

JERSEY LEGISLATURE REFUSES RELIEF TO JOBLESS

Socialists and Ramsin Wreckers Planned to Smash Soviets

WARNING!

The Daily Worker Faces Suspension!

The Daily Worker faces suspension tomorrow. We are only able to appear today after extraordinary efforts and after jeopardizing the position of the Freiheit and the Elore.

This is due to the failure of agents and districts to pay their bills. Over \$40,000 in debts are now outstanding. Bundles are not paid for. Money raised at Daily Worker affairs is not promptly sent in.

Today must mark the beginning of a decisive change. All districts and agents must immediately make payments. Money must be wired TODAY! After today all bills must be paid promptly or bundles will be cut off.

Remember! Money by telegraph today, or no paper tomorrow!

Wire funds now!

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Congress Ignores Jobless

The expenditures approved by the 71st Congress, just adjourned, exceeded those of any previous Congress in the nation's history. This Congress met at a time when over 10,000,000 workers were jobless and facing starvation; when hundreds of thousands of farmers were undergoing acute suffering as a result of the agrarian crisis and last summer's drought. But, while the 71st Congress spent money lavishly, it did practically nothing to relieve the suffering of these millions of toilers in town and country.

For the "unemployed" (bankers' money and "lame ducks") Hoover's much advertised public works program was adopted. For this purpose \$116,000,000 was appropriated. But even Hoover admitted a few days ago that only 150,000 men had been put to work, directly or indirectly, as a result of these appropriations. He expressed the hope that this number would be increased soon to 400,000 either directly, or on jobs providing materials for these projects.

So taking even Hoover's most optimistic hopes (and in the past they have been "bunk") only 400,000 can expect to find jobs on "public works." The balance of the unemployed—at least 9,500,000—can continue to starve. The real beneficiaries, then, under these appropriations will be the money lenders in Wall Street and the grafting public officials.

For the poor crisis-drought-stricken farmers nothing was done. A seed loan of \$45,000,000 was appropriated; and also a so-called "rehabilitation" appropriation of \$20,000,000 was made for the drought areas. But these funds are not available for food relief. Likewise they are not available to a farmer who is unable to give security. And what poor farmer, now further impoverished by the drought, can give security? Obviously none! These loans, again, are only available for a few rich farmers. The poor farmers can continue to starve. This is the verdict of the 71st Congress!

Millions, yes! Even billions, were made available, though, for the military and naval forces. The war department, for current expenditures, got \$447,000,000. The navy department got \$350,000,000 for the same purposes. In addition each of these departments received millions more in special appropriations for new naval and military equipment. For these purposes the 71st Congress appropriated money without restraint. Such practices will be followed in the various state legislatures, and by the 72nd Congress which convenes next December, if the politicians have their way. They will continue to aid the rich in every way. They will continue to completely ignore the suffering of the poor.

Consideration to the workers' and poor farmers' demands will only be given when these capitalist politicians are forced to the wall. Immediate relief for the unemployed, unemployment insurance, and relief for the poor farmers can only be won by organization and determined action.

For the workers, the strengthening of the Unemployed Councils and the Revolutionary Trade Unions of the T. U. U. L. is the immediate task.

For the farmers, the building of township committees, and the strengthening and broadening of the Agricultural Workers' Union must be undertaken.

Push forward the organizational efforts; this is the chief thing at the moment. Carry through these organizational efforts in conjunction with the most widespread struggles for immediate relief. With more solid organization:

Demand immediate relief!

Demand Unemployment Insurance!

Forty Thousand

FORTY THOUSAND!—that is now the daily circulation of the DAILY WORKER. This represents a steady, uninterrupted increase every week since November 1st when the circulation drive began. On November 1st, the average daily circulation was 22,311, not including foreign and other miscellaneous circulation. Last week, the average daily circulation, also excluding foreign circulation, exchanges, etc. reached 37,261. This represents a net increase in paid circulation in the United States alone of 14,950 readers in 4 months—an increase of 67 per cent. The daily press run last week, which included special bundles, reached the record average of 42,100. The total average circulation is now 40,000!

The DAILY WORKER is proud of this increase. But we are not satisfied. We set out to get 60,000 subscribers, and we are still far short of this goal. But the steady increase which has taken place convinces us that our 60,000 goal can be reached. A little extra work must be done. More drive must be put into the campaign. More RED BUILDERS' CLUBS must be set up. The existing clubs must work harder. Every reader must become a more energetic booster. Bundle orders must be increased. We on the staff must try to improve the paper. All of us—every reader, every agent, every staff member—enthusiastic by the successes already gained, must now bend every effort to make the DAILY a bigger and better paper.

ABRAMOWITZ AND DAN NOW SAY THEY LIE

Knew and Directed All Wrecking Activity in the USSR

MOSCOW, March.—Sher continued his testimony at the trial of the Menshevik counter-revolutionists today and told of three plenary meetings of the Union Bureau of the Mensheviks held in 1928, 1929 and 1930. At the first plenum in the spring of 1928, Groman reported on questions of the Five-Year Plan and the tactics of the social democrats. His conclusion, agreed to by Dan, was that the Five-Year Plan strengthens the Soviet power, therefore, it was necessary to apply disorganizing, that is, wrecking work, to prevent its realization.

The plenum also considered the attitude of other counter-revolutionary organizations. Sher was the reporter. He decided that the nearest party to the Mensheviks was the Konderatsev's Kulak Party and decided to establish close connections with it. The plenum of Autumn, 1929, discussed the collectivization movement, and the prospects of peasant disturbances. It was decided to establish a joint commission of the Kulak Party, supporting peasant disturbances from a military viewpoint.

The question of intervention and agreement with the Industrial Party

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ISNR PLEDGES AID TO YOKINEN

Will Mobilize Negro and White Masses

NEW YORK.—Recognizing that August Yokinen, the defendant in last Sunday's mass trial, was arrested and held for deportation by immigration authorities precisely because he admitted his error in harboring chauvinistic tendencies against the Negro workers and pledged himself to correct this error by participating in the front ranks of the struggle for Negro rights, the executive bureau of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights sent the following telegram to Yokinen shortly before his release on \$500 bond from Ellis Island:

"In the name of the 12,000,000 persecuted Negroes in the United States, we congratulate you on your open and courageous admission of all mistakes and your firm, working-class pledge to carry on a militant, unceasing struggle against all manifestations of race prejudice.

"In the name of the oppressed Negro toilers suffering under the yoke of the anti-foreign-born, Jim Crow government of the United States which is trying to deport you to a country of certain death for the 'crime' of advocating race equality, we pledge to mobilize millions of Negro and white workers in your defense.

"We further pledge to fight the vicious propaganda of Negro misleaders like Oscar DePriest, DuBois and Moton, who join the white ruling class in attacking the foreign-born and Negro workers.

"Long live the solidarity of Negro and white, native and foreign-born workers!

"Down with Negro reformists, the tools of the anti-working-class, Jim Crow government!

"Smash all deportations and race discrimination laws!

"Fight for full equality for Negroes and for the right of self-determination of Negroes in the Black Belt!

"Join the League of Struggle for Negro Rights!

"Support the 'Liberator'!"

"Executive Bureau, League of Struggle for Negro Rights."

BUSINESS FAILURES BREAK ALL RECORDS

NEW YORK.—Business failures continue to break records. In February, 2,563 failures was the largest number ever recorded for that month. Liabilities of \$59,607,612 have been exceeded during February only twice in United States history.

Millions for Navy; But Navy Feeds Jobless Negroes Garbage

New Orleans Workers Get Pay Cuts and Starvation

Garbage from the U. S. Navy! That is what the government contribution is for the relief of the Negro unemployed in New Orleans. The Daily Worker publishes along with this story photographs of garbage cans brought off the battle fleets of New Orleans, showing Negro unemployed workers eating the vile mess.

Congress passes bills amounting to \$500,000,000 for keeping up the navy. Additional bills covering amounts up to \$100,000,000 were also passed to build war ships. Not one cent for the unemployed. But the navy officials do their part. They scrape up the garbage from the food even the sailors refuse to eat and insult the unemployed by offering it to them. To keep from starving the jobless are forced to eat garbage—chancing death by eating spoiled food to escape death by starvation.

At the time these pictures were taken, showing the plight of the Negro unemployed in New Orleans, a strike involving between seven and eight thousand Negro longshoremen was going on. That strike is still on. Their wages were cut from 80 cents to 65 cents an hour. The bosses want to starve the employed as well as the unemployed workers.

The men forced the International Longshoremen's Association a tool of the bosses, to call the strike. But the union misleaders did everything they could to stifle the strike at the start. They didn't allow mass picketing. They kept the men away from the ships. They allowed scabs to work, etc. But the Marine Workers Industrial Union is doing all it can to call on the men to make it a real strike—calling for mass picketing, violation of the Federal injunction, and ditching the I.L.A. fakers.

BIG WOMEN'S DAY PROGRAM IN CITY

Meetings In All Sections

NEW YORK.—A special appeal has been made by the Communist Party to the unemployed working women, as well as the dress strikers to join the International Women's Day demonstrations on March 8th in the various sections of the city. These meetings will organize the working class in international solidarity with all workers in the struggle against the capitalist system which attempts to throw the burden of the entire crisis on the shoulders of the workers.

