

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Lawrence Strikers! Demand the Use of the Common for Mass Strike Meetings! Demand the Right of the Workers to Meet and Assemble!

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WORKERS! TAKE UP FIGHT AGAINST HOOVER WAR PLAN!

KEEP MILLS CLOSED IN LAWRENCE

Nat'l Textile Workers Union Builds Its Organization

United Front Leading UTW, Governor Prepare for Scab Drive

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 23.—This morning 200 picketed the Washington mill. The police ordered the picket line to move onto Essex Street, four blocks away. Marshall O'Brien quizzed the United Front Rank and File Committee organizer leading the pickets about the activity there and at the meetings.

Twenty-one scabs went into the Arlington mill where apparently some departments are trying to furnish orders. Despite official announcements yesterday, the mill was shut down. There was 20 pickets and the United Textile Workers Union organizer, Sylvia, present but not leading. The National Textile Workers Union organizer led and the workers sang militant picket-line songs.

A UTW woman picket captain with badge arrived at the Arlington Mill gate and announced she would lead the picketing, but the pickets continued their own march and left her standing. Sylvia pointed out Martha Stone, NTW organizer, to O'Brien, Police Marshall, and later detectives threatened her with arrest on the charge of "idling."

All the big mills are actually closed for lack of scabs, as 25,000 battle against wage cuts. But some make the pretense of working, evidently to try to build up reliable corps to use

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

GERMAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE IS ENDED

Charge Strike Leaders With Mutiny

(Cable by Inprecors)

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—German vessels held in Soviet waters by a strike of the crews are returning as the strike has been broken off. The first vessels arrived at Kiel yesterday. The authorities have constituted an exceptional court to try the "ring-leaders" on a charge of mutiny. The police boarded the returned vessels arresting one hundred two seamen.

The Communist fraction in the Hamburg Senate of the Prussian Diet protested indignantly at the scandalous treatment the men received whose only crime was engaging in an economic struggle. Five strikers have already been sentenced to two months each. A total of forty-two vessels were involved.

Increasing Misery Among Miners Shown in "Official" Report

By Labor Research Assn.

Unofficial estimates presented to Governor Pinchot by social welfare executives in Pittsburgh stated that employment of mine workers had dropped in the past two years by 47 per cent in Pennsylvania bituminous mines and 22 per cent in anthracite mines. (Whether these figures refer to total numbers employed or to total number of man-days worked is not stated.) They estimated that the total amounts paid in wages to all bituminous workers (Pennsylvania) was less than half of the 1929 totals.

In West Virginia, President Easton of the State Federation of Labor told Governor Conner that total wages paid to mine workers in that state dropped from \$176,000,000 in 1927 to \$97,000,000 in 1930.

In Kentucky, according to the state Department of Mines, 622 coal mines were operated in 1927 and only 400 in 1930. Numbers employed fell from 65,000 in 1927 to 55,400 in 1930. Coal in some Kentucky mines, is loaded for as low as 15 cents a ton.

Answer the Wall Street Plot Against Your Lives

To All Members of the Trade Union Unity League; To All Workers of the American Federation of Labor; To All Unorganized Workers; Fellow Workers:

THE DANGER OF WAR IS NOW GREATER THAN EVER BEFORE. At this very moment President Hoover and Premier Laval of France are in Washington planning war. What they are talking about is the immediate concern of every worker in this country, of every worker of the world. They are talking about how to attack further our living standards. They are discussing how to divide China among the robber imperialist countries. They are discussing how to make war on the Soviet Union and how to divide the spoils.

The U. S. is now taking the lead in the war on the Soviet Union and for the division of China. The U. S. is maneuvering to use the present attack of the Japanese imperialists against Manchuria, for the purpose of dividing China and making war on the Soviet Union. On this the imperialists are all agreed. They are only bickering on the division of the spoils. The only restraining force is the organized movement of the working class and the Soviet power.

The capitalists of the world see that their system plunges to greater and greater depths of crisis. They see that all attacks on the living standards of the workers, the increase of unemployment only deepen the crisis. They see in war the only solution. The mad capitalist system which already has brought tens of millions to starvation through unemployment, which already has reduced the living standards of the great masses of toilers, is now bent upon plunging the toilers into a bloody war, to save the system of exploitation and profits. They are now more than ever determined that the Soviet Union be destroyed, that the colonial masses be enslaved further, that the workers of all countries be reduced to lower levels of starvation.

In this attack the stronger powers are at the same time trying to get the share which "belongs" to the stronger. British imperialism which has been weakened considerably they wish to reduce to a secondary position. But all the struggles among the imperialists again only mean more misery and suffering to the toiling masses, in this country and the world over. The American Federation of Labor and their Socialist allies support the program of the bosses. They stand opposed to unemployment relief and insurance. They give lip service to fight against wage cuts and at the same time are the very ones helping to break the strikes of the workers who in spite of them fight against wage cuts. They are loudest in their attacks on the Soviet Union. They give full support to the war plans of the government. They are the allies of the bosses and the government in the campaign of hunger, terror and war against the working class.

We must act and act quickly. Only the organized struggle of the masses of workers can stop the hand of war. The same capitalists who are reducing our wages, who starve the unemployed, who attack the workers' organizations are heading for war. The same capitalists who enslave us are trying to crush the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is building up a socialist economy which brings higher standards of living to all toilers. The Soviet Union has no crisis. In the Soviet Union there is no unemployment. The Soviet Union is the best example to the masses as to the way out of the crisis. That is why the bosses and their government are out to crush the Soviet Union. Also they see in the Soviet Union a rich field for exploitation. They see the possibility for more profits. The Soviet Union is the only country in the world that is interested in and stands for peace. With the fate of the Soviet Union is tied up the fate of every worker in this country, of every toiler of the world.

We must beat back the attacks of the imperialists. We must erect a solid wall against the bosses' plans of another imperialist war. How can we do this? We can do this by fighting against the whole plan of U. S. imperialism, of hunger, terror and war. We must organize and resist the wage cuts. We must fight for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance. We must demand the billions now used for war preparation to feed the unemployed. We must fight for the rights of the workers—the right to organize, the right of assemblage, freedom of press. We must fight against the attacks on the foreign born workers. We must fight against the attacks on the Negro toilers. And finally we must fight against all war preparations. We must rally to the defense of the Soviet Union and against the further division of China.

In every workers' organization we must take up the fight against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. In every local of the A. F. L. we must adopt resolutions against the war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, against wage cuts and for unemployment insurance, against the labor bureaucrats who stand for the program of hunger, terror and war.

We must support the campaigns and demonstrations now being launched all over the country against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. We must develop the campaign with the aim in mind that we participate in this year's 14th anniversary of the Russian revolution and make it a demonstration of working class solidarity and determination that will show to the Hoovers, the Laval, the MacDonalds, the Greens and the Thomases that the workers will fight for their living standards, will fight for their rights, will fight against imperialist war, and will defend their fatherland, the Soviet Union.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE.

Workers' Jury Indicts Slayers of Negroes in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—Two thousand Negro and white workers packed the Slovenian Auditorium last night at the Workers Mass Trial of the city government for its murder of the two unemployed Negro workers, John Grayford and Edward T. Jackson. The two workers were killed when police fired into a peaceful meeting of workers protesting against eviction of the jobless.

The prosecution at the mass trial was conducted by William Z. Foster and Herbert Newton. Many witnesses, including those at the scene at the time of the attack, testified to the shooting down of unemployed workers for resisting the starvation program of the bosses.

One of the thousands of starving children in this city, and many destitute adult workers, testified against the Hoover starvation program. A member of the socialist Party in the audience took the floor in defense of

Bosses Arrest 10 More Miners in Kentucky Strike

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 23.—Pemberton, delegate to the International Labor Defense from Local 20 of the National Miners Union at Glendon, Straight Creek, Kentucky, and secretary of the local was arrested yesterday along with nine other striking miners. All are charged with "banding" and "confederating" and held in \$1,000 peace bond each. The International Labor Defense has wired Attorney Stone at Pineville, Ky., to take immediate steps for their defense.

CYPRUS MASSES REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH RULE

Socialist MacDonald Prepares Blood Bath

BULLETIN

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Four British warships and seven troop ships carrying bombing aeroplane arrived in Cyprus today. The whole island is seething with revolt. Pierce all-night fighting occurred at Limasol, Nicosia, Paphos and Larnaca last night. Demonstrators at Limasol stopped military food transports from getting through, distributing contents and compelling soldiers to abandon lorries. The Commissioner's office at Limasol was destroyed by fire last night.

(Cable by Inprecors)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, is in a state of revolt against British rule. Yesterday the official residence of the governor at Nicosia was burned to the ground by the furious masses. Uprisings have occurred in Larnaca, Kyrenia, Limasol and Famagusta. All elected deputies in the island legislature have resigned in protest against imperialist oppression.

The socialist MacDonald is rushing warships from Crete, 500 miles away, to bombard the coast cities. Heavy troop movements from Egypt have also been ordered. A squadron of troop-carrying airplanes left Alexandria at dawn today with 120 airplanes for the 230-mile flight to Cyprus. A company of the King's Regiment is being embarked at Port Said. The imperialists and their social-fascist agents are preparing for a murderous slaughter of the masses.

In preparation for the blood bath planned by the imperialists, the London Times today carries an editorial attack on the masses of Cyprus.

PROTEST MEET IN BOSTON SUNDAY

Mooney Conference in the Morning

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Rallying to the defense of the Lawrence strikers, whose leaders are being picked up for deportation in an attempt by the government to break the strike, the workers of Boston will turn out in thousands tomorrow (Sunday) to a mass protest meeting at the Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley St., at 8 p. m.

The meeting will be addressed by Lawrence strikers direct from the strike area, and by John J. Canter, of the Boston District of the International Labor Defense.

Among the strike leaders who the bosses government is trying to deport for their activities in the strike against the ten per cent wage cut are Edith Berkman, Murdoch and Donegan.

On the same day, (Tomorrow, Sunday), at 10 o'clock in the morning, a United Front Conference for the release of Mooney and Billings, the Harlan, Ky., Negro and white miners, the Scottsboro Negro boys and all other class war prisoners, will be held at the American House, Hanover Street.

Scores of working class organizations, including the rank and file of several A. F. of L. locals, have elected delegates for the conference and are actively supporting this militant mass fight for the release of the class war prisoners, for the smashing of the murder frame-up against the Harlan miners and the Scottsboro boys.

TO CALL OUT COPS AGAINST MO. JOBLESS

Governor Drops Mask of "Friendliness," Asks Terror

Defeat Chicago Cops Unite Negro, White Jobless in Orleans

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Growing pressure of the Missouri Hunger March has torn aside the mask of "good will and sympathy for the unemployed" from the face of Governor Caulfield, and revealed fascist reaction behind it. The state authorities have appealed to the large cities of the state for police reinforcements to "help maintain order in Jefferson City." In connection with the state hunger march Oct. 24.

Mayors of various small towns along the lines of march have written in frantic appeals to Governor Caulfield asking for advice on how to handle the unemployed workers. This fascist gesture of Caulfield's has only had the effect of heightening the fighting spirit of the masses of workers. Special mobilization meetings of the eleven Unemployed Councils in Kansas City have been called, and preparations for the start-off Saturday morning are being rushed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Opening the renewed fight for un-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

TERMINAL MINERS VOTE AGAINST A 15 PER CENT CUT

UMWA Moves to Head Off Strike Sentiment

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—By an overwhelming vote, six hundred and eighty nine miners voted against accepting a fifteen per cent cut in Terminal No. 8 mine at Coverdale, with twenty-seven voting for the U.M.W.A. policy of accepting. The U.M.W.A. officials refused to hold a meeting last night after taking the vote, urging the miners not to strike until November 1st because "the mine will be closed anyway after the 1st." This is a clear attempt of the fakers to smooth over the period when the resentment is keen and the men solidly organized to fight the cut.

To keep the National Miners Union out, a meeting was called for today to be held on company property. Tonight there will be a united front meeting of rank and file workers and there is a strong probability of a strike.

Six trucks came from struck camps for relief, but only after the Pennsylvania Railroad agreed to allow the unloading of half a carload upon half payment of the freight bill which amounted to every penny that could be scraped together in the Penn-Ohio relief headquarters of Pittsburgh. There are two carloads of food in the railroad yards and the company is threatening to sell for freight. With more strikes looming ahead, workers are urged to show their solidarity and send contributions and relief to room 205, Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., the office of the Penn-Ohio-W. Va. Relief Headquarters.

Another Wage Cut Sweeps Steel Mills of the Ohio Valley

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 23.—A new wave of wage cuts has been launched in the mills of the Ohio Valley, with Wheeling Steel Company cutting wages 10 per cent in time since the end of August, and its Beach Bottom works for the third time with Wierton Steel slashing in the tin mills of its Wierton works for the fifth time in the last eleven months. The Wierton cut is announced to be about 5 per cent, but judging by the gap between the amount announced and actually received the last few cuts, it will prob-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Hoover-Laval Push Secret Agreements for New World War

Harlan Miner 'Taken for Ride', Jumps from Cliff to Save Life

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 22.—Debs Moreland, active member of the National Miners' Union and head of the Relief Committee, in Pansy, Harlan County, Ky., was taken for a ride by four thugs, agents of the coal operators, Thursday night, who tried to murder him. He was kidnapped, taken several miles out of town up on Black Mountain, near Appalachia, thrown out of the car and badly beaten up. Moreland jumped over a thirty-foot cliff and hid behind some rocks, which was the only thing that saved his life, as the thugs immediately started firing about forty shots at

LEGGE MAKES BIG CUT IN WAGES AT INT'L HARVESTER

Bayonne Oil Workers Talk Fight Against Recent Pay Cuts

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Co., formerly head of the Federal Farm Board and leader in the attacks against the Soviet Union, yesterday announced a heavy pay cut in the wages of all the workers in the Harvester works. There has been a great amount of unemployment here, with most of the workers on part time. A wage slash means a dropping of the living standard to the starvation level. Thousands of workers will be affected.

Oil Workers Plan Fight.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 23.—Over 1,000 workers in the Tidewater Oil Co. are prepared for a fight against wage cuts which were announced yesterday by the bosses. The wage cut came in the form of a 40-hour week with equivalent reduction in pay and additional speed-up.

Despite the fact that the men were called to a "meeting of employers and employees" with every form of pressure put against them, they rejected the wage cut. Out of 1,350 workers, 1,100 approved, a fight to stop the cuts.

Lewis For Wage Cuts.

CLINTON, Ind., Oct. 23.—Reports are to the effect that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, through his boss controlled "Unemployed Council" of Clinton, is making an agreement with the operators to send the men back to work in the coal fields at \$4.50 a day, thus preparing the way for a general wage cut throughout the Indiana coal fields.

