

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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

Rush Tag Day Funds and All Other Funds Collected for the National Hunger March to Workers International Relief Office at Once

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CITY EDITION

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JAM COLISEUM TOMORROW TO SUPPORT HUNGER MARCH

Workers, Meet Senator James J. Davis

A GOAT would gag in the fetid atmosphere of graft and corruption in Washington which thickens as mass unemployment grows and the million-toothed wolf of hunger chews at the vitals of 12,000,000 unemployed workers and their dependents. Senator Davis is against the "dole" for unemployed workers. Senator James J. Davis, "Peddler Jim," former secretary of labor, junior senator from Pennsylvania, the mandated territory held by the Mellon family, James J. Davis who made a special trip to Vancouver to oppose unemployment insurance at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, Davis with the sixty suits of clothes, Davis, the deporier of foreign-born workers, Davis, the supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, elciter for life and who receives one dollar for every new member joining the order, James J. Davis, the multi-millionaire "friend of labor," has been caught accepting a bribe of 250 shares of sugar company stock. The 250 shares were paid to Davis in return for his lobby work and vote for an increased tariff on sugar which raised the price of sugar for every worker's family. The record of this contemptible bit of thievery has been published in the Daily Worker and other papers. But the Daily Worker alone calls this blow at the living standard of the working class by its right name. Such are the opponents of Workers' Unemployment Insurance. Support the National Hunger March and the Unemployed Councils Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Walter S. Gifford



President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. with its 22 subsidiaries, which recently cut the wages of its workers in the Bell Telephone Laboratory 13 per cent; presented gold telephones to the Pope and the King of Siam; director of the First National Bank of New York; director of the U. S. Steel Corp. which cut wages of its workers ten per cent on October 1, and recently made a member of its finance committee. Gifford was named by Gerard as one of the 59 rulers of America.

Where Do YOU Stand?

Workers, while 1,500 delegates, elected by you carry your demands for Unemployment insurance and Winter Relief to the capital of the nation, a campaign of violence and lies is unloosed by the capitalists against these delegates who are making this National Hunger March, and against their demands. To back this up—and to the proposals of the National Hunger March, every worker, every honest element of society, must give an answer. WHERE DO YOU STAND? The Hoover administration, with its usual despicable hypocrisy and anti-working class violence, has attempted to paint the action of the workers of this country in support of the elemental needs of 12,000,000 jobless and starving workers, as a "plot," and given the signal to every local police and fascist scoundrel to waylay and physically attack the marchers to Washington. To back this up with an air of pretended solicitude for the unemployed, the Gifford-Hoover Commission has issued a lying statement full of empty phrases, to the effect that unemployment relief is "adequately met."

More cleverly disguised than these openly cynical defenders of the rich, who might have to part with a tiny part of their sweated profits if the demands of the National Hunger March are met, are the motley elements assembled at the Hotel Hamilton in Washington, under the name of the "Joint Committee on Unemployment." This "Committee," headed by a bevy of individual aspirants for fame and office and elected by nobody, let alone workers, have a vaguely worded "program" that somehow, sometime, perhaps by "act of god," is expected to become reality only by those who are innocent of common sense. But the measure of how far this windy disguise for doing nothing is likely to get with its "program," can be given by noting the fact that the demagogic Mayor Murphy of Detroit is one of the stars in this "Joint Committee"—Mayor Murphy, whose police both on Nov. 25 and Nov. 28, attacked with clubs and tear gas the women and children of the unemployed of Detroit and who later declared he would prosecute these unemployed workers who survived the tear gas bombs thrown by the police and tossed them back among the blue-coats of Mayor Murphy.

Four Districts Announce Progress in Daily Worker Drive; Where Are the Others?

The Daily Worker campaign for 5,000 subscriptions is now in its third day. In a few more days the Daily Worker will publish results of the first lap of this drive. Meanwhile the Daily Worker again stresses the importance of every reader entering at once into the work of getting subscriptions.

Expansion vital. The increasing police terror, the call for fascist terror against Hunger Marchers issued by Matthew Woll, the deportation menace threatening every militant foreign-born worker, the Fish Committee measures to declare the Communist Party illegal, which threaten to be introduced in Congress in December, and whose passage is called for by Woll, the war menace in Manchuria, these events the Daily Worker must cope with now. These events call for a hundredfold expansion now in the activity of the Daily Worker. Free the Daily for the Fight. And yet it is just in this critical period that the Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist Party, finds itself hampered by lack of funds, finds itself unable to meet the mass demand for a workers' paper, because the number of present subscriptions is not enough to pay for the great call for bundle orders. Turn in Money at Once. That is the reason for the present drive for 5,000 new subscribers. And that is the reason why we stress the importance of getting new subscribers at once, and turning in the money for the subscriptions immediately. Friends of the Daily Worker Groups (Daily Worker Clubs) are you now in the full swing of your work for subscriptions? Have you taken up the task of initiating Daily Worker subscription drive in your neighborhood. Have you gotten members to bring more friends down to meetings and drawn them into the subscription campaign? Have you chosen a comrade to send to the conference in your district to work out a subscription campaign program? What About the Districts? And the district Daily Worker Committees. Have you already taken steps to lay a firm foundation for the drive? Has the district bureau checked up to make sure that there is a functioning Daily Worker Committee? Has the district bureau taken steps to bolster up weak Daily Worker Committees? Cleveland Hurl Challenge at Detroit. Four districts have already reported good progress along these lines. District Seven, Detroit, has already taken all the necessary steps to lay a firm basis for the drive. And from Cleveland, District Six, comes a ringing challenge to Detroit to a race to see which district will attain its quota. What about the other districts? We are waiting.

HUNGER MARCH DRIVES ON AND GROWS ON WAY

Fourth Column Starts Today from Boston

BULLETIN. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30. — The marchers of Column 3 of the National Hunger March, broken up yesterday by police at Hammond, have now all been re-assembled or accounted for. City officials of South Bend refused to provide for the marchers, but a big mass meeting greeted them, and in spite of the prohibition of the police and city officials, the local Federation of Labor fed the marchers and the Carpenters Union (A.F.L.) provided a hall. There are three meetings tonight in Detroit for the marchers, with meetings tomorrow in Monroe and Toledo.

But who is to believe this ridiculous lie? Not the workers who, in growing number, as the crisis rapidly worsens in spite of all the bunk spread by the Hoover "optimists" headed by Secretary Lamont, suffer intolerable starvation, cold and hunger, as proven by innumerable cases of starvation, suicide, and insanity. The Gifford Commission itself can assemble no figure of the funds available to care for the millions of unemployed (reckoned by them according to ancient and false statistics as 6,000,000, but actually grown to the figure, including part-time unemployed to not less than 12,000,000) than the absurd sum of \$150,000,000. This, even if the Commission's own figure of 6,000,000 jobless is taken—means not over \$25 relief to carry each jobless worker through the year!

Where, then does the unspeakable liar who edits the N. Y. Times get the authority of facts, to state that: "No one in the country will be compelled to go cold and hungry."? Even in New York City, the estimate of relief available to each destitute FAMILY is the miserable sum of \$18—to give on for god knows how long—at least till another year year may bring another such starvation DOLE!

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER TO THIS APOLOGY FOR MASS STARVATION?

The American Federation of Labor heads, William Green and Matthew Woll, the latter who serves quite openly as the spokesman for the capitalists of the National Civic Federation, are supporting the capitalist program of hunger and violence, and Woll excels all other fascist scoundrels in urging the government to attack the National Hunger March with club and gun.

The Greens and Wolls, with their bellies full of bribery, openly attack the demands of the workers, even those of the A. F. of L., for Unemployment Insurance.

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER TO THIS FASCIST INCITATION AGAINST THE STARVING MILLIONS AND THE DEMANDS WHICH EXPRESS THEIR ELEMENTAL NEEDS?

GREET MARCHERS FRIDAY NIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA

Great Mass Meeting at Broadway Arena

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3. — The Unemployed Councils are actively preparing a big reception to the hunger marchers at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Streets to take place Friday evening, December 4. The Unemployed Councils call upon all workers and workers' organizations to come and greet the hunger marchers. The marchers are coming from the New England states, Buffalo and the anthracite and will be met at the outskirts of the city at 6 o'clock.

Militia Stands by As Italian Town Hall Is Burned by Peasants

(Inprecor Press Service) FIRE, Nov. 30.—The peasant in Roccasecca, Italy demonstrated against the fascist municipal authorities and against the intolerable burden of taxation. The town hall was stormed by the peasants and set alight. The fascist militia refused to obey the orders of its officers and took no action against the peasants. The military detachments had to be called in from other districts. In order not to aggravate the situation the authorities have made no arrests.

War Vets, Whose Checks Were Stolen, Will Be at Coliseum

Huge Mass Meeting Tomorrow Night with Foster As Speaker Will Pledge Support to National Hunger March

NEW YORK.—The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League is one of many worker organizations to realize how closely its members' interests are bound up with the success of the National Hunger March on Washington, and the demands for unemployment insurance, and to show that fact by arranging a strong delegation to go to the Bronx Coliseum, tomorrow night, for the mass send-off for the New York and New England column of the hunger marchers. The world war veterans at their open forum Sunday exposed and assailed the attempts of army officers

Hunger March Committee Scores U.S. Secret Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Walter S. Gifford, chief wage cutter and unemployment maker in the American Telephone and Telegraph and chairman of Hoover's "Committee for Unemployment Relief," announces today that all the relief measures he is going to take are now completed. The totally inadequate funds assembled largely through compulsory deductions from wages of those still working are all the Hoover administration expects to provide for the millions of starving jobless this winter. But the jobless think differently. Yesterday, Herbert Benjamin, national field representative of the

HOOVER PAPER SHOWS PLAN TO ATTACK MARCH

Washington Star Says 'Right to Assemble' Should Not Apply

By J. N. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30. — The cries for bread of the 12,000,000 workers across America din in the presidential ears. He reveals his hand clearly in his instructions to the Secret Service department to foment a Red Hysteria. The Washington Star, a Hoover mouthpiece, is already puffing away. Its editorial Saturday, November 28, the day preceding the "report of the headquarters of the Secret Service" already revealed the administration's line.

War Vets, Whose Checks Were Stolen, Will Be at Coliseum

It made the usual gesture of democracy with the quotation from the "Bill of Rights"—Congress shall make no law abridging the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Then it turns oracle, scans the stars and concludes, "The march and gathering of the jobless here December 6 will not be a peaceable assembly."—Therefore this right of assemblage at the seat of government, etc., etc., cannot be offered

U. S. MUNITION MAKERS SEE BIG PROFITS IN CHINA WAR

Moves to Divide China and War on Soviet Union Go On

BULLETIN. Steel manufacturers in the Calumet district, Indiana, are reported already visualizing their bloody profits as a result of the war plots of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union, and the revolutionary movements in China and the colonies. In its issue of Nov. 27, the Lake County Times (Hammond, Ind.), states in a front page article: "Calumet district steel mills and factories will benefit tremendously in event war is declared in the Orient between China and Japan or between Japan and Russia, according to close observers here of the Manchurian controversy. 'They point out that this area is fully equipped to produce war supplies, as was attested by the ease and speed with which it adapted its machinery for that purpose during the World War.' The puppet powers of France on the western frontier of the Soviet Union are also rushing preparations for the attack on the workers and peasants' republic. A London dispatch reports: 'Work has been started on two new fighting ships for the Finnish navy which are as remarkable in their way as the German pocket battleship according to the Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent. They are, he says, miniature battleships of 4,000 tons, designed for coast defense operations in the Baltic, with Diesel electric drive and a speed of 16 knots.' Following the first sharp clash with United States imperialism since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria begun, the Japanese were yes-

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DETROIT POLICE CLUB WOMEN AND CHILD MEETING

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—An army of 1,500 of Mayor Murphy's police broke up with great brutality the women's and children's unemployment relief demonstration at Great Circus Park Saturday. The crowd put up a hot fight when the police charged came down on them, but were clubbed out of the park. Seven were arrested. There will be a continuance of the fight for free speech and the use of the public park by workers and jobless.