The working women of the United States, suffering unemployment, misery, and privation, will gather at these demonstrations to organize their ranks in the struggle for unemployment insurance. Unemployed working women, unemployed men workers are called upon to attend these demonstrations and bring their children along with them. Prominent speakers

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Int'l Woman's Day Hailed by Mass Meets in Many Industrial Centers

Women in the mining district of Pottsville, Pa., with babies in their arms marched several miles in an unemployed demonstration with the miners, defying county and state police with rifles and tear gas bombs. In this spirit women and men workers are preparing to celebrate International Women's Day, March 8th, in every important industrial center of the United States.

District 2, New York, will hold 14 mass meetings, arranged in each section of the district, with good speakers and a program of entertainment at each meeting. Revolutionary plays, "red" dances, and concerts will be features of the programs. Meetings have been arranged in all centers throughout the New England area, the middle Atlantic,



Picture at upper left shows sailor after he carried the trash off government vessels; picture just below it shows the jobless Negro workers reaching for it, and the one at the right clearly exposes all the jobless can expect from the boss government.

Amalgamated Officials Try To Sell Out Striking Tailors

Five hundred tailors who went out on strike in the "GGC" shop are being betrayed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union officials. The rank and file committee in the W. P. Goldman shops has issued a leaflet to all the strikers calling on them to defeat the sell-out efforts of their union officials.

The union officials and their henchmen, in a roundabout way, are spreading propaganda to put over the wage cut for the bosses. They say that in order to permit the bosses to compete with out of town shops, wages must be cut. In this way they are preparing the workers to go back to the shops without even a strike vote. The leaflet issued by the rank and file committee states:

"The Hillman-Blumberg clique which forced so many wage cuts on us, is now again betraying our interests. They are making all preparations to drive us back into the shop without really getting the work back from Baltimore, and to force another wage cut on us, under the pretense of competing with out of town.

"The Hillman-Blumberg clique, the agents of the bosses, keep us strikers in the dark as to the real situation of the strike, the strikers are of the opinion that Wm. P. Goldman has a grip in Baltimore producing the golf suits and top coats. The strikers want to know the name of the shop where the work is made up. Who keeps the names of the shop from the public?"

"The Amalgamated knows the name of the shop. Why is Mr. Blumberg afraid to name the shop to the strikers?"

"Why did Mr. Blumberg keep quiet for the last three weeks, although the workers demanded action? Why

are they afraid to hold daily meetings of the strikers?

"Why does Mr. Blumberg spread his poisonous propaganda that a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

INJUNCTION FOR NEEDLE STRIKERS

Union Calls Series of Meets to Push Strike

A sweeping injunction has been issued against the striking dressmakers and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union by Supreme Court Judge Faber of the Supreme Court of Kings County. The courts, the bosses and the company union fakers in the I. L. G. W. U. have lined up in an effort to smash the strike. The injunction was obtained by Samuel Brown of the Style of Brown Co., 2103 Tiskin Ave., Brooklyn. The injunction prohibits the strikers from entering the shop, from picketing, etc.

Tonight there will be a meeting of the General Strike Committee in the Union Hall at 131 W. 28th St., where reports of all committees will be given and a report will be made on the state of the strike.

A general meeting of the members of the Organization Committee will be held Friday night at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 7 p. m.

Friday morning at 11 a. m. there will be a very important meeting of all unemployed workers in the dress trade in Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and Sixth Ave. Lewis Hyman will address the unemployed dress workers.

FLOUTS DEMANDS OF THE HUNGER MARCHERS; HUGE TRENTON DEMONSTRATION

Masses Force Legislature to Hear Committee at Midnight, After First Three Sent in Are Arrested; Wait 5 Hours for Report

Rousing Reception Given Marchers in Factory Towns on Way; Resist All Attacks on Meets

Hunger Marchers Return to Tell Jobless They Represented; "Push Forward Organization, Compel Them to Feed the Starving!"

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Two thousand local unemployed and employed workers were gathered to add their forces to the 250 hunger marchers who arrived here Monday afternoon, and with the banners of the unemployed councils displayed and placards demanding unemployment relief, paraded the town.

The demands are for a state law for relief at the rate of \$15 a week and \$3 more for each dependant, immediate appropriation by the legislature of enough money to pay relief for the next two months, no evictions, free coal, gas and light.

The marchers spoke at an open air meeting from trucks, and local jobless leaders spoke too. So enthusiastic was crowd that many climbed trees to see and hear, and faces were seen at all windows and on the roofs.

March to Legislature.

From the open air meeting the marchers went thru the proletarian neighborhood and rallied the workers under their slogans. They were cheered and both marchers and workers sang in chorus. From the workers' section they marched to the legislature where a meeting was held from 2 p. m. to 2:30 p. m. on the steps. The workers pledged to come at 8 p. m. when the marchers were to enter the legislature. Then the marchers went to an Arcade where a meeting was held at which a delegation of 15 was elected to represent every town and present the demands of the jobless for unemployment insurance. Then lunch was served the marchers. From there the marchers went to the Workers Center, 29 Second Street and had lunch; at 7:30 p. m. they left for the state legislature. Twenty of the unemployed went into the balcony, and the delegation waited outside. Those in the balcony became impatient at the delay in getting in the delegation and went down to find out what was the matter. They learned that only three were allowed to enter and those three were arrested in the office of the custodian. The marchers demanded their delegation and finally the state was forced to grant a conference to the representatives of the jobless. They were Winter, Pace and Rollins. The legislature declared that they could do no more than they had already done. When asked why the workers were refused admittance to their own legislature they answered that it is impossible legally to do this. The workers remained outside from 8 p. m. to 1 p. m. Continually shouting for relief: "Grafters, we want bread!" "We demand Relief," etc.

About 80 police stood by without

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ASSEMBLY THANKS STATE POLICE

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 4.—The assemblymen who yesterday howled for the police to club down the representatives of the jobless who had hunger marched from all cities of the state to demand the right to live, formally voted to thank the club welders for cracking the skulls of the unemployed men, women and children.

The motion was introduced by Assemblyman Fred L. Porter, republican, of Essex, and unanimously adopted. It "commends the state police for suppression of the demonstration in the lower house." Republican and Tammany assemblymen alike voted for it, just as they joined in yelling approval every time a heavy club landed on some unemployed worker's face yesterday.

"Daily" Will Print Mooney's Exposure of AFL Treachery

The American Federation of Labor chiefs have betrayed Tom Mooney. For fourteen years they have systematically sabotaged all efforts to get him released, and have united with the employers, the open shop chambers of commerce of California, and the capitalist parties to keep him in prison for life. Hear Tom Mooney tell the inside story of this conspiracy against two innocent men! Mooney himself has written a fifty-page book entitled "Labor Leaders Betray Tom Mooney." Beginning Monday, the Daily Worker will publish it serially. Get the Daily Worker every day, and read the facts!

Jailed Lawrence Strikers Are Saying 'On to New Victories'

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Enthusiastic support of the National Textile Workers' Union in its campaign against wage cuts in New England and assurances that whatever happens to the three held for deportation, they will always remain true to the cause they represented when arrested at the Lawrence strike, was given in statements issued yesterday by Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, and William Murdoch.

Berkman was the Lawrence organizer before and during the recent strike; Murdoch is an organizer of the N. T. W., and Devine is temporary national secretary of the union. All three were seized by the Lawrence police at the end of the strike, in furious retaliation against the success won by the strikers, and later were handed over to the government for deportation. They are now held in the immigration detention pen at East Boston, with the International Labor Defense fighting to release them.

Two Held in Lawrence
Meanwhile, all forces are being rallied by the International Labor Defense and the N. T. W. to force the release of two strikers, John C. Czarnecki and Alex Danilovich, both still held in Lawrence. The first campaign is to get a reduction of the ridiculously high bail set on these two workers, \$20,000 each, and to get them out. The Lawrence capitalist press lies when it says these workers are being neglected. Of the three arrested in the raid on the union office Monday, Johanna Reir was driven out of town by the police, Donagan was released, and A. Hartfield is to go on trial on a frame-up vag charge.

In defiance of the terror conducted by the capitalist press...
Food Workers Ball to Support Union
Under the auspices of the Food Workers Industrial Union, a Food Workers' Ball will take place Friday, March 6, at the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126 Street. There will be an inter-racial dance which will be accompanied by the E. J. Morg orchestra. Since the purpose of this ball is to establish and support the Food Workers and the Union, all workers are urged to attend.