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

'Sky Is Limit' Says Stimson As Plans For War Proceed

War On Soviet Union U. S., France Hope to Grab British Loot

In the conference of Hoover and Laval the subjects discussed will include the entire range of questions facing the imperialists. Secretary Stimson when asked Thursday on the questions to be discussed, said: "The sky is the limit." It is for this reason that the conference is looked upon by the entire capitalist world as the most important conference since the world war. The main point of discussion will be around the crystallization of the anti-Soviet front of the imperialists. There are also positive indications that France will sanction the American-Japanese policy in the Far East, which is not only directed toward the division of China, but also at India and the British Empire.

Laval, in his speech at the City Hall in New York, stated his anti-Soviet plans in the following words:

"I speak in the name of a country which is determined to join its efforts with yours to ward off the dangers which menace our civilization."

The present crisis in capitalism "unsettles the world and undermines the morale of nations," according to Laval, and for this reason the imperialists are driving with greater determination than ever for the attack on the Soviet Union.

The two imperialists are preparing this attack on the Soviet Union in the conferences of Laval and Hoover. The French imperialists demand the hegemony over the united front in Europe against the Soviet Union. For this reason Laval is demanding that they be able to smash the terror.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

What Are YOU Doing for the National Hunger March?

DAILY EVENTS OF THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH

On Dec. 7th there will be a national Hunger March to Washington, rallying the workers of the whole country. Widespread preparations are being made. Every worker must do his share now for this important mobilization. From day to day the Daily Worker in this calendar of events will give the details of the preparation of the march of 1,200 delegates to Washington.

News of unemployment activity should be sent to the Daily Worker without delay. The whole campaign must be unified. Each district will be held responsible for the news in its territory. The Daily Worker requires answers to the following questions:

1. Open public hearings on unemployment. The following cities have arranged such hearings: Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York, Detroit, San Francisco, Seattle, New Haven, Birmingham, Kansas City, St. Paul, Charlotte, N. C.
2. How many public hearings will be held in your city? Where and when will these meetings be held? How are they being organized? Have you prepared to send in detailed reports on these public hearings? Do not wait until the day these meetings are arranged. The Daily Worker will popularize these meetings. But we must have information now.
3. Kansas City, Mo.—The City Council Unemployed Committee, elected at the Hunger March Conference Oct. 11 arranged a city tag day for Oct. 18 to help finance the State Hunger March to Jefferson City on Oct. 24. What was the result? Rush in a report.
4. Duluth City Hunger March, Oct. 26. Press calling for violent suppression of Unemployed Council meetings.
5. Michigan.—Preliminary march in Oakland County attacked by police and broken up after long battle. Workers showing tremendous interest, enthusiasm and militancy.
6. Baltimore, Md.—Protest mass meeting at City Hall, Oct. 23 against sentencing to jail of four workers for blocking eviction of unemployed Negro.
7. Avella, Pa.—Committee of 30 from Unemployed Council will present demands for relief to city government Oct. 22.
8. Buffalo.—Unemployed Council calls demonstration at City Council for immediate relief on Oct. 26 at 2 p. m. Public Hearings will be held in Buffalo on Oct. 28 and 29. The place will be announced later.
9. Sacramento, Calif.—After a long struggle the Unemployed Council won the right to use Oak Park (Municipal) Auditorium for a mass meeting for relief on Oct. 25.
10. New York.—There will be a public hearing at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Nov. 5, arranged by the Downtown Unemployed Council and the East Side Unemployed Council.
- Reading, Pa.—A Hunger March to the City Hall takes place on Wednesday, Oct. 28th. The unemployed will put their demands to the "socialist" boss-supported administration.
- St. Louis, Mo.—All preparations are made for the Missouri State Hunger March which begins October 24. Over 25,000 leaflets have been distributed.

ALL DISTRICTS! Send in your order for your share of the million special four-page Hunger March paper!

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

RED WATCHERS WANTED ON ELECTION DAY TO GUARD THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' RIGHTS!

Red Mobilization Days Today, Sunday to Spread Red Program

NEW YORK.—Mobilizing for intensive election work, thousands of workers today and tomorrow, Red Mobilization Days, will bring the program of the Communist Party in the city elections to the working masses of Greater New York. Urging all members of revolutionary unions, members of fraternal organizations, workers' clubs and individual workers in the shops to turn out in full force, the Communist Party calls for a record Communist vote to strengthen

the struggle for unemployment insurance and struggle against capitalist wage cuts.

The house to house canvass in all boroughs will stimulate interest and mobilization for the Communist Party Election Rally which will be held Thursday, October 29, 7 p. m. at Webster Hall.

The Evening Graphic of Friday, October 23, carried a story proving that the so-called made jobs ostensibly to aid unemployed workers with families were given to favorites close to given precinct leaders of Tammany.

The Department of Public Welfare handling the free employment bureau now carries a list of 3,000 jobless workers who will never get jobs, the Evening Graphic says. The system of giving these three day jobs at \$16.50 is through the usual system of Tammany patronage and is directly used to strengthen the Tiger's grip on the unemployed and exploited their miseries for their purposes.

What's On—

SATURDAY

Greek Workers Club
Will give a dance and a Soviet film, "Volga to Gastonia" at head-quarters, 301 West 28th St., 8 p. m.

Williamsburg Young Communist League
Gives a dance and entertainment tonight at 795 Flushing Ave. Young workers and students invited.

Attention, Harlem!
The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will give a banquet and concert at 1482 Madison Ave., 8 p. m. Games, fun. Come one, come all.

Building and Construction Workers
The Industrial League has called a general membership meeting for today at 2 p. m. A report of the T.U.L. Plenum held in Pittsburgh October 2 and 3 will be given.

Prolet Cuts Club
Will hold a party, entertainment and dance, tonight, at 126 W. 21st St. to help raise funds for the election campaign of the Workers Party. Prominent speakers. Admission 25c.

Speaks on the Soviet Union
Tonight, at party and entertainment at 2800 Bronx Park East, Apt. B51. Admission 15 cts.

Mapleton Workers Club
Will hold an affair tonight at 1654 68th St., 8 p. m. Come and enjoy yourself!

Brownsville Workers Center
Will hold a Freehold Literary Evening and Entertainment at 118 Bristol St.

Hinsdale Youth Club
Is giving a dance at 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn, 8 p. m. All invited.

East Side Workers Annual Ball
Will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., Come and bring your friends.

TUL School
Will be held every Saturday, 3 p. m. at 5 E. 19th St., Please come early.

Long Island Workers Club
Will show a Soviet film "Old and New," picturing conditions of Russian workers before and after the revolution, at 111 4th St., Long Island City.

Concert and Vesperalia
Will be given by Unit 19, Communist Party at 1400 Boston Rd., 8 p. m. Proceeds to go to the election campaign.

SUNDAY
Workers Ex-Service League
Will hold an open air forum tomorrow at 2 p. m. on the "Salute to Revolt." Harry Gannes will speak. All workers invited.

Workers School
Will hold an open forum at 35 E. 12th St., 8 p. m. Tom Johnson will be the main speaker. Topic to be "Developing Class Struggle in the South."

International Workers Club
Will have its next physical training hour at Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St. on Saturday, October 24, 7:30 p. m.

Bronx Open Forums
A series of open forums will be held all over the Bronx tomorrow at 8 p. m. as follows:
589 Prospect Ave., Topic "Youth and Politics"; 1400 Boston Road, Topic "War Danger"; 1222 B'way Ave., Topic "New Proletarians"; 2109 Arthur Ave., Topic "Socialist Party"; 2081 Bryant Ave., Topic "The Crisis"; 1645 Grand Concourse, Topic "Communist Party Election Program."

Furniture Workers Industrial Union
Party members are called upon to participate in a meeting to be held this Sunday, 2 p. m. at 5 E. 15th St.

South Side Branch, I.L.D.
Will hold a play and dance at Sokol Hall, 525 and 2nd St., Good union jazz band. Will start 3 p. m.

Youth IWO
Will hold a social at 2081 Bryant Ave., 7 p. m. Refreshments and entertainment. Admission 15c.

Lecture on "America Today"
Will be given by Comrade Jerome at the American Youth Club, 75 Thurford Ave., Brooklyn.

Prolet Cuts Club
Will hold a lecture on the "Class Struggles in the U. S. from 1793 to 1931" at 124 West 21st St., 5:30 p. m. Admission free.

Comrade Engdahl Speaks on Monday
At the Tremont Workers Club, 735 Tremont Ave., 8 p. m.

I.L.D. Branch 75
Will give a tea party at 115 Bristol Street, 7 p. m.

Friends of the Soviet Union
Are requested to send in their greeting lists to 759 Broadway immediately so that they may be published.

PIONEERS FORCE FREE LUNCH MOVE IN CITY SCHOOLS

Call Conference Nov. 1 to Push the Fight

NEW YORK.—Because of the pressure of growing misery amongst thousands of working class children, and the work which the Young Pioneers of America are conducting in the fight for free food and clothing, the New York Board of Education is being forced to actually do something for relief.

The Board of Education has been forced to act on the thousands of hungry children who are coming to school daily without having eaten even a piece of bread. In P. S. 6 they have begun to circulate the following letter among all the children:

Class

Name

School Lunch

To the Parent:

The purpose of the questions below is to find out how many needy children there are who do not have sufficient lunch provided at home, and who should have lunch furnished by the school.

This paper need not be answered and returned if lunches are not needed. If it is returned, it should be brought to the Clerk's office.

GEO. K. MARSH

How many people living in the home?

Is the father now employed?

Is the mother now employed?

How many older sons and daughters?

Who live at home, are now working?

Does anyone else help support the family?

How many children go to P. S. No. 6?

How many children go to other schools?

Is it necessary for the school to provide lunch?

Already hundreds of adult and children petitions demanding free hot lunches and clothes are being circulated throughout the schools, and this is having tremendous effect amongst the children. In P. S. 89, because of the fact that the school authorities are afraid of this work they have demoted a Pioneer to a lower grade. This came as a result of the work which the Young Pioneers are carrying on for the organizing of free food clubs in the schools.

In P. S. 149 in Brooklyn two Pioneers received poor marks on their report cards for carrying on the work for food in the school. Many petitions have been torn up by teachers in the classrooms.

The Young Pioneers of America, District 2, yesterday made a call for support by every working class organization for the conference which will have as one of its most important points the question of rallying the whole working class and their children for support of the campaign for free hot lunches and clothes for the children of the unemployed, part-time, or striking workers. This conference will be held on November 1st, at 11 a. m. at the Workers Center, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

Appeals are also being sent out to every worker who knows about any case of a starving child in his neighborhood, to report this at once to the Pioneer office at 35 East 12th St., Room 508, telephone AL 4-5707.

RED BUILDERS CLUB TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING
A special meeting of the Red Builders Club has been called for Sunday, October 25, 2 p. m. at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., third floor for the purpose of discussing why several groups have been barred from selling the Daily Worker.

All workers who at one time or another have sold the Daily Worker and members of the Red Builders Club are invited to this meeting.

Long Island Workers Club
Will hold a lecture by Albert Morreanu on "American Imperialism in Latin America" at 111 Fourth St. All workers invited.

NEW JERSEY
A mass meet and entertainment will be held October 28 at 205 Paterson Street under the auspices of the Textile Pioneers and Unemployed Council to fight for free food for school children.

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
Phone University 4-9081

Comrade Ben Levine UNVEILING OF TOMSTONE
Sunday, Oct. 25th
All Ben's friends are requested to come. Expenses are paid.
A Bus Will Leave
143 E. 102nd St., at 10 A. M.

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT
1 UNION SQUARE
5TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEFSON

Cooperators' Patronize SEROY CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
01-2-7584 BRONX, N. Y.

Dr. MORRIS LEVITT SURGEON DENTIST
Southern Blvd. cor. 170th St., N. Y.
Phone: Treatment 2-7223
Special low prices for workers.

WORKERS IN YONKERS
Buy Your Daily at the Following Stands
CUTMANSTEIN
51 Riverdale Ave.
LESCHE
71 Riverdale Ave.
ZACCIO
259 New York St.
FRIEDMAN
141 Neppercha Ave. cor. School St.
WEINERS
211 Madison Ave.
DICICCO
2 Poplar St.

Alg. 4-9510 Strictly by appointment
Dr. L. KESSLER
SURGEON DENTIST
823 BROADWAY
Suite 1067-1068 Cor. 11th St.
New York

CONCERT and BALL
Given by the RUSSIAN WORKERS CLUB "NOVY MIR"
Saturday, October 31, at 8:30 p. m. Sharp
At HUNTS POINT PALACE—163rd St. and So. Blvd.
I. Belarsky, famous Soviet Opera Singer, will give a recital of the latest Soviet songs.
Symphony Orchestra of the Novy Mir Club and other features
PROCEEDS FOR THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PAPER "NOVY MIR"
Double Brass Band for Dancing Admission 75 Cents

Organizations! Greet the 14th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution

Workers' organizations! Communist Party units! Send in your greetings to the 14th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, to be published in the special November 7 edition of the Daily Worker. Greetings for organizations as a whole and for units are \$1 and up.

For individual workers greetings cost 25 cents and up. Organizations, units and individuals, if they have not received the regular form for greetings, can use the blank form at the bottom of page three.

Also send in orders and money now for the November 7 issue. The special page in that issue will contain not only the greetings but articles by workers of the U. S. S. R. This page must be ready by Oct. 31, giving only a little more than a week for the work of sending in extra orders. We must have the cash on hand if we are to publish enough copies to satisfy the demand. Send in your order at once.

STOP EVICTION OF A BRONX FAMILY

Council Aids After the Charity Refuses Help

Mrs. Rubin a widow and mother of 4 children was evicted from her home at 1692 Washington Ave., on Thursday afternoon. The eviction took place while she was going to the police station and to the Board of Child Welfare for relief. When Mrs. Rubin found her furniture on the street she notified the Middle Bronx Unemployed Council and a committee from the branch went to the house and after holding a meeting, the furniture was put back into the house. A committee was then elected to go to the Bronx Borough Hall on November 2 to present demands for the immediate relief of the unemployed. The workers present endorsed the National Hunger March on Washington on December 7.

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Smash American, Japanese and League of Nations plots for world war! Smash imperialist intervention plot against Soviet Union! Support Chinese revolution! Demand hands off Chinese Soviets! Join the demonstration in your section.

J. Louis Engdahl, secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak at Myrtle Ave. and Navy St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 24, at 8:30 p. m.

I. Amter, District Organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, will speak at an open air meeting at Columbus Circle, Monday, Oct. 26, at 9 p. m.