The women and children were meeting in protest against the tear gassing and clubbing of unemployed workers demonstrating Nov. 25 at the Grand Circus Park and the city hall. They were also demanding hot lunches and clothing at the schools for children of the unemployed, and relief for adults.

Friday morning, Judge Gordon in the Recorders Court denied jury trial to 25 held out of 30 arrested Nov. 25. Their bail was fixed at \$500 each. Among them are: John Schmie, Communist candidate for mayor; Nydia Baikin and Joe York. The police and press are making a great point of the fact that some police got tear gassed in the Nov. 25 demonstration.

According to the best press Murphy states that all will be prosecuted, particularly those who prepared the tear gas bombs and planned to storm my office. The attacks on Detroit jobless men, women and children last week certainly succeeded in exposing Mayor Murphy, who poses as "liberal" and a "friend of the jobless," as one of their worst enemies

Walker, Bankers Move to Get Mooney to Break with Workers

BULLETIN. A mass protest demonstration demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Mooney and Billings, the Imperial Valley prisoners, and all class war prisoners, will be held today at the State House where the Mooney hearing is scheduled. The demonstration was called by the International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League.

NEW YORK.—Today as the "pleas" of Mayor Walker and Attorneys Walsh and Shapiro are scheduled to be made before Governor Rolph of California for the "freedom" of Tom Mooney, it became clear that Walker never intended to work for the release of Mooney but is bringing pressure to bear, along with other capitalist interests, to have Mooney issue a statement repudiating his militant working class activities or a promise to keep his mouth shut and to accept parole.

Huge Mass Meeting For Marchers Wed. Night in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—All workers, employed and unemployed, are invited to the mass meeting of greeting to the National Hunger Marchers, in Public Auditorium, Akron, Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 7:30 p.m. At that time 100 delegates of the National Hunger March, some of them coming from as far away as Seattle, Wash., will have arrived in town on their way to Washington. They will be joined here by 150 delegates representing the jobless of Cleveland. This meeting will be the largest of workers' gatherings for years in Cleveland, and a mighty answer to the provocations and attacks on the hunger march.

Walker who shows less and less enthusiasm to plead for Mooney after a visit to San Quentin prison where Mooney has been buried alive for 15 years, is now reported to be ill. In order to make the best use of the case for Tammany and against the working class, Walker has been holding conferences with publicity experts. Among these were Joseph Johnson, former commissioner of public works in Manhattan and now a Hollywood film executive. He also discussed the matter of using the Mooney case against the workers with the war propagandist expert George Creel, the Federal director of public information during the World War.

Militia Stands by As Italian Town Hall Is Burned by Peasants

(Inprecor Press Service) FIRE, Nov. 30.—The peasant in Roccasecca, Italy demonstrated against the fascist municipal authorities and against the intolerable burden of taxation. The town hall was stormed by the peasants and set alight. The fascist militia refused to obey the orders of its officers and took no action against the peasants. The military detachments had to be called in from other districts. In order not to aggravate the situation the authorities have made no arrests.

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

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# Walker Craft Leads to Office of War Bankers, Morgan & Co.

## Seabury Subpoenaes Records, But Will Not Show How Craft Is Made Through Morgan Co. Handling Hundreds of Millions for City

NEW YORK.—Mayor Walker's graft connections, leading right up to J. P. Morgan & Co. were hinted at in the latest session of the Seabury investigation held Monday.

The Seabury committee very mildly brought Morgan & Co. in by subpoenaing the records of this leading international banking concern to show that Mayor Walker, through Russell T. Sherwood, the mayor's personal graft collector, transferred stock in companies controlled by the Morgan interests.

There is a great deal beneath the surface of this move which the Seabury investigators are not letting out. It is a well known fact that Morgan & Co. handles a great share of the city financing which runs into the hundreds of millions yearly. From this the city administration grafts plentifully, and Walker evidently was having the Morgan concern handle his graft earnings. There is no doubt that whatever records the Seabury investigators get their hands on will not show the real extent of the connections between Walker, as well as other Tammany grafters, with Morgan & Co.

Russell T. Sherwood who was hired by Walker to keep a record of his voluminous grafting transactions conveniently disappeared to Mexico. He was last heard of in California, and one of Walker's reasons for his sudden interest in the Mooney case was to visit Sherwood before Seabury could get him to testify. Direct charges were made that Sherwood

# Will Try Kaufman for Hiring Thugs and Strikebreaking

## Formally Charged Before Joint Council with Causing Members of Union to Be Stabbed, and Withholding Funds and Property

NEW YORK.—At the last meeting of the Joint Council of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States of America and Canada, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, held on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at Stuyvesant Casino, charges were brought by Emil Koening against Morris Kaufman. The charges presented in writing in accordance with article 5, sections 1 and 2 of the constitution, state:

"I charge Bro. Kaufman with violation of Article 10, Section 1, of the constitution, which states that 'all officers, whether local or general, shall deliver to their respective successors all property in their possession belonging to the organization of which they are officers.' Section 2: 'all the funds and property of each local union shall be deemed held in trust for the benefit of the members and shall be used only as provided for in this constitution.'

"I charge that Morris Kaufman refused to deliver to the duly elected joint council the property duly belonging to the council and that he is using said funds to the detriment of the membership; to hire gangsters who are beating up and cutting up the fur workers whose interests our union must protect.

"I want to cite the following cases as evidence. The workers Ben Young, Eddie Jenkins, D. Grossman, Fishbein, Itzkowitz, Race Epstein and some others were cut up in the fur market on Monday, Nov. 16, 1931. The gangsters hired by Mr. Kaufman are Meyer and Irving Shapiro, Yacker, Steinberg, Tommy Levy, Matthews, Francis, etc.

Kaufman, Strikebreaker. "I further charge that Mr. Kaufman is acting as an agent of the bosses. He breaks strikes of the workers and is working hand in hand with the police department against the interests of the members and we cite the following cases as evidence: The strike-breaking activities in the Fox & Weissman strike, his letter to the police commissioner, Mulrooney, asking for police assistance, and breaking the strikes of the furriers for July increases.

"I further charge that Mr. Kaufman is squandering money that properly belongs to the workers. I hereby wish to present as evidence a check issued by the firm of Sadovnick Bros., Inc., in payment of back wages to several workers, which was endorsed by the Joint Council but the receipt of which was denied by Kaufman and his other self-appointed officials. (Signed) EMIL KOENIG, New Joint Council.

These charges are the outgrowth of the recent elections held by that organization, in which a new joint council was elected with the largest vote ever cast in any elections in the above-mentioned organization; 1,230 members in good standing who produced their membership books of the fur workers' union duly elected this joint council; several hundred workers more who registered their names to vote were not permitted to do so by the election committee because they could not produce their union books.

After the elections the newly-elected Joint Council came to take possession of the headquarters and property duly belonging to the Joint Council. Mr. Kaufman called police and detectives to prevent this duly elected body from performing its functions.

The Joint Council is therefore forced to establish new headquarters at 422 Seventh Ave., from which it will carry on its activities in the interests of the fur workers. These charges are based upon the constitution of that organization, which instructs the outgoing functionaries of the union to deliver all property to its successors.

Kaufman has gone to Washington to conspire with the officials of the American Federation of Labor as to how to violate the will of the New York membership and get rid of this regularly elected Joint Council.

What's On— TUESDAY W. I. R. Brass Band Will have a special rehearsal at the Chernishevsky Club, 152 Second Ave. (between 7 and 8th Sts.) in preparation for the Hunger March send-off to be held in the New York Coliseum the following night. Shoe Workers' Industrial Union Will have an important meeting tonight at 5 E. 19th St. at 8:30 p.m. Shoe workers are invited. WEDNESDAY Workers' Laboratory Theatre Another dramatic group which will have its first rehearsal at 16 W. 21st St. at 8 p.m. All interested are welcome. Plectrum Club Will hold a rehearsal at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 51st St. THURSDAY Brownsville Workers' Center Will have an open forum on the Hunger March at 112 Bristol St. at 8 p.m. Workers are urged to attend. Furniture Workers Industrial League Will have a membership meeting Dec. 3 at 7:30 p.m. at 105 E. 14th St. (between 3rd and 4th Cross). NEW JERSEY Hoboken The English-speaking branch of the International Labor Defense will have a meeting Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 p.m. at the Workers' Center, 511 First St. All workers are invited.

# WIN 3 FUR SHOP STRIKES; MANY MEETINGS HELD

## Kaufman Agents Try to Rob More Workers

NEW YORK.—Three fur shop strikes which have been in progress since last week have been settled by the Industrial Union. The workers of Goldman & Son, 101 W. 37th St., received \$164.84 back pay and pay for election day which is a legal holiday in the fur trade. Eighteen workers of M. B. Kornreich, 135 W. 29th St., received \$300 back pay. In the Dentz Bros., 226 W. 29th St., where there is no work at the present time, one worker received \$20 back pay.

The strikes against the firms of Edward Spatz, 231 W. 29th St., I. J. Fox, 391 Fifth Ave., Fox & Weissman, 20 W. 36th St., and Rucker & Warshaw, 247 W. 30th St., are still in progress.

It was learned in the market today that Fisher, one of the paid agents of Kaufman, as well as others are going around to the bosses to collect money for the legal holiday which they will use in order to extort dues and taxes from the workers, while the Industrial Union fights to improve their conditions. The firm of Blubeiss, 370 7th Ave., and a number of other shops, were visited by Fisher with this in view.

The Industrial Union calls on all workers to inform their bosses that no money can be paid to the company union agents in their name. Where the boss paid the money, the workers are called upon to report to the Industrial Union and it will help them get their money back.

Trial of Ben Gold Postponed. The trial of Ben Gold which came up yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court, was postponed to December 21st.

Dress Strike. The workers of the London Dress Co., 245 7th Ave., a large dress shop where conditions are very bad, went down on strike under the leadership of the Industrial Union yesterday afternoon.

The union calls on active workers to come and assist these strikers on the picket line. This strike marks the beginning of the activities of the Industrial Union in preparation for a real strike under rank and file leadership.

Meetings. A meeting of the unemployed knickerbockers workers will be held at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St., today, at 10 o'clock this morning, to elect a delegate to the Washington Hunger March.

Dogskin Workers Tonight. A meeting of all dogskin workers will be held tonight right after work at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St. A full report will be given on the activities in this branch of the trade since the recent strike and plans of activities for future work.

Negro and Spanish Dressmakers. A meeting of Negro and Spanish dressmakers will be held on Thursday, at 8 o'clock at Laurel Garden. At this meeting the question of the present situation in the dress trade and preparations for the coming strike under rank and file leadership will be discussed.

All shop chairmen of the dress shops are urged to take this matter up with the Spanish and Negro workers of their shops and help assure a successful meeting.