What's On—

THURSDAY
"Ella May" Br. I.L.D. meets at 1374 43rd St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. "Organizational Problems of the I.L.D.," Admission free.
Harriet Carnegie Br. I.L.D. meets at 8 p. m. at 209 E. 14th St. Needle Trades speaker on the Strike. Report on Bazaar.
Plumbers and Helpers of Greater New York meet at 8 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 9th St.
English Branch No. 500 of the I. W. O. meets at 8:30 p. m. at Jewish Workers' University, Room 202, 108 E. 14th St. Lecture on the "Aims and Ideals of the TUUL."
"Women in the Soviet Union" will be the topic of a lecture to be delivered at 8:30 p. m. at Park East Auditorium, at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.
Printing Workers Meet at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. Exec. committee meets at 8:30 p. m. Comrades must attend and should bring down a fellow worker.
W. I. R. Orchestra Rehearsal, at 8 p. m. at 7 E. 14th St. (1st floor). Concert in 2 weeks. Attendance urgent.
FRIDAY—
Youth Br. 72 I. W. O. meets at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. All young workers who wish to join are welcome to do so; no initiation fee.
Office Workers Union Theatre Party, at 8 p. m. "Gods of Lightning" at Actors Theatre, 133 MacDougal St. Tickets \$1.
Steve Katois Br. I. L. D. meets at 7:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. Harlem Youth Club, meets at 8:30 p. m. at 1492 Madison Ave. The "situation in the club" will be on the order of business.
Hinsdale Workers Youth Club, meets at 8 p. m. subject of lecture to be delivered: "Soviet Literature and U. S. Capitalist Literature." at 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.
Food Workers Ball, auspices Food Workers Ind. Union, at the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St. Inter-racial dance; purpose of ball, to raise money for support of the "Food Worker."
Furniture Workers of New York are called to a protest meeting to protest the expulsion of three militant members of local 75. Upholsterers Union by the misleaders of the local. Meet at 6 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St.
Borough Park Workers Center at 1272-43rd St. meets at 8 p. m. Engdahl will speak on the "Role of the Communist Press in Workers' Struggles." Proceeds to Daily Worker. All workers invited.
Frank Spector Br. I.L.D. meets at 8 p. m. at 61 Graham Ave., Bklyn. Sympathizers welcome.
SATURDAY—
Concert and Dance, at the Boro Park Workers Center, 1272 43rd St. Auspices Section 7, Communist Party.
Young Liberators, Yorkville Br. holds a dance at 8 p. m. at 210 E. 102nd St. Apt. 7. Admission 25 cents. Jazz Band, Benefit "Liberator."
Concert and Dance, given by the Hinsdale Workers Youth Club at 8 p. m. at 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.
Harlem Prog. Youth Club, gives a dance at 1452 Madison Ave. at 9:30 p. m. Negro Jazz Band. Refreshments.
John Reed Youth Club, meets at 267 Van Nostrand Ave. at 8 p. m. in Jersey City.
Concert and Movie, Borough I. W. O. will celebrate the opening of the relief fund at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, E. 4th St. Participants in program, Artie, Freddie, Joe and Yasha Friedman. Tickets only 25 cents. Children free.

TO FIGHT EXILE OF FOREIGN-BORN ON WOMENS DAY

March 8th to Rally Working Women

The campaign against the persecution of the foreign born will be brought to the forefront at the International Women's Day demonstrations on March 8, to be held in every section of New York City, and throughout the country. The working women recognize that the present campaign of the bosses against the foreign born is aimed at terrorizing these workers who are fighting side by side with the native born workers the attacks of the bosses on the living standards of the workers, fighting for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses.

At these demonstrations, working women, white and Negro, native and foreign born, will solidify their ranks with all militant workers in support of the struggle. The women delegates who participated in the hunger march will tell their experiences on this march. They will tell of the rising discontent of all unemployed workers in the towns that they covered on their way to Albany. They will tell of the brutal treatment of the delegation elected by thousands of workers received at the hands of the politicians in Albany and Trenton.

Defense Calls On All to Rally on March 8th, Intern'l Womens' Day

The New York International Labor Defense has issued a call to all workers to rally on March 8. It reads, in part: "Women workers bear the burdens of capitalism not only in the factories and the home; but in the daily workingclass struggle where together with the men they are facing the savagery of the police; of the courts; the hypocritical bourgeoisie 'consideration' for women never existed for the millions of women workers who are slaving long hours in the factories for wages that are in many cases lower than the men's. And certainly all such pretences are thrown overboard as soon as the woman worker begins to fight to free herself from the chains that enslave her and her fellow-workers."

"International Women's Day, the day of the fighting working woman, is this year more than ever before a call to action for all of us. The New York District of the International Labor Defense calls on all its members, male and female, as well as on all other workers to participate in the International Women's Day meetings and make March 8 a day of struggle against the vicious 'justice' of the capitalist courts, against the attacks on the foreign-born, against every form of capitalist terrorism."

March "Communist" Now Off the Press; Get Your Copy Soon

The March issue of the "Communist," a theoretical periodical of the Communist Party, is just off the press. There are many interesting and valuable articles in this issue.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



— Maybe She'd Like to Try It Herself! —

BIG WOMENS DAY PROGRAM IN CITY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

of the Communist Party, of the trade unions, and fraternal organizations will address these meetings. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein, the John Reed Club, the Red Dancers and the Workers Laboratory Theatre of the W. I. R., the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, will take part in these demonstrations. Revolutionary songs, dances, plays will be part of the program of the International Women's Day demonstrations.

Working men and women are called upon to come en masse. The meetings will send greetings of solidarity to the working women of the capitalist and colonial countries, and to the free women of the Soviet Union.

In Brighton Beach, as in all other parts of the city, working women, housewives and working men, white and Negro, will demonstrate against the existing miserable conditions of the workers, for a 20 per cent reduction in rent and cost of living, and will pledge their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union.

Brighton Beach workers will gather at 140 Neptune Avenue at 2:30 on March 8.

There will be prominent speakers, and the program will consist of the following: A Revolutionary Play, produced by the Young Pioneers, mass recitation and dance by the School; Violin Solo by Ben Pell and Piano Solo by Gretta Corina.

Plumbers, Helpers To Meet Thursday

NEW YORK.— Unemployment among the unorganized plumbers, alteration and bobbing, is as high as 70 per cent. Wages are cut to \$5 and \$6 a day, and men are forced to work overtime without pay, and forced to work under terrific speed up conditions.

Plumbers Helpers have often tried to organize, but the A. F. L. has a policy of leaving them unorganized. The Plumbers Branch of the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League calls all plumbers and helpers, organized or not, to come to a meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and Ninth Street.

All Needle Workers Attention!

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

GANDHI FINISHES INDIA SELL-OUT

Agreement With Viceroy Ratified

(By Imprecator)
LONDON, Mar. 4.— The sell-out agreement of Gandhi with the viceroy was ratified at noon today.

To save the face of Gandhi and the National Congress in order that they may be enabled to continue their betrayals of the masses, the viceroy has agreed that the Gandhian near the sea can manufacture salt for his personal use. Gandhi foregoes demand for an inquiry into police excesses, and agrees to a definition of picketing which renders the latter futile.

To make complete his betrayal of the Indian masses, Gandhi agrees to discontinuance of the civil disobedience campaign. As a reward for the betrayal by Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress, the government agrees to restore confiscated property of congress leaders.

WIN ALL DEMANDS AT THE GLENMORE

Shoe Company Forced to Sign Contract

NEW YORK.— Monday the regular union agreement of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, and carrying all the demands of the workers, was signed by the Glenmore Shoe Co.

Moore to Speak Harlem Forum, Sun.

NEW YORK.— Comrade Richard E. Moore, defense attorney at the mass trial last Sunday will speak at the Harlem Workers Forum this Sunday, on "The Mass Trial and the Attempt to Deport Yokinen."

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT—

DAILY WORKER CONCERT AND DANCE

arranged by the EAST SIDE WORKERS CLUB 11 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY EXCELLENT PROGRAM
—LECTURE BY—
Comrade Engdahl on the "ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PRESS"
Auspices:—Branch 71, International Workers Order
1373 43RD STREET, BORO PARK
Friday, March 6, at 8 p. m.

TRY TO SELL OUT 500 TAILORS

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wage cut is needed in the shop, and that a cut will bring the work back? "Mr. Blumberg is doing this not because it is in the interests of the workers, but because it is in the interests of the boss. Blumberg is an agent of the boss. Blumberg advised the boss to send out work so as to force another wage cut on us."

"The Hillman-Blumberg outfit is planning to send us back to work without a meeting and without voting on the settlement. This must never happen. You have the power to make a stop to the sell-out of your conditions. The way to do it is to make the strike real!"

"Demand a meeting of all strikers! Don't go back to work without a meeting! Reject any proposal to go back without having our demands granted!"

Furniture Protest Meeting on Friday

NEW YORK.—Upholsterers, frame makers, cabinet makers, varnishers, wood carvers, mattress makers and piano makers are called to a protest meeting to be held Friday, March 6, at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. to protest the expulsion of three active militants from the A. F. of L. Upholsterers Local 76. All in the industry are invited.

Green Grow the Lilacs

Green Grow the Lilacs, GUILD W. 52nd, Evens. 8:30, Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40

Elizabeth the Queen

Lynn Fontanne Alfred Lunt Morris Carnovsky, Joanna Roos and others

Martin Beck

Thea. 43th St. W. of B'way Evens. 8:40, Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40

"COMRADES OF 1918"

END BIG WEEK CAMEO 42nd St. E. 34th St.