Tom Johnson, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will speak at Pitkin and Stone Ave., Brooklyn, on Oct. 28, at 8:30 p. m.

Bill Dunne, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at Prospect and Longwood Ave., Bronx, Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 p. m.

Williamsburgh:—Saturday, October 24, at 8:30 p. m.—Clark and Fulton Streets, Boro Hall, Brooklyn. Main speaker J. Louis Engdahl.

South Brooklyn:—Thursday, October 29, at 8 p. m.—50th St. and 5th Ave. Main speaker Carl Brodsky.

Newark, N. J.:—Thursday, October 29, at 5 p. m.—Military Park. Main speaker, Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

Meeting places in other sections of the city will be announced.

Rally in large masses! Bring your shopmates, and members of your organization.

Defend the Soviet Union! Down with the bloody Kuomintang Government, agent of Yankee imperialism! Show your solidarity with Chinese and Japanese toiling masses.

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BROOKLYN SOCIALIST ADMITS S. P. IS NOT A WORKERS' PARTY

Chairman at Socialist Meet Says Party Is No Labor Party

Bearded Synagogue Presidents, Business Men Support Socialist Platform

(By a Worker Correspondent)

On October 16 I went to a meeting of the "socialist" party, at Savoy Mansion, 64th St. and 20th Ave., Bensonhurst. A misguided young worker who considered Thomas a messiah, came with me. I thought it a good chance to expose these social-fascists and their fake socialism. So here we are at the nice shiny hall:

My young friend confides into my ear that he craves a cigarette, but doesn't smoke, since it is the Sabbath eve, and he glimpses the president of his synagogue in the audience. Let this give you an idea of the composition of the audience.

CRASH OF POUND STERLING HITS WORKERS IN U.S.

Northwest Farmers Lose On English Fruit Orders

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash.—It is interesting to note the effect of the decline of the British pound sterling upon the standards of living out here in the northwest. It is doubly interesting because the capitalist press all called aloud to us, that it had no effect upon living standards. They denied that it would even affect the British workers. We call attention to the fact that the Daily Worker, was alone pointing out the suffering that would result from it.

In the northwestern fruit country (Yakima and Wenatchee) orchardists depended upon the shipment to the British Empire of Wintermelons, pears, as their main source of income, this year. The orders were in and payments arranged for. Then the French and American attack upon England came. A 10,000 dollar shipment would realize only around \$7500-\$8000. The farmers could not afford to let the crop go.

Canadian Dollar Declines

Because of the proximity of the northwest to the Canadian border, another and more direct harmful result to the workers took effect, upon the decline of the pound. Canadian money started declining. There is at present a sliding discount of from 10 to 20 percent. There has always been an open arse on the counter acceptance of Canadian money. The workers have received thousands of dollars of it in their paydays. No one ever questioned its value. Just two months ago, the Spokane-Spokane-Review, ran an editorial, extolling the spending of it in that area. A correspondent had written asking if it was safe to accept it in change. The editorial was a reply and stated "that the appearance of Canadian money in our trading is a welcome sign, because it means that Canadians are crossing the border to buy here." The decline of the pound really meant that within a few weeks, thousands of workers were robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE AMERICAN "UNTOUCHABLES"

They Are Turning to Communism

Adrian, Mich.

I have just returned from a few days' stay in Pellston, a town in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula. Pellston is a remnant of a once thriving lumber center like many other places in this section of Michigan.

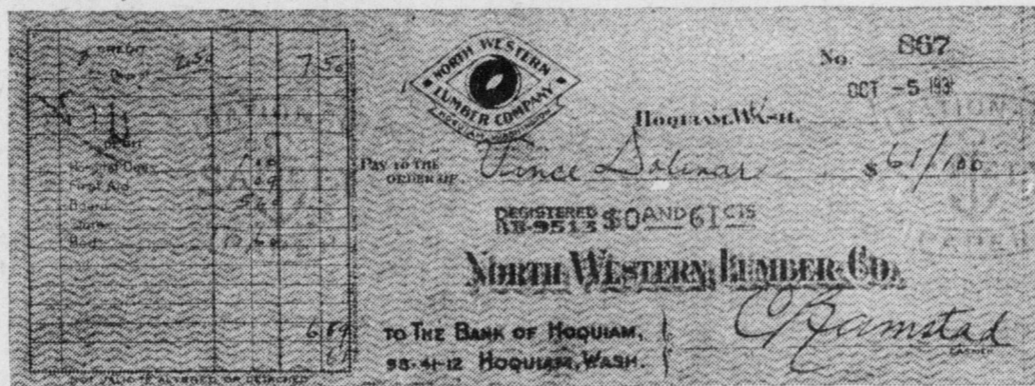
On one side of the road are the "respectables," on the other the "untouchables"—a mass of humanity who cannot be sure of their next meal. We visited three or four of the "houses"—low roofed, two-room affairs where whole families eat, sleep—and die. Many of the shacks are absolutely unfit for human habitation, dark, dingy, with old newspapers plastered round the walls and ceiling in an effort to keep out the cold. In these live the castaways, the old time wealth producers of the lumber barons.

They have saved the lumber that built the houses all over the country, but they hardly have a house for themselves. They have produced millions in wealth, but they starve, can't clothe their children sufficiently to send them to school, can't feed their children.

These workers have heard of the Soviet Union. They are eager to talk about it. Many of them are looking to the Communist Party for leadership. We must lead them.

Workers' Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it, about your day-to-day struggle.

Lumber Workers Receives 61 Cents for Three Full Days Hard Labor



(By a Worker Correspondent.) ABERDEEN, Wash.—The daily press of this harbor are tooting their horns that in the neighborhood of 600 men have been given jobs in the last ten days. But they fail to say anything about the wages that are being paid. Here are some of the facts involved: Wilson Bros. lumber mill put 120 to work the first of the month at a minimum of 20 cents per hour, but in order to stretch this out

and make it last a little longer they cut the running time down to six hours per day, but there is no increase in the hourly rate of pay. If the worker happens to be living in a company's boarding house he has just enough to pay for his meals while he works, but on Sundays, if he eats, he must get his board free. Here is the case of a logger who went to work for the Northwestern Lumber and Logging Co. of Hoquiam

Camp 14. This man put in three full days at work and was there over Sunday with one meal on Monday. There were no commissary charges for him. After he had settled up he had just 61 cents left. He brought this check to the office of the Unemployed Council and was paid the 61 cents by the Council, which encloses it for exhibit in the Daily Worker.

CALIF. GOVERNOR LIES IN SPEECH ABOUT PAY-CUTS

Says Wages Will Not Be Slashed; Yet Pay Envelopes Shrink

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal.—"Rolph paints bright picture for California." "Governor shoots shafts of light through the gloom." These headlines appeared over a story in the "Post Enquirer," which burst into ecstasy recently over the Governor of California's "sunny smile" and "cheerful outlook." The governor told the women's club that California will be the greatest state and Los Angeles the greatest city if the people support adequate water projects. "California will not cut wages one cent," said the governor.

We would like to ask the governor about 200,000 agricultural workers who had their wages cut 10 to 20 per cent. How about the cannery workers who got their pay cut 10 to 50 per cent? And the printers, machinists, sheet metal workers, molders, etc. (who by the way are A. F. of L. members), their wages were cut 10 to 25 per cent. How about the California miners, oil workers, railroad men, packing house workers? Their wages were cut 10 per cent or more. And the domestic workers lost 50 per cent of their pay through numerous slashes since 1930.

Workers in California know that their chief executive lies without blinking. They are organizing into industrial unions for a fight against the wage cuts. The cannery workers' strike in San Jose was proof that the workers will fight. Sunny Jim's smiles will not fool the workers much longer. They are organizing against wage cuts.

MINN. LUMBER CO. CUTS PAY TWICE

Lumberjack Pay Down to \$15 a Month

(By a Worker Correspondent)

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn.—The International Lumber Co., a Backus subsidiary, has pushed through two cuts of 10 per cent each on all of its lumber mill workers. Teamsters now get 25 cents an hour, dry lumber and planing mill workers get 30 cents an hour. The lumberjacks have been especially hard hit. The lumbering industry is practically at a standstill, and where in the past Koochiching County had many lumber camps, only three are now operating with greatly reduced forces. The working conditions are terrible. Lumberjacks get \$15 a month and their keep, for terrible work in timber that has been burned over in various forest fires. Lumberjacks know that means, the timber is all charred and it is impossible to keep clean. Food served the workers is reported to be very bad.

The International Lumber Co. is also laying a track for its railroad at this time. The "gandy dancers" are paid 20 cents an hour for a 10-hour day. Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedchat's series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

EXPECTANT MOTHER BATTLES AGAINST HUNGER IN STRAIGHT CREEK, KENTUCKY, MINING REGION

Straight Creek, Ky. I want to write you about the conditions at the Carolina mines. There are three in our family and when my husband was working he got two dollars a day. Out of this we had to pay \$4 a month for house rent, \$1 a month for coal, \$2 for doctor, \$1 for burial fund and 40 cents a drop for light. My husband had to work 11 hours a day. We had to trade at the company

Expose Boss Press Lies By Mass Correspondence

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The recent call of the Daily Worker for news articles on suicides of unemployed and starving workers and the response given awaken us to the need of more serious attention to the development of mass correspondence. Let us consider the results of this call.

Hoover had released throughout the nation simultaneously, stories of "this year showing no increase in suffering among the mass of workers, over last year." The appearance of these articles showed the collapse of the present boss press. The working class used its press to make this damnable lie or rather series of lies. From all over the nation, from new centers, came the truth. The revolutionary press gave to the class conscious workers a weapon that enabled them to carry on work among their fellow workers. They had in their hands a positive indictment of capitalism.

It is not the work of some statistician but a collective indictment of capitalism. It was written by scores of workers. It awoke an indignation among workers who read it. They felt the brutal cynicism of the ruling class. It steered many for their part in the fight. It was a basic fact of vital interest to the workers, given to them by workers. It proved the affectiveness of our press. We cannot give the measured results but can only generalize upon them, but we have seen them amongst our own workers. It is, comrades, an effective piece of mass or collective correspondence.

Gimble Bros. Slash Wages of Section Managers 10 P.C.

Daily Worker: Last week, in the Gimble store here, the bosses cut the wages of the Executive Staff (Section Managers, etc.) ten per cent. This is merely a fore-runner of the wage cut that is coming for the lower-paid employees. Already lay-offs have taken place in every department, amounting to approximately 800 workers. This too was not enough. In almost every department where the wages have already been cut, the fire employees and hire new girls in their places at lower wages. Another clever trick is that of asking workers

Legion Tells Hungry Vets To Become Apple Peddlers

Dear comrades: Omaha, Neb. Again the American Legion of this city has installed the apple selling idea to "solve" the depression. For a while it looked like the idea had been permanently abandoned. Last winter numerous complaints came in from the various office buildings where the veterans had been assigned the right to peddle. The fly-fingered parasites apparently resented the intrusion of their warm, clean and carpeted domains by lousy, ragged, poverty stricken, apple peddling war veterans.

At the same time the tattered and deplorable condition of many of the peddlers caused the Legion dignitaries no small amount of embarrassment from other sources. But some wise and clever schemer suddenly discovered a way to overcome this difficulty. Did he see to it that these war veterans were provided with clean and comfortable clothing? Oh, no! not in Capitalist America! These peddlers are now provided with long, thin smocks (in Legion colors) to cover up their "dirty rags" so that they will be more pleasing to the eyes of these fat and perfumed parasites who sent them away with golden promises and waving flags fourteen years ago.

Offer Carpenters \$1 a Day; 50 Cents for Common Laborers

(By a Worker Correspondent) SAN DIEGO, Cal.—E. R. Burke, the boss of the San Felipe Ranch, had an ad in the San Diego Union, Oct. 12, which read: "Man wanted. Board, wages, steady work. Apply 529 7th Street." There were over 25 men waiting in line for the job. It turned out that the boss wanted carpenters to work for a dollar a day, cement workers for 75 cents a day and laborers for 50 cents a day. And references were required!

Great, isn't it? And this is only a small example of what is in store for the workers in the United States unless they get busy and organize (now) and fight against the wage cuts.

Not Bread, But Beer, Say Legion Leaders

(By an Ex-Serviceman) NEW YORK.—Recently 1,400 delegates to the American Legion convention in Detroit solemnly resolved that: Whereas we can't get cognac in America, we want beer, And whereas we waited a long time for the Tombstone Bonus, we can stick it out until 1945. Then they shined up their Sam Brown belts and went home. They don't want money, they want beer. They don't say whether they wanted it light or dark, but perhaps that will come up at the next convention.

FRUIT WORKERS RESENT PAYCUTS; MUST ORGANIZE

A. F. of L. Tries to Put Over Blacklist Scheme for Militants

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash.—The fruit-workers in the Northwest are just winding up one of the poorest years in history.

The packing house workers got over 10 per cent less than last year. Last year the general rate was 35 cents an hour for men and 30 cents for women. The packing house bosses got all of their material a few cents cheaper this year and were paid the same rates as they received last year for commercial packing.

The workers are resentful of the slash, but did not organize and were unable to stop it. At the start of the season, the bosses, fearing the workers' action, stopped part of the intended reduction in the scale. The A. F. of L. sent in an "organizer." There were a few California packers in the Yakima Valley and they spread the word of how the A. F. of L. betrays the workers. This got around enough to make it impossible for the misleaders to organize and they got about 20 members out of five weeks of "organizing" to date.

There is no question that they came in to weed out the more militant workers, to enable the bosses to blacklist them. They even brought in McKay, so-called "socialist" from Montana. The workers, however, saw through him and he could not do his dirty work.

The workers still feel resentful and are militant in spirit. The newly-formed Communist unit should have in union formed by next spring in time to fight the workers' battles against further cuts.

BOSSSES LIE ON CRISIS CAUSE

Worker Exposes Anti-Soviet Propaganda

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PORTLAND, Ore.—The lumber barons come out with their scandalous lies about "convict labor" in the lumber camps of the Soviet Union and dumping on the American market below the cost of production. Yes, it is a wonderful way to lie about the cause of the present crisis in the lumber industry, when, in 1930, the total lumber imports to this country from the Soviet Union amounted to only 70,000,000 board feet, and the total production in Oregon and Washington, in 1928, was over 11,500,000,000 board feet, or the Soviet lumber exports to this country in 1930 was only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the 1928 lumber production of two states, Oregon and Washington.

So we see by taking the lies of the lumber barons, and the lumber production and import statistics that we have a wonderful puzzle to work out, that is, to determine how the small lumber imports from the Soviet Union can cut the lumber production of this country down to 35 per cent of capacity. So we see that the bosses are interested in keeping the workers ignorant of the true conditions and the cause of the present economic crisis. Therefore, all their lies about "convict labor" in the Soviet Union.

