

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

ALL TAG DAY BOXES MUST BE RETURNED TODAY WITHOUT FAIL TO THE DISTRICT DAILY WORKER OFFICE, 50 E. 13TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, FIFTH FLOOR. DELAY WILL MEAN THE CRIPPLING OF THE DAILY WORKER.

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CHICAGO COPS SHOOT WORKERS BRANDING WAR, TERROR

Smash the Growing Terror!

HENRY FORD'S gunfire has found its echo in Chicago: In front of the Tribune Building, headquarters of one of the most rabid imperialist sheets in the United States, office of the Japanese consulate, Chicago cops, spawn of the Capone underworld, opened fire at a demonstration of 5,000 workers protesting against Japanese imperialist war against the Chinese masses and rallying the workers in defense of the Soviet Union.

American capitalism, faced with deeper crisis, growing mass unemployment, financial bankruptcy, begins its rain of bullets against peaceful demonstrations for jobs and relief and against imperialist war. Ford of Detroit, symbol of the body-racking exploitation system of American capitalism, opened up the Chicago administration, protecting Japanese imperialism, expands upon what is without question a new murderous drive against the entire American working class.

This is the prelude to the new campaign for a drastic lowering of the standard of living of the entire American working class. It is the opening wedge of bloody assault against all workers' organizations, particularly against the organized unemployed fighting for bread and for unemployment insurance. It is part of the preparations for war against the Soviet Union, logically having as its first aim the shooting down of militant workers in the United States who expose the imperialist war aims and mobilize the masses to stop the bloody program of the enraged capitalist class.

The same capitalist press which strove so mightily to wipe the blood from Ford's hands by trying to blame the Communist leaders, now faithfully plays the game of the Cermak-Dawes-Stimson gangster machine in Chicago. With the facts established by thousands of eyewitnesses, that the Chicago police without provocation opened fire at a peaceful demonstration, ruthlessly riding into the crowd of workers, smashing heads left and right, cracking the skull of one worker to the point of death, the capitalist press blazes the lie that "workers opened fire."

As in Detroit, the demonstrators in Chicago heroically, and with their bare hands defended themselves against the revolvers, clubs ("clubs with spikes on them"—New York Times), blackjacks, horses and motor-cycles of the cops.

The murderous attack at the Tribune building had its rehearsal on Friday, the day before at the Joint Emergency Relief Station in Humboldt Park. There, too, 5,000 unemployed were set upon by cops who fired into the crowd. There, too, the workers heroically resisted, and answered the brutal and savage attack by a determined resistance in which seven police were beaten back.

Both the Murphy regime in Detroit and the Cermak machine in Chicago were elected on the most extravagant promises of relief to the unemployed and of protection of the "rights of the workers". The city of Chicago, which is faced with complete bankruptcy, with thousands of teachers and other city employees unpaid for months, is completely under the control of the leading bankers (Dawes, Stimson, etc.) who are connected with the Hoover regime and carry out the policy of Hoover—bullets instead of bread for the unemployed! The same bankrupt government of Chicago, which hasn't a cent to pay its school teachers, finds enough money to shoot down workers demanding bread and protesting against robber war.

The murderous, grafting Chicago regime, like its counterpart in Detroit, is closely linked up with the officialdom of the A. F. of L. The gangster officialdom of the Chicago Federation of Labor sometime ago pointed the way to Cermak by beating to death Weisenberg. Later, the murderous policy resulted in the cold-blooded shooting of two Negro workers on the South Side. Now, desperate, hiding its deeper bankruptcy, its refusal to feed the starving unemployed, protecting the murderous representatives of Japanese imperialism, the Cermak regime opens a new wave of murders against the Chicago workers.

Detroit and Chicago! Heavy industrial centers of American capitalism, two cities in which the workers were led to believe great plans would be made for "unemployment relief", begin the Hoover program announced some time ago of feeding the unemployed with hot lead.

War and unemployment, these are the gifts of American capitalism to the workers, and murder is the reply of the bosses when the workers, believing the stories about American tradition of the right of petition and demonstration, attempt to mobilize their forces to voice their protest against war and hunger, to present their demands for relief and for a stoppage of the robber war against China, for an end to the war moves against the Soviet Union.

These latest attacks will spur on the struggles of the workers, will tear off the flimsy, bullet-torn mask of democracy, will show the workers that only by organizing in greater masses will they be able to force the capitalist masters to feed the starving millions, and to force the passage of unemployment insurance.

The Chicago cossacks' guns and clubs, helping the murderous attacks of Japanese imperialism in Shanghai and Manchuria, will not stop the growing protest against the imperialist war. New millions, steeled by the brutal attacks of the war mad bosses, will rally behind the struggle against the war mongers for the slogans of:

"Hands off China! Defend the Soviet Union! Fight against hunger! Demand all war funds go to the unemployed in the form of unemployment insurance! Drive out the representatives of Japanese imperialism, protected by the clubs and guns of American capitalism! Smash the growing terror!"

Save "Daily" to Organize Against Boss Terror

One hundred thousand workers showed their solidarity in Detroit at the mass funeral of the workers murdered at the Ford plant, thousands of workers in Chicago, while demonstrating against murderous Japanese imperialism and the Chicago hunger program, defended themselves against the brutal attacks of the Chicago police.

Through these demonstrations the workers forced concessions from the bosses. Thousands of new workers are beginning to learn how to fight against the boss terror. Thousands of new workers must become readers of the Daily Worker.

AT THIS TIME, HOWEVER, WE JUST BARELY GET OUT. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE FALLING DOWN. FRIDAY WE RECEIVED \$98.41; SATURDAY, \$235.87. WE NEED AT LEAST \$1,200 A DAY.

WORKER—READER
Have you done your share to save the Daily Worker?

Have you donated as much as you possibly can?

Did you get another worker to donate? Has your organization of which you are a member donated?

ANSWER these questions and immediately rush funds to the Daily Worker to save the Daily Worker.

CHINESE RED ARMY BATTLES NANKING TROOPS; ATTACK KUOMINTANG IN PEIPING

Imperialists Admit Kuomintang Is Hated By Masses, Who Are Rapidly Turning to Chinese Communist Party

National Revolutionary Struggle Gains Giant Proportions With Tempestuous Upsurge Throughout China

A Hankow dispatch admits that 600 Kuomintang troops have been killed in a two-day battle with a Chinese Red Army besieging the walled city of Tsaoshih, 60 miles westward of Hankow. The dispatch claims that Kuomintang reinforcements arrived at the city and forced the Red Army to withdraw. Other Chinese Red Armies are operating much closer to Hankow, around which they are grimly tightening their net.

The same dispatch admits that the Kuomintang militarists

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

The Exposure of "New Tactics in the Hunger Offensive"

By BILL DUNNE.

AN APPEAL FOR FURTHER LOCAL ORGANIZATION WAS MADE TODAY BY LEADERS IN THE "WAR AGAINST DEPRESSION" CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS, AND IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE DRIVE FOR 1,000,000 JOBS IS ITSELF IN A STATE OF DEPRESSION.

REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY SHOW A TOTAL OF 202,576 JOBS OBTAINED SINCE FEB. 15, BUT DURING THIS PERIOD MANY HAVE BEEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE VALUE OF THE JOBS PROCURED IS QUESTIONABLE.

—NEW YORK EVENING POST, MARCH 11—

The Daily Worker exposed the "Give a Million Jobs" campaign, and other fascist features of the drive against the working class on the hunger front in a series of articles entitled "New Tactics in the Hunger Offensive," published Feb. 29-March 3. We said:

"... production continues to decrease. Where one worker is hired two are fired. On this basis some eighty thousand 'new' jobs have been found, according to the latest figure of the capitalist press. This is a long way from a million. THESE

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Suicide Bares Crash of Huge Int'l Match Cartel

The suicide in Paris yesterday of Ivar Kreuger, head of one of the largest international cartels, the Swedish match trust, lays bare the story of the smash up of what was touted about by capitalists of all countries one of the strongest monopolies ever built up.

His fortune, built up on the sweat and blood of millions of workers in every country in which he had his huge financial and industrial interests, Kreuger committed suicide when he saw the rapid destruction of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Mutinies Grow in Japanese Army In South China

Reports of increasing mutinies in the Japanese army continue to seep past the strict Japanese censorship. On January 29, over 200 Japanese soldiers were arrested at Shanghai and sent back to Japan for trial by court martial. On February 11, several hundred Japanese soldiers held a meeting in Honkew. Leaflets were distributed among the men signed by the revolutionary soldiers' committee.

These leaflets appealed to the men to refuse to fight against the Chinese and to agitate for an immediate and complete evacuation of Chinese territory. Following this meeting over 600 soldiers mutinied and refused to obey orders. Many detachments were disbanded and sent back to Japan. Over 100 soldiers were immediately shot by the brutal Japanese generals in their efforts to crush the growing spirit of revolt among the Japanese soldiers.

70,000 Detroit Workers Pledge to Carry on Fight of Four Dead

Thousands Take Part in Series of Protests During Day

Put Demands on Mon.

Workers Determined to Broaden Their Fight

DETROIT, Mich.—The workers of Detroit buried their martyred dead in the greatest funeral demonstration ever witnessed in this city. Woodward Ave., the main traffic artery, was tied up completely for two and a half hours as the mighty march of 70,000 followed behind the four hearses bearing the bodies of those murdered by the Ford-Murphy gunmen—York, Bussell, Deblasio and Leny—to the Woodmere cemetery facing the Ford River Rouge plant.

As the coffins emerged from the Workers Hall grim silence prevailed among the massed workers. Twenty-five thousand clenched fists were upraised while the orchestra played the revolutionary funeral march.

Crowds are expected when the workers' committee presents to the City Council and Mayor Murphy the resolution and demands at 11 o'clock Monday morning at City Hall. Preparations are being made for mass memorial meetings and a workers' inquiry and trial of those responsible for the massacre.

At the head of the funeral march a huge red streamer was born, reading: "Smash Ford-Murphy police terror!" The march was studded with flaming red banners and placards with such slogans as "Join the Auto Workers Union," "Join the Communist Party!"

The march was marked by proletarian discipline, order and grim bitterness and determination that drove fear into the hearts of the perpetrators of the Ford massacre. Delegations from Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing, Dearborn, Ecorse, Lincoln Park, Berkeley, Chicago, Bloomington, Cleveland and Toledo, marched together with the Detroit workers.

Roof tops, window ledges, and sidewalks were crowded with scores of thousands. Rousing cheers greeted the slogans and angry boos for the police whose riot cars quickly moved out of the way.

As the hearse and several thousand machines left for the cemetery, the march entered Grand Circus Park where 10,000 awaited the arrival of the marchers.

Eight miles away at Woodmere Cemetery, thousands waited for early morning in the cold. These swelled to 20,000 when the bodies were lowered to their common grave.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EDEL FORD

From ROBERT L. CRUDEN (Whose 19-year old brother was shot by Ford's police.)

You, a patron of the arts, a pillar of the Episcopal Church, stood on the bridge at the Rouge plant and saw four workers killed and over twenty wounded. You did not lift a hand to stop it, and when the massacre—for massacre it was—was over your only care was for your hiring, Bennett, who was hit on the head with a stone.

Did it please your esthetic fancy to see the trampled snow dyed with the blood of workers?

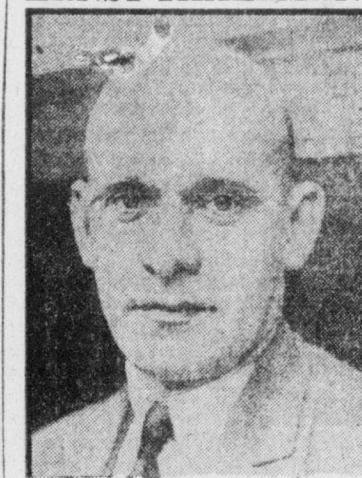
Did it exalt your piety to have your gunmen batter with lead the bodies of hungry men and boys?

Did it fit your sense of leadership to kill the men who came for bread?

For a long time, Edsel Ford, your company has bitterly oppressed and exploited the workers, driving them at their jobs, terrorizing them with your service department. But news of this has never been published—exploitation and human misery are not "news" to the capitalist press. But even worse than this, your company systematically flooded the country with lying propaganda.

It will remind you of a few in-

ERNST THAELMAN



Communist candidate for president in yesterday's elections in Germany.