HIPODROME

BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK Raryl Norman—Flo Lewis ON THE STREEN "DRACULA" With BELA LUGOSI

THE REVOLUTIONARY PLAY "REVOLT"

and DANCE will be given by the Russian Communist Paper "NOVY MIR" SATURDAY, MARCH 14, at 8:15 P. M. at the MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY ADMISSION 75 CENTS

"Trial of the Industrial Party" at 8th St. Theatre

Moscow is accustomed to large demonstrations, but even Moscow seldom witnessed what took place in the streets of the Red Capital during the first day of the trial of the leaders of the so-called "Industrial Party."

This agitation of the population of Moscow expressed itself in demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of workers in front of the House of the Unions, where the session of the Supreme Court in the U. S. S. R. took place.

The entire procedure of the trial of these counter-revolutionists may be seen and heard no real realistic form on the screen in the first Soviet sound talking newsreel. It takes more than an hour to show these films.

BOSS COURT JAILS JOBLESS FIGHTERS

NEWARK, N. J., March 4.—Judge Simondie of First Precinct Court, infamous as the "spanking judge," today afforded the working class another example of capitalism's answer to the struggle of the unemployed against starvation when he handed out heavy jail sentences to several jobless workers who took part in the unemployment demonstrations on Jan. 28 and Feb. 7, when the Unemployed Councils presented their demands for immediate relief and unemployment insurance.

This vicious, fascist judge sentenced Sam Blumenthal to three months, John Casper, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, to 60 days; Saul Stark and J. Ludin, 60 days. He placed on a year's probation Rebecca Brodkin, Harry Folutik, Shirley Etlin, Tom Kularik and Eva Julark, threatening them with heavy jail sentences next time they participated in the struggles of their

BAZAAR TO AID NEEDLE STRIKE

From March 19th to March 22nd

NEW YORK.— The mass Conference in support of the dress strike held in Irving Plaza last Saturday, Feb. 28, decided to mobilize all the members of their organizations to make this bazaar a success. Material was distributed to the workers' clubs, women's councils and other organizations. From the preparations, it is already evident that the Needle Trades Bazaar, to be held in Star Casino, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 19 to 22, will be the biggest of the season.

Banquet and Dance SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 7TH AT 8 P. M. at the Workers School Auditorium 48-50 East 13th Street TO WELCOME STUDENTS OF THE National Training School

GOOD FOOD DANCING SHORT PROGRAM

Auspices Students of the Workers School ADMISSION 50 CENTS Tickets obtainable at the WORKERS SCHOOL (Office) or THE WORKERS BOOKSHOP 48-50 EAST 13TH STREET COME AND GREET SELECTED COMRADES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY!

AMUSEMENTS

SEE AND HEAR First Full Account of the Trial of Industrial Party in Moscow

FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL IN RUSSIAN EXPLANATORY TITLES IN ENGLISH Testimonies of defendants, court procedure, speech of the Prosecutor, demonstrations in the streets of Moscow and before the Court building 8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE 32 WEST 8TH ST. Between 17th and 8th Aves.—Spring 5095 POPULAR PRICES—CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Green Grow the Lilacs

GUILD W. 52nd, Evens. 8:30, Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40

Elizabeth the Queen

Lynn Fontanne Alfred Lunt Morris Carnovsky, Joanna Roos and others

Martin Beck

Thea. 43th St. W. of B'way Evens. 8:40, Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:40

"COMRADES OF 1918"

END BIG WEEK CAMEO 42nd St. E. 34th St.

HIPODROME

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Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Department 50 East 13th St. New York City

JOBLESS NEGRO WORKER SHOT BY WATCHMAN IN OAKLAND; NOW DYING

Worker Was Collecting Old Junk To Sell To Get Money for Food

(By a Worker Correspondent) OAKLAND, Cal.—Steve Oats, Negro, was shot, probably fatally, by Chas. Harding, a night watchman at the Kalf Lead Workers in Emeryville. Harding claims he caught Oats in the act of robbing the plant yard and fired a shot at Oats without further investigation. Oats was taken to the Emergency Hospital in a dying condition. He said he was in a habit of sleeping in the yards and crept in when unobserved. He gave his address as 1426 East 18th St., Los Angeles. Unemployed.

He came here looking for a job. At the time the watchman discovered him, he was preparing to fix up a place to sleep. Oats had a sack in which he had some brass and other iron odds and ends he was collecting from the dumps about the town intending to sell to the junkman, anticipating to get a few pennies for a meal the next day. Unemployed has no place to sleep and no safety whatever. The watchman is exonerated from shooting, while the man is dying. Workers, do not starve and sleep in the dumps. Fight for full social insurance from the government. —A.

Many Jobless In Pasadena, Cal., Rich Bosses City

Pasadena, Calif. Editor Daily Worker: You never hear any workers' news from this town, as it is supposed to be a millionaires' winter resort. So it is. Its mansions that look like royal castles, big enough to house the homeless by the hundred, are closed many months of the year when the owners are vacationing in Europe. But this is only one side of the picture, and in the last five weeks, while collecting signatures for the Unemployment Insurance list, I saw the other side, the one that local papers would never dare and care to print. It makes me furious to think that the City Board of Directors decided not to take the unemployed census, pretending it was too small a number and not worth taking. If I started taking signatures sooner than I did, I would have got them by the thousand from unemployed only.

The breadline is getting longer every day, but it is quite encouraging working there as I found out that even those least acquainted with our Party all readily agree to the rottenness of this government and all are very anxious to settle things a thome in the next war. One day as I was passing around the lists some of the fellows, eager to be in time to sign before they would be filled, were stepping on top of the line, attracting the attention of the rats inside the building. One of them came out and walking straight to me, with the nastiest face I ever saw, almost thundered: "You glad, what have you got there?" The tone of his voice sounded as if it was intended to frighten me, but, handing him a list, I kept on talking to the men, who were winking and smiling on the sky.

Sky Pilot Afraid Masses Will Rise In Revolt

Bronx, N. Y. Dear Comrade: Yesterday, I happened into the Fordham VKO Theatre. I witnessed a very encouraging spectacle on the screen to my amazement. The Pathe news film was showing a sky pilot "pleading" for the cause of the unemployed. "Something should be done for the down-trodden unemployed. The cause for this terrible depression is overproduction. All our warehouses are overloaded with all sorts of foodstuffs. Let us cooperate and pray to the lord for these unfortunates. Thousands upon thousands are pleading for bread. Never mind offering them cake.

We have got to do something or we will have a revolution." (Thunderous applause) P. S. The guts of this middle class and white collar section is drying up gradually. The rottenness of the capitalist system has got them guessing. This terrible pinch has killed some of their ritzy ways. Even the sky pilot skunk has his ears to the ground and fears the rising class consciousness of the workers and the horrible fear of revolution. It was indeed encouraging to listen to the tremendous applause at the word of revolution in the upper Bronx. I'm still dazed. —J. S.

New Speedup In the Illinois Coal Fields

Springfield, Ill. Daily Worker: Since I have not seen anything in our Daily concerning the Illinois coal fields, I will give you the information myself, being a coal miner. In the Springfield section, at the Peabody Mine, No. 51, a machine was installed. Prior to the installation the mine employed about 500 men, now they have only 175 men (although the tonnage has increased because of the machine). They also used a drilling machine which necessitated two men to run it and one man to follow up on the tamping holes. They have now a new machine, which uses only one man to operate the drilling machine. This same man follows up the tamping holes, which is very difficult to do even with the use of the new machine. You can imagine the speed-up that takes place. Because of this new speed-up 30 men are on strike, and while they strike scabs have taken their places. These scabs are affiliated with the Fishwick Howatt Farrington Co. Union Locals. The officials of the Peabody Co. have done as much as the Andy Mellon, J. L. Lewis Union has done—nothing. The board member has not even come near the mine. He has been too busy trying to collect the dues, which have been held up at the Capital Mine for the past five months, the only Peabody mine in this district that hasn't paid to the Fishwick clique of crooks. —A. H.

For example, the Graham Ave. line is from 20 to 30 minutes late. When the front gets very crowded and the motorcar can't see who is going off he shouts: "Hey there, is everything all right?" and sometimes some of the passengers answer O.K., but sometimes nobody answers. So the motorman must keep his car stopped a little longer and go see if the passengers got off from the center door. The other day I lost my job because I was 20 minutes late.

One Man Trolleys Mean 2,000 Conductors Fired

Brooklyn, N. Y. Daily Worker: On almost all the surface lines here in Brooklyn one man was cut off from each car as on Myrtle Ave., Lorimer Ave., Graham Ave., etc. The men cut off used to collect fares, take care of the center door, give signals to stop or to go to the motorman. Now this work is done by the motorman alone. This means that 2,000 men are condemned to starve in Brooklyn alone. But what does this mean to the worker passengers? This means unnecessary delay.

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Telephone Co. Makes Profits from Pay Slashes

OAKLAND, Cal.—Telephone and Telegraph Co. reaped enormous profit in 1930. Higher dividends paid than in 1929, yet the workers are receiving a wage reduction. Without any advance notice, the workers were staggered. Those working outside to lose three days per month each (without any pay of course), those working inside two days. While the workers are taking their turns to be out, the others are apportioned their work, thus speeding up and lowering their wages. Workers, let us not stand for this. Fight against speed-up and wage cuts. Organize a fighting union of the Trade Union Unity League. Come to 1020 Broadway for further information. —A.

