a Morgan corporation that pretty much divides the northern part of the state with Rockefeller's Standard Oil. Public Service owns most of the street railways in New Jersey and is trying to get control of all the bus lines as well. Hoboken provides as good an example as any of how Public Service acquires the business it prizes so highly.

When McFeeley became mayor, he organized an excavating company.

His rates were high, but his service was good; for part of Barney's service was immunity from troublesome laws that Barney didn't enforce when his clients were concerned.

Bribed by Public Service.

When Public Service first applied for a franchise in Hoboken, McFeeley was so enthusiastic he immediately ordered all privately-owned buses out of the streets. A demonstration led by the exiled bus-owners marched to the City Hall the next day and almost lynched Barney, so he repealed the ordinance. Then followed a consultation with Public Service officials, after which McFeeley announced a "compromise" measure. The privately-owned buses were to be permitted to do business, at a five-cent fare, while the Public Service buses were empowered to enact a ten-cent fare.

This doesn't sound so bad until it is remembered that Barney controls the police force. Public Service buses are permitted to speed down the streets at a breakneck pace and reach street crossings to pick up passengers in front of the privately owned buses, which must remain within the city's speed limits. Moreover, these private buses are hailed to court for infractions of all sorts of traffic ordinances while Public Service drivers may engage in friendly speed contests in the main streets of the city without fear of even as much as an angry look from any of McFeeley's cops.

How did it come about that Public Service is permitted to charge a ten-cent fare? Barney's excavation company again. The Public Service could buy a dozen steam shovels of its own for the price that McFeeley charges to excavate a ten foot hole. The Public Service also issues a great deal of stock. Mayor McFeeley has so much

of it he probably uses it as wall paper in his bathroom.

There are many ways in which the mayor of Hoboken can reward the rich who permit him to govern the city. These are the matter of taxes, for example. Taxes are very high in Hoboken. When taxes are high it means that rents are doubly high. And rents are high because the wealthy men of the city, who should pay all the taxes, pay practically none. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Co., owned by Otto Wittppan, a former mayor of Jersey City who married into the wealthy Stevens family, owns almost half the real estate in the city. An examination of the city's tax records will disclose that the assessments on Wittppan's property are ridiculously low. Barney, of course, gets part of the money that Wittppan saves.

Barney himself, a millionaire, pays something like \$200 a year in taxes. The Jersey Observer, a wealthy Hoboken newspaper which advises him in all important graft transactions, is assessed at \$10,000 a year on property that is worth a million. Almost anyone in Hoboken with property, as a matter of fact, can have his assessments reduced by the payment to Barney of a proportionate "fee."

McFeeley, not content with graft from brothels, speakeasies, gambling dens, Public Service and other corporations, is a frequent bidder, under his brother's name on city contracts. He holds the garbage-collecting contract of Bayonne at a figure \$100,000 higher than that of the lowest bidder. Barney, illiterate as he is, uses up a tremendous amount of stationery yearly in his official capacity. All of it is supplied by the Jersey

Minnesota Hunger March Brings Higher Stage of Jobless Struggle

By KARL REEVE.

THE events surrounding the two days of demonstration at the Minnesota state capitol of thousands of unemployed workers, marks a turning point for the struggle of the unemployed workers of Minnesota and the northwest, and is rich in lessons for the entire party. March 6th brought thousands of workers in the northwest under the political influence of the T.U.U.L. and Party. January 7th and 8th marked the beginning of action by the thousands of unemployed for their immediate demands; the organized action of workers who have found their organization. On the morning of Jan. 6, 1939 workers came into the T.U.U.L. hall at 202 Hennipin St., Minneapolis and stated they wanted to join the organization which had presented the demands at the state capitol in St. Paul. Fourteen more came in the afternoon, making a total of 43 workers who joined the unemployed councils in Minneapolis, in addition to about 200 who have joined in St. Paul.

As a result of the presentation of the immediate demands at the capitol, the thousands of unemployed workers of St. Paul and the rest of the state now realize that the T.U.U.L. is their organization, and have gotten down to the business of organization to fight for their demands. The hunger march of Jan. 7, which goes into the history of the class struggle side by side with March 6, is conclusive proof of the correctness of the Central Committee's decisions regarding the necessity of concrete, immediate demands. The demands, presented by the united front committee for Immediate Unemployment Relief, and endorsed by thousands of workers, not only demand the immediate appropriation of a fund of 26 million dollars, but also analyzed the coming budget and showed where the fund is to come from, for example, from the huge prison fund which is to build more prisons to lodge unemployed workers under the damnable Minnesota vagrancy laws; reduction in salaries of officials; reduction of game and fish commission fund (money for unemployed instead of animal conservation), etc. The demands included hot lunches for school children, equal treatment and pay for Negro jobless, abolition of vagrancy laws, no discrimination against foreign-born, youth or women, opening of buildings for free lodging, free street car and train fare, etc. These demands express the critical needs of the workers and they are willing to fight to the limit for them.