Y. C. Lers ATTENTION! All YCL units will meet this Thursday instead of Wednesday due to the Hunger March demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum—unless your unit has made other arrangements for meeting. All comrades should go to the Coliseum at 7:30 p. m. sharp where there will be a youth division. Unit organizers should assign two comrades from the unit to act as ushers at the youth division. These comrades must report at the Coliseum at 6 p. m. sharp.

WAR VETS, WHOSE CHECKS WERE STOLEN, WILL BE AT COLISEUM (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) pension checks issued to ex-service men from the government, and turned over to these officials, who "lost" them, but did not forget to cash them for themselves, first. Before Coliseum Meeting. All worker ex-servicemen are called to a special meeting Wednesday afternoon, at 4 p. m., 79 East 10th St., where the check steal will be further exposed. This meeting will not conflict with the Bronx Coliseum send-off mass meeting to which thousands of New York workers including ex-servicemen will come to show their solidarity with the National Hunger March, and to pledge support for the demands it will make on Congress for unemployment insurance equal to full wages and immediate winter relief of \$150 and \$50 more for each dependent.

Only two days are left before the Bronx Coliseum mass meeting. William Z. Foster will be the main speaker. The Hunger Marchers, 300 from New York State and 100 more from New England, will be present. The Federation of Workers Chorus will sing. The W. I. R. Brass Band will play. The gathering will be colorful with signs and slogans. The Unemployed Council branches of New

York will be seated in a body, and other organizations likewise. There will be special sections with leaders in charge. The meeting itself will be a collective endorsement of the demand for unemployment insurance, and a mass protest against the terror schemes of Wall, General Fries, the Secret Service, the city governments, and the American Legion officials.

The National Hunger March is itself a struggle against mass starvation, and requires mass support. Be at the Coliseum tomorrow night!

All unemployed comrades report to the Coliseum on Wednesday, December 2nd, at 4 p. m. sharp. Section organizer or a member of the section bureau also be there at the same time. All other comrades should come to the hall immediately after work. The hall will be divided into sections, as on November 27th, and various comrades will report to their section organizers in the hall for activity.

The comrades in charge will have to see that order and discipline is kept at this meeting. All unit literature agents report at the Coliseum at 6 p. m. sharp to the literature table in order to get their supply of literature.

Bring All Tag Day Funds to W. I. R. Office Immediately! NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Council of Greater New York and the Workers International Relief issued the following statement today: "All funds for the Hunger March collected in the Tag Days of November 28th and 29th must be turned in immediately to the office of the Workers International Relief, 16 W. 21st St. Don't wait for the meeting of your Party unit, union, fraternal organization, club, etc., but take the money immediately to the office of the W. I. R. The march from New York is endangered because of lack of funds and therefore no delay can be tolerated. "Do your proletarian duty immediately and see to it that every penny collected for the Tag Day is delivered at once. "We sound the alarm now—the situation may be disastrous if the funds are not forthcoming."

# "RAILROADS GOT BIGGEST DIVIDEND IN HISTORY"

## Railway Union Officials Seek Way to Cut Wages of Workers

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Donald Richberg a liberal lawyer authority on public utilities and railroads, declared that the "largest dividends in history were paid owners of railroad stock in 1930," and "railroads have been operating at a profit." Richberg's statement was made against the proposal of a 10 per cent wage cut demanded by the railroads.

The statement was made with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the officials of the 21 railroad brotherhoods scheduled here for Dec. 8. The railroad union officials are trying to find some way of helping the railroad bosses put over the wage cut of 10 per cent on the 1,200,000 railroad workers. Because of the resistance of the men, this has been difficult.

The railroad union officials were ready to grant a 10 per cent wage cut, if the railroad magnates would cook up some scheme of "unemployment relief," but even this round-about way of wage cut was not accepted. They demanded a direct wage cut. This the union officials are now considering.

The answer to the proposed wage cut drive can be given by the rank and file of the railroad workers in preparing for strike. The statements of the railroad union officials show that they are quite willing to go along with the bosses but fear the action of the men. Strike is the only weapon to defeat the wage cuts proposed by the rail bosses.

# Building Trades Bureaucrats Try to Cripple Lathers

## Electrical Workers' Business Agent Is Ally of Ousted Officials

NEW YORK.—Lathers yesterday witnessed the attempts of the ousted officials of Local 224, together with Jack Dietz, business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union, to break their struggle for maintenance of present wages and union conditions when the officials tried to intimidate lathers on an operation at Washington Ave. and Empire Blvd., Brooklyn. The lathers were engaged by the contractor through the day room system, insuring of a close check-up on wages and permitting no cutting.

The former officials of Lathers' Union, Local 224, Willie Cohen, Jack Flatery and Frank Grassio, who were expelled by the membership, are now trying to enlist the aid of the bosses and bureaucrats of other building trades unions to again force themselves on the lathers. They openly declared that the master builders are supporting them, a fact well known by the rank and file lathers and one that led to their expulsion.

Officials Cut Wages. A check-up revealed that the former-officials forced lathers to accept jobs at \$5 a thousand, whereas the union scale is \$10 a thousand, and that lather substitute workers receive only 50 cents a room, a starvation wage. A breakdown of the day room system would have made this condition prevalent among all lathers.

The lathers have appealed to the electricians to aid them in their struggles and to fight the attempts of their own officials to aid the ousted contractor agents formerly in the ranks of the lathers. The expelled officials are now collecting \$5 a month for those workers they have intimidated and given jobs on a cut wage scale.

The failure of the international president to be present last week at the union meeting has been interpreted as a reluctance of the international to sanction the new administration.

Rank and file lathers have asked the newly-elected Committee of Fifteen—the present administration—why more publicity on the affairs in the lathers' union is not given, especially with a view to arousing other building trades workers to come to their support and follow their example.

"We are pronouncing in good faith the words 'the dictatorship of the proletariat' and we shall make them a reality." LENIN.

# Gebert, Communist Organizer in Chicago, Out on \$5,000 Bail

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 30.—Bill Gebert, district organizer of the Communist Party in Chicago, was released from the county jail here today on \$5,000 bail, pending trial on criminal syndicalist charges.

Gebert, along with Clara Saffern, Joe Tash, Alman, Zipp, Shaw and Lendick were arrested and indicted on criminal syndicalist charges because of their activities in the Southern Illinois coal fields.

The Daily Worker charged previously that these arrests were made by the local authorities, working in cooperation with officials of the United Mine Workers of America. The National Miners Union is exposing the collaboration of the U. M. W. A. officials with the coal operators. Mass sentiment among the miners for struggle against wage cuts and hunger is growing. The arrest of Gebert and the others took place after the headquarters of the Communist Party in Chicago were raided. Gebert, Saffern and Tash were rushed to Southern Illinois where they were held for some weeks. High bail was placed against all the arrested workers.

# Unemployed Prepare Demonstration, Wed., at Jewish Aid Society

NEW YORK.—The Unemployed Council of Brownsville will hold a demonstration on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock in front of the United Jewish Aid Society, Herzl and Pitkin Aves. All unemployed workers of Brownsville should meet at 11 a.m. at 610 Rockaway Ave. and march to the charity organization to demand immediate relief.

# Gangsters Attack Laundry Strikers

## Keep Up Picket Lines in Face of Guns

NEW YORK.—The Laundry Bosses Association mobilized the gangsters in full force to smash the strike at the Active Laundry by stopping the working from picketing. The gangsters are supervised by the Racketeer Moretzky Brothers with the help of Brooks and Bloom, former officials of the Racketeer Larry Fay Greater New York Laundry Workers' Union. But the bosses did not succeed to drive away the pickets from the laundry. It is worth noting that the policeman did not even try to stop the gangsters from attacking the pickets.

Committees of strikers and union members in approaching scabs are faced with carloads of gorillas and detectives. On one occasion when a committee stopped to talk to a worker who is too terrified by the boss to go out on strike, the gangsters or detectives pulled out guns and threatened the strikers with their lives. But the committee was not scared and insisted on their right in spite of the guns.

The Laundry Workers' Union, 260 E. 138th St., is determined to spread the strike in face of all difficulties and put up a strong fight for the demands of the workers, such as: 1. The return of the 10 per cent wage cut to the inside workers. 2. A guarantee of \$30 for the drivers. 3. A commission wage of \$15 and 15 per cent. 4. An 8 hour day for the inside workers. 5. No firing. Recognition of the union.

The Laundry Workers' Union asks all workers to come and help us in the strike activity. A Laundry strike must be carried on all over the city besides picketing the shop, and that is why we need help.

# MINOR TO SPEAK AT HARLAN MEET

## Dreiser Committee to Give Report

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, well-known workingclass leader, will speak at the huge Harlan Protest Meeting to be held next Sunday, December 6, at 2:30 p. m. in the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners announces.

The meeting has been called in protest against the extreme terror being inflicted on the militant Kentucky miners by the murderous gunmen and their deputy-sheriffs of the coal companies. Ten members of the Committee were indicted for "criminal syndicalism" and face twenty-five years in Kentucky jails because they investigated working and living conditions of the mines. The members of the Committee who were indicted are: Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Adelaide and Charles Walker, M. P. Levy, Lester Cohen, Sam Ornitz, Cella Kuhn, George Maurer and Harry Gannes.

Among the others who will speak on the coal company-terror in Kentucky and the militant fight of the miners to improve their starvation conditions are Theodore Dreiser, novelist; John Dos Passos, novelist; Adelaide Walker, actress; Charles Walker, novelist; Sherwood Anderson, novelist; and newspaperman; Lewis Mumford, novelist and social critic; Lester Cohen and Sam Ornitz, novelists; Jim Grace, a Kentucky miner, who was beaten and kidnapped by the coal company gunmen; Aunt Molly Jackson, a Kentucky nurse who has composed many miners' songs, some of which she will sing at the meeting and Grace Maurer, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners calls upon all workers and sympathetic intellectuals to attend this mass meeting next Sunday in protest against the brutal terror of the coal companies and their agents, and in a spirit of solidarity with the thousands of miners who are fighting so heroically against this terror and for improved living and working conditions.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy Mourning Becomes Electra Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: HOMECOMING, THE HUNTED, THE HAUNTED Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mats. GUILD THEATRE, 524 St. W. of B'way

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

PHILIP MERIVALE IN CYNARA WITH Henry Phoebe Adriane STEPHENSON FOSTER ALLEN MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedaeh's series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME The new musical comedy hit, with FRANCES WILLIAMS, OSCAR SHAW, ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW By ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI Plymouth THEATRE, 45 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

CAMEONOW Edward G. Robinson in "LITTLE CAESAR" HIPPODROME 6th Ave. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK 8 ACTS' Ruling Voice With Loretta Young

# WAGE-CUTS LOOM IN LUGGAGE SHOPS; STOP THEM BY ORGANIZING!

## "You Are Getting 50 Per Cent More Than You Ought to Get," Bosses Tell Workers

### Prison Made Luggage Floods Market As More Workers Lose Jobs

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—The condition of the luggage workers in New York has reached a stage that organizational measures must be taken to check the drive of the bosses to bring down their living level.

On the one hand, the big department stores like R. H. Macy and Co., B. Altman Co. and other luggage retailers are playing a game of running luggage sales which the trade magazine "Trunk and Leather Goods" calls an "unfair game of cutting prices to a point which endangers the solvency of the producers." While the actual difference of the dollar is only 18 per cent, the wholesale prices of luggage dropped 40 per cent and even 50 per cent. On the other hand the luggage manufacturers of New York have adopted a system of wholesale lay-offs of the workers for an indefinite time.