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Ruth Hanna Refuses to Pay Union Scale of Wages

Rockford, Ill. Editor of Daily Worker: Ruth Hanna McCormick, republican candidate for U. S. senator in the election last fall, owns a farm a few miles outside Rockford, Ill. A couple of weeks ago a chicken coup was going to be built on this farm. "Ruth Hanna" employed both union and non-union men to do the job. When the pay day came, the workers got only \$5 a day each. The union scale is \$1.15 an hour in Rock-

ford. This was reported to the A. F. of L. officials, but nothing was done. Last election the business agent for the carpenters' local, Ambro, urged every member to vote for Ruth Hanna McCormack, "because she favors union men," he said. Now those workers have a good example how she favors union men. Building trades workers should organize into the building industrial group of the Trade Union Unity League. —C. R.

ABRAMOWITZ AND DAN NOW SAY THEY LIE

Knew and Directed All Wreckers Activity

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) was discussed. It was decided to take steps supporting the Industrial Party's intervention policy. Sukhanov reported on differences within the Communist Party, Soviet Union, and making use of right deviations. The third plenum in the summer of 1930 considered two questions: First, on the basis of Groman's report, the concrete form regarding the date of intervention. Sukhanov reported on the victory of the "Stalin line" within the Communist Party, Soviet Union, making hopeless the use by the Mensheviks of right or left deviations within the Party and rendering compromise impossible. The natural sequence was a consistent sabotage and intervention policy. The bloc with the Kondratyev and Industrial Party groups was formed. Finally, the plenum considered practical ways and means of sabotage and intervention.

Jailed Lawrence Strikers Are Saying "On to New Victories"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) ed by the Lawrence authorities at the orders of the American Woolen Trust, efforts will be made at once to reopen the N. T. W. office there. Berkman's Statement Berkman's statement is as follows: "Forward from victory to victory!" The workers of Lawrence have won a partial victory in their battle. The organized might of the workers, led by the National Textile Workers Union, was able to out the efficiency experts, defeat the nine combs, to force a pledge of no discrimination by the company, and secure recognition of the workers' committees in 21st silk mills.

ship of the Trade Union Unity League to which the National Textile Workers Union is affiliated." BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—The deportation power of the U. S. Department of Labor is being used as a weapon to break strikes and the department considers strike activity as justification for deportation. This is no charge by radicals but an official statement made by Commissioner of Immigration Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Boston, to Prof. Colston E. Warne, of the American Civil Liberties Union. Pat Devine, William Murdoch and Edith Berkman, of the National Textile Workers' Union, are being held by Mrs. Tillinghast for deportation because of their activity in the Lawrence, Mass. strike of woolen mill workers.

The American Woolen Company thinks that by arresting union leaders they can stop the work of the National Textile Workers Union. But this is a childish dream." Devine's Statement Pat Devine declares: "Don't accept company unions!" You have won the fight. Time and a half for overtime will come with strong organization. Build the National Textile Workers Union as YOUR union. Get mill committees in the mills. "From jail we urge you to carry on this fight. Terror will be defeated in the face of organization." Murdoch's Statement Murdoch states: "The struggle still goes on! The extra-legal methods used by the authorities of the city of Lawrence and the mill agent mayor, have succeeded for a few days in removing three of the union leadership temporarily from the struggle. "The attempt of the authorities to inject the thought that there is division among the three leaders in jail is another method of hindering the cause of the workers. We three in jail remain united in everything we do — always in the interests of the working class under the leader-

in chief still sheltered behind the "liberty" of capitalist countries and the leaders of the Second International. MOSCOW, March 4.—At the evening session the greatest sensation was caused when Ramsin, the chief defendant in the recent wreckers' trial, was called as a witness. Ramsin began by describing the initial steps of the connection between the counter-revolutionary engineers center and the Mensheviks. The first connections began in discussing the question regarding the fixation of the control figures and the Five-Year Plan with Groman, Sokolovski and Sukhanov. Beginning in 1928 concrete questions were considered regarding the preparation and realization of practical wreckers' work and intervention. Groman and Ginsburg declared that there was an agreement on the possibility of military dictatorship. Joint conferences were held by the representatives of the Industrial Party, Kondratyev's Kulak Party, and the Menshevik Party. A formal block was perfected at the end of 1928, after Ramsin's return from abroad. The Industrial Party gave Ramsin instructions for financing and making all possible use of the Menshevik group. A special conference between Ramsin, a representative of the Kulak Party, and the Menshevik representatives Groman, Ginsburg, Sokolov, Stern, and Sukhanov, took place. Ramsin made a report on his trip abroad, reported that intervention was definitely planned in 1930, emphasizing the necessity of the utmost increase of wrecking work. As a common working platform of the bloc were fixed, first, the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship; second, the re-establishment of capitalist relations; thirdly, coordination of the practical wrecking work and the preparation for intervention. Ramsin proceeded to detail the financing of the Menshevik Party by the Industrial Party. Ramsin's examination still continues.

Moscow, March 4.—The continuation of the evening session yesterday, Krylenko cross-examined Professor Ramsin on his impressions of the Menshevik organization. He admitted his illusions regarding the Menshevik influence among the workers, which, after a short cooperation, faded in the middle of 1929. For mass work he looked to the Kondratyev party alone. When Krylenko asked Groman, one of the defendants, if Ramsin's statements were true, Groman said they were. Krylenko then asked Groman and Ginsburg if at the conferences that took place the actual time for intervention was discussed. Groman and Ginsburg said yes. Ramsin agreed that the Mensheviks opposed terrorist acts, but the Industrial Party did not consider that important. The next witness, Larichev, gave details of joint sabotage of the industrial party and the Mensheviks. Groman drew up a plan of iron output in 1942 of 11,000,000 tons (according to the Five-Year Plan output, the output in 1933 will be 17,000,000 tons). They were to sabotage planning in other industries accordingly. Larichev repeated Ramsin's information about financing the Mensheviks. Sher, answering Krylenko, regarding the financing of the Union Bureau of the Mensheviks, admitted receiving 480,000 roubles (\$240,000), of which 300,000 roubles came from the industrial party and 280,000 from the Menshevik foreign bureau. (The American socialist party supplied a substantial sum of this amount.—Ed.) Finnyotaevisky admitted the transmission of the money from abroad, but denied any other participation, except attendance at meetings on theoretical questions, though he knew of the illegal organization and other general aims.

was convinced he would not compromise the Soviet Union Party. In further testimony, Rubin admitted Ryazanov warned him of his impending arrest. Rubin later handed Ryazanov letters for safekeeping. The accused Sher recalled and disclosed to Ryazanov his Menshevik connections when he took him to work in the Institute. Sher was forbidden to work in Soviet institutions after Chistka and the State Bank affairs, owing to his wrecking activities there. Nevertheless, Ryazanov illegally employed him as an assistant to the chief of archives. Ryazanov also warned Sher of his impending arrest. Rubin and Sher were cross-examined by Krylenko. They admitted informing Ryazanov of the new tactics of Menshevism. On further cross-examination, Rubin admitted that Ryazanov ordered him to clean the cabinet of compromising documents in case of his arrest. Asked by Krylenko how to characterize in Party vocabulary Ryazanov's act, Rubin remained silent. Krylenko asked: "Isn't it treason?" There was no reply.

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MARCHERS FORCE LEGISLATURE TO LISTEN

Flout Demands of Hunger Marchers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) darsing to attack the crowd. It was biting cold, yet they stood for five hours demanding to see their delegation. At 12:30 midnight, the delegation came out. Pace spoke to the workers for 25 minutes on the actions of the legislature, declaring that the only way to get relief was to take it and not to expect it to be given from any capitalist government. The crowd answered loudly "We will!" The workers cheered the delegation, and singing the "International" they marched through the city to the Workers Center. Although frozen and cold the 700 workers showed a spirit that expressed their defiant attitude to the answers of the boss government. Prof. Warne called Mrs. Tillinghast to find the reason for the apparently illegal holding of the prisoners incommunicado, without bail. She answered that the prisoners had been arrested "because the mayor, police and citizens' committee phoned saying that riot and bloodshed would result if the men were not removed from town." Prof. Warne asked, "Could you arrest me on the street and hold me incommunicado until I proved my citizenship?" Then this government official said, "This only applies to radical strike agitators." Questioned on the legality of the arrests, she said, "We quailed a riotous strike situation. Devine and his comrades have created a highly disagreeable situation!" So that under the direction of Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen until a few weeks ago, the department frankly and officially states that its purpose is to break strikes it does not approve.

Canada Forms First News Club in Saskatoon, Sask.; Chester, Pa. Jobless Increase "Daily" Sales

With Saskatoon, Saskatchewan the latest link, the chain of Red Builders News Clubs now stretches across the border into Canada. From H. C. Palmer, we received \$5 on account, with the following letter:



Here is William Tuttle of Chester, Pa., who has taken over the paper from F.T.B. "The paper business is very slack at present but has begun to pick up." (Send photos, D. W. sellers).