Ten thousand workers on Jan. 7, the day Olson the Farmer-Labor Party governor, was inaugurated, gathered at the state capitol to back up these demands, the demonstrators including one hundred who marched fifteen miles from Minneapolis. Hundreds paraded the streets of St. Paul with banners before the demonstration at the capitol, and also took part in the hall meeting held in the business section of town. The workers showed plainly that they were in no mood to be put off. They insistently demanded action, and at once.

The fighting mood of ten thousand workers completely shattered the bourgeois "dignity" of the capitol. The first test of strength came at the door of the capitol, at the top of the long state capitol steps. The police had their lines stretched before the doors, which at first appeared to be locked. The police captain told the committee of twelve, which had been elected by the workers, representing many workers organizations, "no one but the committee is going to pass through the doors into the capitol. But the unemployed workers will otherwise. They voted unanimously at the meeting on the steps to go through the police lines. Headed by the committee of twelve, the workers, with a mighty surge, brushed through the police lines and into the narrow center door, which was opened up from the inside by friendly hands. In a few moments, the big rotunda and galleries were black with workers. The second test of strength came when the workers demanded that their committee be admitted to the state legislature and see the Farmer-Labor governor, Olson. The thousands of workers were about to march into the state legislature hall, after the committee had waited few moments, having been promised admission, when the legislature hastily adjourned. The last speech was made by Starkey, Farmer Labor leader, to the accompaniment of the shouts of the workers "We want bread"; "food, not talk," etc. Olson was trapped in his office, and was forced by the demands of the workers, to see the committee.

The fact that the mass action of the workers forced aside the police lines, and forced an interview with the steel trust governor was not lost on the workers. This was shown next day when over one thousand again jammed into the state capitol with the committee (this time the police did not try to stop him) to secure a final answer from Olson as to his opinion, and his action on the demands for immediate unemployment relief.

The workers will not much longer be put off with talk. The news of the Arkansas farmers' action had spread like wildfire among the workers. Under the slogan "You can't keep empty bellies quiet"; "we're hungry"; the workers have made it plain that if they do not secure action from the government soon, they will take a lesson from Arkansas and will act.

The demonstration was representative of all sections of the working-class. One member of the committee, fellow worker Wilson, was a Negro worker, representing the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of St. Paul. "My wife and I are hungry. We can't live on air. They tell me there are no jobs for Negroes. What are you going to give us besides hot air?" Wilson asked Olson. The steel trust governor remained silent and made no reply. There were many Mexican workers, Italian, Scandinavians, etc. and women, and youth workers in the crowd. At a meeting of young unemployed workers later in the day, fifty young workers joined the unemployed councils. On Jan. 8, over one thousand

workers waited for nearly two hours inside the capitol, while Olson listened to the committee and tried to evade the demands of the unemployed. Dozens of ex-service men were in the demonstration, and declared that in the next demonstration they will wear their uniforms. The demands for immediate unemployed relief were connected up with the struggle for the passage of the national unemployment insurance bill. Over two thousand signatures for the bill were secured in the Twin Cities in two days time. The committee presented the bill to Olson and demanded he state his opinion of the bill, but he refused to read it.

The demonstration for the immediate demands of the 175,000 unemployed workers of the state of Minnesota has completely unmasked the Farmer-Labor Party, and its leader, Olson, as the worst enemy of the unemployed workers. Olson had completed delivering his message to the state legislature a few minutes before the unemployed workers arrived. The Minneapolis Tribune, ultra reactionary republican paper, said of this message that 3 points were "liberal progressive, not radical," and the rest would "fit in with the message of an ultra-conservative government." This jingo paper concludes, "The message is safe and sound and should remove any fear that may have existed that Minnesota was in for an era of wild radicalism. . . . The governor should have the confidence of all the political and economic interests of the state." Olson's message regarding unemployment, confined itself exclusively to the proposals made by Hoover regarding public works, and nothing else. He advocated a two-year road building program, taking care to point out that the roads should be paved (the steel trust has been lobbying for cement roads since cement is an important by-product of their Minnesota plants, against the lobby of the tar products concerns). Thus, instead of immediate unemployment relief, Olson spoke of a program stretching out over two years, with the bulk of the appropriations going to the steel trust to buy cement, and over the two year period, offering employment to only a few hundred of the 175,000 unemployed workers of the state. This was all Olson had to say on unemployment.