These lies of the bosses must be met by more organization and militant struggle against wage-cuts and speed-up.

SOVIET AUTO WORKERS THROW LIGHT ON LIES OF U. S. JOURNALISTS

Tell of Good Meals Served at Factory Kitchens And New Cultural Life

Receive Medical Attention Free and Full Wages While Sick

Moscow, U.S.S.R.

WORKERS OF AMERICA: So many false and misleading statements are being circulated in the American bourgeois press about the condition of the workers in the Soviet Union that we, the International Shock Brigade (Udarniki) of the Amo automobile factory of Moscow are sending this letter to the American workers through the columns of the Daily Worker.

The capitalist press tries to make you, the workers and farmers, believe that your deplorable conditions are the result of the "dumping" of the USSR or some such rot.

Special interests in America, the Fish Congressional Committee, Green and Wolf of the A. F. of L., the compromisers of the workers together with their henchmen, the so-called socialists, desirous of paving the way for intervention, are endeavoring to stir up hatred among the workers and farmers of the U.S.A. against our proletarian government.

We shall confine ourselves to the Amo factory. In 1929 this factory had a force of 3,000 workers. In 1931 here are now 18,000. This factory is of the latest American construction and equipped throughout with American machinery. We are now prepared for mass production, but without the speed-up system which is so disastrous for the American workers. The foreman, who in America is merely the instrument in the hands of the bosses, here—only may carry out the decision of the workers themselves. The workers committees of each shop decide upon and regulate the output so that the evil effects of mass production cannot appear here. Piece work at Amo is therefore entirely different from that in American factories.

Our plant operates on a 7-hour day basis with a five-day week. That is, we work four days and are free on the fifth.

Dinners are served in the factory dining hall which accommodates about 5,000 at a time. Our factory kitchen prepares meals not only for us but for several neighboring factories as well. A two course dinner with soup, vegetable and bread costs 25 kopeks (12½ cents). The factory also operates a large laundry for its workers.

Connected with the factory there is an emergency hospital and clinic with a competent medical and dental staff in charge. Here the best of treatment is at the disposal of the workers free of charge. If hospitalization is indicated, it is furnished by the Health Administration without cost to the workers. If a rest in a sanatorium in the Caucasus or Crimea the former playground of the Czar and his favorites is necessary, it is also furnished with all transportation charges included. Meanwhile workers continue to receive their pay.

All workers get a two to four weeks vacation with pay each year and the privilege of going to a rest home free of charge.

A large club room is an integral part of the cultural life of the factory with its library and reading facilities. The factory orchestra and dramatic sections give their own special entertainment for the workers as well as helping to round out the meetings of a more serious nature.

AMO has two large athletic stadiums for mass sports, one located near the factory, and the other in the Park of Culture and Rest.

WORKERS DEFEAT POLICE PEONAGE

Smash Bosses' Attempt to Jail Old Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent) WICHITA FALLS, Texas.—The law forces here are trying to force everybody to the cotton patch. The city a short while back took 11 old men to the police station to send them to the cotton fields to work as convicts. Many of them were crippled and had to walk with canes.

The workers saw the cops taking these old workers off to forced labor and they immediately gathered in a large crowd to defend them from the police. The police fearing the indignant workers who gathered in good numbers, let the old workers go.

The Unemployed Council is becoming more popular in Texas and Oklahoma every day. The workers here are rallying to the struggle for unemployment insurance, for free food, clothing and shelter for the unemployed, against the police terror and against the poll tax. We are preparing for the big hunger march on Washington.

Thrashing Crew Near Buhl, Idaho, Strikes For Increased Pay

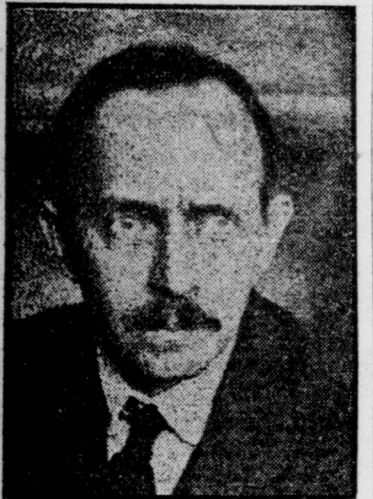
(By a Farmer Correspondent) BUHL, Idaho.—There have been several small strikes in the fruit orchards around here, the workers demanding higher wages.

The 50th Birthday of Comrade O.W. Kuusinen

Fifty years of life, 26 of them spent in the revolutionary fight in Finland and 13 in the ranks of international Bolshevism. From leader of the small Finnish party to one of the most prominent members of the staff of the world revolution (since the 33rd Congress of the Comintern member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, one of the Secretaries of the E.C.C.I. and member of the Presidium of the E.C.C.I.). That, in brief, is the career of Comrade Kuusinen.

In the year 1905 Comrade Kuusinen received the title of doctor of philosophy, but he did not allow himself to be lured by the prospects of an academic career; he did not remain standing on the heights of abstract academic science, but plunged into the waves of the revolution of 1905, took part in the general strike and served in the Red Guard in Finland. Comrade Kuusinen, who right from the beginning occupied a prominent place in the Finnish social and democratic party, was editor of the theoretical organ of the party, "The Socialist Journal," and of the central organ, "Tjuamies," was always on the extreme left wing of the social democratic party, fought against opportunism, ministerialism, etc.

The "Left" wing of the Finnish social democratic party did not go beyond the standpoint of Karl Kautsky. This was the reason for the impotence of the Party in the war and in the February revolution, and also for the defeat of the Finnish Revolution in the year 1918, which at bottom repeated the mistakes of the Paris Commune. Comrade Kuusinen, who as member of the revolutionary government participated in the leadership of this revolution, was the first, after the defeat, to subject this revolution to criticism from the Bolshevik point of view, and thereby laid the ideological foundation for the new Communist Party in Finland. But he was not merely one of the founders of the Finnish Communist Party, he was also present at the birth of the Communist International. At the first Congress of the



O. W. Kuusinen
Comunist International Comrade Kuusinen fought against those who were of the opinion that it was still too early to declare the present Communist Conference a Congress. He said:
"I believe that the strength of this new International will be equal to the power of the revolutionary proletariat and not of this little gathering."

Comrade Kuusinen, who in his brochure "The Revolution in Finland" laid the theoretical foundation of the Finnish Communist movement, now converted theory into fact. In spite of the danger he ran of being shot, Comrade Kuusinen took up illegal work in Finland, where he worked under the conditions of fearful terror from May, 1919, to May, 1920, and it was only thanks to his brave attitude that he twice succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the Finnish executioners. During his illegal stay in Finland Comrade Kuusinen laid the foundation of a legal revolutionary mass party which works under the leadership of the illegal Communist Party. Practical experience in organizational work in Finland in connecting legal with illegal work and the study of Leninism rendered it possible for Comrade Kuusinen to draw up theses on organizational structure and the tasks of the Communist Parties for the 3rd Congress of the Comintern. With regard to these theses Comrade Lenin wrote to Comrade Kuusinen on June 10, 1921:

"I have read your article (three chapters) and the theses with great pleasure."
At the same time Comrade Lenin, in another letter, insisted that Comrade Kuusinen should deliver the report on the organization question at the III Congress, and declared in this connection:
"He (that is Kuusinen) knows something and thinks (which is something rare among revolutionaries)."
At the IV Congress Comrade Lenin declared in regard to these theses:
"The resolution is excellent, but it is practically Russian through and through; everything is adapted to Russian conditions."
Comrade Kuusinen paid good heed to this remark of Comrade Lenin and in his further work in the Comintern took great pains to translate Bolshevik tactics "out of the Russian language" into the language of the Section of the Comintern in question and to pay due regard to all the peculiarities of a local nature.

Comrade Kuusinen, to whom Leninism has become part of his very being, has fought as a real Bolshevik in the Comintern against all deviations from the general line of the Comintern. He fought against "Left" Trotskyism and Ruth Fischerism; he fought at the VI World Congress against the Right opportunist theory of de-colonization. At the 10th Plenum of the E.C.C.I. he fought against the half and half criticism of capitalist rationalization. But at the same time he strove in the everyday work of the Comintern and in those fields which he specially loves—national and colonial problems—to remain true to Lenin's testament, to put questions concretely and always to apply an elastic, exceedingly well-thought out tactic to these questions.

We would only express the wish that this professional revolutionary, who at his responsible post in the Comintern has always held aloft the banner of Leninism, may still be able for many years to fight for this banner until the victory of the world revolution.

Wilhelm Pieck, J. Bratkovski, O. Platnitsky, Manner, P. Furubotin, Bela Katsyama, C. A. Hathaway, Kolarov, Furlin, Knorin, Okano, Chemedanov.

MOUNTED POLICE BREAKING UP A DEMONSTRATION OF WORKERS IN LONDON



Capitalist Germany Heads for the Abyss

By ERIK BEET
The arrival of Dr. Melchior Pely, economist of the Deutsch Bank, in New York is an indication of the serious development of the financial crisis in Germany. Pely has brought with him a confidential report which will be submitted to leading bankers and government officials. These persons include Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve System, and Adolph G. Miller, Reserve board member for New York. Pely, in stating the reasons for his trip openly admitted the growing crisis in Germany finances. He said:
"I will propose to the American officials the ways and means of saving Germany from panic and of maintaining my nation as a going concern."
The panic that Pely fears and of which he is going to warn the United States bankers is the panic of inflation which will mean a repetition of the inflation of 1923. The German bankers realize that while the inflation of 1923 nearly shattered the entire capitalist system in Germany a similar inflation at this time would have far more catastrophic results—it would bring German capitalism to the brink of destruction.

The inflation has already started and Dr. Pely is here not because of the abstract possibility of the collapse of the German finances but because the German bankers already have taken the first step in that direction.
While the reserves of the Reichsbank declined rapidly last week, hoarding and inflation caused an increase of \$1,000,000 in the amount of about four million marks in the currency circulation.
For the first time since the inflation period of 1923 the gold coverage behind the Reichsbank notes has gone below 50 percent. On last Thursday the gold coverage sank to 28.6 percent.
The Journal of Commerce sums up the situation in the German finances as follows:
"Weakening of the currency reserve ratio has also been accentuated by internal demands for cash"

class movement, the Pessala strike, the Colorado miners battles, in Mexico with a revolutionary army, in the trenches in Europe, he learned and discarded the so-called artist's attitude towards everyday life. And John Reed said to himself, "I am a revolutionary writer. I am a revolutionist. The workers life is my life. I am no part of the struggle. On the picket line. In jail. On the barricades with the workers. Poetry magazines? Well, I think I would rather be in the workers' press."
John Reed was a pioneer in many fields but we also remember him today because he was an intellectual with courage who pointed the way for the cultural worker in the revolutionary movement.
And he lies buried in the Kremlin, a revolutionary hero to millions of workers who recognize him as a comrade and fellow fighter.
The period which John Reed initiated in American life is flowering today. A workers cultural movement is beginning to accept the responsibility and discipline which is earning it a place in the working class movement of America. But there are still, here and there, fringes of Bohemia attaching itself to so-called "radical ideas." Sometimes it is even a paying proposition. The young writer sets himself up as a leader in revolutionary literature. He is looked up to in the bourgeois world as a revolutionary writer. Soon the young man publishes a book or two and buys a place in the country. The working class movement never sees him again. The working class press is not good enough for him now. It is the "Nation," henceforth and trips to the great intellectual centers of the old world for lectures on "Proletarian Literature in the United States."
"But we spit on our illusions," say the workers, "today you are either with us or against us."
The great cultural working class movement now spreading in the United States remembers John Reed. To them he has become a symbol. He was a pioneer. And they remember the story Reed told of an American intellectual who was trying to argue with a Red soldier. The intellectual was subtle and philosophical and disputatious. "But," said the Red soldier, "there are two classes, brother, the working class and the capitalist class." The intellectual hunched away and for another half an hour he delivered long arguments out of Smith and Spencer and Veblen. The Red soldier listened patiently and politely to his American visitor and replied, "but there are two classes, brother, the working class and the capitalist class."

attention is concentrated on the gold and foreign exchange situation, on which the stability of the mark depends." The German capitalists are worrying more about the basic question of being able to stay on the gold standards rather than on the question of the "frozen" assets of the Reichsbank. They are worrying about the collapse of the entire financial structure.
Dr. Luther, head of the Reichsbank, was forced to admit that one third of the discounts of the Reichsbank, the obligations it has taken over for the banks, are not "ideally liquid." They can be paid "only if business improved." Luther tried to hide the meaning of this by stating that 70 percent of the discounts of the Bank of England are in the same condition.
The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times reports that "comparatively little importance is attached to this fact because general

Struggle of British Sailors Recalls Long Suffering

It would be a great mistake to view the recent sensational outbreak of the English sailors as a purely spontaneous movement.
Although this is the first time since the famous mutiny at the Nore and Spithead in 1797 that the sailors have gone to the length of taking "strike" action on a mass scale, the English sailors have a number of revolutionary traditions and have openly fought the Admiralty on a number of occasions.
The entry into the navy during the period of the great war, of many thousands of workers, had the effect of introducing revolutionary Socialist ideas amongst the regular sailors who were serving for 12-year, and in many cases 22-year service periods. The workers in the armed forces during the war were the only section of the working class who did not receive increased wages, despite the fact that the cost of living had soared tremendously.
Time and time again, despite the fact that the trade union leaders had gone over completely to the side of the government and strove to prevent the workers from taking action, they took strike action to secure wage increases. The armed forces, however, were persuaded to continue at their existing rates of pay by the definite promises made to them that the government would reward them generously for their patriotic sacrifices by granting big increases in pay, etc., when once the war was finished.

stave off the threatened strike, the Admiralty was forced to make concessions, although these did not fully satisfy the sailors.
The Admiralty now turned their attention to breaking the powerful influence of the Lower Deck Societies.
Although called "friendly" societies, and actually carrying out work of a mutual aid character, they more and more tended to take upon themselves the character of trade unions, and were actually regarded as such by the sailors, who joined in large numbers. In the 1919 movement, they had taken the lead. They had been given an increasingly revolutionary orientation by the sailors who had joined the navy for the duration of the war only, many of whom had long records of service in trade union and work-shop activity. It is on record that in 1919 several of these Societies had passed resolutions calling for the trade union affiliation into a single trade union affiliated with the British Trade Union Congress. It is highly regrettable that at this time, when the trade union movement was in a highly militant mood, it did not support this proposal, and that the sailors did not fight generally.