The bundle of Dailies is arriving O.K. You will continue to send same continuously unless you get word from me to the contrary. I will be responsible for payment of same. David McK. is leaving Saskatoon, so I have arranged for another unemployed worker, Steve F. to carry on with sale of same. In the meantime I will do what I can to increase sales. I handed Red Builders membership card to Steve F." The Red Builders in the U. S. greet their Canadian brothers, and hope the membership of the new Club will increase, not only in Saskatoon, but throughout the Canadian provinces. On to 60,000!

"DAILY" HUMMING IN CHESTER, PA.

From Chester, Pa., comes the reassuring information that: "The sales of Labor Unity and the Daily Worker have increased. One jobless Negro worker began his route by selling 50 Daily Workers each day. He's been on the job but one week, and is already taking measures to increase his daily sales to 100 copies. "Another illustration of how popular the D. W. is becoming amongst the workers can be found in the fact that the workers of the Ford Motor Co. stop at the headquarters of the Unemployed Club to obtain their copies there. These workers fully understand that buying the paper in front of the factory means immediate dismissal from the job." Will the writer of this note communicate with the circulation department of the Daily Worker?

"LEFT WITH 8c. BUT MUST HAVE DAILY"

"Enclosed find check for \$6. Kindly renew my sub another year. This check leaves me 8 cents but I don't care. I must have the Daily." —G.G., Benton Harbor, Mich.

READS FISH REPORT; FAVORS "DAILY"

From a student of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, we received the following: "I have been shipped from one school for being a radical writer. I have written too much. I need to read much, so add my name to the subscription list. "I have just completed the Fish Report, and it has fully convinced me that the Daily Worker is the only paper printed in the English language in America that gives the whole truth." —M.A.A.

BALTIMORE SENDS SALES FIGURES

From Carl Bradley of Baltimore, Md., we received some enlightening information on the Daily Worker sellers. Gross sold 32 out of 40, Thomas 50 out of 50, Keene 17 out of 50, Colbe 1 out of 40, Hynes 22 out of 22, Edward 19 out of 21. "Davis —our best man—was out of the race today as he was detained by some papers for his route."

ORGANIZE RED AID IN SOUTH AFRICA

To Aid Fight on British Terror

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 4.—The events at Durban on Dinguana Day, Dec. 16, where brutal murders were committed by the armed forces of the government and the municipal police and 32 workers were arrested, has resulted in the birth of a new defense organization to "assist to the utmost every revolutionary fighter and his family who may be arrested, deported, imprisoned, wounded, or killed." Although there have been existing groups of the International Red Aid in South Africa already, these groups were brought into a national organization at the conference which took place on Feb. 8 at Johannesburg. This new South African organization will be known under the name of the "Shield of the Workers." The principal speaker at the conference was Comrade Hetty Nkomo, a native woman worker, whose husband was murdered by the police in Durban. The conference received a cablegram of greetings from the International Red Aid, which expressed the hope that it will develop into a real mass organization of the African workers and the white workers, helping them to carry on their struggle for freedom and defense of the oppressed workers of South Africa.

other duty. However, he will be back into the swing of things tomorrow," writes Bradley. "Two new sellers were recruited for the Daily and Thomas, who seems to be the most consistent seller, got three prospects for Daily every day and want some one to come down and see them Saturday (pay day)." We suggest that Thomas take Colbe, the new seller, in hand and show him the ropes. Bradley has promised photos, and we look forward to receiving them soon.

"Enclosed is \$1 for my subscription to the Daily Worker. I would have subscribed for a year, but on account of too much prosperity that we have in this false republic and more false democracy. This year I have only worked one month and I have a family to support also. Long live the Communist Party." M. F., Detroit, Mich.

"ONLY PAPER FIGHTING FOR THE WORKERS"


H. S. Rupert, Idaho writes: "Enclosed is money order for \$2, \$1 of which is to extend my sub for two months and the other dollar is a donation to help keep the Daily Worker growing into a powerful paper. After reading it, I give my Daily to other workers, telling them at the same time that it is the only paper and Party in the world today fighting for the workers."

DAYTON, OHIO TO INCREASE BUNDLE "Please increase Comrade H. H.'s bundle order to 20 copies per day," writes H. W. Kepler, Daily Worker representative of Dayton, Ohio. "Rush his order at once, because he has to come about a mile and a half over to my house to get some papers for his route."

HUNGARIAN CHILD INQUIRES FOR DAILY

From Frank H. of New Castle, Ind., we received a note indicating the close connection between the Communist language press and the Daily Worker: "I am writing to ask you about the paper and wish to know if you publish the American paper daily or monthly, otherwise please send me a price list. P. S. My father reads the Hungarian paper (Uj Eleor)." WALESBURG, COLO., STARTS ACTIVITY "Please place A. A. on the list for a bundle of 10 daily," writes D. F. of the District Daily Worker Committee in Denver, Colo. "There is a new unit of coal miners established at Walesburg (Southern Colo.), and you will no doubt begin to receive new subs from this section."

Sick Bladder and Kidneys are Dangerous

Don't neglect burning passages, painful irritation, harmful irritation and night rising. Correct such ailments at once before they become serious. Doctors for half a century have prescribed Santal Midy for quick relief. Get it at your druggist.  Santal Midy

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th ST., NEW YORK CITY

RED SHOCK TROOPS

For \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND

Enclosed find dollars cents

We pledge to build RED SHOCK TROOPS for the successful completion of the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND

NAME

ADDRESS

WHERE UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN ABOLISHED

WORLD unemployment is becoming more and more widespread. Fresh hundreds of thousands of workers are steadily pouring into the hungry ranks of the unemployed armies throughout the world. The economic crisis and capitalist rationalization tend to throw out of their jobs and doom to starvation and death millions upon millions of toilers. Also the employed workers are faced with the threatening danger of being fired. Who is sure of tomorrow? Who can tell as to who may be the victim tomorrow, to be caught by the bony hand of unemployment and cast out of the ranks of the employed?

Only there where the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party is successfully building its Socialist Society, only in the Soviet Union the working class is not threatened any more with the danger of unemployment. The country of the Soviets is today in the heat of its Socialist construction. The number of factories and mills being built is rapidly growing, industry is extending, ever greater numbers of working hands are necessary.

In the Soviet Union there is no more unemployment. The developing Socialist economy has absorbed all the reserves of labor power and today a shortage of skilled and even unskilled labor power can be felt. In the Soviet Union at the present time the basic task is, not the struggle against unemployment, as the case is in the countries of capital, but to prepare and train fresh cadres, to draw into industry such groups of the working-class who up till now have not worked—the wives and children of workers, who prior to the revolution had not been given any place at all in industry.

Where had the unemployed come from in old Czarist Russia? Then the unemployed chiefly came from the village. The exploitation of the peasantry, low productivity of labor, the continuous impoverishment of the wide peasant masses—all of this made millions of peasants leave for the towns and increase the ranks of the unemployed armies.

But the reconstruction of the agricultural industry into a collectivized footing going on today in the U.S.S.R., significantly decreased the number of idle peasants arriving into the towns. The collective farms cover much more area than the former backward individual farms. The collective farms occupy themselves with technical culture, which demands many more workers. And again, the well-being of the peasantry has significantly grown and is continuing to grow. Thanks to this the number of free working hands in the village decreased and finally, unemployment disappeared altogether.

The following figures show how the rapid growth of the industry and development of the agricultural industry have brought about the complete liquidation of unemployment in the Soviet Union.

In April, 1929, there were still 1,740,000 unemployed in the U.S.S.R. By April, 1930, this number decreased to 1,080,000; while by the fall of 1930 unemployment was in the main liquidated, and the Proletarian State was confronted with the task of training immediately fresh cadres for the rapidly developing national economy.

At the time when in all capitalist countries the numerical strength of the proletariat decrease, from year to year and the number grows of such workers who have lost all hopes for ever getting any work, in the U.S.S.R. the number of workers and employees occupied is steadily growing.

According to the Five-Year Plan, it was mapped out that in 1930 the number of workers and employees occupied would amount to 12,800,000; however, the rapid development of the national economy led to the fact that already towards the end of 1930 the Soviet proletariat numbered 14,000,000 persons.

During the course of 1931, in connection with the further development of the national economy (during this year nearly 800 new large-scale enterprises will be constructed), two million more workers and employees, including 1,600,000 women, will be drawn into industry.

The drawing in of these fresh cadres of workers is bound to raise considerably the well-being of the workers. In every family today there are more than one member, and sometimes several members working, thus the earnings of a working family have greatly increased.

The bourgeois and social-fascist press, in their vilification and slander of the U.S.S.R. and the Socialist construction does not stop before anything. It indignantly raves about the fact that "the Soviet Power has abolished the system of handing out unemployment relief." But it fails to note in this connection that there is a simple reason for this, namely that unemployment had been liquidated.