NEW YORK.—As the Daily Worker goes to press, no full reports have been received as to the results of the German presidential elections. Preliminary final figures received are as follows:

Hindenburg, 18,661,736; Hitler, 11,328,571; Thaelman, 4,971,079; Duesterberg, 2,557,876; Gustave Winter, 111,477.

Tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker will contain a complete report of the election and an analysis of the results.

N. Y. WORKERS PROTEST ROBBER WAR ON CHINA

March Before Japanese Consulate

NEW YORK.—Over 700 New York workers marched through the downtown and financial districts on Saturday in a demonstration against the robber war on China and for the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

The workers carried signs denouncing the Japanese butchery of Chinese workers in Changhai and Manchuria and the Japanese war provocations against the Soviet Union. They marched past the Japanese Consulate on Whitehall Street shouting "Hands off China!" They held a meeting at the foot of Whitehall Street, from which they marched to a second meeting at Hanover Square. The meetings were addressed by Chinese, Japanese, white and Negro speakers, representing the Communist Party and the revolutionary Trade Unions.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the withdrawal of all imperialist armed forces from China, stoppage of the war moves by Japanese and other imperialists against the Soviet Union, and calling for the support of the entire working-class for the Chinese Revolution, the growing Chinese Soviet districts and for the victorious socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Thousands of workers lining the streets showed their sympathy with the demonstration. While passing through Wall Street several of the workers heard one of the bosses demanding of a policeman why the demonstration was permitted, and why the police did not jump on the workers. The policeman replied that he was "waiting for a chance to jump on them."

The militancy of the marchers and the evident support for them of the thousands of workers on the sidewalks convinced the police, however, that it would be best not to attack the demonstration.

CHI. COPS FIRE ON 7000 JOBLESS DEMONSTRATORS

7 Police Injured As Workers Fight Attack

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Over seven thousand workers led by Unemployed Councils of the North West side demonstrated militantly on March 11th at 2 p. m. at the Humboldt Park relief station against the box relief now being handed out to the unemployed.

As the workers started to assemble on North and California Avenues, marching from various points they were attacked in the most brutal manner by hundreds of police and detectives, the police opening fire on the demonstrators in an attempt to massacre the militant who refused to starve.

Workers offered militant resistance to this vicious attack resulting in a drawn out battle in which seven police and detectives were injured and several unemployed severely bruised.

Immediately after the demonstration the Emergency Relief Commission made a statement that due to this and other protests they will abolish the box ration system and will continue to grant relief in cash.

Not only were the local police mobilized to smash this demonstration against the hunger policy of Mayor Cermak and the Joint Emergency Relief but twenty additional squads were dispatched by the detective bureau in an attempt to break this workers demonstration.

The workers carried banners as well as the relief boxes now being issued by the charities with the following inscriptions: "We demand cash relief to the hunger, rations of the charities." "We want milk for our babies." "Stop evictions." "Spend twenty million on unemployed relief not on graft and corruption."

After this vicious attack eighteen workers were arrested and are now being held on the charges of inciting to riot, unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct. One of the workers, Walter Barrnis, is now in Bridewell hospital after being brutally slugged by the police.

One Worker May Die; Hundreds Badly Injured in Chicago

5,000 DEMONSTRATE

Denounce Butchery of Chinese Masses Ford Workers

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Five thousand Chicago workers demonstrating yesterday against imperialist butchery of the workers in China and in Detroit, Michigan, were brutally attacked by an army of police who shot into the workers. The Communist Party has issued a call for a mighty protest demonstration on March 18, turning the Mooney-Scottsboro meeting into a joint protest against imperialist war, the Detroit massacre, the bloody terror against Chicago workers and for the release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and all class-war prisoners.

The location of the March 18 demonstration has been changed from the North Side Annex to the larger Coliseum Hall, seating 15,000.

The workers in yesterday's demonstration carried signs denouncing the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

WORKERS IN FORD PLANT PLEDGE TO AVENGE MASSACRE

Will Replace Fallen by Thousands

DETROIT, Mich.—"We shall never forget our dead comrades massacred by Ford on Bloody March 7th, 1932," reads a statement adopted by a group of workers in the Ford plant in front of which Ford's gunmen shot down four hungry unemployed.

"We the group of Ford workers pledged ourselves that we will replace the fallen comrades by thousands and tens of thousands joining the Auto Workers Union, Young Communist League, Communist Party, the workers in the Ford shop are just looking at each other and without saying much they understand each other, they hate to see the State Troopers and the Ford Servicemen passing through every department and bulldozing us.

"The workers of the Ford shop collected funds to bury the fallen comrades and to build the union, which will stand as a monument of our dead comrades. We appeal to all the Ford workers throughout the country and the world over to organize into Auto Workers Union. Fight against the wage-cut, fight the speed-up, against the brutal attack on the unemployed on Bloody March 7.

"We shall never forget the bloody March 7th, we shall never forget our comrades massacred by Ford."

Cops Shoot at Workers Who Resist Longfellow Evictions

NEW YORK.—Gunfire and the threat of machine guns placed on the roofs of five houses on Longfellow Ave. introduced a new, ferocious stage of the attempt of the landlords and their police tools to break the rent strike and evict 80 workers from 1795, 1801, 1805, 1809 and 1850 Longfellow Ave. Detroit, Chicago and now New York, the bosses show their desperation and fear of the hungry workers with guns and gunfire.

Continuous, wild attacks of the police and splendid, militant resistance on the part of the workers marked a hectic, bloody day, Saturday, when thousands of workers massed to prevent the evictions of the families.

The police came at 10 o'clock in the morning as a vanguard to clear the streets of workers for the marshals. They started their assaults immediately, flinging into the workers with clubs and blackjacks. They tried to rout the workers and drive

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Eye Witness Tells Horrors of Salisbury Lynching

Says Authorities Know Names of Lynchers of Matthew Williams

NEW YORK, (CNA).—Brutalities overshadowing in horror all the facts previously known about the lynching of Matthew Williams in Salisbury, Md., on December 6th, are described in a letter from an eye-witness to the lynching, which has come into the hands of the editors of the Crusader News Agency.

BOSS PRESS IN WAGE CUT ORGY

NEW YORK.—The capitalist press is true to its maker.

Condoning, preaching and praising wage cuts, speed up and lay-offs all along the industrial front of the country, the feeders of mental poison to the workers suddenly launched into an orgy of putting their rantings into practice.

The New York Sun, which only last week prided itself in bold advertisements on the great advertising increase it carried, has announced a wage cut for its employees in the editorial and other departments.

The New York American, defender of American institutions and champion of the people, has also announced a wage reduction.

The New York Post, staunch supporter of the Hoover humber government, has also informed its employees that in spite of its belief that prosperity was just around the corner, they, the workers, would have to content themselves with a slash in wages.

The New York World-Telegram, the great liberal newspaper, has gone its contemporary one better in the way of increasing suffering among the workers. The World-Telegram has cut its staff. But in keeping with its hypocritical tone, that newspaper has characterized all dismissals as "shifts." When a man loses his job on the World-Telegram, he is not "fired out of a job—he is just shifted and that, of course, makes him feel much better...and his wife and children, too.

The Brooklyn Times in taking over the Standard Union, another capitalist daily, fired the entire staff of around 100 men of the latter newspaper with the exception of four men. Three of these men, it retained for political reasons. The fourth man will, no doubt, drive a fellow-worker on the Brooklyn Times out of a job.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, pride of the smug American middle class, has had its share of wage slashes and dismissals during the past two years.

All these papers will continue to preach to the American masses and to the men and women, whose wages they slashed, that American capitalist institutions are the best, that the Soviet Union is trying to ruin civilization, and that the Daily Worker should be suppressed.

Some time ago Paul Block, the "philanthropic" publisher of the Standard-Union, over the radio and by the press assured his employees their jobs were intact. Now they all face starvation.

WIN STRIKE AT DRELL SHOE CO.

NEW YORK.—When the boss in the Drell Shoe Co. fired a girl worker in order to break the attempts of the workers to organize under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. The whole shop crew of 40 workers went down on strike in defense of the discharged worker.

The bosses did not expect such solidarity on the part of the workers.

At first the boss attempted to demoralize and defeat the workers with a move for arbitration. The workers, backed by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union answered with a determined struggle which forced the boss to reinstate the discharged worker and to grant recognition of the shop committee.

All the workers joined the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. The strike in the Columbia Slipper Co. is still on. The boss tries to get an injunction to break the militancy of the workers. The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and the workers will not be scared to fight and defeat the injunction. All Shoe and Slipper workers are asked to come on the picket line every day at 686 Broadway, New York.

Financial assistance of the workers is needed to bring the strike to a successful end.

"THE MAN I KILLED" AT JEFFERSON THEATRE.

The Jefferson Theatre is now showing "The Man I Killed" (Broken Lullaby) direct from its Broadway run. The cast includes Lionel Barrymore, Nancy Carroll and Phillips Holmes. From Wednesday to Friday a double feature is being presented; Pola Negri in "A Woman Commands", with Roland Young, Basil Rathbone and H. B. Warner, also "Working Girls", with Paul Lukas, "Buddy" Rodgers and Frances Dee.

The photoplay attraction at the Hippodrome this week is "Wayward", starring Nancy Carroll, with Richard Arlen and Pauline Frederick. "Wayward" is the screen adaptation of the novel "Wild Beauty" by Ma-tiel Howe Farnham. An extra feature, the official motion pictures of "The Eddie Lang vs. Ben" also boxing contest is also part of the program.

Mooney Placards Carried by 24 Labor Athletes

Street Run, Meet. Hit A.A.U. Boss Role

NEW YORK, March 13.—Running the 2 1/2-mile distance from Rutgers Square in 13-15 minutes, Ben Tucker of the Red Sparks A. C. broke the tape at Union Square to win the Tom Mooney Street Run, held under the auspices of the New York District of the Provisional Counter Olympic Committee Saturday. Following him were H. Backlund of Fufac, a Scandinavian brotherhood, who covered the course in 14:07, and M. Cohen, unattached, 14:08. Twenty-four runners, in all, broke the tape at the finish.

Starting at Rutgers Square at 2:30 p.m., where 50 police had gathered, and where Lou Cooper, local district Labor Sports Union organizer, spoke to the athletes and assembled workers, the runners were preceded throughout the course by a police car. As they swept around the corner of Fourth Ave. at 17th St. into Union Square, over 1,000 workers greeted them with cheers. The enthusiasm mounted as one by one the red-jerseyed and workers' sports-embellished athletes broke the tape.

Five girl athletes, running a distance of a mile, received a great ovation as they broke the tape in shoulder-to-shoulder formation.

As soon as all the runners had arrived a shot meeting was opened by St. Gerson, national secretary of the Labor Sports Union, one of the organizations actively participating in the work of the Counter-Olympic Committee. Bill Albright, representing the Young Communist League, exposed the corruption and class-character of the A.A.U., citing the example of Nurmi, Finnish "amateur," who earned a fortune in the United States several years ago. He urged all working-class youth to boycott the Olympic Games and to fight for the success of the International Workers' Athletic Meet in Chicago next summer.

Lil Daniels, one of the girl athletes, spoke for women-worker athletes, urging them to fight side by side with the men against boss sports. Throughout the entire affair police kept close watch over the contestants and the workers who had assembled to greet the runners. According to St. Gerson, a Chrysler sedan, containing several A.A.U. officials, was present at the Union Square scene throughout the program.

The prizes, awarded by the International Labor Defense, were an autographed Tom Mooney photo and a gold medal to the winner, and silver and bronze medals to the second and third to come in.

To Celebrate May 1 In Long Island; Call Preparatory Meeting

NEW YORK.—For the first time in the history of Long Island, revolutionary celebration of May Day will be observed and in all the three counties of Long Island, with 8 demonstrations in all the larger towns.

To ensure the success of these demonstrations 2 mass united front conferences are being held on March 20th; one for Central Queens in the Finnish Workers Club, 109-26 Union Hall street, Jamaica, L. I. and the other for Nassau and Suffolk counties in the Ukrainian Hall on Uniondale Ave. and Front St., Hempstead, L. I. Both will start at 10 a. m.

COPS SHOOT AT WORKERS RESISTING LONGFELLOW EVICTIONS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

them away from the neighborhood of the houses. Guards were posted at the doors to stop any of the tenants from leaving their homes.