Admiralty Adopts Repressive Measures.
Thus, while the Admiralty now officially recognized the Lower Deck Societies, they demanded that they drop any tendency to take up trade union activities. A scheme of "welfare conferences" was introduced, similar to the state-controlled Police Federation, which the government had introduced after breaking the police strike.
The Admiralty followed up this attack by prohibiting the men to write to the press by curtailing their electoral rights and denying them the right to take part in political activity. Everything possible was done from this date onwards to weed out revolutionary elements amongst the sailors and to prevent the remainder from coming into contact with revolutionary working-class ideas.
The Admiralty did everything possible to prevent a repetition of the 1919 outbreak. Political agents were introduced on the ships under the guise of "Instructor Officers," who organized lectures, etc. The Admiralty sent out to all ships a weekly bulletin of "Empire Study" to be used by the naval schoolmasters and instruction officers. A political test was cunningly introduced upon all new recruits under the guise of an examination of general knowledge. How anxious they are to keep out even by entrants who have the slightest ideological connection with the class struggle is clearly shown by the following questions in a recent examination:
"What do you know of Sir Austin Chamberlain, the gold standard and the Third International?"
"What do you know of the following: Churchill, Stresemann, A. J. Cook and Neville Chamberlain?"
Pay Cuts Enforced.
Later, in 1925, the Admiralty was desirous of introducing an all-round cut in pay. The protest of the men, however, was of such a threatening nature that the Admiralty was forced to make a retreat and instead introduced the scheme whereby men joining after 1925 would receive a new scale of pay, eight or nine shillings a week less. The created unrest in both sections. The post-1925 entrants protested at having to do equal work for unequal pay, and the pre-1925 men regarded it as a preliminary step towards bad conditions.

The Road of Class Struggle.
The present outbreak among the sailors shows that the men were forced by the actual situation to take the road of the class struggle in their efforts to find a remedy. Their courageous action destroys, at one blow all the hopes of loyal "class collaboration" that the Admiralty have been ceaselessly trying to build up for the last 12 years. At the same time, it will act as a tremendous spur and example to the soldiers, airmen and police, who are also due to suffer extracted by one, Yexley, who, although an ex-service man, had posed as a friend of the sailors and who had edited a monthly journal for the sailors called "The Fleet."
Yexley rushed from Portsmouth to London, where he sent a secret report on the situation to every member of the War Cabinet and a copy to the king himself. In his report, Yexley wrote: "... at the present moment, the lower deck is one great combustible mass. Should an explosive point be touched, the whole navy will burst into flames."
The government, thus forewarned, succeeded in preventing open solidarity action with the police by carrying out a dual policy of repression and granting of minor concessions.
Mass Movement Spreads.
When later, however, with the coming of the armistice, the government still showed no signs of carrying out its promises to increase the pay, a tremendous mass movement swept throughout the fleet. Meetings were held on board all ships, ship committees elected, port delegate conferences called for, and finally, on January 18, 1919, a national interport conference was held in London, attended by over a hundred delegates from the fleet. To

Style in the Work

By J. STALIN
We are not concerned here with literary style. What we are about to discuss is the style of work, that which is peculiar and characteristic in the practice of Leninism, that which brings to the fore a special type of Leninist worker. Leninism is a school where the study of the theory and practice of Party and State official, a special kind of style in public work. What are the characteristics of this style? What are its peculiarities?
There were two: (a) revolutionary zeal, inspired by the Russian spirit; and (b) businesslike practicality, inspired by the American spirit. The combination of these two in Party and State work constitute what we call "style" in our activities.
Revolutionary zeal is the antidote to laziness, routinism, conservatism, apathy of thought, slavish adherence to tradition and to the beliefs of our forefathers. Revolutionary zeal is a life-saving force which stimulates thought, spurs on to action, throws the outworn into the limbo of forgotten things, and opens the portals of the future. Without such zeal, there can be no advance. But it has a drawback, seeing that in practice it tends to vent itself in revolutionary talk unless it is intimately combined with level-headedness and business-like action imbued with the American spirit. There is no lack of example of the kind of degeneration referred to above. Who has not had experience of the fatal disease of "revolutionary" planning, of "revolutionary" projects which are concocted in the blind belief that a decree can change everything, can bring order out of chaos? Erenburg, in his tale Ukomeh (The Fully-Fledged Communist), gives us an admirable portrait of a bolshevik overtaken by this kind of sickness. The hero has set himself to produce the ideal man. He is absorbed in his work. Unfortunately, the creature is a complete failure. The story is, of course, an extravaganza; nevertheless it is a very shrewd take-off. But no one has ridiculed this unwholesome faith in paper decrees and plans more effectively than Lenin. He stigmatizes it as "communist vanity." At the Second All-Russian Congress of the sections for political education, held in 1921, Lenin said:
"The man who is still a member of the Communist Party) because he has not yet been expelled from the Party!) and who imagines he can succeed in any task he puts his hand to simply by drawing up communist decrees is suffering from communist vanity. (Works, Russian ed. vol. XVIII, part I, pp. 384-385).
Lenin was in the habit of countering revolutionary phrase-mongering by imposing common, everyday tasks, thereby emphasizing the fact that revolutionary fantasy is opposed to the whole spirit and practice of Leninism. We read in The Great Initiative:
"Fewer high-falutin phrases, and more simple, everyday deeds. . . Less political chatter, and more attention to the plain but living facts of communist construction. (Works, Russian ed. vol. XVI, pp. 256 and 247).
The best antidote to revolutionary fantasy is practical work imbued with the American spirit. Such business-like, practical endeavor is an unquenchable force, one which recognizes no obstacles, one which by sheer common sense, thrusts aside everything which might impede progress, one which invariably carries a thing once embarked upon to completion (even though the affair may seem a puny one), one without which any genuine work of construction is impossible. But the practical, business-like American spirit is liable to degenerate into narrow-minded, unprincipled commercialism, if it is not allied with revolutionary zeal. Who does not know of cases where narrow-minded and unprincipled commercialism has led a so-called bolshevik into devious ways inimical to the revolutionary cause? Pilyayk describes such types in his story,

which was called to take place on Southsea Common, on the outskirts of Portsmouth. The men were to proceed to the meeting place secretly and in groups in order to take the naval authorities by surprise. Unfortunately, the movement was betrayed by one, Yexley, who, although an ex-service man, had posed as a friend of the sailors and who had edited a monthly journal for the sailors called "The Fleet."
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John Reed--Revolutionary Symbol

By JOSEPH PASS.
When eleven years ago this month, John Reed, young American revolutionist and writer died in Moscow it was the sharp turning point in the life of all cultural workers. Bohemianism was still the predominant mode for writers and artists who "rebelled" against a capitalist society demanding and paying for that artistic commodity which expressed only the ideology of the ruling class. The culturist if he had any guts in him—capitalism called it idiosyncrasy—would starve, live in a garret and get drunk. As a defense mechanism it was excellent. A good escape from reality. The writer and artist withdrew from the world and climbed up the rickety stairs to his ivory tower. Two things usually happened to him after that. Either he climbed down those steps and became part and parcel of capitalism or if remaining up there his work became pieces of literary tid-bits.
This was the period which John Reed, just out of Harvard found when he arrived in 1910 in New York.
He lies buried in the Kremlin. A revolutionary hero! To millions of workers he is a Bolshevik fighter who gave to the first socialist republic his great courage, performing heroic deeds. He came from across the seas during the Kerensky regime and threw himself into the battle for the Soviets. From the moment when Lenin at the head of the Presidium, made his first public appearance on November 8, 1917, lending tone to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets with his opening statement, "we shall now proceed to construct the socialist order" John Reed never wavered in his revolutionary discipline. In Russia he fought with the Red Army, writing his memorable revolutionary articles and articles which created such havoc in the Allied ranks. He travelled up and down the land with the Red Army. He organized day and night. Whatever capacity the

Revolution could utilize him in. Reed was willing to serve. His indomitable burning spirit impressed itself indelibly upon the minds of all who had contact with him which today has reached legendary proportions.
In America, Reed is mainly remembered not only because of his great services he rendered the Russian Revolution and for his first articles in the "Liberator" (later they were published as "Ten Days That Shook the World") explaining the technique of Bolshevism but also because he was one of the first organizers of the Communist movement in America. As in Russia he travelled up and down the land, going to the most forbidden places, speaking, organizing, editing the first Bolshevik papers and indicted more often in the last three years of his life than any other revolutionist in the United States.
But John Reed was not always like this. When he left Harvard he immediately entered the ranks of American Bohemia. Stories of his early life are still much in circulation, and this is the part of his life which the "Saturday Evening Post" and the rest of capitalist America likes to play up. John Reed the playboy. But that is the Reed fitting in to the life of 1910 America.
But his play day days were soon over. In spite of the great place he occupied in American life. He was the foremost journalist of his period. He helped organize the "Provincetown Theatre." Wrote plays and published books of poetry and on the war. Was one of the editors of the old "Masses." But soon, very soon he came to recognize that if his usefulness to the revolutionary movement is not to be of the play boy sort he must cease this double life of "artist" and amateur revolutionist. With him it was not probably so much of a "thinking through the problem" process as an emotional revolt against an ivory tower approach to the revolutionary movement. Slowly, through actual contact with reality in the working



John Reed



British women being driven out of a parade of London workers demonstrating against the reduction of wages and unemployment benefit.

The Needy Year Here we make acquaintance with bolsheviks who are full of good will and practical endeavor, who "function energetically," but who have no vision, who have no notion of what is really to be done, who cannot foresee whether their actions will lead, and who, consequently, stray from the revolutionary path. No one has ridiculed this disease of commercialism more biting than has Lenin. He stigmatizes it as "narrow practicalism," as "brainless commercialism." He was wont to contrast it with living, revolutionary work; he would emphasize the need for revolutionary vision in all the domains of our everyday work; and would lay especial stress upon the point that commercialism is as opposed to the true spirit of Leninism as is revolutionary fantasy.
A combination of revolutionary zeal with the practical spirit constitutes the essence of Leninism as manifested in Party and in public work.
Such a union of qualities is the only one capable of giving us the perfect type of Leninist worker, and capable of setting the standard for the Leninist style in our work.
* Reprinted from Stalin's book on Leninism, published by the International Publishers. We are reprinting this section of his book in connection with the point raised by our recent plenum calling for a decisive change in our methods of work.

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Hoover-Laval Push Secret Agreements For New World War

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The United States is prepared to "respond" to calls which may reach them from the "Old World." This call will be for the attack on the revolt of the German masses against the imperialists and against the Soviet Union.

In capitalist press dispatches, which have their direct source in the Hoover government, it is pointed out that the United States is ready to come to such an agreement. The Times points out that this was already agreed to in principle by Stimson at the London conference.

"During the London conference Secretary Stimson, head of the American delegation, announced that a proposal for the United States to join in an agreement for consultation between nations if international tranquility were threatened would be received by the members of the delegation with an open mind."

The Times adds that this was opposed by Hoover—not because he was against it, but because the capitalist government did not consider coming out openly with the line-up of the United States in the anti-Soviet war front because of the effect on the masses in the United States.

For this reason the Hoover government is now prepared to enter into secret agreements with the French imperialists for the attack on the Soviet Union and against the German workers. The Times points this out quite openly in a statement dictated by the "unofficial" official spokesman of the White House and of Wall Street.

"One view held in administration quarters, which, perhaps, is rather general, is that a growing view, is that a lively memory of the situation produced by the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 will bring about a change of sentiment on the part of the American people if a consultative pact is advanced."

"When war came seventeen years ago, this government took the position that it was not concerned in Europe's quarrels. It made no effort to intervene through a tender of good offices in the interest of preserving peace. But, as the European conflict progressed, America was gradually drawn into it, chiefly due to the destruction of American merchant ships by German submarines and heavy loss of life, including the lives of many innocent Americans. This situation led to the United States entering the war on the side of the Allies."

The Times is here openly preparing for war. The masses must be faced with the fact of war. The masses were opposed to the United States entering the imperialist slaughter of the world war, but the United States "was gradually drawn into it." This Hoover-Laval conference is for the purpose of preparing the immediate entrance of the United States into the war against the Soviet Union, which will be presented to the masses as an accomplished fact. The secret agreements are the basis for the imperialist united front.

For the support of French imperialism, hegemony in the united front against the Soviet Union on the western front, Laval will agree to support Japan and the United States to support the British colonies and the United States for the establishment of Manchuria as the base of the attack on the eastern front of the Soviet Union.

The support of French hegemony in the United States as part of the front against the revolutionary masses in Germany and against the Soviet Union is already seen in the reports from Rome. The Italian capitalists realize that the United States support of French hegemony means support against the Italian imperialist aspirations.

The capitalist press is preparing for the announcement of a joint commission of France and the United States to work out the details of the united front. The Times states this in the following:

"It is recalled in French circles that after the statement at the Berlin meeting had thus explored the ground, they set up a Franco-German commission composed of experts to work out the details of the general policies agreed upon. The reminder seems a hint that the possibility of establishing a somewhat similar Franco-American commission may be considered here."

At the dinner given to Laval in Washington the army and navy of France and the United States were represented by a group of the leading officers. Included in the United States delegation was General MacArthur, who conferred with the French, Roumanian, and Jugoslavian army leaders for preparing the military attack on the Soviet Union while on his visit thru Europe several weeks ago. If the commission is established between the United States and France will include as a most important section the army chiefs of both nations. The presence of the army chiefs gives the lie to the hypocritical talk of "peace" and proves that secret military and war agreements are being discussed.

The agreement which these two leading imperialists are reaching despite the very sharp antagonisms that exist between them are not only for the division of China but are part of the attack on the British Empire. From Tokio the United Press reports that the British have

come out in support of the Nanking government against the agreement for the division of China by Japan and the United States. This is highly significant as an indication of the crystallization of a new imperialist line-up and the rapid approach of a new world war. The report reads as follows:

"S-P-N-P-9f9f ETAOIN N N
"Considerable feeling against Great Britain was evident in government circles because of Lord Reading's stand at the League Council. The sentiment was intensified by reports of a conversation in Peiping between Japan's envoy and Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, in which Sir Miles was said to have been decidedly in favor of the Chinese stand."

The attempt of the United States, Japan and France to prepare for a redistribution of the colonies is directed not only to China but to the British Empire. This redistribution of the colonial markets and the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union are being intensified by the imperialists because of constant deepening of the world economic crisis. The imperialists are preparing for a war solution of the crisis. They are preparing for the slaughter of millions of workers and peasants as the capitalist "solution" of the crisis.

In France the deepening of the crisis has resulted in a very sharp drop in French foreign trade in the past two months. The acute decline in revenues of the government has resulted in the creation of a great deficit in the national finances. Hoarding of money outside of the banks is increasing at a greater tempo than even in the United States, thus weakening the financial stability of the country severely despite the great gold stores held there. The depression in France is approaching panic proportions. This is the determining factor in the rushing of French imperialism toward war. The aggravation of the economic crisis is driving the imperialists towards a redistribution of the world at a very rapid tempo. Events are moving swiftly and the fate of millions is being decided.