Unemployment relief in the Soviet Union has actually been done away with. For in the U.S.S.R. there are no unemployed and no one to give this relief to. Furthermore, there can be no unemployment in the U.S.S.R. also in the future. Along with the degree of development of the Socialist construction the demand for labor power keeps on steadily growing.

The whip of the capitalist world—unemployment—does not threaten the free proletarians of the Soviet Union.

25,000 Fight for Bread in Grand Rapids, Mich.

By E. B. (One of the 14 Workers Arrested.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, is known as the World's Furniture Capital. It is also the railroad, distributing and commercial center of Western Michigan. Its people are mainly Hollanders and old stock Americans, with many Polish people also. The furniture industry is a very sick industry and at least half of the working population is unemployed. The local estimate is 15,000 or more out of work.

Although Grand Rapids workers have been considered backward, the Communist Party Section and Unemployed Councils have earned a broad mass support of which even the "liberal" faker, George W. Welsh, is mortally afraid. Over 5,000 individual names were collected here for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Local demonstrations have grown from a mere 400 quietly presenting demands to the City Commission in December to 3,000 or 4,000 swarming around the City Hall on Jan. 29, demanding the immediate betterment of conditions. The Feb. 10 demonstration of over 10,000 workers, called in support of the National Unemployment Insurance Bill, was smashed and fourteen were arrested, charged with "disorderly conduct," and held on \$200 bond before a packed courtroom.

The local bosses, worried more and more about this surging movement, gave orders to the legion and police thugs to use every brutality that such elements were able to employ. The American Legion officials, led by the unspeakable Thomas Walsh, tried to scare away workers by open threats in the local newspapers.

On Feb. 25 Grand Rapids witnessed the greatest turnout of workers ever seen in this part of the country. Twenty-five thousand workers (a very conservative estimate) massed about the city hall, completely stopping traffic for blocks around, eager to support the organizations leading the fight for adequate cash relief.

Alfred Bissell, young unemployed worker and member of the Feb. 10 delegation to Washington, climbed a railing and began to speak. At the same time the "liberal" city manager, Walsh, gave orders to smash the demonstration. Police and prosperous Legionnaires, with the aid of

charging automobiles and blackjacks, began their ugly work of beating and jailing militant workers in the crowd. All those arrested were severely beaten up, both at the time of arrest and in the police station. Eleven men and three women were thrown into jail.

A police car was nearly overturned by workers, enraged and made indignant by the brutal answer of the city government to their demand for decent relief instead of charity insinuations and a stinking flophouse.

One worker, suffering from shocks and horrors of the world war and denied any compensation by the government, held over his head a placard demanding payment of the soldiers' "tombstone" bonus immediately. A Legion self-appointed rat seized him and attracted a swarm of police and stools, who beat the worker unmercifully and finally threw him in a cell screaming in agony from the effects of a black-jack wound over the ear. One woman worker, nearly 50 years old, was brutally punched about the abdomen so that she was sick all the following night and fearful of a rupture. One young woman was pulled by her hair into a police car. All three women arrested were forced to sleep in a cell with a toilet in plain view of the degenerate police.

Three of those arrested were among those held on \$200 bond since the Feb. 10 demonstration of 10,000 in this city, at which 14 were arrested. One of these, a young worker, is a patient at the Blodgett Hospital, who, nevertheless, was punched unmercifully about the head in the police station and lost a lot of blood as a result of it.

Many different reports have come that the National Guard, which is made up mostly of young workers, refused to aid the police, on the ground that their own parents were unemployed and that they would not fight against their own people.

The police force and American Legion have become objects of contempt and disgust on the part of the workers in Grand Rapids. Their blackjacks and fists have opened up a new era of militancy on the part of workers that they will soon have cause to regret.

American Woolen Robberies

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

"POWERFUL banking support" is backing the new management of the American Woolen Co., according to the Boston Financial News, weekly dope journal for speculators and investors, in its issue of Feb. 24, 1931. While the workers have walked out against the speed-up system and the "efficiency" men, this organ, serving the capitalists with news on profitable investments, tells of the "revivified and rejuvenated" American Woolen Co. that promises to pile up higher profits than ever for its absentee stockholders. It predicts that the preferred stock of the company, now selling around \$34 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, will "eventually" sell for \$50 or more. And the "excessive, obsolete and obsolescent equipment" is being replaced by the latest high speed machinery that will throw workers out of jobs.

While closing down some of its plants the company is reported to be working its Webster, Mass. mill night and day. This is the typical practice under capitalist rationalization.

Although the "reorganization" of the company's finances is still "a dark secret" this sheet reports that it is going to end with the prospects of profit greatly improved.

American Woolen was for many years a gold mine for its stockholders, and its president, William Wood, during the war and post-war years milked the company of millions of dollars. In Labor and Textiles Dunn and Hardy write that "the salary of William M. Wood, late president of the American Woolen Co., was about \$1,000,000 a year, while additional amounts were drawn out of the company's treasury to pay his personal income tax, and other large sums paid directly or indirectly to his henchmen, especially in the selling end of the business."

The company has also been very clever in concealing its real profits, covering them up by all sorts of crooked devices. In a recent book, "They Sold Barron," which is a series of inside confidential conversations of the former owner of the Wall Street Journal with various financial robber barons, these methods of the American Woolen Co. are openly admitted. Barron records in his diary a conversation he had with William Wood on Aug. 12, 1922. Wood said:

"American Woolen Co. showed \$9,000,000 net last year, but really made \$14,000,000. Our policy this year will be to show as little profits as possible. If you show big earnings you will never get them; your employees will in-

Unemployed Workers Should Get Along On '95 c. A Week or Less', Says Writer on World-Telegram

NEW YORK. — That an unemployed worker can live on "95 cents a week or less" and that this "starvation fare (is) an accepted thing" among the hundreds of thousands of New York City's starving unemployed workers and their families, is the theme of an article in Tuesday's New York World-Telegram, one of the papers of the "liberal" Scripps-Howard group, which has been attempting to fool the workingclass with a fake call for unemployment relief—at the workers' expense. The article cynically adds that "one fellow by the name of 'Butch' something or other couldn't, and the morgue got him."

The article deals with the miserable conditions of thousands of homeless unemployed workers who, thrown out of their jobs and their homes by the bosses, have built up rude shelters of packing cases under the Brooklyn bridge.

A photographic reproduction of one of these shacks is printed in this issue.

With coarse comedy and callous cynicism the World-Telegram writer carefully covers up the appalling misery of these destitute workers, many of whom were forced by conditions to break up their homes and abandon their families on the grounds that their wives and children would have a trifle better chance without an extra mouth to feed. As an example of the cynicism of the World-Telegram writer:

"With good management in the jungle of wooden boxes and rusty tin exactly under the Brooklyn bridge, at the edge of the river, a man can not only live, but be in the upper social stratum of his community, and give handouts to the needy on less than 15 cents a day." And again:

"It's a boy's ideal of a game, this shanty town under the bridge. Except that when night comes or when it rains, or sometimes when the river backs up through the sewer and floods the place, there is no home of warm beds and a good dinner to return to . . ."

"The shacks for the most part are about the size of a piano box, protected at least on the north and west because most of the winds come from there, with a fire smoking on the open side."

And now, the World-Telegram writer gives his idea of how a jobless worker can live in these dog kennels on "95 cents a week or less". In the comfort of his steam heated office and with a full belly, the bourgeois writer gives the following "solution" for the millions of workers starving throughout the country:

"And so if a man can raise as much as 95 cents a week, he may enjoy a varied diet, including luxuries and moments of exhilaration above his fellows. He may spend it this way:

"One quart of milk, 8 cents. Not Grade A (or even Grade B—Ed.) But it is a white fluid that comes in a milk bottle. (Emphasis ours—Ed.) A fresh supply three times a week will be 24 cents.

"One loaf of bread, 10 cents. Buy one on al-

PACKING-CASE HOVELS OF HOMELESS JOBLESS UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE



ternate days instead of milk, and additional 40 cents. Now you have used up 64 cents."

And now comes his idea of luxuries—that is, luxuries for the working class: poison booze in which to drown their misery.

"Luxuries come in here. What'll the choice be coffee, sugar, more milk, cigarettes or "smoke"?"

For a quarter a joint around the corner will sell a pint of denatured alcohol, and mixed half and half with water it affords a not-always lethal drink abundantly potent to shoot two or three men straight into the nepenthe of pink elephants and ring-tailed chimpanzees."

Farmers Again Fight Red Cross Starvation

"The New York Chapter of the Red Cross launched a drive today for \$75,000 in its campaign for \$1,700,000 for drought relief.

The original quota of \$1,500,000 was passed several weeks ago. Fewer contributions were received in the last few days than at any time during the drive."—New York Telegram, March 3, 1931.

By HARRISON GEORGE
AGAIN the farmers of Arkansas, this time at the town of McCrory, have demonstrated collectively and successfully against being starved to death by capitalism. And again the capitalist press has suppressed this news, all the while falsely stating that the Red Cross was giving "adequate" relief.

On February 28, from information reaching the Daily Worker, local papers—clippings of which were sent by some farmer who neglected to say from what paper they were taken—state that a "tense situation developed" at McCrory, "when a throng of men, mostly farmers, surged through the main part of town, seeking food."