The workers broke through to begin a meeting in front of 1801. The police charged, aiming for Landis, a leading worker, cracking heads, punching faces, starting blood, to grab him. The workers retaliated—men and women—the women especially valiant, using chairs, bottles, stones, etc., to fight for Landis's freedom. The cops tried to drag Landis away. The workers fought every inch, the cops feeling their wrath.

It was at this point that a cop pulled a gun. Landis broke away, the cop fired and the worker was only saved from being hit by hiding behind an automobile.

Another squad of cops, detectives and thugs rushed to reinforce the cops already there, swelling the agents of the bosses to over 50.

The workers had reformed their picket line. Again they were attacked. A young worker, Lubitz, tried to speak, the cops grabbed him and beat him until he was bleeding. The workers tried to rescue him and the cops and detectives pulled their guns, waving them in the faces of the workers, shouting: "If you try to free him we'll shoot."

A young pioneer, 14 years, tried to speak. She was knocked to the ground, where she lay unconscious for a few moments. She had to be taken to a doctor. Workers coming to the child's defense were terribly injured.

At three o'clock in the afternoon,

Friends of Soviet Union Anti-War Conference Plans Work

NEW YORK.—At the mass anti-war conference held by N. Y. District, Friends of the Soviet Union, yesterday afternoon, there were 497 delegates representing 67,551 workers from 338 branches of 69 organizations. Among them were nine A. F. of L. unions.

The meeting was opened by Frank Siegel, district organizer of the Friends of the Soviet Union. The entire delegation arose in honor of the four Ford workers, who were murdered by the Murphy Ford police last Monday.

The main report was given by Marcel Scherer, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, who outlined the international situation, showing the imperialists' attempts to provoke war upon the Soviet Union—showing how Japan and the other capitalist powers are gradually partitioning China among themselves.

Carl Winters, secretary of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, brought greetings and pointed out that in the Soviet Union there is unemployment insurance, in comparison to the starving condition of the American workers. He also pointed out that the unemployed workers have just as great a task in carrying on defense work as the employed workers.

Comrade Lena Davis, who represented District 2 of the Communist Party, showed that it was under the leadership of the Communist Party that the czarist regime in the Soviet Union was overthrown and a workers government was established. It is under the leadership of the Communist Party that the Soviet Union was changed from an absolutely agrarian state into an industrial state, ranking second in the production of the world. She pointed out that anti-war campaigns were carried on the world over under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The resolution committee brought in resolutions on the murder of the four Ford workers and the imprisonment of the nine Scottsboro boys. A resolution was introduced by the Friends of the Soviet Union, which showed the turn of the Friends of the Soviet Union towards the factories and basic industries and brought out clearly the necessity of organization not only of individuals but of organizations, especially.

A cable was sent to Comrade Voroshilov, pledging the support of the conference for the defense of the Soviet Union, together with the Red Army.

Even at this conference for the Defense of the Soviet Union, the coun-

TERROR FAILS IN LAUNDRY STRIKE

New Style Strike Still Goes Strong

The bosses' association are trying to frame up the officials of the Industrial Union, and the most active strikers of the New Style Laundry. Thursday Brother Stillman, an organizer of the union, and five workers were arrested on frame-up charges of felonious assault and kept under five thousand dollars bail. When Blum and Schribman, organizer and secretary of the union, came to court Friday morning, they were also framed and kept without bail. The bosses, with the aid of the police and the courts, are trying to break up the union. The answer of the thousands of Laundry workers will be to tighten our ranks and fight the vicious terror of the bosses, their gangsters, police and courts.

The strike in the New Style Laundry is in a good condition. The workers are determined to win this strike against wage cuts, firing and intimidation.

The Laundry Workers Industrial Union calls upon all Laundry workers to join its ranks and help fight these existing conditions.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

RKO Always a Good Show
JEFFERSON
FRANKLIN

TODAY TO TUESDAY
"THE MAN I KILLED"
(Broken Lullaby)
with LIONEL BARRYMORE
Nancy Carroll Phillips Holmes
—Other Short Features—
NEW LOW PRICES
MATS. 15 CENTS | EVES. 25 CENTS
Except Sat. Sun. and Holidays

EAST SIDE
Today, Tomorrow, Wednesday
A DRAMA OF THE TYROLIAN MOUNTAINS—AND VIENNA

The IMMORTAL VAGABOND
with MAURICE HAUPT & GUSTAV FROHLICH
The story of a musical genius who returns to his native village and finds love at the foot of a statue erected in his honor.
—Largest T.F.A. Triumph—
Acclaimed in Europe and America
ACME THEATRE
14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE

Kaufman Dodges Questions at Injunction Trial

30 Fur Shops Strike; Bosses Rush Pleas for Settlement

NEW YORK, March 12.—The injunction hearing was continued in the Supreme Court here yesterday. Kaufman, who was the chief witness during the morning session, followed the example of the first witness, Matthew Woll, by conveniently losing his memory while under the withering cross-examination of the defense lawyer, J. Buitenkant.

Kaufman, who applied for the injunction against the rank and file joint board of fur workers to restrain them from organizing and striking against wage-cuts, was called to the stand by his own attorney, Kopp. Upon being questioned by Kopp, Kaufman declared that the joint council was illegal, notwithstanding the fact that the council was elected by 1,300 registered furriers. The illegal council, said Kaufman, was the Kaufman council, a group which has not the support of the workers and is supported only by the fur manufacturers.

On cross examination Kaufman evaded the questions by resorting to the cowardly trick of saying that he did not remember. The role of Kaufman not only as a labor betrayer, but as a thief was brought out clearly in the course of examination. Kaufman stuttered and spluttered when asked by Buitenkant if it was not true that in 1907 when he was secretary of the union that he took money from the union for himself. Kopp objected to this question and the objection was upheld by the judge, despite the fact that Buitenkant had a signed affidavit to the effect that Kaufman had stolen the money from the workers.

When asked whether he was a salesman for the fur manufacturers before he was president of the union Kaufman said that he did not remember. The fur workers in the court laughed at this answer, for all of them knew that Kaufman was a fur salesman and was at all times closely linked with the fur bosses. Kaufman's only answer to the question of whether his so-called union was allowing wage-cuts, long hours and the sub-contracting system to be put over on the workers was that he had an agreement with the sweatshop bosses.

The drive to organize the fur coat shops for strike which was started a few days ago is continuing with marked intensity. Out of 50 fur head shops thirty are now striking under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

Already several pleas for settlement have come in to the office of the union and the workers have started to negotiate settlements on the basis of union conditions in the shops.

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

What's On—

Comrade Cecil Hope will speak on the "Paris Commune" at the Brownsville Branch of the I.L.D., 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m.

The Downtown Unemployed Branch will meet Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 134 E. Seventh St. at 1:30 p.m.

A regular meeting of the Newark A.I.R. will take place at 75 Springfield St., Newark, N.J., at 8 p.m.

A regular meeting of the Alteration Painters will be held at 1325 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 8 p.m.

The Friends of the Soviet Union School at 216 E. 14th St., will conduct three classes from 7 to 10 p.m. First class, Frank Siegel, "Organizational Methods"; second class, speakers' group, Jos. Portell; third class, "History of the Soviet Union", Sklaroff.

Mass organizations, get into revolutionary competition to save Daily Worker.

FIGHT JIM-CROW RULE IN CLIFTON

Conference Called for Sunday, March 27th

CLIFTON, N. J.—Three hundred workers met in mass protest last Friday against the policy of segregation of the local city authorities against Negroes, as expressed in the words of the Police Chief Holster, "We won't stand for mixed dances in Clifton."

This statement was made a few days after a mixed dance of 300-odd workers was held under the auspices of the Ramblers A. C., affiliated to the Labor Sports Union of America, and it was printed in the local press a day after the police chief had arrested and fined the hall owner \$27.

Rallying to the call of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, which pointed out that "the act of Holster was part of the bosses policy to divide Negro and white in order to enforce wage cuts, hunger and war, the workers gathered at the entrance to the hall in which the dance had been held, and which had been promised for the mass protest, only to find the place locked. Investigation soon showed that the chief of police had intimidated and threatened the hall owner who at the last moment backed out.

In spite of this, the workers remained and listened to Negro and white speakers for two hours in front of the hall in a biting cold.

The workers endorsed the holding of another dance in the near future in Clifton and showed themselves as ready to defend it. Full support was pledged to a conference called for Sunday, March 27th at the hall in which the dance was held, in order to lay the basis for smashing Jim-crowism in Clifton.

"THE IMMORTAL VAGABOND AT ACME THEATRE.

"The Immortal Vagabond," a romantic story of the Tyrolean Alps, based on the opera of the same name, is now being shown at the Acme Theatre. "The Immortal Vagabond" is a story of a young Tyrolean music master, who leaves his native town to seek fame in Vienna. The picture sparkles with the color and life of the Tyrolean native life, and the activity of Vienna. There is a beautiful musical score running thru the length of the film. Colorful dances and native songs play a big part in the picture. The film was highly praised in Europe and by the New York critics. The N. Y. "American" stated that "the production had high merit in its background, dialogue, photography and its musical score."

Titles are in English. The leading roles are played by Lane Hand, Gustav Frohlich and Hans Schlettow—all well known and brilliant artists of the continental stage and screen. The picture will be shown until Wednesday inclusive.

"Explorers of the World," travel record of six far-out explorations, is now in its second week at the Cameo Theatre.

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
with DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 522 St. W. of W'way, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. Sat. 7:45

Mourning Becomes Electrified
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
ALVIN THEATRE, 32nd St. W. of W'way

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS REUNION IN VIENNA
with ROBERT HERRWOOD
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 46th St. & 8 Ave., Eves. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. Sat. 7:45

THE CAMEO B'WAY & 42nd ST.
First Time at Popular Prices!
"EXPLORERS OF THE WORLD"
with RICHARD ARLEN
HIPPODROME 11th Ave. & 43rd St.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
8 ACTS
SINGING
"WAYWARD"
with RICHARD ARLEN

Dressmakers in Drive to Back Strike Gains

NEW YORK, March 14.—At the meeting of the Strike Committee where the strike was officially terminated, it was decided that all forces be mobilized for an organization campaign to organize the workers of the own shops and improve the conditions. The workers of the union shops pledged to co-operate in every way to help unionize these shops.

A membership meeting of dressmakers has been arranged for the coming Thursday, March 17, right after work, at the strike headquarters, 559 Sixth Ave., where a full report on the accomplishments and the shortcomings in the dress strike and further plans for spreading the united front among the workers especially the members of the International who have been sold out by the Schlesinger clique and to consolidate the gains won as a result of the strike, will be given.

Workers in open shops which have been closed down during the period of the strike and which have resumed work now are called upon to bring their complaints at once to the Industrial Union. Workers of the International shops are called upon not to submit to the wage cuts, but to organize in the shops, to come to the Industrial Union with their complaints so that they can be assisted in carrying on their struggle for union conditions.

3 Pickets Get Suspended Sentence.
On Friday morning three pickets were arrested at the Arrow Hat Co. where the workers have been locked out by the bosses at the instigation of Local 24. When the pickets were brought to Jefferson Market Court before Judge Goldstein, they received suspended sentences and were warned not to go on the picket line.

The workers are determined to go on with the picketing until they have won back their jobs. These arrests are the beginning of the campaign on the part of Zaritsky and the bosses to put through a fake stoppage in the millinery trade so as to put through a company union agreement on the same basis as the wage cutting Schlesinger agreement, and to company unionize the trade.

Millinery workers are urged to fight this wage cutting policy of the bosses and the Zaritsky machine and organize in the shops to fight for better conditions.

Negro Worker Attacked.
The close co-operation between the underworld and the company union agents was uncovered yesterday when Antonio Joseph, a Negro worker who was attacked by the same gang which invaded the Industrial Union a few days ago, recognized Nathan

SOCCER RESULTS

SPORT RETURNS
Metropolitan Workers League.
A Division
Red Sparks 1, Juventus 1.
Tico, 2, Bronx Bakers 1.
B Division
Spartacus 2, Bupion 2.
C Division
Red Sparks 3, Prospect Wks. 1.
Williamsburgh 2, Hero 0.
Spartacus 1, East Side 0.
Adriatic 4, Downtown 0.
Crotona 4, Red Sparks 1.
Brinsville Wks. 2, East N.Y.W.C. 1.