While the Japanese representatives to the League Council repeated their determination to resist the League "demand" that Japan withdraw its troops from Manchuria, the United States representative continued to demonstrate the agreement of the United States with the imperialist invasion of Manchuria. The Japanese representative pointed out that the Japanese opposition to the presence of the United States at the meetings of the Council, which was the point of sharpest conflict in the diplomatic struggle between the two imperialists last week, was only a "judicial" question. The United States representative readily agreed with him.

MOONEY MEET IN MILWAUKEE SAT.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Calling upon the workers to rally to the defense of their imprisoned fighters, the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro United Front Committee has called a mass protest meeting for Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 808 Walnut Street.

A leaflet issued to the workers, declares, in part:
"The mass conference called by the International Labor Defense, and attended by delegates from 25 organizations, calls upon all workers and their organizations to support the amnesty campaign for the release of Mooney and Billings, the 45 striking Harlan miners who face death on a fake murder charge, the 9 innocent Scottsboro Negro boys framed on a rape charge and the many other class war prisoners rotting in the dungeons of the ruling class."

Funds for Election Campaign Needed

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Communist candidates are, workers—some of them unemployed—they have no Fleischers, Market Street Railways, bottleggers, power trusts, etc., to call on for campaign funds. Therefore their campaign expenses must and will be paid for by the workers who want them elected.

Contributions should be rushed in to campaign headquarters, 15 Fourth Street, regardless of the amount donated. The dime as well as the dollar of the workers count up—and are needed.

Workers can help both with contributions and in volunteering their services in the distribution of leaflets, etc., and in making house to house canvasses for votes. If you are for the working class candidates, demonstrate your solidarity right now by volunteering to help wherever you can in the election campaign.

Philadelphia John Reed Club to Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The third public meeting of the John Reed Club of Philadelphia will be held Sunday evening, Oct. 23, 8:30 p. m. at the Chop House, 1296 Walnut St.

The speaker will be one of the staff of the NEW MASSES who will discuss one phase of proletarian cultural activity.

All interested workers and intellectuals are invited to this meeting.

GERMAN JOBLESS ARMY GROWS.
(Cable by Impeccor)
BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The number of unemployed in Germany now totals 4,424,000, representing an increase of 129,000 since the first of October. Only 114,500 are on unemployment insurance support.

Keep Mills Closed In Lawrence, Mass.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

When the main strike-breaking starts later. The Wood mill and dye house meeting today resulted in all joining the National Textile Workers Union. The dye house is now nearly 100 per cent organized; officials were elected and a strike committee was elected. Delegates were picked to the United Front Rank and File Committee and sub-committees.

The Ayer Mill meeting today elected delegates from three additional departments to the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee. An Italian picket named Milanese, a member of the citizen's committee, who was the active organizer behind the back-to-work movements in the previous strikes, has entered this strike by calling a meeting in a schoolhouse this afternoon for the purpose of electing a committee to work with him to the bosses.

The United Front Committee is issuing a statement in Italian exposing Milanese's record, also declaring: "He cannot negotiate for the workers, and if he really is against wage cuts, as he says he is, let him stay in his church and advocate more picketing for our demands."

The fake strike committee of 11 will report at a close UTW meeting in Earles Hall tonight on the conference with Governor Ely and the arbitration board yesterday.

An inspired story in today's Boston Herald says that the continued failure of the Governor's mediation efforts will "result in the announcement by him of a drastic injunction to the warring factions. It was indicated that his chief concern now relate to the sentiment of the strikers."

The Herald then suggests that the strikers take votes on the 10 per cent wage cut. The Lawrence city officials have announced it is not legal for the city to give relief to strikers. The police threatened the owner of a hall in which a sympathetic athletic organization has a dance arranged tonight for strike relief.

Picket Captain Pizer was fined \$30 after his trial today and is now locked up awaiting bail.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 23.—The huge Wood Mill of the American Woolen Co., which used to work over 10,000 men, women and children, which employed nearly 6,000 just before the strike started, lay almost noiseless Thursday night. A few cars with scabs, mostly clerical workers, bosses and men from the power house slipped out of the entrance far down on Merrimack Ave., where there is a gate for autos. The crowd of several hundred outside this gate met their cars with stones.

Part of these pickets had come on foot for blocks from the mass meeting in Lincoln Court Square where speakers for the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee, the International Labor Defense, the Young Communist League, Pioneer Organizers, speakers in English, Polish and Italian, had called for a demonstration at the Wood Mill.

Picketing was set for 3:30 because with the handful of scabs the Woolen trust has been able to secure, they no longer dare to let them out at the regular quitting time. Some of them are dismissed in the middle of the afternoon, or at some mills, scabs are turned out late at night, after the picket lines leave. The bosses are using the same tactics in the morning to get their strike-breakers into the mills. Therefore the time of picketing has to be extended.

But at the Wood Mill there were so few "handful" might be a misleading word to use. There were not over 8 cars run out, and not over 20 scabs altogether. None came out of the many great entrances where those on foot are supposed to come in and go out.

This, in general was true Thursday of all the mills in Lawrence. For every practical purpose they are shut down. Why those who do not officially and openly admit they are closed still run their machinery is something of a mystery. The strikers think it is an attempt to fool them. But it fools no one.

The Arlington mill of the Arlington Mill Co., way out on Broadway away from the main mill area announced in the afternoon that it was closed and would not try to run, just yet. Nevertheless, there were over 300 pickets on the Arlington picket line Thursday night, with some 4,000 standing around. This line was led by a woman with an American Federation of Labor badge, but the backbone of the line was, as has been the case hitherto, made up of non-A. F. L. members, and to a considerable extent of militants who support the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee.

The United Textile Workers held its usual meeting on Lawrence Common Thursday afternoon and at the end of the meeting marched to the Duck Mill (cotton) of the American Woolen Co. This mill has not had a wage cut recently, and is the only one of the American Woolen mills actually working in Lawrence. The U. T. W. picket line was merely a gesture, several hundred pickets marching up and down for only a short time, and then, to their expressed disgust, being ordered by the U. T. W. officials and picket captains to go way over to some gas works somewhere out of scene. There was a wage cut in the mill in January. Wages are very low. Some workers are on unemployment insurance support.

The U. T. W. officials are on the mendicant terms with the police.

ANOTHER WAGE CUT SWEEPS STEEL MILLS OF THE OHIO VALLEY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

workers to strike with winter so close at hand to push over so many cuts that by the time spring comes with better "strike weather" there will be nothing left to cut. There is no doubt that the above-cited cuts will be followed up in all mills of these companies. Already at Beach Bottom the labor rate is down to 31 cents an hour. At the La Belle works of the same company 3 cuts have been shoved over in the strip mill with the rate for cleaning furnace cut from 55 cents to 44 cents to 36 cents. Labor gangs at La Belle get \$2.80 for eight hours and \$3.50 for ten hours, and "you have to work like a damned jackass," as one worker described it.

Build Steel Union
But if the bosses think that they can get away with this, they are badly mistaken. If they think that threatening to discharge men for joining the union and even attending mass meetings of the union is stopping the growth of the organization the tare wrong. If they think that their inspired rumors that the Wheeling Steel Co. is going bankrupt (bankrupt with millions of dollars in cash lying in the banks), and the U. S. Steel will take it over, can stop the building of the new fighting union, they are still further off the track.

The quiet in the mills today is the lull preceding the storm. The steel workers of the Ohio Valley are no greenhorns. They have struck before, and they know what strikes mean. Particularly do they know what American Federation of Labor strikes mean, which is why the Amalgamated Association could make little or no headway in the valley today. The steel workers are preparing for strike—not "strike for strikes sake," but strike to win. And by putting into effect the organizational decisions of the Pittsburgh District Conference held Oct. 18 as the best manner of carrying out the

and encourage among the strikers a dangerous spirit of holiday and levity. "Everything good-natured" is the slogan of the U. T. W., while its big leaders sit in conference with the governor and his arbitration board.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Governor Ely met Thursday with the Lawrence Citizens' Committee, a group of local business men organized for strike-breaking purposes, and headed by Mayor Landers. The conference lasted two hours, and its decisions were kept secret.

Thursday, also, in the state house here, the legislators from Lawrence and vicinity met the governor. No official statement was issued on this meeting either, but the report has leaked out that it concerned itself largely with a propaganda maneuver of the employers, to try and convince the strikers that there is nothing to strike for, that the companies can not pay wages even as high as the starvation wages paid before the ten per cent cut.

There is a resolution for the legislature to appoint a special unpaid commission to "investigate" working conditions and wages in Lawrence. This couples with the program of the U. T. W. announced two days ago in its meetings, that the "strikers would look over the books of the Arlington mill." In both cases, it is obviously a scheme to issue a fake financial statement for the mills, and try to convince the strikers that they ought to work for less. It is reported that the governor asked the legislators to postpone action on the resolution for a week, and to meet with him again Monday, and that the Pacific and Arlington mills were supporting the resolution. Postponement is probably to leave room for some strike-breaking stunt which the officials hope will succeed, and make it not necessary to go to all the trouble of preparing fake statements on financial matters.

The third conference in the state house yesterday was with the fake "strike committee" of eleven headed by Francis J. Go-man, vice president of the United Textile Workers and Robert J. Watt, president of the Central Labor Union (A. F. L.). This group, which the state and city governments persist in regarding as representative of the strikers, met the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation—and the results of the conference are kept in dead secrecy.

It is clear from all this maneuvering, that the utter collapse of the strikebreaking propaganda in the governor's statement last week, that the mills should "reopen" (they had not closed them) Monday and the strikers go back, pending arbitration, has called forth a host of new strike-breaking plans, in which the U. T. W., Citizens Committee and state government all have prominent parts and which are so dirty that the U. T. W. dares only to hint at them at present.

TO CALL OUT THE POLICE AGAINST MO. JOBLESS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

employment relief in Kansas City, a committee of 125 unemployed workers went to the City Council meeting here on Tuesday to demand immediate unemployment relief.

When the spokesman for the committee presented the demands for \$150 lump sum for each unemployed worker and \$25 for each dependent the Mayor was astonished, sat aghast and said nothing. The City Manager, however, who immediately spoke up said, "You can take this answer back to your organization: 'No!'" He refused to make any written statement.

The reply of the committee was that it would be back to press the demand for immediate unemployment relief. A demonstration will be organized immediately after the state hunger march drawing in the widest number of unemployed and employed workers.

The workers in Kansas City will continue in the fight for a lump sum relief from the city government. Every effort is being made to mobilize for the national Hunger March on December 7.

Demand Relief; Get Jailed
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23.—When, on Oct. 133, cops attempted to break up a protest meeting of the Young Communist League and Youth Committee of the Unemployed Council, brick-bats and clubs in the hands of the workers met the police nightsticks. The police thugs came off second best in the battle.

A police lieutenant and a patrolman were sent to the hospital for at least three days; one with half his face badly cut from the blow of a well-aimed brick, the other half paralyzed from the shock of a worker's club. Worker's injuries were only superficial.

The battle started when 200 children, aged 10 to 14, gathered in front of the offices of the United Charities at 4500 Prairie Avenue to protest against the refusal of aid to young, unattached workers.

The demonstration was backed by several squads of police after a permit for the meeting had been issued by Captain Stege. A thousand workers from the unemployed groups swiftly gathered to the defense of the struggling children and youths and the battle was on.

The police got the worst of the battle but the workers didn't escape without the usual arrests. Nine men and two women were seized by the police and rushed off to the local Bastille where they were held for two days without bail.

The eleven workers were finally fined \$100 and costs, one \$50 and taken before Judge Eberhardt in the 48th Street Court where five of them were fined \$200 and costs, one was on probation, one was discharged and one was held to the jury court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—Delegates to the national Hunger March which takes place on December 7, will be elected here at a mass conference to be held on November 27, at 2 p. m. at the Workers Center here, 922 1/2 S. Meridian St. The conference, besides laying down plans for a local and national fight for unemployment relief, will press the fight for the release of Comrade Ted Luesse who is now serving a long term in jail for his activities among the unemployed.

Unite New Orleans Workers
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—The Unemployed Council of the City of New Orleans has been busy for the last two weeks; numerous meetings are held throughout the city, establishing unemployed branches everywhere. Hundreds of workers are joining the unemployed council and they are all in full harmony with the program of struggle.

A week ago last Monday the unemployed Council held a meeting at a Little Mount Olivet Baptist Church a Negro church, 2327 Perdido St. Over 200 hundred workers were present and many were listening from the outside. Comrades Jefferson, Pallet and Balter have addressed this meeting, calling upon the workers to organize both white and Negro and together fight for immediate unemployment relief, against evictions, for full social and equality etc.

The bosses, however, found out about our plans and they have intimidated and threatened the colored people not to come to our meetings. The workers did not listen to them and the meeting on Monday, Oct. 19, was well attended and a neighborhood unemployed branch was established.

About 35 uniformed policemen and plainclothesmen, motorcycle cops and patrol wagons surrounded the place and arrested 26 white and Negro workers, searching everybody for arms. When the search for arms was going on those present did not get scared in anyway and furthermore, signed up for the unemployed council in the presence of the cops.

Coal Production Drops 25 P.C. Hard and 15 P.C. Soft

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

For the first eight months of the year, coal tonnage produced in 1931 was 27% below the tonnage of 1929 in bituminous mines and 15% below 1929 in anthracite.

Bituminous Anthracite
1931 (8 months) 250,121,000 33,811,000
1929 (8 months) 301,010,000 44,831,000
1930 (8 months) 343,921,000 46,062,000
1928 (8 months) 380,150,000 68,849,000

The percentage decline in bituminous tonnage has been greater than the average in Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Colorado and some of the smaller coal states. Slighter decline since 1929 in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, followed a great loss in tonnage in those states before 1929.

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Those arrested were brought before night court; 14 were tried and sentenced to \$10 fine or thirty days in jail; 12 asked for affidavits and were taken out on bonds Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Attorney Dowling of the International Labor Defense has made an appeal for a new trial, and signed bonds for release of those convicted. The International Labor Defense had quite a job on hand to locate Comrades Balter, Pallet, Thibodaux and Jefferson, chairman of that meeting. These four comrades were shifted all night from jail to jail so as to confuse the International Labor Defense and keep them behind the bars as long as possible but the International Labor Defense was on the job and after 22 hours searching throughout every jail in town, finally had them released on bonds through professional bondsmen. The four comrades, in addition of being charged with disorderly conduct, were additionally charged with unlawful assembly, which is a criminal charge in this city. No threats or intimidation will stop the workers from organizing a powerful unemployed council to fight for the right to live.