These continual lay-offs of the bosses demoralize the workers to accept a job at any price. But the bosses are not yet satisfied with the present low level of the earnings of the luggage workers and are now circulating the slogan: "You are getting 50 per cent more than you ought to get." Which actually means that they are preparing for a wage-cut.

Prison Made Goods. Another factor which is helping to make the conditions of the luggage workers still worse is the fact that a substantial number of retail stores and mail order houses are selling prison made luggage. Store selling prison made luggage ran from small concerns to commercial institutions with international reputation.

Support Hunger March. The unemployed and starving workers of New York, Philadelphia and other centers where luggage is produced must organize and mobilize their forces and make it their business to find out who the greedy retailers are who are selling prison made goods. No doubt people who have their names down as contributors to the so-called unemployment relief funds are selling this prison made luggage. We must expose these fakery to the workers everywhere. We must answer any attempt to slash our wages by organizing and strike. The unemployed and employed luggage workers should rally together in the struggle for employment insurance and real relief and support the National Hunger March to Washington.

Crisis Is Excuse for Holding Down Pay of U. S. Airplane Men

NEW YORK.—Assistant Secretary of War Davidson, speaking last night over Columbia Broadcasting, stated that no promotions or advancement in ratings that would mean increased pay had been or would be recommended in the U. S. Army Aviation service during the crisis. He said, "The men of the Aviation Service are glad to make this sacrifice for the general good."

Davidson did not say he had consulted the men, nor did he bring out the fact, true nevertheless, that the money saved off the men's pay does not go to the unemployed, but just stays in the Hoover war funds.

3,000 Dockworkers Strike Against Cuts in Duisburg, Germany (Inprecorr Press Service)

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The strike of the dockers in Duisburg, Germany is extending. 3,000 men are at present out on strike. Duisburg is the biggest inland harbor in Germany. It is expected that the strike will extend to the other Rhine harbors. The owners demand that the wage-cutting arbitration decision be declared binding in order that the reformist unions should be able to organize strike breaking.

REFUSES TO "SHARE": FIRED Because he didn't know that he had no choice in the matter, an upholsterer of the Ideal Chair Co., Masspet, L.I., was fired yesterday for refusing to give a day's pay to the bankers' charity fund. The one hundred workers in the shop were forced to give a day's pay under pain of discharge.

Comrade wishes to complete files of Inprecorr. Will buy back numbers, or exchange for desirable back numbers for exchange purposes as far back as 1921. See G. M. Daily Worker.

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# Difficulties of Daily Worker Finances Can Be Solved Only Through Subscription Campaign

We all know about capitalist contradictions. But the Daily Worker also has its contradictions. Just at the time when the bosses show their greatest cruelty in their drive to keep the workers down to starvation levels, just at the time when the fascist terror in America is being increased against the rising protest of the workers, the Daily Worker finds itself most hampered by money difficulties. Now is the time we must expand a hundredfold. Now is the time when the lack of funds is cramping us down.

## CONTRADICTION INTENSIFIED

Why this lack of funds? For the very reason that we must expand. Because the fight against wage cuts has taken the guts out of our finances. Yet the fight against wage cuts and starvation must continue and must increase. This is our contradiction. And it is intensified from day to day.

## SOLUTION IS 5,000 NEW SUBS

Hence the Daily Worker drive for 5,000 subscribers. With 5,000 subscribers we believe that we can overcome this contradiction. With 5,000 subscribers we believe that we can increase bundle orders to fill the demand called forth by strikes and by such mass demonstrations as the National Hunger March.

## BE SHOCK BRIGADES

We call on the Friends of the Daily Worker Groups (Daily Worker Clubs) to be the shock brigades in their neighborhood in the Daily Worker subscription drive. Increase your bundle orders to meet the demands of the National Hunger March. But you must go further now. Try to turn every purchaser of the Daily Worker into a Daily Worker subscriber. Get your subscription book and have it always with you. Get your friends and fellow workers to subscribe. Set a quota and surpass it. Find the place where you can be of best service in the subscription drive and join the ranks of the Daily Worker army.

## HUNGER MARCH RESULTS

Letters for increased bundle orders come in to show that the Hunger March demonstrations are bearing fruit and to provide an auspicious beginning for the subscription campaign. From Cincinnati we get this letter:

"It seems we will have to go back to 100 Daily Workers a day. If the run for the Daily keeps up as it did in the last two days it won't take long before we will have to increase it to more than 100." The letter also asked for 100 extra copies for a lecture.

## GOOD PICKINGS FOR SUBS

That is what we want to hear from all Daily Worker groups. Get extra copies for special events. And be sure to remember that every special event and every mass demonstration gives splendid chances for getting Daily Worker subscriptions.

# Munition Makers See Big Profits in China War

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

terday completing their withdrawal from the Chinchow area.

While the United States protest to Japan is shrouded in the usual secrecy with which the Wall Street government has carried on its conferences and exchange of notes with the Japanese, it is clear that the Japanese seizure of Manchuria was not involved in Stimson's protest. This protest was directed solely at the Japanese advance southward.

The Japanese move southward threatened United States hegemony in China, and violated the agreement under which the western imperialist powers, and the United States in particular, have actively and passively supported Japan's occupation of Manchuria. That agreement is aimed at crushing the Chinese Soviets and at the Soviet Union and its successful socialist construction, with its solution of unemployment and the national question, its raising of the standard of living of the Soviet workers while capitalism is starving its workers.

So long as Japan carried out her role as the spearhead of the armed attack on the Soviet Union, and continued her provocative activities and lies against the proletariat state, there occurred no clash between the Japanese imperialists and the rest of the imperialist bandits. Japan's advance southward was, however, not only a threat against the British zone of influence around Chinchow, but a direct move for Japanese hegemony over all China. It threatened the hegemony now exercised by the United States through its Nanking lackeys.

With the abandonment by Japan of the southward advance, the United States at once withdrew its opposition to the Japanese military activities. A Tokyo dispatch to the New York Times reports: "An exchange of cabled messages between Tokyo and Washington has dissolved the tense Stimson incident of yesterday into what Ambassador Forbes (U.S. Ambassador to Japan—Daily Worker) calls a 'comedy of errors,' the effects of which all parties have agreed to obliterate."

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times further emphasizes Stimson's support to Japan. The dispatch carries the significant summary in its heads:

## "STIMSON HAS FAITH IN JAPAN."

"Has Pursued a Friendly Policy and Refused to Join in League Pressure."

U.S. Asked Secrecy on Notes. In an editorial on "Why Japan Feels Hurt," the New York Times lets the cat out of the bag that the secrecy shrouding the conferences and exchange of notes between the United States and Japan was at the request of the United States. The editorial says:

"The Japanese Foreign Minister had requested that the conferences be held in secret."

had passed between Tokyo and Washington had been kept confidential at the special request of our State Department."

## Nanking in Complete Betrayal of Chinese Masses.

In the meantime, under the direction of the United States, the Nanking traitors yesterday carried out the complete betrayal of the Chinese masses. Nanking accepted the resolution of the League Council for an investigation of the situation throughout China. The resolution was offered by Japan with the backing of U. S. Ambassador Davies. It aims at furthering the plans of the imperialists for a redivision of all China. Nanking also accepted the Japanese demand for a withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Chinchow area, and for the setting up of a neutral zone in that area, along the Peiping-Mukden Railway between Mukden and Shanhaiwan. The latter town is in the Gulf of Chihli, at the foot of the Great Wall.

## Nanking Offers Troops Against Chinese Masses.

At the same time, Nanking offered the use of its troops to co-operate with the Japanese in suppressing the growing movement of protest and resistance against the Japanese invaders of Manchuria. A Peiping dispatch to the New York Times reports:

"Marshal Chang is understood to have proposed that Chinese cavalry patrol should assist local authorities in maintaining order and coping with bandits after the evacuation." (To the imperialist robbers and their tools, all fighters against imperialism are bandits—Daily Worker.)

The Nanking traitors are alarmed at the rapid growth of the anti-imperialist movement and express the fear that "it will be difficult to satisfy the Chinese public of the necessity of give and take." This fear is well based as, in spite of the social-demagogy of the Kuomintang traitors, the Chinese masses are becoming increasingly aware that the game of give and take is confined to the Japanese taking and the Nanking government giving.

## Nanking Smashes Workers' Barriades in Tientsin.

In Tientsin, also the Kuomintang carried out its betrayal of the Chinese masses. Chinese soldiers in that city who had defied the Nanking government to join the Chinese workers in resistance to the Japanese attacks, have been ordered to withdraw from the city. Chinese soldiers loyal to the Nanking murder regime are being used to crush the anti-Japanese movement in Tientsin. These troops have been used to tear down the barriades set up by the Chinese workers and soldiers in the working-class section of the city. Anti-Imperialist Movement Grows. In spite of the murderous attacks on the resisting Chinese workers and peasants, the anti-imperialist movement continues to grow, with the workers and peasants taking the offensive in many instances. A Peiping dispatch reports that 500 Chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, "operating under the cover of artillery, crossed the Ligo River at noon yesterday and occupied the town of Yingkow, 70 miles southeast of Chinchow." Yingkow is 120 miles southwest of Mukden and is the second largest city in Manchuria.

# Nanking General Admits That the Masses Support the Chinese Red Army

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29.—The leader of the last big punitive expedition dispatched by the Nanking government into the Soviet districts of Kiangsi, General Tchen Min-chun, has submitted a long and detailed report to the Nanking authorities on his lack of success. He reports, inter alia, the following:

"Hundreds of thousands of people are infected with Communism in this area. Over an enormous area of the countryside all adult and able-bodied male persons are members of the Red Army or of the irregular red auxiliaries. They are armed with rifles, and where they have been unable to obtain rifles they are armed with pikes. The Red Army in Kiangsi numbers about 50,000 men, but the numbers of the auxiliary groups are impossible to determine. The population sympathizes solidly with the Red Army and provides it with food, supplies, quarters and information. Wherever the Red Army goes it is welcomed and supported by the peasants. The Red Army is typographically well-informed and this is one of its greatest advantages. When we advance too far into the territory of the Red Army we endanger our lines of communication owing to the hostility of the population, which is in league with the enemy. The women and children even are voluntary spies on behalf of the Red Army. We had to provision ourselves and could obtain no supplies anywhere and particularly no salt. Sickness broke out and our troops became disheartened. The Red Army remained

victorious even when we had occupied its territory. Secure in the knowledge that we could not surprise it, thanks to its information service, it rested and recuperated its strength whilst we exhausted our forces. The whole time we were groping in the dark."

## Cannot Win Masses Away From Red Army.

In conclusion, the General reports: "We can drive the Red Army out of its bases and destroy these bases, but we can never drive it out of the hundreds of villages and hiding places in the mountains. We cannot win the sympathy of the masses away from the Red Army and we cannot destroy the peasant organizations. It would be a big success for us if we could stop the constant losses of arms and material which fall in the most mysterious fashion into the possession of the enemy. If we could do this, then we might have a better prospect of success."

The general is not disheartened, however, and is at present engaged in working out the plans for a new drive against the Soviet districts. He proposes a simultaneous attack from the North on the part of the Nanking government and from the South on the part of the Canton government. However, the experiences of all wars, whether victorious or lost, has shown that there is no limit to the optimism of the amount troops are prepared to stand. General Tchen reveals in his own report that on his last unsuccessful drive he came somewhere near this latter limit.

ceeded in trade only by Darien.