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

Schildkraut's
Vegetarian Restaurant
4 West 28th St.
Wishes to announce a radical change in the prices of our food—to fit any purse—yet retaining the same quality food. Those new prices shall prevail only at the 4 West 28th Street Store. We hope to greet you as before.

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
1 UNION SQUARE
8TH FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

Int'l Workers Order
OPTICIANS
Harry Stolper, Inc.
75-75 CHRYSTIE STREET
Bird Ave. (Cor to Heister St.)
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily
Phone: Dry Dock 4-4522

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Concoops Food Stores
AND
Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Revolutionary Movement."

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
Phone Lehigh 4-9860

JADE MOUNTAIN
AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT
Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m.
Special Lunch 11 to 4... 35c
Dinner 5 to 10... 55c
197 SECOND AVENUE
Between 12th and 13th Sts.

Chester Cafeteria
876 E. Tremont Ave.
(Corner Southern Blvd.)
Quality—Cleanliness—Moderate Prices
All Workers Members F.W.I.U.

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
199 SECOND AVENUE
Bet 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

MELROSE
DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-8149

Phone Tomkins Sq. 6-9554
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

LOST—Pocketbook, 2 keys and money in or near Central Opera House on Friday. Return to D. W. 8th floor, small reward.

LOST BANK BOOK No. 11842. Return to Anagnostakis Bank, 31-15 Union Square

RAILROAD WORKERS! ORGANIZE AGAINST ATTACK ON WAGES!

RAILROAD WORKERS TO RECEIVE 37 1/2 PER CENT LESS WAGES

The 10 Per Cent Cut Put Over by the R. R. Brotherhood Is Only Starter

Employment in Cleveland District Drops from 30,000 to 19,660

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Adding to the recent 10 per cent cut taken from their pockets by the Brotherhood officials, railroad employes in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County will receive 37 1/2 per cent less wages in 1932 than in 1929, it is estimated by the Cleveland Press. As against a total payroll of \$52,320,000 in 1929 the estimated total for 1932 will be only \$32,672,760.

This is undoubtedly an exaggerated estimate for 1932, since it is based on the assumption that railroad employment this year will increase to the average of the last four months of 1931, an assumption for which there is no basis except the propaganda of the railroad companies and Brotherhood officials when they were putting over the recent wage-cut.

JOBLESS DRIVE OUT MUSKOGON INVESTIGATOR

Read Unemployment Insurance Bill to City Council

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MUSKOGON, Mich.—We have here in Muskogon a serious conditions due to lack of clothing for scrip workers families. There is plenty of clothing in stores. The city manager had a welfare investigator who had been in habit of making obscene and insulting proposals to workers' wives and daughters when he visits their homes.

Complaints have been made by workers to the city manager, who has just laughed it off. The investigator used to tell the city manager that those who complain are ignorant and do not know anything. They workers stood enough of it. They circulated a petition among welfare crews and welfare workers' wives demanding that man be removed. This investigator's name is Roy Andrews. The city commission met on Feb. 8 and the new Unemployment Council was there 100 per cent. The workers filled the city council chambers to capacity and many had to stay out in the hall.

A committee of women put the demand of need of clothes, demanding from the city commissioners that an extra day of work be given to the scrip workers and be paid in cash each week so that they can buy clothing.

The petition for removal of the investigator also was presented. The city manager made a public promise that this man will be discharged.

A worker read the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill to the city commission and requested them to endorse it. The commissioners were struck dumb and said nothing.

MINER EXPOSES AGENTS OF BOSS

Warns Miners Against Lovestone Group

Wilkesbarre, Pa.
I was one of the miners here misled by the Vratovich-Lovestone anti-working class group. Not long ago I signed an application to their membership. I attended the meeting in Wilkesbarre where Lovestone spoke and his speech was enough for me to realize that it is no place for miners to belong to them.

I repudiated them and made an application to the Communist Party, the real leader of the working masses in this country. I have attended the first meeting of the Communist Party unit and I clearly see the difference. I urge every mine worker misled by the Vratovich group to repudiate them and follow my example.

I also want to state that the slowness of the Party members to approach workers in mass organizations to join the Party is the cause for my connection with the Lovestonites. I joined the I.L.D. first and in my talks with leading Party members in the I.L.D. I have showed more than once that I am interested in the Party, but the comrades failed to ask me to join the Party, while Vratovich paid quite a bit of attention to get me to sign up with them. So I want to ask the comrades to be more bold in asking the miners to join the Party and not leave them to Vratovich who will spread lies about the Party of the working class.

A Mine Worker.

The Section Committee calls sharply to the attention of all Party members in this section to take the advice of this new comrade as a means in reaching the quota set by this section in the membership Section Committee, Section No. 8, Anthracite.

Set quotas, start revolutionary competition, in fight to save Daily Worker.

WAGE CUTS AND FLOWERS



David R. Robertson, chairman of the Railroad Unions' Executive Committee, is shown here agreeing to a ten per cent wage cut for all railroad workers. Following the sellout of the corrupt unions presented Mr. Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the basket of flowers depicted above. The National Railroad League, 717 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill., is organizing the workers to fight this cut and to stop further slashes in the railroad wages. (The above picture was reproduced from the Baltimore and Ohio Magazine.)

American Machinist in Soviet Union Hails Bo'shevik Success

Tells U. S. Workers to Build Soviets in America

Please read this letter to the members of 159 Machinist Union and to the District and 775 and other lodges if you can.
From Ben Thomas, Rostselmach, Rostov on Don, House, No. 6, Apt. 41, U. S. S. R.
Dear Friend:
Well after a month journey I have the old tool box set up under the Red Flag. I am working in a farm machinery establishment. I was supposed to go to the heart of Siberia, but when I arrived here they found that things were not ready there and they sent me to the south of Russia. Rostov is on the Don River in the heart of old Russia. The climate is about like that of Philadelphia.

I am working in the tool department. I work 7 hours per day, and I am off 4 days and every fifth day I am off from work. There are no bosses here in the scene that we know them in the States. There are no worries about unemployment. The shop conditions generally are very good as compared with the American shop conditions. The spirit under which we work is ideal, every one wants to help you. There is a real comradeship spirit. If there is any dissatisfaction about wages or anything else we go to the trade union committee.

Workers Rule

The working class under the leadership of the Communist Party rule the whole works in this great land. (3 times bigger than the U. S.) If one is not an actual worker in this country he does not amount to much. His conditions of living are also harder. The worker here is the leading citizen, and not merely on paper, but in fact and practice. You don't see a worker even an unskilled approach any of the higher up managers or directors of the enterprise.

And then they wonder why our people get sick. How can we stay healthy when we do not have half enough to eat and when we do not have enough clothes to cover our bodies and have to live in such dirty places.

The coal companies steal every penny that can from us. We never draw any money. Our children are undernourished. They need milk and eggs.

If the workers would only open their eyes and fight hard against these conditions we could overcome all this. We must stop supporting the bosses while our children starve.

Let Us Organize.

Comrades all over the world, come and help us win our struggle. Let us organize ourselves and build our unions so that we can throw off the burden that the capitalists have thrown on our shoulders.

We can win. We must gain freedom for ourselves and defend the Soviet Union.

UNITE!

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.
You workers in fields and in orchards.
You toilers in factory and mill.
You makers of wealth piling fortunes
With your brain and your brawn and your skill
Do you love so the shackles that bind you,
That you kiss the fetters that bind?
Do you hate so the sunlight of freedom
That you'd rather wear blinkers, walk blind?
Now by the mills that grind slowly
The grinding has ground up the meal,
The sacks are filled to overflowing—
And yet you still sweat at the wheel,
For what? . . . that your masters may rule you.
For what? . . . that they tread you in scorn.
For what? . . . that your children may hunger
And curse the dark day they were born.
For your sake awake and arouse you!
A Lenin is walking the land
With the scythe of the field and the hammer
Of labor aloft in his hand.
The day and the hour approaches
For the slaves to arise in their might:
Farmers and workers join forces—
Down with starvation . . . UNITE!

WAGES DOWN TO \$13 A WEEK IN RADIO PLANT

Majestic Radio Works Girls 10 Hours at Top Speed

Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:
I am an employe of the Majestic Radio for four years. I work for Russel Hamman and Jack Le Hmen. You talk about slave labor and no pay, you should work for either of these men. I used to work for a woman, but she was a straight shooter. But she got the air the other day. She was Clara Klein. If our wages were low she kicked and tried to get them raised. She was on the floor for about six or seven years and when Mr. Pardise, the superintendent got his job, she was taken from the floor and put on the tables, making about \$13 to \$14 a week, the same as I and the rest of your gang.

We start every day at 6 or 6.30 and work ten hours. We get ten minutes in the morning off, and ten in the afternoon. If we dare take any time off in between these twenty minutes of rest, we get bawled out or lose out jobs. If we dare to turn around or talk to the girl beside us Hamman or Le Hmen are right beside us and telling us "get to work or get out."

Friday one girl in the next department went to get her check before time to go home and Le Hmen came up to her while she was in line and asked her if she was going home. She said "no, not yet." "Well," said Le Hmen, "you are." "Go get your hat and coat and get out."

Pardise, Hamman and LeHmen are always snooping around trying to find something wrong with us so they can fire us.

I am an employe of Majestic Slave Shop (S. S.)

WORKERS HALT EVICTION IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

300 Rally to Return Furniture; Join the Council

(By a Worker Correspondent)
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Over a hundred workers assembled at 15th and Carr to hear the speakers of the Unemployed Council present its program and how to carry on a determined struggle against hunger and evictions. While the speakers went on with the meeting a worker came and reported that a worker is being evicted on 1610 Biddle St. (rear). Immediately the comrades appealed to the workers to go and put the furniture back into the house. Most of the crowd went in a body to the place where the eviction was taking place.

At the place of the eviction our speakers were raised and about 800 workers rallied to the call of our comrades and put the furniture back. After the furniture was put back over 40 joined the Unemployed Council among them quite a few Negro workers, some ex-servicemen and some women.

This is a direct result of the council reorientating itself towards developing mass struggles. Councils grew up but never functioned, most of them short lived. This was because any of the comrades did not think the mass struggles could be developed in St. Louis being that St. Louis was never an organized city. With the experiences we have in Granite City, in the county and other places we can and will forge ahead of building a mass movement only through developing mass struggles. We are well on the road and promise the other section and cities to be heard of in the very near future.

Spread Daily Worker fund drive into every working class neighborhood to save workers' paper.

We Are Fighting for Our Lives, Declares Ky. Miner

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEVADILLE, Ky.—A few men went to work at the Dixie mine. It is a "fine" little mine. They used to work about 95 men in this mine. They started up recently with six men.

The coal in this mine is 18 to 20 inches high and the bosses pay 80 cents a ton for the coal and nothing for the slate. The miner averages about \$1.20 per day. Day labor in the mine is \$1.50 a day.

The operators who run the mine told little Everet Walls that if he could get some men to start to work they would make him a foreman. This scab is doing his best to get the men started. Some of the N.M.U. men went down to the mine and this scab told them that he would see that they never got back.

The mine owners and their scab foremen call us miners "Russian Reds". We are fighting for our lives here. Our children are bare-footed and even when we work we cannot make enough to by grub and clothes for the children.

The operators say that we are getting enough for the work we do in the mines. We work ten and twelve hours in the mines and when we get through we are lucky to get 10 cents worth of beans.

All the little boys and girls here know Everet Walls, the scab, when they see him coming they say here comes the scab man who has put the Dixie mine back on a scab scab.

40,000 JOBLESS IN HOUSTON, TEX.; CITY OFFERS FORCED LABOR

Workers Evicted from Homes; Social Fakers Refuse Aid; Dump Milk in Sewer

Jobless Must Mobilize Behind Unemployed Council for Real Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)
HOUSTON, Tex.—The crisis here in Houston is sharpening. Unemployment is increasing. It is estimated that approximately forty thousand are out of work.

Workers' children are starving to death while the warehouses are full of food and milk is being dumped in the gutters as a price war goes on between producers and distributors.

It is a pitiful sight to see those poor, ill clad, starving children standing around the gutters while thousands of gallons of milk is being dumped in the sewers before their very eyes.

Charity Refuses Help

The Social Charity which is supposed to take care of the needy is refusing to help the starving families. A man with a wife and eight children was completely turned out into the street—he has no house and no food. Many of such cases are reported to the local Unemployed Council, the local Social Service had turned them down completely.