TORONTO, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The executive committee of the Unemployed Council has arranged a mass meeting to be held here Saturday night, October 24. The town council is talking about \$4,500 for unemployment relief which will be held here Tuesday night October 27. The registration of the unemployed workers has started. Tuesday night a committee will appear before the city council with the demands of the unemployed, including free food, shoes and clothes for the school kids, free rent, gas and light—\$15 for married men and \$10 for single unemployed.

Steuenville Mass Meet
STEUENVILLE, O., Oct. 23.—A mass meeting in the Lithuanian Hall here tonight is part of the mobilization for the big joint demonstration of employed and unemployed against the wage cuts, against unemployment and starvation and for immediate relief which will be held here Tuesday night October 27. The registration of the unemployed workers has started. Tuesday night a committee will appear before the city council with the demands of the unemployed, including free food, shoes and clothes for the school kids, free rent, gas and light—\$15 for married men and \$10 for single unemployed.

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YOUNG WORKERS RALLY TO HELP BUILD A PROLETARIAN FUTURE THROUGH DAILY WORKER SALES

More letters from unemployed and part time workers with money for the Daily Worker come into the office to tell us of the spirit of the workers throughout the country ready to be organized into a mass offensive against the bosses. We print these letters to spur on Daily Worker agents to push the selling of subscriptions and the forming of Daily Worker clubs. The contacts are ready to help. Letters from all over the country prove it.

Corade V. P. writes from Yukon, Pa., "Enclosed find one dollar for a two-month subscription to the Daily Worker. I would send more but we are working only one day a week. I have been receiving the Daily from a subscriber and after I would be through reading it, I would pass it on to other young workers."

"I am 19 years old, but I know that the capitalists are preparing another war to try to solve the crisis and slaughter millions of youth like myself. The workers must begin to prepare and turn the next war into an end for capitalism."

It is no mystery why the youth are rallying to the struggle of the workers. Capitalist industry tends more and more to exploit the youth. And the future, which is so important to youth, looks dark under capitalism.

And here is a letter that shows the willingness of even a younger comrade to serve the workers' cause. A letter from J. B. of Stephenson, Va., says, "Please find enclosed one dollar for which send to L. B. a bundle of the Daily Worker for ten weeks. He is only nine years old and in school, and wants to sell papers on Saturday."

Some of our most active agents are young newsboys. Selling the Daily in the street and selling subscriptions for the Daily is a fine way for youth and pioneer organizations to do real vital work for the Party.

The older comrades are also active in working for the proletarian future. Comrade F. K. writes us from Baltimore, "I am in a bad condition because I work only occasionally, but I have just been paid, and I will always pay for my Daily Worker. I have subscribed through my unit. I beg you not to stop my paper because I cannot live without it."

We have published many letters from unemployed comrades or from comrades who are employed only part time. These letters show a great willingness to undergo hardships to help the Daily. What about you who are reading this column right now? Do you want to make a little extra effort to help your paper?

Then send in your greeting to be published in the special edition November 7 of the Daily Worker. Send in your greeting to the 14th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution which will be celebrated by this special edition.

Greetings are 25 cents and up for individuals and \$1 and up for organizations and party units. If you have not received the regular form for sending in greetings, use the blank form at the bottom of the page headed "HONOR ROLL GREETINGS."

And send in your order for extra copies of the November 7 edition. Money must accompany all orders. We must have cash on hand to make enough copies to satisfy the demand. And we must have the special page of the November 7 issue ready on October 31. So a very short time is left for action. Send in your order and money at once. You can use the following order blank.

ORDER BLANK
14th ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER
Please send copies of this edition to:
Name
Address
City
Find enclosed \$

INDIAN SUMMER
The Most Beautiful Time of the Year
At CAMP NITGEDAIGET
All the necessary improvements for the Fall and the coming Winter months have already been installed
THE PRICES ARE THE SAME
A WARM COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE
WELL-PREPARED HEALTHY MEALS
PROLETARIAN ENTERTAINMENTS
Large Comfortable Rooms are Available in the Attractive
To enjoy your vacation or week-end, go to Camp Nitgedaiget
The Only Fall and Winter Resort
HOTEL NITGEDAIGET

HONOR ROLL GREETINGS
We, the undersigned through the 14th anniversary edition of the DAILY WORKER, greet the workers of the U.S.S.R. on the 14th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. The success of the Five-Year Plan and the advance in the economic and cultural fields have strengthened our determination to advance our own struggles against the growing attacks of the boss class.

The DAILY WORKER, the Central Organ of the Communist Party, is the mass organizer of the American workers and farmers in this fight.

NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT
Dollars Cents

Cut this out, get busy, collect greetings from workers in your shop, or factory, mass organization, and everywhere. Twenty-five cents and up for individuals, \$1 and up for organizations. Mail immediately to get into the November 7th edition of the Daily Worker.

Read *The Liberator*
80 EAST 13th STREET, Room 201
Leader in the Struggle Against Negro Oppression
Leader in the Fight for the Nine Scottsboro Boys
Camp Hill Croppers—Willie Peterson
Get Behind the
CIRCULATION DRIVE
For 10,000 NEW READERS
BEGIN NOVEMBER 1st
SUBSCRIBE!
Rates: per year, 60c six months, 30c three months, 3c per copy.
Order a bundle for your meetings—2c each. Special rates for bundles over 200

PREPARE FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE R. I. L. U. DEC. 1st

To all Sections of the Red International of Labor Unions,
To all the Organs of the Revolutionary Trade Union Press.

Dear Comrades,

1) As you already know, the session of the Central Council of the R.I.L.U. will take place on December 1. The agenda is as follows:

1—State of the R.I.L.U. Sections, and the part they play in the economic struggles and in the organization of the unemployed movement. Reporter: Comrade Losovsky. Co-reporter: France, England, America and India.

2—On the work and the problems of the International Committees in the various industries (Intercoms). Reporter: Comrade Niederkehrer.

3) The Sections of the R.I.L.U. and their trade union press are faced in all countries with the task of the energetic and basic preparation for the session of the Central Council. The whole of the trade union press must now be mobilized for the preparation of the session and must consider this preparation as its storm task. It would be advisable to arrange in the press a regular column under the title "To the Session of the Central Council."

Why the Gap?

3) The study and the appraisal of the experiences of the great economic struggles since the Fifth Congress, the great gap between the objectively favorable position and the organizational weakness of the revolutionary unions and the Red Trade Union Opposition in reformist unions, the quite insufficient work in the reformist and hostile unions, the inadequacy and weakness of the work among the unemployed, the internationalization of the struggle; these are the most important questions which will be placed in the center of the deliberations.

4) It is necessary that the trade union press and the whole of the factory press, should, under the leadership of the sections of the R.T.U.O., carry on a wide discussion in which the worker correspondents from the factories and labor exchanges should be strongly drawn in.

Concrete Tasks.

It will be found advisable that the main points of the discussions should be worked out by the central leadership of the R.T.U.O. and with it entirely concrete tasks should be placed before the unions, the industrial groups, and the factories, and namely, that concrete questions should be formulated for the answer of which the workers should be mobilized.

5) The following points of view are decisive in the discussions: to investigate, by way of a fun-

damental examination of the tactics of the revolutionary unions and opposition groups in the most important strike struggles of the country, how far the directives of the Fifth Congress on the leadership of the economic struggles have been rightly carried out. Special attention should be paid to the experiences of the application of the revolutionary united front tactics. The state of our organization should be closely investigated with special consideration of manifestations of fluctuations. The reasons for the weaknesses in our work in the hostile and, before all, in the reformist trade unions. The weak spots in the work among the unemployed should be uncovered and also the positive achievements of our work should be shown, special care being taken in both these points. Investigation should also be made in the work of the Intercoms, the international preparation and leadership of the struggles, the connections between the revolutionary unions and industrial groups with the Intercoms. The press of the industrial groups must devote special attention to these questions.

Attention in Press.

6) The whole of the trade union and factory press has to devote the greatest attention to the organization of the struggle against the preparations for an imperialist war and intervention in connection with the work in the factories and the work of the Intercoms.

7) What is demanded from the press is not simply to place on record facts of positive or negative nature in the domain of the work and struggle of the revolutionary unions, but the main thing is that the causes of these successes or failings should be shown and also the ways and means whereby the failings are to be obviated in future and how the experiences of the achievements may be taken advantage of in future struggles.

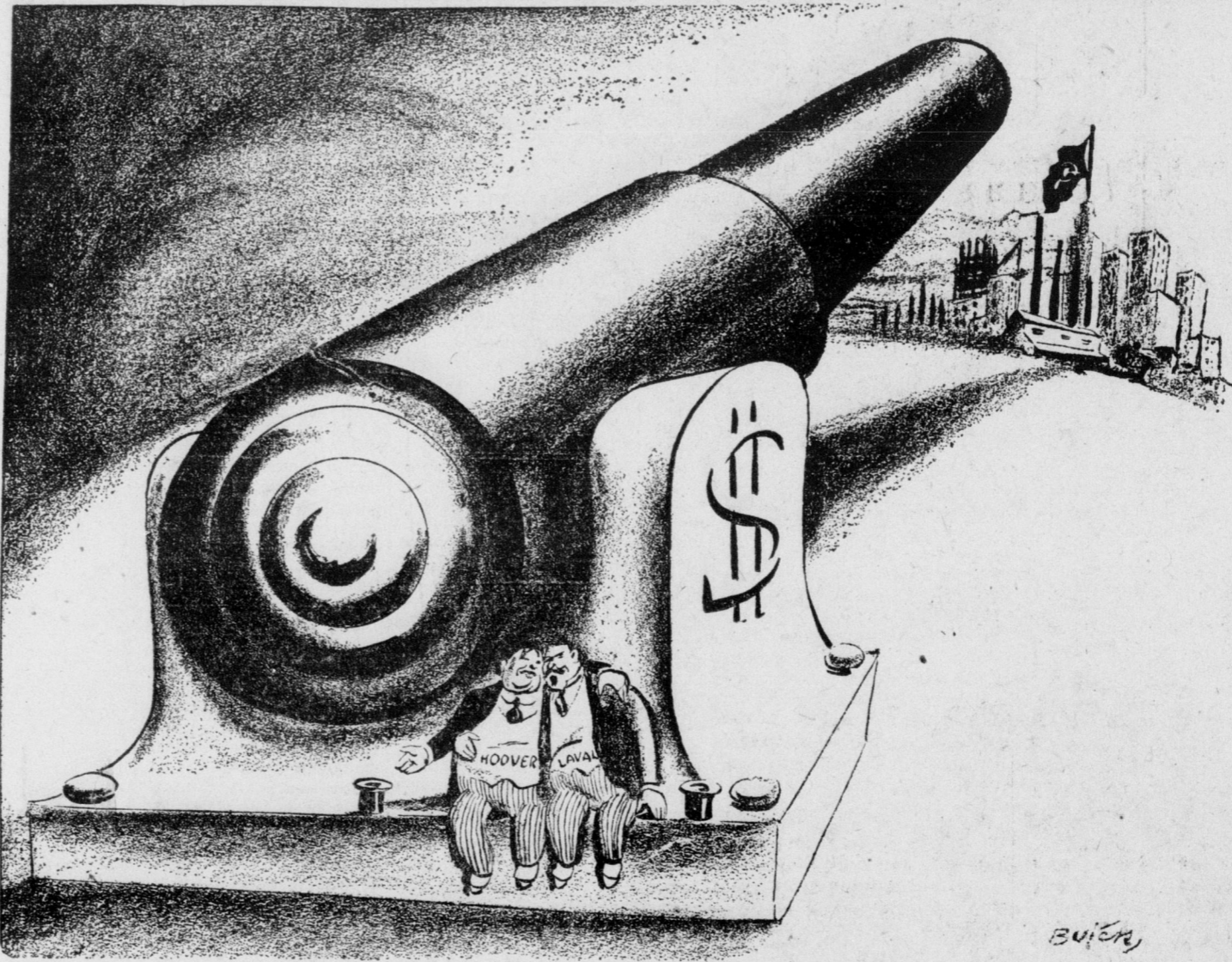
8) A reading of the issues of the trade union papers and journals during the last months shows that the press has not yet so far been mobilized for the preparations of the Session. This circumstance compels the Secretariat of the R.I.L.U. to remind the revolutionary trade union organizations of the necessity to place at once the trade union press and the factory papers in the service of the preparations of the session and also to draw the worker correspondents in the factories, especially in the larger ones, and in the most important branches of industry, into the participation in the discussions on the various questions standing before the session.

9) The leading organs are responsible for the quickest expansion in the campaign of preparation for the session.

(Signed) Secretariat of the R. I. L. U.

"OUR TWO GREAT DEMOCRACIES TOGETHER MUST RESTORE CALM AND EQUALIBRIUM." —LAVAL

By Burck.



By HARRISON GEORGE.

PRESIDENT Herbert Clark Hoover and Premier Pierre Laval are discussing "things" in SECRET. Laval says he is a "messenger of peace." But, why does peace need to be discussed SECRETLY? Hoover declares that he, too, is "working" for "peace and disarmament." But why discuss such things SECRETLY?

Let us look over these silk-hatted "peace" makers. Who is Laval and what force for "peace" does he represent? Who is Hoover, and how "peaceful" is the United States? Pierre Laval, says the N. Y. Times of Oct. 18, is "a practical fixer," who has risen to power by exceptional art in hypocrisy; "an intermediate man, who belongs to the Left, but is willing to work with the Right. He can still be claimed as the representative of democracy, but he is perfectly willing to let the oligarchic forces have a fairly free rein." He has mastered the art of hypocrisy in one of its best schools, that is to say, he was once identified with the "socialist" party of France.

Laval, says the Times, "cannot avoid speaking in the name of that France which is the creation of a little oligarchy of military men, financiers, manufacturers, politicians and possibly priests whose policy and ambition are now one of the deepest causes of Europe's uneasiness."

And not only in Europe. Look, workers, at French Indo-China, a French colony of 20,000,000 people. Since Laval and Hoover are talking about China, see what "peace" Laval's France brought to Indo-China, as told in the N. Y. Sun of Oct. 22:

"More than 700 Annamites, Tonkinese and Cambodians have been executed by French authorities during the last thirty months. Guillotining in the public squares of the two capitals began about a year ago. An American traveller witnessed fourteen Indo-Chinese youths finished off in this manner. The executioner's knife was displayed in a conspicuous location in the crowded native district, and afterwards the heads were exhibited as a warning to the populace."