Olson, when forced to declare himself on the demands of the unemployed delegation on the question of immediate relief, openly spit upon the demands of the unemployed workers. He first tried to evade the committee's demands by stating he "has no powers." But when the committee demanded to know whether or not he would bring these demands for immediate relief before the state legislature, whether he would support them, Olson flatly opposed the proposals for immediate relief, declaring them "unreasonable." For nearly two hours on the morning of Jan. 8 the committee of the unemployed workers hammered Olson with case after case of starving women and children, of eviction cases, of lumber workers living in jungles, of many thousands of miners and steel workers and railroad workers starving, of women driven to prostitution against their will by starvation, of children unable to go to school, home in bed starving, of Negro youth and women workers discriminated against, of the shameful treatment of the community chest and city mission of the starving unemployed, of the filthy bunks and rotten food of the city mission.

For nearly two hours, one committee member after another brought up such demands as that Olson shall make a declaration in opposition to the damnable criminal syndicalism law of Minnesota, the fact that Olson in his message did not oppose the injunction law but wanted it amended so as to make it more constitutional, that Olson has refused to advocate social and economic equality for Negroes, that Olson and the Farmer-Labor Party has no program whatever for immediate relief of the unemployed.

The committee declared to Olson that the workers want bread, not talk; and now, not in two years. When Comrade Powers, chairman of the committee, summed up and made a final demand of Olson as to what he would do with regard to immediate unemployment relief, Olson's final answer, for the waiting thousands was, "I have nothing to say."

There has stirred up in the hearts of thousands of workers a bitter hatred for the Farmer-Labor Party and its principal spokesman, Olson, which has so shamelessly and brazenly abandoned them to starvation. "Down with Olson. Down with the Farmer-Labor Party," was one of the principal slogans of the marching unemployed workers after the interview with Olson on Jan. 8. The flat refusal of Olson and the farmer labor party to lift a finger while thousands starve is a deep lesson for the unemployed workers, and has gone far toward tearing the veil of "left phrases" from the Farmer-Labor Party and exposing it as the party of the steel trust. The fact that the newspapers have all refused to print the demands of the unemployed workers and have suppressed the committee's statement to the governor, will not save the steel trust governor. The story of the demonstration and the demands will be distributed broadcast throughout the state in leaflet form.

The fact that the first interview given by the steel trust governor, Olson, was an interview forced by the unemployed workers, and that in this interview the governor scoffed at and rejected their demands, has shown the workers the necessity of immediate organization. Already steps have been taken for the establishment of new neighborhood unemployment councils, beginning in St. Paul; the fight against evictions, discrimination by the city against families demanding relief, etc., by demonstrations around these typical individual cases, the mass recruiting of members into the unemployed councils, the establishment of functioning committees, the establishment of youth sections, the division on the basis of industry, all of this organizational work is being started in St. Paul, and the workers have seriously taken hold of this vital problem of organization.

When the unemployed workers, together with delegations from other workers' organizations, march on the state capitol in St. Paul on February 10 to again present their demands to the state legislature and demand action, a larger number of workers can be expected. These workers will be better organized, with the experience of previous city and state demonstrations behind them, with the power of organization, which comes from the building of a dues-paying membership and regular attendance at meetings. They will be prepared to resist the stronger attacks of the police and guards surrounding the Farmer-Labor governor. The workers of St. Paul and Minnesota have begun to organize into the Trade Union Unity League on a mass scale, and are preparing to back up their immediate demands and their support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill with organized action.

"HE TAUGHT US HOW TO FIGHT"



By BURCK



It Isn't So—But

On Jan. 14, we ran in this column a letter from a worker, who said: "About our Unemployed Councils, we lack leadership, especially in the Downtown Council, which is very weak, especially in membership. We should have about 50,000 members with cards and this is a very conservative number considering the fact that we have a large army of unemployed in New York City."

Well, we were visited by something like a delegation, who left us the following: "It was mentioned in Red Sparks Jan. 14, that the Downtown Unemployed Council lacks leadership. It is not so. The Council has several thousand members and they are very militant and in each demonstration the members of the Council participate. The Downtown Unemployed Council fought many eviction cases and they were successful and they have secured 5,000 signatures for the Unemployment Insurance Bill and held meetings in the cold open air each day."