Forced Labor

The Community Chest is not used for the benefit of the workers who are unemployed, but for the benefit of the city grafters. The Community Chest has a forced labor scheme whereby the workers are forced to work two days a week for a few pounds of split beans, grit and sorgho, while the money goes to the city officials.

Every day more and more workers are being put into the peonage class, but we are not going to stand for it any longer. Some of the workers are living in shacks not fit for pigs to live in. In this city which handles over two million bales of cotton thru the compressors working people have hardly any clothes to wear.

Workers Must Organize

We working people are going to organize and fight against this rotten system of things.

There is only one way to arise out of this, and that is by rallying around the only workingclass political party which is organizing the masses to fight starvation—the Communist Party.

Workers Must Fight

Miss Spokane Dress Factory Speed-up

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SPOKANE, Wash.—There is a dress factory here known as The Miss Spokane Dress factory. They have gotten the speed-up system down perfect and to the point where they are killing off the girls by driving them to the point of nervous prostration.

They have a system of piecework whereby they find out the top notch of production and fire any worker who comes under that point. And many of these woman workers have dependents in the form of mothers and children which throws them in the doubtful mercy of the local bosses' charity.

Learns of Party Role At Berkeley Meeting

Berkeley, Cal.

I attended a Communist Party speech in Sacramento last August, the first and last I have ever heard, but was much pleased with the good sense and visibility of such a Party, and I see more clearly now the great need for such a Party, and of people finding out what their great needs are.

I have been to many fine houses in this city looking for employment for myself to make a living. And you would be surprised at the ignorance of otherwise well informed people not knowing what the great trouble is now in this U. S.

When I tell them how I am situated, they tell me their hard problems and seem to know nothing what the only remedy is, but hope on for the best in their darkness and ignorance.

I think the Communist Party has the only sensible, logical, righteous ideas about it.

PHILA. BAKERS GET WAGE-CUT

500 in Tasty Plant Get Pay Cuts

(By a Workers Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Tasty Baking Co. has just cut the wages of its 500 employes. Everybody, including the foreman and office workers got a slash in their pay. Two hundred and fifty of the workers are women and young girls. The cuts range from 10 to 15 per cent.

We used to have two shifts in the cup cake department ranging from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 hours. Now we have one shift and must work 13 to 15 hours every night. The bosses have laid off one shift to join the breadline.

About two years ago hundreds of college boys stormed the large bakeries. The Tasty Co. hired over a hundred of them. Many of the old bakers were fired to make room for the new cheap paid labor.

The boys working in the pie department get from 7 to 8 dollars a week. Some of them can't even pay board and carfare despite the fact that they are working.

—A FORMER TASTY SLAVE, Now on the breadline.

New Correspondence Group in Chicago

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHICAGO, Ill.—The worker correspondents are establishing a South Side branch of worker correspondents. The headquarters of the branch will be at 3116 S. Halstead St., Chicago.

The purpose of the branch will be to expose the bosses in their attempt to crush the militant workers movement in Chicago and to rally through the workers' press more workers into the struggle against capitalism.

We propose to expose boss terror wherever it exists and to rally the workers in the shops and factories to write for the workers press.

Make March 18th a Mighty Day of Protest!

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH
 "Bloody Detroit"—the automobile capitol of the world; streets stained crimson with workers' blood in Dearborn, the private city of Henry Ford, where Ford's privately-owned assassins massacred the jobless demanding work and bread; these new struggles, new martyrdoms, new heroic efforts of labor give greater meaning to the Sixty-First Anniversary of the Paris Commune, March 18, commemorated by labor the world over under the banners of the International Labor Defense.

March 18, the commemoration of the valiant struggles of the Parisian proletariat, who seized power and held it for 72 days, becomes an event of greater historic importance to America's workers this year because of their own tremendous and growing sacrifices.

In Memory of Our Dead
 March 18, 1932, becomes a day of mass struggles—in parades, demonstrations and in great mass meetings in memory of our dead—Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania.

March 18, 1932, becomes a day of struggle for the defense of the persecuted of the working class; for the immediate defeat of the man-hunt organized by FordMurphy prosecutors in Detroit; to save the nine Scottsboro Negro boys from the electric chair; to open the doors of prison for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; to demand the unconditional release of the Kentucky, Tampa, Pennsylvania, Atlanta, Imperial Valley and all other class war prisoners.

Against Lynching and Deportation
 March 18, 1932, becomes a day of struggle against the infamous and murderous boss class weapon of lynching, against the deportation of the foreign-born, against the reaction, nationally and internationally.

Twelve millions of jobless, thousands arrested and thrown into boss class dungeons, the martyrdom of the best working class fighters by the bullets of police and hangings, the mounting wave of lynching and other savage persecutions of Negroes, all help to bring the American working class this year closer than ever to the valiant fighters of the Paris Commune.

Unemployment Aid Hunger

The workers of Paris, upon the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War, were plunged deep in unemployment and hunger. Thousands were evicted from their homes by the landlords. They came out into the streets demanding "Peace and Bread!" Under the attack of the Parisian workers the government was forced to retreat and entrench itself in Versailles. Because of numerous Versailles, the Commune was crushed. The Ford and Murphys of 1871, between May 21 and 24, let loose a monstrous blood bath upon the workers that has only been exceeded in its horrors by the Chinese counter-revolution of the Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang terror in 1927, that is today being repeated with the aid of the mass massacres carried through by the Japanese imperialists, aided by the "powers" of the League of Nations and the Versailles Peace.

In the United States the nine Scottsboro Negro boys face the electric chair; Mooney and Billings still rot in prison with McNamara and Schmidt; coal miners with defense and relief workers in Kentucky await murder trials with the threat of the electric chair, some are already serving life sentences, many face long prison terms on charges of criminal syndicalism, the leaders of the miners have been kidnapped, flogged and left for dead on the mountain sides, others have been murdered by the hired assassins of the Rockefeller-Mellon-Inoué-Ford interests on the open highways, investigating committees of the International Labor Defense, bringing relief to the miners and their families have

been attacked by boss class mobs, thrown into prison or driven out of the state. Leaders of the defense and relief forces and the organizers of the National Miners' Union are now being held in prison at Pineville and Harlan, Kentucky.

Jails Are Filling

Jails are filling with the best fighters of the working class in all great population centers. Nearly two years have passed since the vicious war was opened on the agricultural workers in Imperial Valley, California, with the leaders of these workers still buried alive in the San Quentin and Folsom prison tombs. The Centrals prisoners in Washington are still held in the Walla Walla Prison. Nearly two scores of the most courageous fighters of the Western Pennsylvania mine strike are held in the infamous Allegheny County workhouse at Blawnox, where the vile conditions resulted in the death of Sam Resetar from tuberculosis and heart disease.

Anti-labor laws are being sharpened or new ones being put on the statute books. The use of the criminal syndicalism laws grows, resulting in the wiping out of all semblance of workers' rights of speech, press and assembly, the right to organize, to strike, to elect and self-defense. The deportation drive of the Hoover-Doak-Hunger government widens. The right of political asylum is completely abolished. The effort grows to outlaw not only the Communist Party, but the Trade Union Unity League and all its affiliated unions and other militant organizations of the working class. Demagoguery and terror go hand in hand. Mayor Walker, of New York City, rushes to San Francisco pleading hypocritically for the release of Tom Mooney in an effort to divorce this issue from the class struggle, while the bloody attacks on workers increase, not only in New York but everywhere over the land. The savage attack on labor's most militant section is the effort of the ruling class to impose its jobless-hunger regime on the whole working class. At the same time, however, it strives desperately to create the illusion that the murder and jailings of "Reds," or Communists, does not concern the working class as a whole.

The Paris Commune Lives

All these ruling class methods, of murder, of assassination, of lynching, of jailings, of the chain gang, of deception, of the suppression of all workers' rights, makes clearer for the working class in this country the meaning of the mass slaughter of the Parisian workers 61 years ago, as the boss class method of drowning in blood the mighty effort of labor to break through the chains of capitalist oppression.

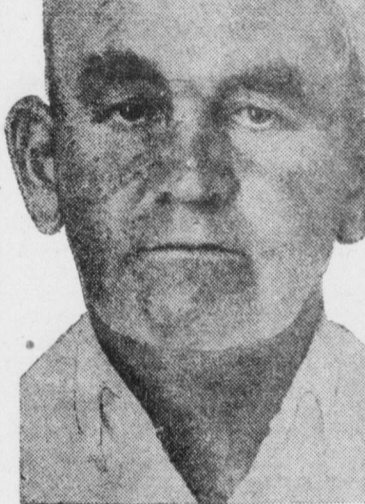
The Paris Commune lives today, more significant than ever for American labor, in the 15th year of the triumphant Commune of the Russian workers, and in the Fourth and victorious year of the Five-Year Plan. Socialist economy grows daily stronger, all class distinctions disappear under the Soviet Power that is bringing half of Europe and one-third of Asia rapidly to the threshold of Communism.

The Anniversary of the Paris Commune, with its 100,000 martyred dead, is particularly the Memorial Day of the International Labor Defense. Not only a day of commemoration, however, but a day of developing new and greater struggles.

During and since the world war the workers of many countries have followed in the path of the Paris Commune. Hoover the hunger president, led the forces of Wall Street imperialism that helped destroy the Hungarian and the Bavarian Soviet Republics. Dollar intervention also helped defeat the Canton Commune in China in December, 1927. But the Soviet Power of the Chinese worker and peasant masses grows, learning how to fortify itself against all foes.

The great Russian Revolution of November 7, 1917, that had learned the lessons of the Paris Commune and of the Russian Revolution of 1905, moves forward irresistibly building its Socialist economy, carrying through the Five-Year Plan in four years, an inspiration and guide to world labor.

We commemorate not only the glorious deeds and the martyrdom of the best fighters for the Paris Commune. On this day we also remember the martyrs everywhere of the growing class struggle. We



TOM MOONEY
 ABOVE—A recent picture of Tom Mooney, heroic working class fighter, now in his 16th year behind bars in San Quentin prison.

RIGHT—Mrs. Mary Mooney at the huge mass meeting which demanded the immediate release of her son, Tom; the Scottsboro boys, and all class war prisoners. To the left of Mrs. Mooney is B. D. Amis, national head of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and to the right is J. Louis Engdahl, secretary of the International Labor Defense. The capitalist press did not like this display of working class solidarity between Negro and white workers, and in using this picture they carefully blocked out the figure of Comrade Amis.

remember the hundreds of thousands now in prison, the thousands massacred especially in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the tens of thousands brought to trial in the courts of capitalist class justice and condemned to death or long terms of imprisonment.

The Sixty-First Anniversary of the Paris Commune calls the workers and poor farmers of the United States, Negro and white, to new struggles under the banners of the International Labor Defense.

March 18, the Anniversary of the Paris Commune, for American Labor is Scottsboro-Detroit-Mooney-Kentucky-Tampa day of struggle.

March 18 must become a mighty day of demonstrations against the slaughter of our best fighters, against the persecution of labor's most militant leaders, and to open the doors of prison to the Scottsboro Negro boys, the Detroit prisoners, to win freedom for Mooney and Billings, the Kentucky coal miners, the Imperial Valley, the Centrals, the Pennsylvania and all class war prisoners.

Every day's activity must build for a mighty March 18, 1932.

"The Revolution of 1871 was above all a popular one. It sprang spontaneously from the midst of the masses, and it was among the great masses that it found its defenders, its heroes, its martyrs. It is because it was so thoroughly 'low' that the middle class can never forgive it."—Kropotkin, "The Commune of 1871." Free Mooney, Scottsboro prisoners, Tampa, Fla., workers on I.L.D. Paris Commune Anniversary, March 18, 1932.

An Interview with Mother Mooney

When Mother Mooney decided to risk the long journey from San Francisco to New York to lend her aid to the fight of the International Labor Defense for her son's freedom, her doctor warned her that this step would be suicidal. "You can't make it at your age, with your weak heart," she was told. "I'd gladly give my life to help Tom," was her answer. Here is the fighting spirit with which Tom Mooney hurls defiance at the master class that framed him, while he waits for the pressure of mass protest to burst asunder his prison door.