A Tokyo dispatch reports that 200 soldiers and peasants last night occupied several villages on the Kirin-Tunhua Railway, north of Chichao. The house of the Japanese naval attaché in Peiping was bombed last night.

## Chinese Force Closing of Japanese Bank.

A Fochow dispatch reports that "strong anti-Japanese feeling among Chinese here has caused a Japanese bank to close and Chinese authorities to establish military patrols throughout the city. Japanese naval vessels, with marines aboard, were lying offshore today."

A Mukden dispatch admits that resistance to the Japanese is increasing throughout Manchuria. The dispatch states:

"The bandit situation continues grave and there is a certainty of an almost daily necessity for small Japanese punitive expeditions against the outlaws and raiding by disorganized soldiery."

## Japan Still Buying Cotton.

Japan is continuing to purchase huge quantities of cotton for use in the manufacture of explosives. Many huge purchases have been made in this country. A Vera Cruz dispatch reports Japan buying cotton in Mexico, as well. It says:

"Japanese firms are understood to be negotiating for the purchase of a considerable quantity of Mexican cotton, presumably for manufacturing explosives."

The Japanese have shipped huge quantities of gold to this country to meet bills, establish credits and in the attempt to maintain the Yen. A San Francisco dispatch reports that on Thursday, 7,000 bales of silk, valued at \$2,750,000 will arrive from Japan. This is said to be the heaviest shipment of raw silk to enter an American port this year.

## Japanese Crisis Deepens.

In the meantime the Japanese imperialists are faced not only with unrest at home and the growth of a powerful revolutionary movement as a result, but the Japanese economic and financial crisis is sharpening with terrific speed. Yesterday's Wall St. Journal carried a dispatch from Tokyo headed "Japanese Face Finance Puzzle." The dispatch reports:

"Japanese financial leaders are moving resolutely to solve, or at least to mitigate the effects of, the host of financial and commercial problems which have arisen since mid-September. These have been neither few nor trifling. Almost simultaneously Britain went off gold and the Japanese military moved to put an end to the reign of petty irritations which has characterized Japan's past several years. Both caused sharp and immediate repercussions on the Japanese economic system."

The dispatch points out that Sino-Japanese trade has stagnated as a result of the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods. The new Indian tariff, increasing the advantage of British manufacturers, has also helped to worsen the Japanese financial situation. The dispatch admits that "ever since the lifting of the gold embargo in January, 1930, Japan has been losing gold." Japanese capitalists are trying to save themselves at the expense of the Japanese masses, who are already on a starvation level. Japanese capital is being invested in foreign fields.

## STEEL MILL CLOSES

PUEBLO, Col.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. steel mills in Pueblo has closed down completely. This mill used to employ 6,800 men. The merchants are forcing their employees to contribute to the Community Chest. The state of Colorado has signs on all state land warning the citizens that they will be prosecuted if they take wood from these lands. There are millions of tons of dead cedar and pinion wood lying all over the ground. Most people are so hard pressed they disregard signs.

## A Worker.

MR. KLEIN'S "RELIEF" SCHEME NEW YORK.—It seems that E. Klein (the owner of the "store on the square") is also going to "help" the unemployed. His plan is to fire all the old help that has been employed from 1 to 8 and even 10 years and get new workers at \$9 a week. These new workers have to give 10 per cent of their wages to unemployment "relief." This leaves the workers \$8.10

# HUNGER MARCH DRIVES ON AND GROWS ON WAY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

government, and financed by using the funds now available for imperialist war, other treasury funds, and by special tax on the rich if necessary.

The National Hunger March proceeds in four main columns. Column 2 left Buffalo Sunday, and reached Syracuse yesterday. Column 3 left Chicago Sunday and reached Detroit yesterday. Column 4 left St. Louis Sunday and reached Cincinnati today, after spending last night in Terre Haute. Column 1 leaves Boston tomorrow. Each column started with delegations which have been on the march for over a week in some cases, from points farther away.

## Column 3 Attacked by Hammond Police

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 30.—When the National Hunger Marchers of Column 3 arrived here from Chicago, yesterday, they found a crowd of a thousand assembled at State and Fayette Streets. The mayor of Hammond had previously promised that the march through the city could take place without attack by the police and had permitted "meetings at convenient corners on the way." In spite of this, Police Chief Thos. J. Martinson, evidently with the consent of Mayor Charles D. Schonert, ordered a brutal attack on the marchers and the crowd.

Police hurled tear gas bombs so fast that they gassed not only the mass of workers and the marchers, but themselves as well. A terrific struggle took place as the workers and marchers defended themselves with their hands against the clubs of the police, all in a confusion of tear gas fumes.

The police clubbed two marchers severely, and blackjacked a girl. They smashed all the glass on the trucks and cars, and tore off the banners. One truck was so badly damaged that it will not be able to continue. The others were driven out of town in several groups, two trucks being entirely cut off from the main line of march by the police.

Attempts are being made to get these back and over take the main procession which is going right on its way to Washington. The column reached Gary last night, where a demonstration of greetings to the hunger marchers and protest against Hammond police brutality was held.

## Indiana Harbor Police.

At Indiana Harbor, near Hammond, a mass meeting of a thousand adopted resolutions scoring the Hammond police and sending telegrams of hot protest to the mayor and Chief of Police Martinson. Other workers' mass meetings should do the same. There were a hundred delegates in Column 3 as it came through Hammond. The column is now going on through Indiana and Michigan, growing as it passed South Bend and other manufacturing towns, and is reaching Detroit today.

In the Hammond attack, a film movie cameraman was arrested for trying to make a picture of the police brutality. He was later released.

## Overnight Stop, Kalamazoo.

The members of the American Federation locals at Kalamazoo greeted and fed the National Hunger Marchers to Washington who were brutally attacked by police at Hammond, Indiana. The rank and file of the workers in these American Federation of Labor Unions are showing by their actions of solidarity that they repudiate the treacherous policy of "their" leaders who met in Vancouver to vote against Unemployment Insurance and to support the Hoover-Wall Street program of hunger, misery and, insulting fake charity for the workers. The marchers staid over last night in Kalamazoo.

Great indignation was expressed against the brutality of the Ham-

mond police whose action was the direct outcome of the campaign of provocation launched by the U. S. Department of Justice and Matthew Woll against the National Hunger Marchers.

## TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 30.—A meeting of 2,000 Toledo workers and unemployed workers yesterday afternoon ratified ten delegates to the National Hunger March and pledged to fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The meeting sent a telegram to President Hoover demanding that food and lodging and a meeting place be provided in Washington for the 1,500 delegates on the National Hunger March when they arrive Dec. 6. Another telegram was sent to Governor Rolph, demanding the release of Mooney. The meeting scored the publicity racket of Mayor Walker who is trying to use Mooney now to smear over his persecution of workers and jobless workers in New York. The Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L. was condemned for its opposition to unemployment insurance.

The National Hunger Marchers of Column 3 will be greeted tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at the Coliseum, Ashland and Bancroft Street and all workers—employed and unemployed in Toledo are invited to the meeting.

## 2,000 Greet Column Four in Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 30.—Column 4 of the National Hunger March, with 30 delegates so far but many more waiting to join in the towns it passes through, reached Terre Haute yesterday. With Bill Lindsey in the lead, the marchers came through in fine spirit, in spite of the hardships of the first long stretch east of St. Louis.

A mass meeting, mostly miners and unemployed miners, met the delegation in Collinsville, Ill., with rousing enthusiasm. Arriving at the city limits of Terre Haute, the marchers got out and paraded with a big crowd of jobless who met them there. The procession went through the whole city, and a mass meeting of 2,000 was held in a hall afterwards.

## Demand Food, Lodging in Wheeling

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 30.—The Ohio Valley Hunger March has been making attempts to have the city administration of Wheeling house and feed the 65 National Hunger Marchers of Column 4 on their way to Washington, D. C. when they arrive and stop over in that city on December 3rd. Two letters have already been sent to the city council of Wheeling, demanding them to house and feed the delegation when they arrive.

In its answer to the first letter, the Wheeling city council attempted to pass the buck by answering that, "since this Hunger March Committee (Ohio Valley Committee—J.S.) had its headquarters in Bridgeport and that the March would undoubtedly come through Bridgeport" that it felt that "it is for the Committee to ask the aid of the Bridgeport Council," rather than the city of Wheeling.

When a second letter had been sent informing the Wheeling city council that their passing the buck was not accepted but that the committee demanded action on its demands, their answer was that the "City of Wheeling will not under any circumstances, care for the Hunger Marchers" and further that they "will not permit this March to take place through its city streets."

A week ago a committee of unemployed workers from Wheeling and vicinity, went before this same council to demand immediate relief, also demanded housing and food for the National Hunger Marchers. The city council's answer then was that the City was broke.

Yet some four months ago, this same council appropriated, at the request of the coal operators, thousands of dollars to tear-gas, club and jail the miners when they struck against starvation. It was this same city administration which, at the request of the coal operators, turned over the town to the scabs and gave them police protection.

# HOOVER PAPER SHOWS PLAN TO ATTACK MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

these delegations of the starving.

That's Washington reasoning. It states also, "the whole scheme is the work of those who are alert to make trouble for the government of the United States, who seek its subversion, who aim at the 'revolution' based upon the principles of Communism."

To demand unemployment insurance and immediate relief is "a revolution" with three r's. Hoover's program for the unemployed millions, "A Crust of Bread on a Bayonet" is being modified. He presents merely a bare bayonet now.

## No "Specific" Demands?

But unemployment insurance to be paid by the government and employer—and immediate relief in a lump sum of \$150—that's hereby against Wall Street.

Therefore the editorial in the Hoover organ: "The right of petition has not been denied, nor has the right of orderly assembly. In fact, those who are promoting this manifestation of dissent do not seek any specific relief from the president nor from congress, the editorial further comments. No specific relief? Let us give the administration a little lesson in English—or economics.

\$150 in a lump sum—is that specific relief? Or unemployment insurance amounting to full wages—is that specific relief?

The Hoover government idea of specific relief is the bullet or the bayonet—which relieves you of all further distress.

According to the Hoover paper the Hunger Marchers "will not forward the cause of the unemployed. They will not advance by a day the enactment of such laws or the grant of such appropriations as congress may vote in relief of public distress." The wish is father to the thought. Precisely mass protest—mass demand—is what Washington fears.

The Hunger Marchers approach Washington for unemployment insurance—for immediate relief. 12,000,000 jobless workers have one eye on Washington and the other upon the spectre of starvation and the America.

unemployed workers from the Ohio Valley Hunger March Committee went before the council of Wheeling again to get action on the letters sent by the committee. After demanding the floor three times, this committee was refused a hearing.

Preparations continue to house and feed the marchers when they arrive in Wheeling on Dec. 3.

## Column Two Has Mass Greeting, Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Thirty members of Column No. 2 of the National Hunger March, who left Buffalo yesterday morning, were greeted in Rochester last night by a very enthusiastic crowd of 500 at an indoor meeting. Some of the marchers were not able to arrive on time because one truck broke down. They will catch up later.

Speakers were William F. Dunne, for the Trade Union Unity League; Johnson, a Negro unemployed worker from Buffalo, and local workers. The meeting voted unanimously to support the National Hunger March and its demands for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. It gave a collection of \$33 for hunger march expenses, although the city authorities here themselves estimate there are 40,000 totally unemployed (which means 120,000 members of worker families without income) out of a total population of some 300,000. Many not totally unemployed are on part time.