This, workers, is the France which is talking "peace," but which has for years financed spies and sabotage within Soviet borders, and plotted with czarist officers for war and intervention against the Soviet Union! Is Laval a "messenger of peace"? RIDICULOUS!

And who is Hoover? A "Quaker president" who prefers to look over Latin America from a warship! A stock swindler by profession, who with British partners bulldozed the Chinese out of vast rich mines in Chili Province in 1900 and then got his partners where their hair was short by getting

the deed in his own name. As "engineer" he reported that it was cheaper to kill miners at \$30 a head (which he called "adequate compensation" to the relatives) than buy timber to make the miners safe.

As president of the American capitalist government, Hoover maintains bitter hostility to the Soviet Union, against which the Russo-Asiatic Corporation, of which he was an official, has a "claim" for \$200,000,000; filed with the British courts from Hoover's office in London.

As an "angel of peace" Hoover has kept marines in Nicaragua killing workers and peasants. He keeps more marines in Haiti. He upholds the tyrant Machado in Cuba whose greatest pleasure is the murder of workers. He has supported Chiang Kai-shek in China in butchering literally hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants. He has had U. S. gunboats firing upon the Chinese Red Army. He has kept the Philippine nation subjected as a colony and persecuted Filipino working class leaders.

Hoover has used financial pressure to cut down unemployed benefits in Germany and England. But there's no need to go abroad to demonstrate! What of the murdered strikers in the Pennsylvania and Kentucky mines? Hoover "peace" means WAR ON WORKERS as well as WAR ON THE WORKERS' SOVIET REPUBLIC!

War on the workers by wage cuts! By the "stagger" system of wage cuts! War on the workers by refusal to feed the jobless millions with the billion dollar fund appropriated for the Army and Navy! While a thousand American workers die every day of starvation, Hoover refuses even a cent to feed them rather than tax the rich who own the government!

Now, workers, do you imagine for a moment that Laval and Hoover are talking about "peace"? No, of course you don't! These silk-hatted bandits and international plunderers will even plot war against each other. Even though they solemnly "agree."

Imperialist France and imperialist America are not talking "peace," but IMPERIALIST WAR! That's why they talk SECRETLY!

War on the Soviet Union and an attempt to seize its territory, divide it among the imperialist wolves! That is why they encircle the Soviet from Manchuria to Finland!

War to re-divide China and other actual colonies, such as India! War on the Chinese masses and their growing Soviet districts! War on the German masses if they turn to Communism rather than endure endless slavery to the bankers! WAR ON THE WORKERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

No, indeed, Laval and Hoover are NOT talking "peace," but WAR!

The Rank and File of the A. F. L. Want Unemployment Insurance

A DEMONSTRATION called by A. F. of L. "left" leaders in Minneapolis Sunday, October 13, was turned into a demonstration against the whole A. F. of L. officialdom and their policy of betrayal by the militant rank-and-file workers. 1,500 workers took part in a parade called by the Building Trades Council, but there was no doubt that the workers did not come there because of any faith in the leadership of the A. F. of L., but to demand militant struggle for unemployment insurance, and for the release of Mooney and other class-war prisoners. Fully a hundred banners in the parade carried by rank-and-file workers denounced the policy of betrayal of the A. F. of L., called for strikes against wage-cuts, mass resistance against evictions, and other militant slogans.

Three thousand workers at the Municipal Auditorium following the parade listened to the speech of Walter Frank, head of the Building Trades Council, who outdid all his past demagogic performances. Under a continuous fire of heckling from workers in the audience who failed to be impressed by his revolutionary phrases, Frank claimed to be a supporter of the Com-

munist Party, the Unemployed Councils, and the International Labor Defense, and copied all the militant slogans of struggle of the workers. He glibly admitted, when pressed by questioners from the floor, that the Trade Union Unity League was the only trade union organization which organized the workers to strike against wage-cuts, but failed to explain how such a "revolutionist" as he claimed to be could reconcile his speeches with his role in keeping the workers tied to the A. F. of L. strike-breaking machine.

Following Frank's speech, Nels Kjar demanded the floor for the Minneapolis Unemployed Council, and the chairman, sensing the sympathies of the audience, granted him the floor to speak while the chairman fidgeted nervously. Comrade Kjar warned the workers against revolutionary speeches that were only empty phrases without action to back them up. He pointed out the role of the Unemployed Councils in organizing the struggle for unemployment relief and social insurance, a role which forced the leaders of the Building Trades Council to issue an empty "endorsement" of the Unemployed Councils. He pointed out, amidst great applause, that there were no Communists outside the ranks of the Communist Party. Also that it was the International Labor Defense which was leading the fight for the release of all class-war prisoners, including Mooney, and that the Franks were a little bit late in acknowledging this fact. He pointed out that the defense of the Soviet Union did not depend on the speeches of Walter Frank, but upon the mass action of the workers themselves.

Kjar then presented a resolution in the name of the Unemployed Council, condemning the Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L. for opposing unemployment insurance, endorsing the program of struggle of the Unemployed Councils, calling for support to the City Hunger March on November 20, and the National Hunger March to Washington on December 7, and calling for recognition and defense of the Soviet Union. The resolution was greeted with enthusiasm by the audience, and was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also adopted calling for the release of Mooney and all class-war prisoners, and endorsing the Mooney-Harlan Defense Conference October 30 called by the International Labor Defense.

Thousands of leaflets were distributed in the Auditorium by the Communist Party, and Communist literature was eagerly bought by the workers who ignored the literature of the A. F. of L.

In the evening, three neighborhood mass rallies at 7 o'clock were held by the Communist Party, with about 1,500 attending, in spite of the fact that many of the workers had been meeting till 6 o'clock and hardly had time to go home. Dozens of workers joined the Communist Party and the Unemployed Council, including many rank-and-file A. F. of L. members. The headquarters of the Communist Party is receiving applications for membership every day on the backs of the leaflets distributed by the Party.

The October 13 demonstration and meetings showed clearly that the influence of the A. F. of L. "left" leaders among the workers is rapidly being replaced by the leadership of the Communist Party and by such mass organizations as the Unemployed Council, the Trade Union Unity League, and the International Labor Defense.

Slave Labor--Imagined and Real

Conditions of Australian Aborigines.

STAND UP—members of the Australian capitalist class, instruct your lickspittles—"Labor" politicians, newspaper writers, priests and persons—to stand also while we indict you as murderers, slave owners, slave drivers and race exterminators. Stand up, you hypocrites who lyingly screech about slave labor in the timber camps of the Workers' Fatherland while you carry on a vigorous policy of driving the Australian Aborigines to work on forced indentures, robbing them even of the meagre amounts to which they are entitled under your scabby indentures; you, who use chains, whips and guns in order to get cheap labor, dare to slander the Soviet Union? Before the working class of the whole world we indict you.

ONE of the worst examples of forced and slave labor in the world exists in Australia. Aboriginal workers, denied even the meagre conditions of "freedom" that the white workers have, live in hourly and daily terror of not only themselves being forced to menial indentures to toil for practically no wages—but a special organization of crawlers and bloodhounds (the Aborigines Protection Board) has been set up by the capitalist class to kidnap aboriginal children and force these mites to slave for capitalism.

In pursuance of the capitalists' policy of exterminating the aboriginal race entirely, originally carried out by "abo hunts" which were better "fun" than Kangaroo hunts, poisoning water-

holes, doping food with strychnine and other gentle British methods; today the sexes are being segregated with the aid of the christian dope peddlers and police through "Mission Stations."

The women of the aboriginal race are recruited through these cheap labor compounds and sent into the towns and station homesteads as domestics, while the male aborigines are kept employed miles away from the female species. This present method is a little slower than the murder campaigns of the past, but is actually more certain—it is racial extermination.

Education Denied.

Aboriginal intellectuals—and there are such despite "benevolent" capitalism's refusal to allow the aborigines the same opportunities for schooling and training as other races in Australia, are not allowed to accept positions in their professions—and in the case of school teachers who pass all the necessary examinations they are prohibited from teaching even children of their own race where other school and training facilities are denied them.

Aborigines Must Keep Off Politics.

Political freedom is denied the aborigines—and we battle him who is caught taking an active part in politics. Threats (carried into effect) to take away their children and live them out as slaves, arrests on fake charges with the sentences being commuted to several years hard labor at about 4 pounds to 10 pounds per year for some avaricious exploiter—or some other form of terror is adopted to prevent any political activity on behalf of the aboriginal race.

Scullin's Man Hunts. Man hunts are still carried out in various

parts of Australia, particularly in that portion coming directly under the control of the Federal "Labor" Government, headed by the "Labor" Party Premier, Scullin. Troopers are sent into the Northern Territory to arrest tribesmen who are alleged to have speared cattle. The unfortunate aborigines are brought to "justice" and condemned to work on stations, etc.

There they are "civilized" (taught how to drink poisonous rum, smoke tobacco, encouraged in sexual excesses—disseminated, and then they are fit over for the Mission Stations and the Aborigines Protection Boards. Their capitalist's insatiable greed is temporarily satisfied and the capitalist class, its lickspittles, thugs, gunmen, dope peddlers, kidnapers of children (A.P.B.) and exterminators of the Aboriginal race do their bit—collectively.

And the ruling class of Australia dares to talk of slave labor in the Soviet Union!

—H. J. M.

CORRECTION

In the October 20 issue of the Daily Worker, in a box under the headline "Bourgeoisie incapable to manage their own social productive forces," the concluding sentence should have read as follows: "The bourgeoisie are convicted (and not 'convicted')—ED, of incapacity further to manage their own social productive forces." (From the concluding chapter of Engel's "Socialism Utopian and Scientific.")

Vote Communist for Free Unemployment Insurance Equal to Full Wages to Be Paid By the Government

Red Sparks

By JORGE

America First!

Let some of you can yet scrape enough together to pay the landlord, think that this is just "too wonderful" a country, cast your glummers on the following:

"BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Oct. 14 (Associated Press).—Homes for five children ranging in age from one to ten years, whose abode for several months has been a cave in the hills of McDowell County, are sought by W. T. Farley, probation officer.

"Farley said the family consisted of the mother and five children. The father of the family is dead."

Nice place, eh, for the wealthiest country on earth to house a mother and five children? And the only "solution" the probation officer can think of is to split up the family among some other folks—that is, the children. What is to be done with the mother lord knows. Probably she'll be sent to jail.

Then the defenders of capitalism talk about Communism "destroying the family" and "alienating children from parents"! It's entirely unnecessary for us to do it. Capitalism is doing it. AND HOW!

Ah! Another Soviet "Crisis"!

From the United Press of Oct. 17, we learn that the citizenry of Moscow are again "in arms" . . . Yes, that's what the headline says in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer." It "dies" and plain.

Now what is the oppressed populace of Moscow "in arms" about? We look! We read! And we are flabbergasted! . . .

In Moscow there is a shortage of vinegar! And also "pepper is scarce!"

Ye gods! Do Bolsheviks live on vinegar and pepper? Or do they use these priceless things as seasoning for other more nourishing foods? There is not a word about these other foods, meat, vegetables, or anything like that!

Now, unemployed American workers, would you rise in revolt if you had beef-steak minus the pepper? Or salads without vinegar? Oh, you say have NO beefsteak and NO salads!

Well, learn something from the Russian workers: Make a revolution and get your beefsteak and salads, and then we won't kick a bit if you rise "in arms" for the pepper and vinegar!

It's a Hard Life

The crocodile gazed up at us with mournful eye.

"Yep, Krock, old boy. It's a hard life," we mused. "Take this passage from the pages of a Y.C.L. membership book:

"Without revolutionary theory a revolutionary movement is impossible. This saying of Lenin forms the basis of the Y.C.L.'s work. Maintaining a living connection between practice and theory, intended to acquaint the toiling youth with the theory of Communism."

"Now that sounds O.K., don't it, Krock? But what was our experience with that letter, a YC Ler wrote us from Brooklyn? He wanted to attend the Workers' School. Class in Journalism given only on Wednesday nights. That's the one meeting night. Promised to do League work all other six nights. Unit wouldn't let him be excused to go to classes. Backed up by Party Rep. who made irrelevant reference to our noble self.

"Well, Krock, he appealed to us. And in a hurry, 'cause he wanted to miss no class. What could we do? We took his letter to the Y.C.L. National Office and one of the Big Shots there showed signs of sympathy. Was going to write him quickly, so we left the letter. Now, Krock, they're good lads in the N.O. and each one, individually asked, would thoroughly approve of letting the Brooklyn boy go to school. In fact they did.

"But once let all these sympathetic lads go into a huddle officially and they become paralyzed. They did that, too, and their hearts hardened like Pharaoh's. The sacred formulas must be upheld. The District must be upheld. The Section informed. The Unit in transit. The merits of each case carefully weighed. No doubt the boy was in the right. But . . .

"So everything stopped on that. But, and the boy will be advised eighteen months later that he can't go to last year's Workers' School. It's sensible ain't it, Krock? But that's "rules." If common sense gets in the way of "rules" so much worse for common sense.

"Then we heard of another youth, a lad hungry for study. Asked to join a Y.C.L. unit and he would be allowed to study THREE nights a week. Unit work all the rest. The Unit Council was horrified and told him so. "You didn't get his theoretical education like the rest do, reading the Sat. Eve. Post, the Labor Defender, Haywood Ellis and all official revolutionary literature done! And may gadabout on his soul!

"But here, Krock, we come to another case we learned of. A Y.C.L.er wanted to go to the Workers' School. The School is "abandoned" by the League and ought to be abandoned. "I turned him down" said a League functionary, going heavy on the "I." And the District supported MY decision. Aw, he's a swellhead anyhow, and wants to be on the National Committee. And the District has seen the School and found them to let him study."

"Did you EVERY? Yet in the "front" of this League book is its Fifth Commandment: "Every member must work to become an active functionary." And here a guy is jumped all over because he does that.

"What'll you goin' to do, Krock? Appeal to the YCI? But it expects the National Committee to have common sense. And the N.C.O. expects the District to have common sense. And the District the Section and the Section the Unit. But what'll you do when there's nothing so uncommon as common sense? Recruit members and then expect 'em at the first time they show suspicious signs of wanting to study!"

"Any of these lads could have simply been absent. About 30 per cent of the members usually are, and nobody pays any attention. But because they were loyal, respected discipline, and asked—they get the dirty end."

"Ho, hum, Krock, old leather-face, there's no appeal. But there's one settlement, and new members settle such differences in scope and methods. They settle it "with their feet," as Lenin said about the Russian soldiers "voicing peace." They simply leave the League. No law compels 'em to belong. So bye-em-bye there'll be a lot of theoretically trained youngsters outside, and none inside."

The crocodile scratched its belly with uncanny agility and a hind leg, yawned pensively in agreement: "Yep, it's a hard life."