"The Communist Party members who are unemployed, fail as yet, to join the Downtown Unemployed Council and carry the work of the Council. The membership of the Council consists 95 per cent of non-Party workers."

"The Trade Union Unity Council and the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, must guide more the Unemployed Council of New York, and develop more speakers. And the Workers School and the Communist Party must arrange more space in the school for the unemployed workers where they can be prepared for the struggle and this must be done because the Downtown Unemployed Council has about 200 unemployed workers who would like to go to school, but the arrangements are not made."

"The school should in the future see that all unemployed workers be given lectures on the class struggle and then more leaders would develop from the rank and file and this would make an end of the confusion."

Now, we do not think that the worker who wrote the letter mentioning that the Downtown Council was lacking leadership and was weak, intended at all to minimize what it has already accomplished, but rather intended to make its future accomplishments better by strengthening the leadership and increasing the membership. And this desire is also that of the delegation which visited us. So let nobody feel sore about it.

The delegation was correctly proud of what the Council has done, but it, itself, asks for more guidance and proposes means to improve the leadership. The idea is, that we shouldn't be all puffed up with pride of what we have done, so much that we fail to see what a lot of things we could have done but didn't for lack of systematic detail work and a stronger leadership. The workers' letter raised the question why the Council didn't have 50,000 members, instead of the "several thousand" mentioned by the delegation.

One of the reasons very likely is, as the delegation says, that Communist Party members who are jobless fail to join the Council and carry on the work. This certainly must be corrected and the Party should not have to be reminded again by non-Party workers.

In the struggles of the unemployed a most valuable source of proletarian leaders is available, leading some measure of theoretical training to become effective mass leaders. The delegation rightly brings this sharply to our attention. The Downtown Council says it has 200 that need schooling, and they suggest that the Workers School do it.

But with the other hundreds from other Councils, we see that it is too big a job for the school. It is physically unable to handle more than a few. Yet there should be methods to give the other, greater number, systematic lectures in their own halls, that will answer the purpose of class training. This for the several hundred of "actives" in the councils. And besides this, there should be an educational system that will embrace the whole mass of members for all councils.

This, we feel, should be at once taken up by the T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party—and not only in New York, but all over. All the time and everywhere, we are kicking at the lack of cadres. Let us really do something with the material under our nose.

"Return" of Slavery

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (particularly the real estate agents, horse doctors, Howling Methodist preachers and "Uncle Tom" professors) is again "viewing with alarm."

It is all het up, it says, because the decision of Federal Judge Clark on the booze question, is liable to upset not only the 13th, but the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments—and therefore "slavery might return."

Gosh! all fish-hooks! To the millions of Negroes in the Black Belt not to speak of the wage slaves, white and black, all over the country, slavery never got further than the factory and the cotton patch. But then to the N.A.A.C.P., which is led by capitalists, of small size, but ambitious, wage slavery mean "freedom."

to finance and reinforce the unsuccessful anti-Communist drive, to help the militarist to slaughter millions of the Chinese workers and peasants.

For a united attack against the powerful advance of the Revolution, this loan takes the form of a new international consortium, of course under the leadership of American imperialism. From Mr. Owen D. Young, to his Majesty's Socialist Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, have been consulted and their participation and support secured.

It is true that due to rivalries among imperialist powers the plan of the international consortium of 1910, 1912, 1919 was broke down. Even this loan "seems to be very skeptical" to the Japanese imperialism. (Times Correspondence of Jan. 10) But the American workers must understand that in spite of their irreconcilable antagonism among themselves the imperialist powers do not hesitate for a moment to form a strong united front against the world revolution, at the time when capitalist system is in severe crisis and World Revolution is making gigantic advance particularly in the Soviet Union, and China. American imperialism is actively organizing war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviets. The American workers must defeat the bosses war plot. They must stop this bloody imperialist loan of 1,000,000 ounces of silver to the butcher, Chiang Kai Shek. They must demand and fight for the transfer of all war funds including the amount of this loan for the immediate relief of the unemployed and for the funds of the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

Question:—What plans have you got to offer to benefit the unemployed, and what must a man be that is unemployed, to receive assistance from you?—Jersey City, N. J.

Hoover and the employers said there was no serious unemployment until the workers marched out on the streets demanding work or wages. Then the employers began to take notice. The New York City Board of Estimates was going to do nothing until the big demonstration in front of city hall made them appropriate a million dollars the next day for the unemployed. The only way the workers get any relief is to demand and struggle for it.