## Column One Starts From Boston Tues.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—Delegates are still assembling here from all over New England. The widespread unemployment in the New England manufacturing towns and the growing mass support for the demands of unemployment insurance and immediate relief gives the National Hunger March real mass support. Column No. 1 of the National Hunger March will be formed by these delegates, including the Boston contingent, tomorrow, and will start for Providence.

A mass meeting of greetings and support to the hunger marchers will be held at noon tomorrow on Boston Common, Charles St. Mall.

Mass meetings are arranged in all the main industrial towns between Boston and Providence. After Providence, where the marchers stop over Tuesday night, the line of march goes through Hartford. The mayor of Hartford is quoted in the capitalist press as having declared the police will forbid the line of trucks to pass through.

## GOVERNOR ELY SAYS WORKERS' FAMILY CAN LIVE ON \$18 PER WEEK

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Soon we workers will be expected to live on nothing. During the textile strike Governor Ely said that a working-class family could live on \$18 per week. Picture full belly Ely and his family living on that. Now the figure has been reached to \$12 through the wage-slashing campaign of the mill bosses.—A Worker.

# "Labor Unity" to Be 32-Page Monthly Magazine in January

Greater Attention to Be Given to Building of Weekly Papers in TUUL Unions and League

An important change in the policy of the Trade Union Unity League is being made. Beginning with the January issue, Labor Unity, at present the weekly official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, will become a 32 page monthly magazine, a directive and in every sense the leading organ in the building of the Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions. At the same time greater attention will be given to the building of trade union papers as weekly mass agitation weapons, in every union and league of the T.U.U.L.

## Sharp Class Battles Loom.

This is a period in which the battle lines between the capitalist class and the workers of this country are being sharply and distinctly shaped. The sharpest attacks on the standard of living of the workers are being made by the bosses. The steel trust in its sweeping wage cuts of October made the first big thrust for the bosses; the sweeping wage cuts in auto, textile and nearly every other industry followed.

The steel trust plans to make a second and bigger attack before the year 1931 is over; the attack on the railroad workers has already begun. Require New Organizational Tactics. New and sharper attacks by the bosses require new tactics organizationally on the part of the only real union leader of the American workers, the Trade Union Unity League, to organize the workers for the coming big struggles. New tactics on the organizational front must be accompanied by new tactics on the propaganda and agitation front.

The transformation of Labor Unity from a weekly newspaper to a 32 page monthly magazine is a part of the revolutionary unions and leagues accompanied at the same time by a real campaign to develop the union papers into powerful weekly agitation organs.

The success of the new Labor Unity, will depend on the efforts made by the TUUL activists to build it. No active worker in the TUUL or in any union or league, no member of the TUUL, no worker interested in seeing the revolutionary unions and leagues grow, can afford to be without the new Labor Unity, 32 page monthly magazine.

# HUNGER MARCH COMMITTEE SCORES U. S. SECRET SERVICE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Congress to their demand for unemployment insurance to guarantee full wages for jobs and part time workers and immediate relief of \$150 for each jobless worker and \$50 more for each dependent at government expense.

Benjamin's statement scores the Secret Service attack on the National Hunger March yesterday as "the work of agent provocateurs," seeking to inject false issues and prevent the demands of the unemployed from reaching Congress or Hoover, by inciting an armed attack on the marchers.

## Represent Masses.

"The 1,500 National Hunger Marchers," Benjamin states, "represent jobless workers in 300 cities and towns. They were elected at meetings of local Unemployed Councils. They speak for the 12,000,000 jobless and the 5,000,000 on part time work. The delegations chosen represent workers of all races, nationalities, native and foreign born, white and Negro. All shades of political and economic opinion are represented among them."

Benjamin reminds of the right of petition for redress of grievances embodied in the amendments to the U. S. Constitution, and points out that the particular grievances that is uppermost in the minds of 12,000,000 unemployed workers now is STARVATION. They have sent these 1,500 hunger marchers to Washington with concrete proposals for redress of this grievance. To deny them the right to march, meet and be represented before Congress and at the White House is another breach of the Constitution.

## Meet in Washington.

The march goes on in spite of all threats. Benjamin states: "Fifteen hundred delegates will meet in conference at Washington, December 6th, at 6 p. m. Here, they will elect a committee to present their complete demands to Congress and to the president. They will also choose a permanent National Council."

Benjamin declared that many locals of the American Federation of Labor are among the groups of workers sponsoring the Hunger March. "Thirteen A. F. of L. locals in New York City, many others in Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and the West Coast, are among the organized and unorganized masses of workers that have endorsed this march," he said. Benjamin also stated that the following cities have already agreed to

## Purpose of New "Labor Unity"

What will the new Labor Unity monthly magazine be like, and why must it have the support of every active in the revolutionary movement, engaged in the every day work of building the revolutionary unions and leagues? Is every class conscious worker in fact? It will be a directive magazine, first of all pointing out the correct tactics in building the revolutionary unions and leagues; publishing articles by the leaders of the TUUL and the Red unions and leagues; mercilessly setting forth the shortcomings and thoroughly thrashing out and discussing the failures. In the columns of the new Labor Unity important lessons will be learned from all strike struggles.

The leaders of the National Miners Union, the Metal Workers Industrial League, the National Textile Workers Union, etc., will write articles in the new Labor Unity on the problems confronting the workers in their industries and the tasks of their respective unions. Such well-known leaders of the revolutionary labor movement as Wm. Z. Foster and Wm. F. Dunne, will write for the new Labor Unity magazine. There will also be cultural features, workers' correspondence, cartoons by the well known revolutionary artist, Walter Kurtz, and numerous pictures taken at scenes of the class struggle.

The success of the new Labor Unity, will depend on the efforts made by the TUUL activists to build it. No active worker in the TUUL or in any union or league, no member of the TUUL, no worker interested in seeing the revolutionary unions and leagues grow, can afford to be without the new Labor Unity, 32 page monthly magazine.

feed and lodge the marching unemployed: Cleveland, Providence, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Uniontown, Pa. Cleveland has even agreed to broadcast the use of a radio station to broadcast the aims of the National Hunger March, he declared.

## Preparations Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Fannie Rudd of the National Office of the Workers International Relief and A. E. Mills, organizer of the Hunger March for the Unemployed Councils, report that food collections for feeding the Hunger Marchers in Washington are proceeding and that workers in neighboring cities, as for instance, Richmond, Va. are showing splendid solidarity in providing food. The committee on housing is also making progress. It is estimated that by today sleeping quarters for half of the Hunger Marchers will have been secured in Washington.

# HITLER'S HORDES KILL 11 IN MONTH

Reign of Terror Throughout Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—From the 10th of October to the 12th of November in less than a month the fascist murder detachments have slaughtered 11 workers.

Four of those killed were Communists, five were non-Party workers. Eleven workers murdered in less than a month, but the leader of the murder gangs, Hitler, is received in audience by Hindenburg, the president of the German Republic, he dines with General von Schleicher of the Reich Ministry, and his "Terror material" is accepted gratefully by the Reich's Ministry of the Interior, General Groener for use against the Communist Party.

## FIGHT FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

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# CAPITALISM KILLS WOMEN

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

When the married wife of Russell Ward, jobless tinsmith at Rosedale, Delaware, shot and killed her 4 young children and then herself in the United Press, capitalist news agency, reported:

"Frenzied and the futile hunt for work placed a heavy burden on the Ward family at Rosedale. Every night Ward returned home with the same old story—no job, no prospect of a job."

"This suicide of a mother, who could not bear to see her children starve and so killed them along with herself, is not an uncommon tragedy in this capitalist crisis. From New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Omaha, Los Angeles and other cities, come similar stories, tucked away on back pages of the capitalist press, of jobless parents who have murdered their children and ended their own lives rather than die the slow death of starvation. Fathers have killed their wives and children and then themselves. Great increases in the number of suicides are reported in every center. For New York, the American Journal of Public Health admits:

"Suicides in 1930 in the entire state of New York numbered 2345, the greatest total ever recorded." This figure is an increase of 22 per cent above the average rate for the preceding five years.

Starvation and murder kill swiftly. But the long, hungry, desperate months of unemployment kill women no less surely, though usually more slowly. Jobless women are not quite so much in the public eye as jobless men; they are not often in the headlines; they do not so often sleep out in the public parks and squares—although many have been found in Chicago parks in recent months. Usually they are hidden away in tenement rooms, where capitalism does not see them.

One-fifth of Jobless Are Women.

Not one of 132 girls, the Welfare Council of New York, estimates that one-third of New York's unemployed must be girls and unmarried women. In many parts of the United States women are married and have children. The Council does not try to estimate. But it warns all girls to stay away from the world's richest city unless they have at least \$25 a week to live on.

It's no wonder of jobless women out of the total number unemployed holds good for the country as a whole it seems that probably 2,000,000 girls and women are now out of work. No one knows the exact figure, but since more than one-third of all workers are women, and as there are probably now over 11,000,000 unemployed, the estimate of 2,000,000 jobless girls and women is not far wrong.

Starvation in public parks has become common for jobless women as for homeless men. In the most recent statistics unemployed women sleep nights in Chicago's parks, it was admitted by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Costello, Commissioner of Public Welfare, in September, 1931. No fewer than 200 women sleep in Grant and Lincoln Parks, on the lake front, to say nothing of those in the other parks.

Women who when they first come to us were well dressed and respectable, after a number of nights of sleeping in the parks, showed marked effects, both upon dress and health," reported the welfare commissioner. Only one girl's woman's flip-flops exist in the city of Chicago, according to the report.

Some of the women are mothers and have their children with them as they lie on newspapers, exposed to the night air. Jobless workers and the newspapers "tucker blankets" and burn them early in the morning in the parks, in an effort to get a little warmth.

Not in Chicago but also in Pittsburgh and other cities unemployed women have been forced to sleep on benches and on grass in the parks. In one small park of Pittsburgh, a war veteran, his wife and their four-month-old baby were found by the police who counted 478 men and 17 women in the same park.

In admitting the "disgrace to Chicago," wealthy city of the Insulls and the McCormicks, the welfare commissioner warned that many of the jobless women are facing lives of shame—having no other alternative. Procurers for houses of prostitution were, of course, active in the parks, soliciting the women and making profits for their masters out of the helpless poverty of the girls. Increasing numbers of women have been forced to sell their bodies in return for food and shelter. Knowing that the numbers of prostitutes must have increased as the crisis deepened; the American Social Hygiene Association wrote a letter to all social agencies throughout the country, asking for exact information as to the increase. But the agencies in each community were entirely unwilling to commit themselves as to the increase of such vice in their own centers, and so the Social Hygiene Association reported to the Labor Research Association that "nothing could be substantial" in any report of such an increase.

Back of the homeless women, sleeping out in parks or giving their sex in return for a meal, is the long story of houses broken up, evictions, hunger and despair. One social agency alone, the Charity Organization Society of New York, admits that for more than 3 months an average of 500 families a week have been coming to the society to report complete destitution. Usually it is the women that come, bringing the children and asking if some way cannot possibly be found to keep the home. Charity's answer is a long investigation, to find out every intimate fact about the family's life, and then a meager grocery order or the answer that there are already too many families on the list to receive attention.

The permanent effect of these starvation conditions on the health and life of the working-class was to a certain extent admitted by Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York state when she spoke before the LaFollette committee of the Senate in October, 1931. Commenting on the increase of all minor illnesses due to malnutrition, she stated: "It is a result that we will not fully understand until several years have passed and the crisis is all over."