Behind large, shell-rimmed glasses, her clear, blue-grey eyes bespeak strength of purpose; her strongly-moulded features remind one of Tom's. One senses that the deep furrows which line her kindly face are not so much the imprints of time as the marks of toll and suffering—the common lot of working-class mothers in America. In simple, straightforward language she told the story of her life and struggles. It is typical of tens of thousands of American women workers.

"I was born 84 years ago in Fal-

moor, County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of 17. My folks were too poor to give me any schooling. Almost as soon as I touched American soil, I went to work in a textile factory in Holyoke, Mass. There we girls were forced to slave 12 and 14 hours a day under the miserable conditions known to every factory worker. All for a few dollars a week.

"Then we moved to the Middle West, where I met and married Brian Mooney, a coal miner. Brian hardly ever got to see what the sun was like, he worked so hard. We lived in Washington, Indiana, in a dingy little shack owned by the coal company. No matter how much my husband worked, it was all we could do to make ends meet. Somehow or other, the company was always getting back whatever it paid out in wages. We had three children—Tom, John and Anna. Their father died before they were many years old. Poor Brian died from having to breathe the cold dust down in the mines."

The Mooneys were left penniless. To keep the family from starving,

Mrs. Mooney sought all kinds of odd jobs. She took in washing, scrubbed floors and for a time worked in a thread-needle factory.

"Tom went to work when he was fourteen. He learned the brick-molding trade, and in a short time was organizing his fellow-workers for the union. He went to San Francisco as an organizer. You know how he was framed up because he was getting the word to fight for their rights. Since then I've thought of nothing but the struggle for my son's freedom."

The tremendous enthusiasm that has greeted Mother Mooney's appearances before workers' organizations has made her very happy. "I know it's my Tom that they're cheering for," she says. She is fully aware of the class forces behind her son's imprisonment, and realizes that only the protest of the masses will win his liberation.

A telegram she had just received from Tom in San Quentin prison was shown to me. "Dear Mother," it read, "I thank you, and appreciate all you are doing for me in spite of your falling health. You have stimulated and encouraged me beyond measure."

ALL OUT ON MARCH 18th! DEMAND THE RELEASE OF CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

(Millions of workers throughout the world will demonstrate on March 18 this year in memory of the Paris Commune. ... in war and drowned in a sea of workers' blood, the Paris Commune was one of the most heroic battle fronts of the working class. Today we face enemies no less ruthless. In Kentucky workers are being shot down as savagely as they were in Paris 61 years ago. In Michigan, in Kentucky, in California, in Florida, in Chicago, throughout the South, Negroes and whites of the working-class face a wave of terror no less brutal than that with which the capitalists flooded workers' Paris.

Where in the streets of Paris the workers once built up barricades to fight to the last man, so today in Detroit, in Tampa, in Danville, in Long Beach, in San Quentin, in Scottsboro in Harlan and Pineville workers are fighting for their class.

March 18 this year opens an anti-terror campaign by the I.L.D. on all these fronts of the workers' battle. Out to the meetings! Out in street demonstrations! Show your strength and solidarity for working class fighters and class-war prisoners!

MOTHER MOONEY AT THE NEW YORK MASS MEETING ON FEBRUARY 24.



The Economic Basis of the Increasing Lynch Terror

By CECIL S. HOPE.

The opening of Spring, 1931, saw the crisis in America, which Hoover had promised to end in 60 days, sinking to deeper and deeper depths. Already the "depression" was seventeen months old, the number of unemployed had grown from three millions to nine millions, the factories were closing down or operating on part-time; wage cuts and unemployment had reduced the national pay roll from 26 billions in 1929 to 13 billions. Already the American standard of living, which the government had pledged itself to maintain, had been reduced, for the workers, by nearly 50 per cent.

In the South, the price of cotton and tobacco had fallen far below the miserably low cost of production.

A vast army of Negro day-laborers were turned off the plantations; while the share-croppers were forced to yield all their crops to the landlords in payment of food advanced during the period of production. The nine million Negroes in the black belt were brought face to face with actual starvation.

This situation gave rise to two distinct lines of action on the part of the Negro masses. Some took to the road, in a futile hope of finding a job and the prosperity which was heralded as being around the corner; while others immediately turned to the revolutionary struggle against oppression and robbery, by organizing share-croppers' unions, etc. The Negro masses were beginning to "move".

A new wave of industrial strikes was spreading out into the South. The Negroes were supporting and, in many instances, taking active part in the strikes. The death charges against the four white and two Negro TUUL organizers, by the state of Georgia, for holding meetings of Negro and white workers had resulted in sharpening the revolutionary swing of the Negro masses. This action aroused to fury all the vicious passions of the white ruling class and their agents in the South.

Staggering under the impact of these blows delivered against their system of peonage and suppression, the Southern Bourbons immediately turned loose a ruthless campaign of mass murder against the Negro people, in the hope of destroying the growing militancy of the Negro masses and forcing them to starve in silence on the land.

The sharpest and boldest expression of the bosses' plan to starve or murder the Negro toilers was manifested in the Scottsboro case, the massacre of the Camp Hill share-croppers and the wholesale disarming of the Negroes by the Southern states.

On April 6, eight boys, all under 20 years of age, were sentenced to death by a lynch court in Alabama, on frame-up rape charges, and

ninth, who was not yet 14, to life imprisonment. The only crime of which these nine young boys, from district parts of Georgia and Alabama, were guilty, is that of riding a freight train in search of work. The answer of the Alabama landlord court to this, is the death penalty.

On July 17 the sheriff and deputized thugs of Tallapoosa County raided a meeting of the share-croppers' union, murdered the organizer, Ralph Gray, and four others, wounding and imprisoning 50 more. A few days later Gray's daughter was badly beaten about the head by the sheriff with the butt of his revolver.

Willie Peterson, an unemployed ex-war veteran, was arrested by the Birmingham police on a framed murder charge and shot while in the police custody, by Dent Williams, the parasitic brother of one of two society women who had been found dead on the roadside after a midnight party.

During this time, anyone found with the "Daily Worker", union leaflets or literature of the I.L.D., which had stopped the execution of the Scottsboro boys and forced the release of the Camp Hill prisoners, was in danger of losing his life. Ben Irby, a Negro farm hand of Selma, Ala., was jailed for having I.L.D. leaflets in his possession. The only report of his fate is the sheriff's denial of custody.

The flames of boss terror against the Negro toilers, fanned by the breeze of the capitalist press, were now raging throughout the South. Says the report of the Fellowship of Reconciliation: "The scorching flame of sentiment has resulted in the death of at least 75 Negroes in Alabama since the middle of August. Private citizens are known to have disguised themselves as officers and to have shot Negroes in cold blood. Six Negroes were killed on a freight train near Ensley, by deputies. It was reported at police headquarters that they had been killed in a wreck in the yards."

The following is a list of some of the individual lynchings which occurred during the year 1931:

Jan. 5, Mart Brown, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; hanged; accusation unknown.

Jan. 10, Raymond Gunn, Maryville, Mo.; burned on schoolhouse; accusation, attacking woman.

Jan. 19, Lemon McDaniel, Shreveport, La.; fate unknown; accusation, shooting white woman.

Jan. 27, Jimmy Douglas, Baton Rouge, La.; drowned in river; accusation, fighting landlord.

February to March—
 Rene Henry, New Orleans, La.; hanged; accusation, pushing white woman.
 George Span, Clarksdale, Miss.; shot, accusation, killing landlord.
 Steve Waley, Inverness, Miss.; hanged; accusation, rape and murder.
 Elle Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss.;

Hail 61st Anniversary of the Paris Commune

By ALBERT DEUTSCH

On 18 of March, 1871, the workers of Paris rose in revolt and set up the first workers' government on earth—the Commune. It opened a new epoch in working-class history. During the seventy-two days of the Commune's existence, a capitalist world stood aghast at the spectacle of workers seizing power and ruling themselves with a determination and efficiency that exploded once for all the ancient myth that workers needed masters. Although it finally went down to

defeat, and thousands of its gallant defenders were massacred in the reactionary terror, the Commune left a glorious heritage to the world proletariat. Its heroism served as an inspiration for future struggles against oppression; its achievements—and its failures—provided invaluable lessons which were analyzed by Marx, and utilized by Lenin in the Revolution of November, 1917.

Like the Bolshevik Revolution, the Commune was born in war. Napoleon III, feeling his throne tottering, had plunged France into war with Prussia. In swift succession, the French had met disastrous defeats at Metz and Sedan, and the Prussians pushed on to Paris. On September 4, 1870, the monarchy was overthrown and a republic instituted in its stead. But the bourgeois politicians who installed themselves in office soon proved more cowardly and incompetent than their monarchist predecessors. When the German army reached the gates of Paris, the dastardly Thiers capitulated, leaving the city defenseless. Then it was that the aroused Paris proletarians took up arms and, on March 18th, drove out the bourgeois betrayers and proclaimed a workers' republic.

In a short time the chaos inherited from the Napoleonic and Thiers regimes was converted to order. Workers' decrees, such as those exempting the poor from paying rent, prohibiting evictions, and nationalizing church property, were passed and carried out with a precision that caused capitalists everywhere to tremble lest the proletarians of their own countries follow the example of the Communards.

As ever, the capitalist nations were quick to patch up differences among themselves to unite against the common enemy—the working class. The French and Prussian bourgeoisie, erstwhile enemies, conveniently forgot they were at war, and together conspired for the destruction of the Commune. At Paris, representatives of the "neutral" nations (among them the American ambassador, Washburne) shamelessly used their diplomatic posts to spy on the Communards in behalf of the counter-revolutionary Versailles. An unforgettable

table historic lesson for the working-class—the united capitalist front against the Commune, against the Soviet Union, against the Chinese Soviets, against workers' governments always and everywhere.

The terror that lurks behind bourgeois "justice" and bourgeois "democracy" was displayed in all its hideousness during the last days of the Commune and after. The history of those last dark days are well known: how the Communards, hopelessly outnumbered by the reactionary forces, entrenched themselves behind hastily-built barricades in the streets of Paris, determined to defend themselves to the last drop of blood; how for weeks they withstood the Versailles assaults, stubbornly contesting every inch of ground; how the Versailles finally poured into Paris and commenced a wholesale massacre of men, women and children, which for ferocity and cruelty was without parallel in modern history. Captured workers were herded together indiscriminately by the fifties and hundreds and, without even the mockery of a trial, were moved down by the murderous mitrailleuses (machine guns), at the order of Thiers, "that monstrous gnome." There is indisputable proof that many wounded workers were hurled into pits with the dead, and buried alive. In one week alone—the last "Bloody Week" of May—40,000 defenseless Communards were massacred.

Thus was accomplished the "victory of order, justice and civilization" of Thiers, MacMahon, and their fellow butchers. Their loathsome tasks finished, they listened to the psalms of praise sung by the capitalist press throughout the world. Said the New York Herald after the holocaust: "M. Thiers has behaved with so much firmness hitherto that he has a claim to our confidence." Quoth the New York Times, not to be outdone: "The streets of Paris are strewn with the bodies of insurgents... the Versailles troops have behaved nobly." The Commune met defeat, but not death. March 18, 1871, was the prelude to November 7, 1917. The voice of proletarian revolt, first clearly enunciated by it, has swelled to a world-wide roar, finding its triumphant and inspiring expression in the building of the workers' republic in the Soviet Union.

To this must be added the numerous cases of legal lynching, frame-up attacks, etc. The Bonnie Lee Ross, Orphan Jones and George Davis cases, the case of George Moore, sentenced to death in North Carolina for stealing a pair of shoes; the massacre of unemployed Negro workers by the police of Chicago and Cleveland, etc., etc.

The recent deporting back to Durham, N. C., of the unemployed Negro worker, Brisbane, by the state of Connecticut, and the Federal proposal to forcibly return to the South the unemployed Negroes of the North, is part of the Scottsboro and general lynch terror, part of the whole scheme of beating down the national struggles of the Negro masses and of forcing them to starve, in submission to the rule of the capitalists in the North, as well as in the South.

New Historical Developments in the Scottsboro Case

By A. D.

The exposure of the Scottsboro frame-up has brought to the fore several important developments, in the history of the barbarous oppression of the Negro, that are of vital interest to the American working class. In the legal history of America, the Scottsboro case takes its place beside the celebrated Dred Scott decision, and in some respects outranks the latter. It will be remembered that the Dred Scott decision, handed down in 1856 by the United States Supreme Court, declared that the Negro slave could not be looked upon as a human being, but only as a chattel, no different than a piece of furniture.