The jobs, the industries, and the wealth of the country belong to the rich. One authority says: "A small class, comprising less than 1 per cent of the population, . . . own and enjoy more than half of the accumulated wealth and resources of the country." Ex-Ambassador Gerard says that "59 rich capitalists rule the country. According to the U. S. Department of Commerce reports, \$8,000,000,000 was paid out in interest and dividends last year—this was hundreds of millions more than was paid in 1929 when unemployment was less. In 1930 \$15,000,000,000 were invested abroad. It is from these owners of industry and their government, these rich robbers and exploiters, whose wealth rightfully belongs to the workers who produce, that we must demand and struggle against to get relief, right now.

Where to begin. Join the Unemployed Council (16 West 21st Street, N. Y. C.) which organizes and fights for the unemployed, against evictions, against turning off light and gas, for food and shelter for the starving jobless. (Employed workers, organize in the shops and with the Red Unions against wage cuts, lay-offs and the speed-up.)

The Communist Party cannot give you money because it hasn't it to give but it leads the fight for immediate relief and for the Unemployment Insurance Bill. This is the kind of assistance given by the Communists. Most of the relief which has already been obtained is due to this fight. And we will get more.

The personnel manager of the National Association of Manufacturers says that it should not be the aim of American industry to give 100 per cent employment. Capitalists not only will not give relief unless compelled to do so, but they want to keep an army of jobless on hand all of the time, in case they suddenly need extra workers, and in order to have competition between the workers for jobs. Unemployment is part of the capitalist system. The Communists say that the only way to do away with unemployment itself, is for the workers to take the industries and establish a workers' and farmers' government, like they did in Russia. There they have solved the problem of unemployment, work is steady and pay regular.

Now we demand immediate relief.

Question:—What is the lot of the workers and farmers in Sweden, from an economic and political standpoint?—A. C.

The crisis has hit Sweden along with the rest of the capitalist countries, hundreds of thousands are unemployed, mostly young people receiving no support. Factories are being closed down.

Defeat the Imperialist Bloody Loan to China

By T. H. LI

(Held by U. S. Immigration Authority for deportation to China for his anti-imperialist activities.)

AMERICAN financiers, industrial barons and their government, while resisting the demand of immediate unemployment relief of the millions of starving workers with terrorist attacks, pose to be so sympathetic toward the suffering Chinese people that the Sub-committee of the Senate of Foreign Relations Committee is hurrying a plan of 1,000,000 ounces of silver to "civilize," "make peace" and "relieve" China.

Greater capitalist rationalization, the speed-up and its effects are being loaded on the working class. An agricultural crisis is resulting in a permanent worsening of the position of the small peasants under capitalism. In the district of Odalen the big peasants attacked the small peasants because they were furnishing supplies to strikers (the strikers protected the small peasants).

The government is in the hands of the capitalists and works only in the interests of the capitalists. They try with nice words to make the workers and peasants believe that the government is interested in their welfare. Your friend, A. C., evidently believes these "nice words" but the Swedish workers are learning through hard experience that they are false.

Question:—Can you give me facts as to the actual number of Communists deported from the country during the year 1930?—C. H., Ohio.

About every five weeks special "deportation" trains, usually made up in Seattle or San Francisco, travel across the country to New York picking up arrested workers and their families at appointed places. According to the International Labor Defense, 16,631 workers were deported during 1930, which does not include the large mass deportations like the ones conducted by the Department of Labor across the Mexican border, where 6,500 unemployed Mexicans were deported in August of last year out of El Paso, Texas. Not many of those deported last year were Communist Party members, although the authorities accuse many of being Communists. The International Labor Defense reports about 9 Party members deported during 1930. Some of the excuses used for deporting workers are the "crime" of being without a job and being "public charges." The main reason for deportation is to get rid of the militant working class leaders; the authorities are very vicious against those who fight for unemployment relief, for better conditions, and for the interests of the laborers.

Secretary of Labor William Doak now declares that 400,000 aliens must be deported and proposes a quota for the immediate future of 100,000. This is part of the capitalists' attack upon the working masses in their effort to load the whole weight of the crisis on the toilers. It is impossible for the bosses to deport the 14 to 15 million foreign-born workers; but they are trying to victimize anyone who objects to their miserable conditions. The only way to stop this outrage is by more and more militant struggle; the bosses are afraid of the fighting masses, and well they may be. If you wish to help, get in touch with the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. 43 East 12th Street, New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City

Occupation

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.