Even in "normal" times capitalism is killing women. The death rate of mothers in child birth is higher in the United States, richest capitalist country than in any other country in the world for which statistics are available, and the United States has held this record for 20 years.

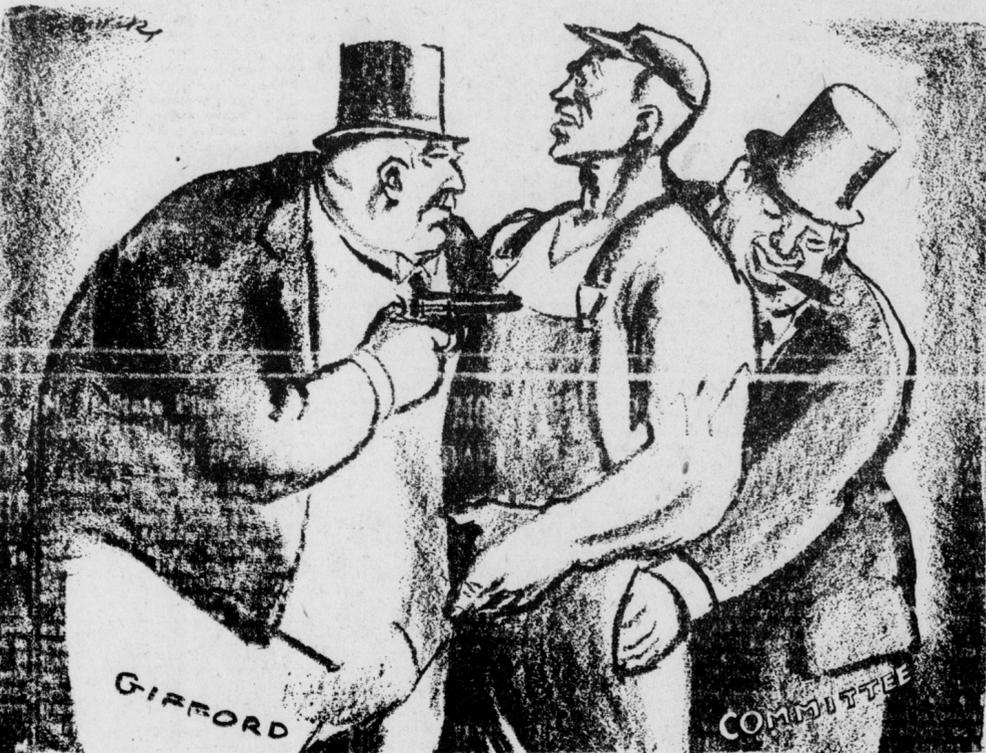
Over 12,000 mothers each year in the United States die leaving behind their newborn babies. At least 10,000 of these dead mothers could have been saved each year, physicians admit, if the women had money for proper medical care, rest and security.

New unemployment kills babies has already been shown by the Labor Research Association. Before the crisis of 1929-31, the United States Children's Bureau produced in a number of studies that the death of babies in infancy is directly related to the earnings of the father. When the fathers were jobless and had no earnings, the rate of deaths is 211 for every 1,000 live births. In the lower income groups the rate is 161 for every 1,000 live births, but in the higher income groups only 59 for every 1,000 live births.

Demands of Jobless Women Workers In the face of these conditions and the failure of the federal government to take any action, unemployed women workers are making the following demands: 1. Equal unemployment insurance for men and women workers; full wages for all unemployed workers. 2. Equal unemployment insurance for all single and married women workers. 3. No dismissal of married women. 4. Special free municipal lodging houses for homeless unemployed women. 5. Free medical care for unemployed pregnant women at the expense of the state. 6. Free hospital care during confinement and two weeks after confinement for mother and child.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. of New York City gave \$386,000 to the Unemployment Emergency Relief Fund. The EMPLOYEES of the A. T. and T. contributed \$300,000 of this sum.

By BURCK.



## The New British Cabinet

By R. B. (London).

THE new Cabinet of Ramsay MacDonald is a carefully chosen collection of reactionaries who can be relied upon in any and every circumstance to pursue a policy of hostility to the Soviet Union, and to wage the capitalist offensive relentlessly at home.

Its composition is 11 Tories, 2 Liberal followers of Sir John Simon, who today are indistinguishable from Tories, 3 Liberal followers of Sir Herbert Samuel, and four followers of Ramsay MacDonald from the Labor Party. The anti-Soviet venom of the leading members of the Cabinet is well-known to all, but amongst the lesser-known members are also men with a long record of anti-Soviet activity. There is Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary for India, who was Minister for Air in the last two Baldwin Governments. He comes of a mercantile family which for generations had done its main business with Russia, until the Revolution. During the war he was attached to the British Intelligence in Russia, and ever since the Revolution he has consorted constantly with White emigre; and participated in every anti-Soviet propaganda body started in Britain.

There is Sir Edward Hilton Young, the Minister of Health, who commanded an armored train in General Ironside's expedition in Siberia in 1919. He lost an arm during this expedition and was rewarded with the Distinguished Service Order for his share in the slaughter of the Russian workers. It was he, along with Churchill and Lord Brentford (Joynton-Hicks), who founded the Trade Defense Union early this year, a body whose object it was to get the Government to declare an economic boycott of the Soviet Union, putting forward the most pious and Christian reasons for this course. This organization held a demonstration at the Albert Hall in March last, which was broken up by indignant workers. At this demonstration it was Hilton Young who moved the boycott resolution, and running through his speech all the time was the implicit threat of war.

Hilton-Young is a Director of the Hudson Bay Company, which exports wheat, timber and furs from Canada. The revival of Russian exports of these articles has hit the company hard, and only drastic reorganization saved it from collapse this year. Hilton Young's interests in this direction afford a more material basis for his consistent anti-Soviet activities than do his pious platitudes about "slave labor" to which he confines himself upon the platform.

Another new Cabinet Minister is Ormsby-Gore (Commissioner of Works), who after the completion of the Pact of Locarno announced that it was to be welcomed primarily as paving the way for a united European bloc against "that menace to civilization," the Soviet Union.

The new Minister of War is Lord Halifax, a lawyer who has been Attorney General and Lord Chancellor in previous Tory administrations. He it was who initiated and conducted the prosecution of the 12 Communist leaders in 1923 on a charge of "conspiracy." He has consistently aligned himself with every form of anti-Soviet propaganda and was to the fore in 1926 in urging the breaking of political relations with the Soviet Government. At the War Office he can be relied upon to make common cause with the French and other European General Staffs in furtherance of the anti-Communist campaigns.

In charge of the Air Force is Lord Londonderry, the wealthiest, most influential and (among the miners), the most hated coalowner in Britain. A leading member of the Anti-

Without compensation in the midst of struggle.

The Dairywomen's League is now primarily a poor and middle farmers mass organization led by a bunch of lawyers and politicians. The CPUSA should make an attempt to build, upon the rank and file discontent, a militant movement, linked up nationally with the United Farmers League, of Committees of Action under whatever name the farmers themselves propose, but in any event a rank and file organ of struggle totally different in structure than the Dairywomen's League which neither in form or policy any longer serves the farmers but does serve the robbers of the farmers. The demand for their own weighers and testers to check robbery by the companies is just as logical as miners' demand for check weighmen. And such demands serve as the point around which to organize committees of struggle.

## The Political Situation in Germany

By HERMAN REMMELE (Berlin).

GERMANY is at present producing 30 per cent less goods than in 1913. Industrial production is about as large as it was in the years 1929-1932. The number of unemployed amounts to 5 million.

This short quotation from the official report of the Institute for Business Research expresses the utterly hopeless position of capitalist economy in Germany. The "Bourgeoiszeitung" the organ of the Rhineland heavy industry, a few weeks ago declared quite openly that on the Ruhr and the Lower Rhine, only the big works in the heavy industry which are supplied with "Russian orders" have works; all the other works are at a standstill or will have to close down in a short time. The closing down of works in the heavy industry in Central Germany and Upper Saxony and in the finishing industry in Saxony, Berlin and South Germany is reported daily. The iron industry (the chief industry in Germany) has declined 62.4 per cent since 1929; the production of coal has declined by 35 per cent in the same period, the output of the engineering industry by 97.7 per cent, the agricultural machine manufacturing industry by as much as 80 per cent, the electrical industry by 25 per cent. Wages have fallen 25 to 30 per cent, and the total sum of wages is about 13,000 million marks less than in the year 1929.

Not only is capitalism in Germany experiencing an economic and commercial collapse, but the bourgeoisie is also witnessing the bankruptcy of its foreign policy. Only a year ago the German bourgeoisie dreamed of being able to conduct an independent foreign policy which would enable it gradually to loosen the Versailles chains. The Austro-German Customs Union was to be the first step to a new independent foreign policy. This incursion of the German bourgeoisie into world politics ended very badly. Not since 1918, since the Versailles Treaty negotiations, has it been compelled to make such open confession of its impotency as at present. The attempt of the German bourgeoisie to frustrate French hegemony on the European Continent ended with the complete victory of the French bourgeoisie.

The hopelessness of the economic, commercial and financial situation, the tremendous unemployment, the despair of the bourgeois middle strata who are faced with bankruptcy, the commencing rebellion of the peasantry, which is suffering terribly as a result of the agrarian

Socialist and Anti-Communist Union he will ably back up Hallsham's efforts in planning war upon the Workers' Republic.

The rest of the Cabinet are no whit behind these individuals in their anti-working class venom.

At home Londonderry and his kind insure an intensification of the wage offensive against the workers. Hoare at the India Office and Thomas as Dominions Secretary will see that colonial oppression and exploitation is relentlessly pursued. The world of finance is represented by Sir Herbert Samuel, who has family connections with the Rothschilds and the big banking houses. The Cabinet represents a complete united front of every capitalist interest in Britain.

Alongside of the wage reductions, and the attacks on the social services that are presaged, the appointment of Neville Chamberlain, the Arch Priest of Protection, the son of Joseph Chamberlain the original propagandist of "tariff reform," insures a vigorous tariff war being initiated, and a consequent raising of prices of all commodities to the workers.

essary of farmers struggling against all the capitalist robbers, it would help them if, with the assistance of the city workers, these workers would build their own consumers' cooperative organizations and thus by cooperation with the small and middle dairy farmers provide for mutually beneficial relations. But it must always be kept in mind that, just as such cooperatives of city workers are by no means a substitute for their strike struggles for higher wages, so farmers' cooperation of a real kind with workers' and consumers' cooperatives of the cities does not solve all the problems of capitalist robbery of all toilers. So long as this is understood, such cooperation is, however, a helpful auxiliary to the common struggle to overthrow capitalism.

Every large city has some dairy farmers' organization similar to the Dairywomen's League, and similar policies generally apply to them.

crisis, the threatening danger of a revolt of the working class, the national humiliation and the bankruptcy of its foreign policy drive the bourgeoisie to play its last card. In all circles of bourgeois Germany, from the social democracy to the fascists, it is now an accepted fact that in the near future the Hitler movement will take over the business of government. At present the only dispute is the form the participation of the Hitler movement in the government shall take.