According to Joseph Brodsky, one of the International Labor Defense attorneys defending the Scottsboro boys, both the Dred Scott decision and the Scottsboro case involve the fundamental question as to whether Negroes are to be treated as human beings. "Just as the U. S. Supreme Court denied them this right in the former instance, so does the present case prove that they are still deprived of the elemental rights supposedly granted to all men by the Constitution. Throughout wide sections of the country Negroes are not permitted to serve on juries, are denied fair trials, and are subjected to a thousand and one other discriminations, in courts and elsewhere."

"In at least two respects the Scottsboro trial is of far greater significance than the Dred Scott case," Brodsky continued. "Firstly, the struggle to free the Scottsboro boys has the Negro masses solidly behind it, and actually stands as a symbol of the awakening of the Negroes and their determination to

fight for their rightful place in the sun. The Dred Scott decision, on the other hand, merely represented one phase in the battle between the Northern industrialists and the Southern plantation owners. The Negro was only used as a pawn in the struggle for mastery of these two contending factions of the ruling class; the active participation of Negroes was negligible.

"Also of tremendous historic importance in the present defense of the nine Negro boys is the fact that it symbolizes above all the unity of white and black workers against white and black exploiters." It might also be pointed out that the protests that have poured in from all parts of the earth have shown the ever-strengthening solidarity of the world working class.

The "legal lynching" factor in the Scottsboro trial has not been sufficiently emphasized, in the opinion of Irving Schwab another I. L. D. lawyer engaged on the case. "Legal lynching is not merely a phrase," he said, "it is a terrible reality. It represents a definite development in the systematized campaign of terror and oppression carried on by the ruling class in the South against the Negro masses. Frightened by the growing protests against the barbaric practice of lynching, the authorities have been forced to discard their crude tactics of open lynching and to adopt a more subtle and refined method of terror. Legal lynching is their cynical answer to universal protest."

Even the smallest towns have developed legal lynching into a science. Instead of lynching some helpless Negro outright—stringing him up on a tree, burning him at the stake, or shooting him full of

holes—and thereby changing a scandal, all that is necessary is to throw the victim into jail, frame up any sort of flimsy evidence against him, hand-pick a jury, and of course the judge may always be depended upon to do the "right thing" for the boss class. This process takes a little longer, but it is more certain of success, and besides, it has the odor of respectability. The N.A.A.C.P. is sure to send a servile letter of congratulation on the refined manner in which the victim was murdered.

Scottsboro offers a typical example of this new phase in the South. The boys were kept in jail without knowing what they were being charged with; they were not given a chance to obtain adequate counsel; an atmosphere of intense race prejudice was artfully manufactured for the occasion; the "trial" was rushed through at breakneck speed; the crude nature of the framed-up evidence against the boys was illustrated by the highly contradictory statements of the State witnesses; the State deliberately suppressed all evidence favoring the boys, etc. The result of the farcical trial was of course a foregone conclusion. Judge, prosecution, and jury worked hand in glove. When the jury that sat in the trial of the Patterson boy came into the courtroom to announce its verdict, Judge Hawkins, who was supposed to be unaware of the decision, warned the audience not to cheer, whistle, or applaud when the verdict was given. "If you do," he is reported to have said, "they may demand a new trial." Innumerable examples like the one mentioned prove the Scottsboro frame-up to be the most glaring instance of legal lynching in American annals.



THE EXPOSURE OF "NEW TACTICS IN THE HUNGER OFFENSIVE"

JOB CONSIST OF EVERYTHING FROM A FEW HOURS REPAIRING A FRONT FENCE TO A FEW DAYS WORK WASHING DISHES IN A RESTAURANT—AND EVEN THESE AT STARVATION WAGES.

There is not a single instance, and there will be no single instance, of workers by the thousand returned to the basic as a result of this campaign. Capitalism does not work that way.

OUTSIDE OF A NEGLIGIBLE NUMBER OF JOBS GIVEN BY KIND-HEARTED BOSSES WHO FIND THIS METHOD OF AIDING THE UNEMPLOYED CHEAPER THAN CASH CONTRIBUTIONS, THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE—EXCEPT THAT MASS UNEMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE.

We said, further, in pointing out that the "Block-aid" system, dominated by war-mongers, was another side of the hunger offensive and went hand in hand with the "Give A Million Jobs" campaign because:

"... as the crisis continues to deepen and mass misery increases... American capitalism does not happen alone on such agitational scheme as the "Give A Million Jobs" drive. THE FRAUD WILL BECOME TOO PALPABLE, IT WILL BE EXPLODED AND AFTER A CERTAIN PERIOD WILL NOT BY ITSELF ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSE."

The explosion has taken place. The resulting smell is sickening, but it is being blown away by the gale of militancy that accompanies the widening mass struggles for unemployment relief and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill of the Unemployed Councils.

The speed with which the inability of such contemptible schemes to better the conditions of the unemployed or to alleviate the terrible effects of the crisis upon the working class, is in itself striking proof of the scope of the crisis and of its rapid extension.

Unfulfilled orders of the steel trust are at the lowest point since figures began to be published 22 years ago. Steel operations are in a similar situation. Copper mining companies are trying to agree on 15-20 per cent operation.

In the face of these facts what must one say of the callous hypocrisy of the high-salaried officials of the American Legion and American Federation of Labor who held out

match trust by the blind forces of the world economic crisis. So weak had the Kreuger match trust become with the deepening of the crisis that the Kreuger, who had followed the practice of loaning huge sums to various governments in return for national match monopolies,

was forced to pay a hurried visit to the United States last week in search of a loan. The refusal of Wall St. itself up to the neck in the crisis, to extend the loan put the final seal on the ruin of the mammoth monopoly that was already tottering on its last legs.

So devastatingly had the crisis hit this "invincible" trust that Kreuger and Toll "American certificates" dropped from a peak of \$46 in 1929 to \$5 a share on the day before Kreuger's suicide. The stocks of the International Match Co. selling at \$102 in 1929 were being thrown around contemptuously for \$17.50 a share.

The bonds of the company had dropped down to less than \$50. So closely tied up is the crash of the Kreuger Match Co. with a number of governments that the suicide of Kreuger has had serious governmental repercussions. Already the Swedish government has called a special session of Parliament and introduced a bill for a one month's moratorium on Swedish debts abroad.

This has been done to prevent bankruptcy of the Swedish government which is deeply involved in the Kreuger cartel.

Kreuger is also notorious as the bitter enemy of the Soviet Union. Two years ago, as part of the huge propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union in preparation for the armed attack that had been scheduled for 1930, Kreuger started a vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and instigated the whole movement for the barring of Soviet matches from American and European markets.

It was almost entirely with the money of Kreuger that the revolt of the Hungarian workers and peasants was drowned in a sea of blood and the Hungarian Soviet Republic destroyed. This open counter-revolutionary activity of Kreuger was admitted by Kreuger himself in a statement of B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the N. Y. American:

"We secure domination in the match field and the country is enabled to carry out needed improvements. Greece renounced one million and a half refugees. HUNGARY COMPENSATED LAND-OWNERS FOR PROPERTIES SEIZED DURING THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION. Kreuger, the international banker, was a financial supporter of fascism, particularly in Germany.

the bosses and their police guilty of the shooting, clubbing and riding down of workers. The Communist Party calls upon all workers and their organizations to protest this brutal terror against the working-class.

3 Ky. Strike Organizers Transferred to Harlan Jail; Fear for Their Lives

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 13.—Fear for the lives of Vern Smith, Ann Barton, labor press correspondent, and Doris Parks of the Workers' International Relief was expressed by the International Labor Defense upon receipt of information that they had been removed from the Pineville jail to Harlan County.

Here they were delivered into the hands of the notorious Sheriff John Henry Blair and placed in individual cells. This is believed to be a signal for the forming of a business men's lynch mob, such as attacked the independent writer's committee last month. For a long time Harlan and Bell county coal agents and gunmen have been threatening the Pineville prisoners with "a ride." At one time the air was so charged with lynch spirit that miners threw a guard around the Pineville jail day and night to protect the eleven leaders who are imprisoned there on trumped up "criminal syndicalism" charges.

A letter from Pineville sent a few days before the strike leaders were removed to Harlan states that it is now possible to free the 19 workers in Pineville and Middlesboro jails by raising \$1,250 cash. Sympathizers in Pineville have offered to post real estate covering the \$5,000 bond demanded for each prisoner for a total premium of \$1,250, slightly over \$66 each.

J. Louis Engdahl, secretary of the I. L. D., issued an appeal today to all workers and organizers to aid raising bond to free the 19 innocent prisoners in Pineville, Harlan and Middlesboro. His appeal states:

"Vern Smith, Julia Parker, Dorothy Ross, Vincent Kamenovich, Margaret Fontaine, John Harvey, Ann Barton and Norma Martin have been in Pineville jail since January 4, when the N. M. U. headquarters were raided by Bell County thugs. Doris Parks, Frank Mason, Gil Green, a Negro strike leader, J. Hurst, Joe Yearly, James B. Roberts, Joe Chandler and Allen Johnson were sent to the Pineville or Middlesboro jail somewhat later.

"The bulk of these workers have now spent months in a squalid little hole, infested with rats, without protection from the wind and rain. When it rains hard water comes in not only from the roof, but backs up several inches high on the floor.

"Lately in court, which works hand in glove with the murder regime of the coal thugs, has forbidden these workers to see any one, even their local attorney. No letters or literature can go in or out. Dorothy Weber is reported critically ill with influenza. Some of the other women are also slowly succumbing to a diet of bread and beans and to the damp and dirt of the jail.

"We learn that we can secure their release on bond for a total of \$1,250. We appeal to all workers, worker organizations and sympathizers to help us secure their release. Their trial has been set for May 26. We have been informed, however, that the state fears to try them and will probably postpone the trials till fall. This means that those 19 militant workers and leaders will have to remain many more months in prison.

"During that time their lives are imperiled by mobs of gunmen and coal agents, which are continually threatening to take them 'for a ride.' Should they escape the mob, several of them are certain to succumb to the dirt, disease and dist which is undermining their health.

"Send funds for the release of the Kentucky strike prisoners at once to Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City."

The National Miners' Union, the Daily Worker, the T.U.U.L. and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, have also urged their members and sympathizers to aid in raising the bail fund to secure the release of the 19.

Telegrams protesting the removal of the three workers to Harlan Jail

500 Attend W.I.R. Meeting and Hear John Ballam

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Five hundred workers and others attended the Workers' International Relief meeting last week, to hear James Ballam tell of the boss terror in the Kentucky fields. Twelve dollars and 50 cents was received in the collection.

Ballam showed movies of the "Five Year Plan" and the Russian Revolution. The audience cheered the Red Army as they watched the workers in uniform swing through the Red Square in Moscow. The pictures of Lenin were also received with loud applause and singing of Solidarity and the International.

Many workers came who had never been at the center before.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EDSSEL FORD

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) men were laid off from the Rouge plant and those left at work were almost driven to distraction to increase their output. I was working in your Rouge plant at the time and can repeat my own experience to you should you care to listen to them.

German Communists Continue Election Campaign Till Last

(Cable by Inprecorr) BERLIN, MARCH 13.—Voting is going on without disturbance in Berlin. Last night a few minor collisions occurred between Fascists and Communists posting stickers. The majority of the election propaganda is being issued by the Communist Party.

Red flags and posters are displayed everywhere. The center of the town is being patrolled by police armed with rifles. The fascists used the last day in order to spread a series of astounding inventions, particularly in the agricultural districts, where they are having a difficult time refuting, for example, the leaflet distributed announcing yesterday that Hindenberg suffered an attack of apoplexy, whereupon Hitler was called to the presidential palace.

The official wireless refuted fascist lies throughout the day. The results of the voting in two hospitals are interesting. In Neukoelln, Hindenberg polled 63, Thaelmann 61, Hitler 27 and Duestenberg 15. In the Britz Hospital Thaelmann received 70, while Hindenberg

received 69, Hitler 30 and Duestenberg 15. No news has been received from the provinces except that bloody collisions took place in Raimland. At 4:30 in the afternoon today armed fascists raided the workers' quarters in Hickerswegen, near Duesseeldorf. The surprised workers defended themselves desperately. Fascists shot three workers dead, wounding many. The police arrived too late to make any arrests.