This, says the clipping: "...followed the suspension of regular drought relief measures by the American Red Cross." It is admitted that with the issue of food orders on February 15, the Red Cross brutally stated that there would be no more food. Thus the farmers and starving wage workers are literally and officially starved to death.

"There was no violence," says the local paper, "but it became evident that relief measures must be provided if trouble was to be avoided. There were from 150 to 200 farmers on the streets and these gathered at 2 o'clock in a sort of massing, at which resolutions were drawn up, demanding that the men and their families be given relief immediately.

"Red Cross leaders here, and merchants, sensing that some action must be taken, got in touch with headquarters at Little Rock and the county chairman at Cotton Plant. The result was an order that all persons who had no means of obtaining food should be provided for, at least for the time being, or until they could make other arrangements."

At the same time, the Daily Worker received a letter from Combs, Ark., from a farmer, saying that:

Experiences in New York Hunger March

Dear Comrades:

I was in the hunger march on February 25 that started at Rutgers Square and proceeded to the demonstration at Union Square and I

slit upon an advance in wages." (Emphasis ours—L. R. A.)

American Woolen is still using Wood's methods to conceal profits and the huge salaries of its executives. The rigging of its capitalization, which is now being carried out by the Boston and New York bankers, will place it in a position where it can still fool its workers as to its profits while driving them more intensively with its new machinery and efficiency systems. The strike was and will be the workers' answer to this drive for profits.

would like to present some constructive criticism as the result of my experience.

The march when it began from Rutgers Square numbered about 500 workers, and although it passed thousands of fellow workers on the way, when it reached Union Square it had not materially increased in size. Obviously the marchers did not draw many workers into their ranks. I believe this deficiency was due to the following cause:

The march as it made its way through the crowded streets presented its purpose and function fleetingly by means of its banners and slogans. This in itself was inadequate. The persuasive explanation of the march was given when the leaflets were distributed and read. But the leaflets were handed to the onlookers while the marchers were passing them by. And by the time the workers had read through the leaflets and were persuaded, the marchers were out of sight and the readers could hardly "fall in."

My suggestion is the comrades hand out the leaflets three or four blocks in advance of the

Against Exaggeration

A Letter from Chicago

February 28, 1931.

Daily Worker,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrades:

In the last Daily Worker of February 27 there is an editorial "Against Exaggeration." We greet this editorial which in a bolshevik manner, publicly and without any hesitation declares war against all kinds of exaggeration. We are fully in agreement that the practice of deceiving the workers and deceiving ourselves is impermissible, and shows irresponsible approach toward the working class. This practice of exaggeration is general. We are guilty of it in Chicago as well. We exaggerated the figures of our previous demonstrations, such as May 1 and August 1.

We changed this recently and our estimate of the January 12 demonstration in Chicago as 12,000; February 10, as 5,000; and February 25, as 10,000 is a very conservative estimate and there is not the slightest exaggeration. We also did our best to impress on the section committees throughout the district not to exaggerate. All reports from our district regarding the results of the February 25 demonstrations are correct, and are a conservative estimate as to the number participating.

This exaggeration as the editorial correctly states is remnants of factional methods of reports, but also it is an attempt to substantiate spectacular imaginary figures for real hard work, and leads to wrong political estimation.

We are of the opinion that the Daily Worker should publically correct all wrong figures given for demonstrations, as it was done in the case of Houston and New York. Surely it is impermissible when in New York on February 10, we did not have more than 7,000, the report was 15,000. Workers seeing these exaggerated figures begin to believe that when correct figures are given from other cities they are also wrong.

Comradely yours,
B. K. GEBERT
District organizer

P. S.—By the way, the capitalist newspapers Chicago Herald Examiner and Chicago Evening Post "accidentally" also gave 10,000 as the number of workers participating in the demonstration on February 25.

Organize Unemployed Councils! Every Mining Camp, Steel and Textile Town, Every Large and Small Industrial Center Should Be Honeycombed With Jobless Councils

marchers. Then the workers having read through the leaflets would understand what the march is all about and when the marchers arrive would be more inclined to join those who truly represent them. I believe this simple tactical arrangement would produce good results.

With Communist greetings,
—C. S.



By JORGE

Hoover Hay

Hoover's famous "Employment Commission" having followed the ground hog into the hole, awaiting the command of its master to come forth and do some tricks to keep your mind off of real food, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department is now broadcasting advice to the hungry.

Its first brilliant suggestion is a new bulletin, is that all who are starving should eat weeds (regular meadow grass is apparently reserved for livestock as per Secretary Hyde's orders). The Bureau recommends such weeds as pigweed, lamb's quarter (no, this is not meat, but a weed!), dock weed, pokeweed—if you don't mind a sore throat—nettles!

"Probably," it adds, "many other weeds less widely known . . . may be eaten."

This is too generous! We suspect that there is a "dole-weed" that must be avoided as poisonous. In wooded country, we suggest that the hungry can play squirrel and live in the trees on the leaves. There are a few wisps of grass around the base of sagebrush and greasewood for the desert dwellers. A diet of pussy-willows varied with sandbars to ensure roughage is a perfect combination.

In all cases the government advises that starving but loyal citizens do not scrutinize their fodder too closely, a few caterpillars, June-bugs and an occasional worm give a meaty flavor, the necessary protein balance and Vitamin 'X'.

It is recommended by the government, that really loyal citizens should observe the cow and learn to stow away ensilage in good times, to regurgitate it as prescribed by Herbert Spencer, and chew the cud in times of "depression," thus occupying the mouth with hay instead of sedition.

While it is true that for the unemployed of great cities the pasture is confined to nibbling park grasses while keeping one eye on the cops, yet even in such cities as Chicago, for example, there is loco-weed in abundance around the city hall, and any number of churches where a starving man may take advantage of divine guidance into "green pastures."

Oh, Look 't the Dumping!

"A feeling of consternation," says the N. Y. Times correspondent in Paris, "developed in the second European grain conference when it learned that the United States Farm Board had decided to sell 35,000,000 bushels of wheat in Continental markets at a price considerably below that maintained at home."

"When the heads of the various delegations partly recovered from their astonishment, keen interest was the reaction to the move characterized as 'American dumping' on a scale comparable with that of Russia."

The correspondent goes on to say that delegates "hesitated to believe the American Government" would do such a thing, which, he says, "does not differ from the Soviet selling methods which are widely denounced in the United States."

The editor of the N. Y. Times was hard put to get around this, and had to rush into print in an editorial to try to make this real dumping appear to "differ" from what the Times has been calling that when Soviet exports were mentioned. So the Times said that "probably" there had been a "request" for "wheat of higher grade such as neither Russia nor various other competing foreign growers can produce."

Which is a simple damned lie, because wheat produced in the Soviet Union is of the highest quality, equal to any wheat in the world, and better than most. As the Times' own correspondent revealed when he said that "Russian high protein wheat" is sold in Europe for "about ten cents a bushel under the price of the best Canadian product." And he adds: "If the American board desires to compete with the Russians it will have to undersell Canada."

Meanwhile, of course, the price of bread in America is kept sky high, but the American farmers do not get the benefit. It cost them an average of \$1.24 a bushel to raise. The grain gamblers paid them from 40 cents to 60 cents for it. The Farm Board bought it from the speculators in the Chicago wheat pit at prices ranging from \$1.25 down to 73 cents—"to stabilize the market and help the farmers." It is now quoted at 79 cents in Chicago.

Now the Farm Board is dumping 35,000,000 bushels into Europe at a price below Canadian wheat which is quoted at a Winnipeg at 60 cents, while millions of American workers are hungry because bread costs now the same as it did when wheat was \$2.25 or more a bushel. If that is not real genuine dumping, what is?

Incidentally, we understand that the wheat exported from the Soviet Union, costs it between 28 cents and 40 cents to raise; there are no loads of landlords' rent or bankers' and speculators' profits to run up the price; it has a short haul to Western Europe also. So it is not "dumping." But the U. S. Farm Board certainly is!

From the "Examin-er"

The Los Angeles "Examiner" is smooching around trying hard to locate something to hang a "prosperity is coming back" story goes on. The front page on Feb. 21 carries a three column photo of ladies' legs with the caption: "Barometer for Prosperity."

The proportion of skirt to leg, according to William Randolph Hearst's "economists," is in inverse ratio to prosperity. And the Examiner proceeds to quote an "expert," Professor Baker Brownell of Northwestern University, who in a lecture stated the following:

"When skirts grow longer, an economic depression is approaching. And, conversely, when women begin wearing shorter skirts, better times are in sight."

Well, something is in sight, no doubt, but not necessarily better times. If what the professor says is true, then an analysis of the business situation in New York, based on the quantum of clothing worn by the girls in the burlesque theatre owned by Tammany's District Attorney would indicate that we are in the midst of an unprecedented business boom.

Sore About It

As everybody knows, the head of the A. F. of L., Bill Green, prefers scab hotels. Indeed he usually picks that kind for the national convention. Naturally, he was quite sore about it when he reached Cleveland, Ohio, and found out that all the good scab hotels had run up against a strike. Deuced annoying!