The social democracy, the strongest and hitherto the only reliable support of the Brüning government, is already preparing to capitulate to the new constellation of forces. Just as hitherto it has described the Brüning government as the "lesser evil," so now it is preparing to designate a Brüning-Hitler coalition as a "lesser evil" than a purely Hitler government. Responsible leaders of the social democracy have already at a number of meetings openly spoken of this "lesser evil." Hitler wishes to enter the government in order to get into his hands the social democratic positions of power. The pretorian guards, numbering over 100,000, which Hitler has gathered round himself, are demanding their reward for their faithful services. The Hitler movement is not a party like other bourgeois parties, but it is the party of declassed elements, petty bourgeois who have lost their means of subsistence, former Hohenzollern officers, who are fighting for the positions in the state which are now occupied by the social democrats. Politically, the social democracy has already capitulated to fascism. It hopes now, by means of well-considered diplomacy, to save from its collapse what still remains to be saved. This is causing great demoralization in its own ranks. Cases are becoming more and more frequent of social democratic state and municipal functionaries going over to fascism. And to a far greater extent than was the case with the Italian social democracy, the German social democracy, when fascism takes over power, will go over to fascism, whilst its working class followers will go over to Communism.

The steady and uninterrupted growth of the Communist movement, the going over of social democratic workers to Communism, brings the Communist Party ever nearer the aim which it has set itself of winning the majority of the working class. This is what terrifies the bourgeoisie, which is therefore organizing with feverish haste a pretorian guard in the shape of the fascist organizations of the Hitler movement as the last hope against the threatening danger of a proletarian rising. All the big towns and industrial centers are covered by a close network of barracks of fascist shock troops. The number of mercenaries which fascist finances and keeps under arms with money supplied by heavy industry is estimated at 100,000 to 120,000.

The masses, numbering millions, who have hitherto followed the treacherous social democracy are beginning to recognize that the policy of tolerating the Brüning Cabinet has only served to prepare the way for fascism. The fresh betrayal by the social democracy of the interests of the proletariat, the open capitulation to fascism, is driving them still more to the red united front. The Reichsbanner, the social democratic defense organization, in many districts fights together with the Communist workers in a revolutionary united front against fascism. In this embarrassing situation the commander of the Reichsbanner, Herr Horsing, himself proposes the dissolution of his organization in order to prevent its district organizations going over in a body to the red united front. The attempt to prevent the social democratic workers from going over to the revolutionary camp by setting up a centrist buffer organization, the Rosenfeld-Seydewitz party, has proved an absolute failure. This so-called Socialist Labor Party has not been able to gain a footing anywhere in Germany, and is doomed to become an isolated sect without any influence. The membership of the Communist Party, on the other hand, has more than doubled, in fact nearly trebled in the course of the last 12 months. The Party has grown strong, both qualitatively and ideologically, and, thanks to its firm, determined policy and unshakable unity and discipline, is exercising increasing influence over the working class.

The shining example which the proletariat of the Soviet Union has given to the world proletariat and especially to the German proletariat, will inspire the German working class in its victorious fight for emancipation.

Red Sparks By JORGE

### "Erring Brothers" of the A. F. of L.

A comrade writes in about the "temptations" that no St. Anthony could withstand, as explained to an awe-struck crowd up in the Bronx by an A. F. of L. organizer in defense of the A. F. of L. organizers.

It appears that in the Borough of Bronx, two movie operators "unions," one the racketeering union of the A. F. of L. owned and operated for and by a gent named Kaplan, and the other a rather brazen company union built up on the basis of the operators' discontent against Kaplan, are contending for mastery.

It therefore behoves the A. F. of L. outfit who is frozen out of one of the big show-houses by the company union, or rather the other one not only to picket the place but "appeal to the populace" in defense of the A. F. of L. Thus an A. F. of L. organizer came around to speak to the multitude, and the multitude did rub its ears and listen to the following, when some bumptious person asked a question about the A. F. of L. officials taking graft from the bosses:

"How can any union official resist the temptation, when so much money is offered him? It's not within human nature to refuse. We must not blame these worthy brothers who succumb to the temptation of the moment. No! It's all the fault of these rich blokes who attempt to corrupt them."

How sad! Surely any rank and file member of the A. F. of L. who has had his strike sold out by the union officials and his wages "staggered" until he himself staggers from hunger, who sees Mattie Wolf waxing fat on National Civic Federation funds for sacking the police on the National Hunger March and condemning unemployment insurance this rank and file A. F. of L. member—surely, we say, this worker will now understand . . .

It is not Mattie Wolf's fault. Dear no! Nor Bill Green's, nor the fault of any A. F. of L. official! The rascally capitalists are to blame, yes, sir! But, boys and girls, how these A. F. of L. officials do cling to their seducers! When we "reds" make even a teeny-weeny attack on the bosses, when we support the National Hunger March, for example, look how Mattie Wolf puts up!

It seems that the only way to stop the corruption of these A. F. of L. "ladies of easy virtue" by the naughty capitalists is to overthrow them both.

### So Things Are Not So Rosy!

Recently we read of the indignation of "our" National Guard officers at the Young Communist League leaflets, so 'twas said, that voiced the complaints of some "malcontents" in the Guard. The commander sternly declared that the members of the Guard were the favored sons of benign officials and the complaints were "without basis."

But behold, the New York press had to come out the other day with a story about Sheriff Moran of Bronx County refusing to accept military prisoners at the county jail who "failed to attend drill" and were the result of "numerous courts-martial" by Colonel Paul Loesser, commandant of the 258th Field Artillery.

And why didn't they attend drill? It seems that a great many were frantically looking for a job. And others were so weak from hunger they couldn't drill. The N. Y. Post states, for example, that the Sheriff said:

"Many of them came to M' under ten to thirty-day sentences in an under-civilized condition due to unemployment. Two had been sent to Fordham hospital, he said, as serious was their condition."

But they get court-martialed just the same. And this after American boys, about 100,000 of them, died to "win the Kaiser" and put an end to militarism! Let our imperialists dare to put these boys on the firing line against the Red Army!

### Civilization Must Be Saved

In view of the fact that the United States government is supporting Japanese imperialism in its war on the Chinese people and the seizure of Manchuria because, for one reason, Japan must "save civilization" from Bolshevism, we mind find out what kind of "civilization" Japan has. Happily, we have received a concrete example from the Far Eastern Press Correspondence, and here it is:

"OSAKA, Japan:—Twelve prostitutes of a Matsushika brothel here went on a hunger strike demanding better treatment and working conditions. The strike lasted five days, at the end of which time the Osaka Branch of the Federation of Proletarian Women intervened and settled the dispute to the satisfaction of the girls."

In Japan prostitution is just as openly and frankly a legitimate business as selling shoes; but of course it is based upon capitalist conditions (poverty of the masses) as in all capitalist countries. As poverty grows worse right here in America, all the hypocritical laws against prostitution will fail to cover up its widespread growth.

And as for its prevalence in the Philippines, American "civilization's" Far Eastern colony, a man walking around Manila streets any evening will get an offer from any "caromata" (cab) driver of young girls at bargain prices.

And this is the "civilization" that you will soon be asked to die for to save from Bolshevism!

That was a good article: We mean the one Comrade Foster wrote in the Daily Worker of Oct. 26, about the "good resolutions versus bad practice" in Negro work in the red trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

He panned the Needle Trades Union especially, and this reminds us that we have been impertuned to inquire why, when everybody in the New York union understands English, coes Ben Gold persist in speaking only in Jewish, in spite of insistent requests by Negro members who would like to know what's being said. Why not speak English sometimes, Ben, and we know you do it well?

We understand, also, that not one new member was recruited for the Party out of the recent strike, and a comrade tells us that new union members are left so in the dark that one Negro worker was amazed to learn, after some months in it, that he had not joined the Party when he joined the union. He thought it was all the same thing. It would seem that nobody finds "time" to talk to such comrades.

## Dairy Farmers and Their Struggle

All dairy farming is divided into two types, one is market milk production (milk for sale in cities and consumed as liquid fresh milk) the other type is butter fat production (for butter, cheese and other manufactured products). This report will concern itself with the market milk farmer who is closer to the city proletariat, (except the proletariat which works on the "hills" dairy farms) both geographically and in economic interests, than perhaps any other group of small and middle farmers. This group is always found clustered around a big city, the radius of their area depends on the size of the city. The milk shed (area of the radius) is usually about 75 miles. New York, of course, is much larger.

The farmer who sells market milk has the usual problems of mortgages, rents, taxes, prices and sanitary inspections. He also has some weapons of struggle as the cooperative and the milk strike. Both have been used to win victories in the past.

The problems of mortgages, rents and taxes do not vary from those of other farmers so I will not write about them, but prices and sanitary inspection bring in new factors with possibilities for organized struggle.

The farmer takes his milk to the state highway and places his milked cans in a milk platform, as his neighbors also do. A truck comes, collects the milk of the many farmers along the road and hauls it to the local milk station. The station is owned by one of the large corporations—Borden's, Sheffields, etc. Here the farmer's milk is weighed and tested for butter-fat. The company pays for the milk in two weeks according to the weight and percentage of butter-fat, but the company men do the weighing and testing.

The dairy farmer has no option about the place he sells his milk; he must sell to the nearest station. He must have an outlet that will take his milk every day in the year; he cannot, if he does not like the price he is receiving, go off to another locality and find another outlet, another market for his labor (in the form of milk). Milk cannot be stored. It must move to the city fast. The owner of the local milk station is in position to dictate prices and conditions just like the local telephone and electric light companies.

There is no need for the corporations to own the farms. They can fully exploit the farmers by just owning the stations.

Struggle The struggle that has always gone on between the poor and middle farmers and the dealers who control the city milk market continues today. Thirty years ago the New York milk shed was

mainly Sussex County, New Jersey and Orange County, New Jersey. The farmers demanded higher prices and were refused. They then instituted the first milk strike. The strikers refused to sell their milk, posted pickets on the roads and prevented any milk from leaving the region. So some victories were won mainly because the territory was small. As the city grew the milk shed area expanded. In 1915 another milk strike took place, this time over a wide area taking in New York State, parts of Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. The farmers won and as a result of the struggle the Dairywomen's League was formed. The Dairywomen's League was a militant organization of poor and middle farmers.

Take note—we say it was. Then came the war and costs of everything the farmers bought rose in price. The farmers demanded a higher price. The dealers refused. The Dairywomen's League prepared for a strike. Suddenly Herbert Hoover, then food administrator became chief strikebreaker. He arrested all the leaders of the Dairywomen's League and used the old reliable strikebreaking weapon, the injunction, to crush the strike.

After the war, the Dairywomen's League led a strike and won a partial victory. Borden's gave in and recognized the Dairywomen's League and commenced to buy only through that organization. Sheffield's held out and organized farmers who sold to them on the lines of "a company union" and called it the Sheffield Producers Association.

Since then Borden's and the misleaders who have gained control of the Dairywomen's League have been able to make the Dairywomen's League a class collaboration organization like the A. F. of L.

The Borden organization itself has expanded into a gigantic trust owning plants from coast to coast. Sheffield's have been absorbed by the National Dairy Products Co., also a coast to coast trust. Both Borden's and National Dairy Products are controlled by the Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Wall Street interests.

Against a united front like the above, the farmers must organize as broadly as possible to meet the monopoly, which will tap reserves, in the case of New York, as far as the Midwest, and local milk strikes must be spread as far and as fast as possible, although they are NOT "hopeless" as some comrades think.

The milk strike needs close study. In many respects it is similar to a worker's strike except that when a milk strike is on, farmers must continue to produce milk due to the fact that to stop milking cows suddenly will stop the natural flow for a year. A milk strike is not a stoppage of labor, it is a stoppage of labor