Last night the police attacked demonstrating workers in Siegen, Rhineland, killing the worker Oster, father of four children. Others were wounded. Today the fascists raided the workers' quarter at Gottleuba, near Pirmas, Socialist workers and Communists jointly repulsed the fascists. One Communist worker was seriously wounded. The police arrived after the fascists departed. Police searched the home of workers.

The police announce that 200 arrests have been made until noon today.

CHINESE RED ARMY BATTLES NANKING TROOPS; PEIPING MASSES ATTACK KUOMINTANG MISLEADERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) used by all the imperialist forces in Shanghai and their Kuomintang lackeys to break the resistance of the masses.

Revolt Grows in Manchuria. The revolt against the Japanese and their Chinese puppet governments in Manchuria is spreading. Thousands of Chinese soldiers in the armies of the Chinese militarist tools of the Japanese are deserting and joining the armed people's struggle against the Japanese. A Dairien detachment to the New York Times reports the Japanese puppet regime in Manchuria menaced by the mass resistance and increasing desertions of Chinese soldiers. Mutinies of Chinese soldiers occurred on Fushan and Saurin in the Heiho district of Helongjiang Province. Japanese in and around Aigun and Sakhalin, on the Amur River, were forced to flee across the Soviet border. These soldiers are reported to have levied the flag of the newly created Japanese puppet state of which Henry-Fu Yi has been appointed "head" by the Japanese.

The Japanese landed additional troops at Shanghai on Saturday. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Star reports:

"Additional thousands of Japanese troops were landed in transport at Woosung and sent to places on the thirty-mile front around Shanghai.

"The Japanese have further reinforced their elaborate defense lines from Nanshan to Yangtze Road. All the villages along the front were heavily garrisoned with Japanese troops. Lihso, Kating, Liu-hang and Nanshan, with a normal population of 75,000, remained virtually deserted except for the unending streams of soldiers."

Workers Rally to the defense of the revolutionary Chinese masses! Demand, Honds of China! The robber war against China is aptitude to be against the Soviet Union! Already Japanese troops are on the frontiers of the Soviet Union! Japanese White Guard troops have crossed the Soviet border and have been driven back by the Red Army Workers! Ring the Soviet Union with an Iron Defense! Push the fight against your own imperialists as the best defense of the Soviet Union! Demand all war funds for the unemployed! Demand unemployment insurance! Fight against starvation, wage cuts and terror! Drive out the diplomatic agents of Japanese imperialism, which is butchering the Soviet Union! Support the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese and Japanese masses! Prevent the transport of troops and munitions!

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"Responsible quarters have long realized that the populace considered that the Kuomintang's 'mandate' had expired, but, thanks to the Kuomintang's policy of repression all opposition, there is no other political party existing in China today except the Communist Party.

This is an open admission of the growing power and influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

Fear Shanghai Revolutionary Masses. A Shanghai dispatch to the New York Times reports growing alarm in imperialist circles in that city over the militancy of the Shanghai workers and their increasing trend to the left. Many Communist leaders have been arrested by the United States and British police in the International Settlement. Frequent raids are made against the Communist headquarters. Every terror is being

Resolution on Situation in the Marine Industry and Strengthening M.W.I.U.

Adopted by the Bureau of the National Committee

PART II (Conclusion) The strengthening of the Union can only be accomplished by giving particular attention to the establishment of ship and dock branches.

While the general slogans are to be strike against wage cuts, undermining, introduction of two watches, we must also develop and popularize the immediate demands peculiar to individual ships and companies. Main points of concentration for seamen to be in New York (Atlantic), New Orleans (Gulf), and San Francisco (Coast). In line with this policy of concentration, each port is to work out its concrete plan in accordance with local conditions and immediately submit it to the National Bureau in order that the work can be co-ordinated and a check-up maintained.

Longshoremen: Our points of concentration shall be in Boston and Philadelphia where past strikes, our activities, etc. offer best opportunity. Efforts should be made to colonize good forces here.

In view of the importance of the Pacific Coast in war preparations, it is necessary that the Pacific Coast district select concentration points for work amongst the longshoremen.

Unemployment offers a good issue for formation of opposition groups by raising the demands of unemployment relief from the treasury, reduction of officials salaries, rotary picking, endorsement of unemployment insurance, holding of regular membership meetings. One of our most immediate tasks is the development of a cadre of longshoremen capable of being leaders of the opposition. Special efforts must be made to combat the tenacious reactionaries, such as the I.L.A., I.S.U., etc.; therefore systematic work must be started within these reactionary unions in building opposition groups.

On the basis of the last sell-out agreement, betrayal of strikes by officials, worsening of conditions since then, we must have the following program:

To develop struggle against any reduction of the established scales. To draw up concrete demands with the workers and popularize them as a basis for renewal of the next agreement.

Prevention of another sell-out by the election of rank and file committees to carry on negotiations. Formation of unity committees in all ports and docks to insure effective co-ordinated action.

Standard agreement for all ports. Fight for trade union democracy and rank and file control. Work also to be done among the unorganized men, to develop struggle on these docks and lay the basis of a united front between unorganized and organized.

In addition to work among the longshoremen immediate steps must be taken for the formation of opposition groups within other reformist organizations, around the struggle for trade union democracy, or a united front, the fight against wage cuts, for the unemployed, and for the delegates to the I.E.H. Congress.

Unemployment. Our activities among the unemployed must be intensified and special committees must be elected to co-operate with the Unemployed Councils in all ports. In addition to the demands on the cities, welfare agencies, institutes, etc., the following special demands of the seamen must be popularized:

All unemployed seamen, ashore longer than fifteen days, be given full maintenance from funds appropriated for the Merchant Marine Act, subsidies, etc. Hospital treatment be available regardless of time ashore. The U.S.S.B. to immediately discontinue all forms of blacklist.

We should popularize the idea and begin preparations for sending a delegation from each port to Washington for the presentation of these demands. Special efforts must be made for the formation of functioning groups in agencies and institutes for the purpose of fighting for immediate relief and the struggle against the shipping sharks. Activities of the unemployed should be linked up with the employed by presentation of petitions, demonstration against the two watches, unemployment.

World Congress. To lay a basis for future struggle and, prior to the coming World Congress, to strengthen the union. An intensive drive for membership must be launched. Drive to be centered around the organization of ship committees and the development of job action. The coming World Congress to be discussed in all branches, and resolutions to be drawn up on the basis of these discussions in order to have a real collective report, groups to be organized within reformist unions for the purpose of the election of delegates, and the widespread sale of I.S.H. stamps for raising funds.

Where possible, unity conferences should be held later on, drawing in members of all organizations and unemployed for the purpose of discussing the Congress and the election of delegates.

Finances. Financial weakness must be strengthened. Each branch should work

with the local T.U.U.L. a plan for solving the local financial problem that will enable the work to be carried on, on a budget basis which must be immediately drawn up and adhered to. The branches through membership meetings and the ship delegates must carry on a wide campaign for the prompt and regular payment of dues. Stricter check-up on supplies issued must be demanded and preparation for inaugurating systems of branches paying for supplies issued by the National Office. A special commission, composed of members of the National Bureau and others should carefully consider every possibility of placing the union on a sounder basis.

CHICAGO COPS SHOOT WORKERS BRANDING WAR TERROR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) robber war of Japanese imperialism against China and the shooting down of unemployed workers by the Ford, Dearborn and Detroit police who turned machine guns on a demonstration of unemployed workers before the Ford Dearborn factory last Monday.

The imperialist murderers answered the protests of the working-class with a new bloody attack. Police, falling in their attempt to break up the demonstration at the point of assembly, State and Ohio Streets, savagely attacked the workers when they appeared before the Japanese Consulate in the Tribune Tower building on Michigan Avenue. The United States imperialists condone the crimes of the Japanese imperialists against the Chinese masses, and add a new list to their own crimes against the American working-class.

Hundreds of the police watchdogs of imperialism charged the demonstrators, on horses, motorcycles, automobiles and foot, shooting at the workers, clubbing and riding down men, women and children. The workers defended themselves heroically with their bare hands. The boss papers admit that one worker was critically injured, and hundreds of others badly hurt by the police. The Chicago correspondent of the New York Times in his story to his paper admits that the mounted police "rode their mounts into the thick of the crowd and clubbed left and right, while their horses, knocked down the fleeing demonstrators."

Policemen stationed in front of the Tribune Tower charged into the midst of the struggling throng, laying about them left and right with rubber hoses and clubs.

Police on motorcycles and in automobiles rode straight into the ranks of the workers, knocking down and injuring many.

Injured workers were left on the streets for nearly an hour before being taken to the hospital for treatment. Thirty workers are

known to be arrested. Probably many more. The workers tried to hoist their speakers on their shoulders, but the speakers were beaten down or shot by the police. Many by-standers were also injured by the police. That the huge crowds lining the streets were distinctly sympathetic to the demonstration is admitted in the following dispatch sent from here to the New York Tribune:

"Crowds of innocent but curious persons hampered the police when they crowded around each seized prisoner. Many felt the sting of police clubs when they refused to obey orders to 'move on' and stoutly proclaimed their rights as American citizens."

Chicago newspapers reporting three policemen in the hospital, claim that workers shot them. The police speak of policemen being wounded by a man who possessed an automatic pistol. But the boss newspapers refer to the same man as having "emptied an automatic pistol into the crowd."

The Communist Party has issued a vigorous denial that the workers fired at the police, pointing out that none of the workers were armed, and that the police fired on a peaceful demonstration of workers.

In addition to the Negro and white workers mobilized by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, a number of students participated in the demonstration, as well as several hundred Chinese.

The bestial attack on yesterday's anti-war, anti-terror demonstration follows the police attack the day before on seven thousand workers demonstrating in the Northwest side of Chicago for unemployed relief.

There is a great possibility that the critically injured worker, shot yesterday by the police, will die.

In their efforts to whitewash their police, the bosses and their newspapers are trying to whip up sentiment against the Communist Party. The Communist Party declares the responsibility for the events of yesterday are on the bosses and their police. The Communist Party calls upon all workers and their organizations to protest this brutal terror against the working-class.

SUICIDE BARES CRASH OF HUGE INT'L MATCH CARTEL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) match trust by the blind forces of the world economic crisis. So weak had the Kreuger match trust become with the deepening of the crisis that the Kreuger, who had followed the practice of loaning huge sums to various governments in return for national match monopolies,

was forced to pay a hurried visit to the United States last week in search of a loan. The refusal of Wall St. itself up to the neck in the crisis, to extend the loan put the final seal on the ruin of the mammoth monopoly that was already tottering on its last legs.

So devastatingly had the crisis hit this "invincible" trust that Kreuger and Toll "American certificates" dropped from a peak of \$46 in 1929 to \$5 a share on the day before Kreuger's suicide. The stocks of the International Match Co. selling at \$102 in 1929 were being thrown around contemptuously for \$17.50 a share.

The bonds of the company had dropped down to less than \$50. So closely tied up is the crash of the Kreuger Match Co. with a number of governments that the suicide of Kreuger has had serious governmental repercussions. Already the Swedish government has called a special session of Parliament and introduced a bill for a one month's moratorium on Swedish debts abroad.

This has been done to prevent bankruptcy of the Swedish government which is deeply involved in the Kreuger cartel.

Kreuger is also notorious as the bitter enemy of the Soviet Union. Two years ago, as part of the huge propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union in preparation for the armed attack that had been scheduled for 1930, Kreuger started a vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and instigated the whole movement for the barring of Soviet matches from American and European markets.

It was almost entirely with the money of Kreuger that the revolt of the Hungarian workers and peasants was drowned in a sea of blood and the Hungarian Soviet Republic destroyed. This open counter-revolutionary activity of Kreuger was admitted by Kreuger himself in a statement of B. C. Forbes, financial writer for the N. Y. American:

"We secure domination in the match field and the country is enabled to carry out needed improvements. Greece renounced one million and a half refugees. HUNGARY COMPENSATED LAND-OWNERS FOR PROPERTIES SEIZED DURING THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION. Kreuger, the international banker, was a financial supporter of fascism, particularly in Germany.

the bosses and their police guilty of the shooting, clubbing and riding down of workers. The Communist Party calls upon all workers and their organizations to protest this brutal terror against the working-class.

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