

FOR COMMUNIST
UNITY IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY
CLASS STRUGGLE!

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

WORKERS OF ALL
COUNTRIES
UNITE!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY
(Majority Group)

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FASCISM LOOMING IN GERMANY

Bruening - Hitler Bloc Is Reported Coming; New Break in Nazis

Feeling in Germany is that the present situation is merely a lull before the storm. All the principal parties are preparing for the winter, which is expected to be the worst Germany has experienced in over a decade.

In the meanwhile Bruening and the leading German financiers and industrialists are working on the assumption that the Young Plan is doomed. The recommendations of the International Bankers Committee headed by Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank, have encouraged the German ruling class in this opinion.

There is a well-credited report in Germany that negotiations are going on for a coalition between Bruening and Hitler to establish an open Fascist dictatorship and crush the Communist and labor movements. The leading authority on foreign affairs in the United States, *The Living Age*, in its latest issue, presents a similar viewpoint and emphasizes:

"The immediate prospect is a Fascist dictatorship in which Dr. Bruening will probably be represented. The two Nationalist parties have begun to attract some able men—namely Dr. Schacht, and if they do not go too far in the way of repudiating private foreign loans they will probably find themselves being praised abroad just as Mussolini is. The danger, however, is that the best elements in the working class, which now votes Social-Democratic will go over to Communism."

And in preparation and in furtherance of this move towards an open, out-and-out Fascist dictatorship, the Kaiser's son, ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, has just issued a manifesto appealing to the Jewish capital.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BARCELONA

300,000 In Big Strike As Government Prepares Severe Repression

According to latest reports, the syndicalist general strike in Barcelona has been suppressed by special contingents of reactionary troops sent by the Madrid government at the urgent request of Colonel Macia, who has been raised to power and maintained there hitherto by the support of the Sindicato Unico. The suppression of the strike was accompanied by a split in the leadership of the Sindicato Unico and by the abrupt capitulation of the extreme right wing.

BARCELONA. — Over 300,000 workers, members of the syndicalist union, Sindicato Unico, have come out in general strike here and the entire commercial and industrial activity of the city is completely tied up. The strike was called by the syndi-

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Beginning in the Next Issue

Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

A SERIES OF ARTICLES BY
JAY LOVESTONE

I. The Problem of Planning. It gives a general view of the whole series and estimates the whole problem of planning in capitalist and Socialist societies.

II. Capitalist "Planning" in the U. S. A. It outlines and analyzes the general and common features of the various "plans" proposed in this country.

III. Some Capitalist "Plans" Examined. It analyzes the individual features of the most important "plans" projected by American bourgeois economists.

Rush Relief For Silk Strike!

TO ALL WORKERS!

For six weeks now the silk workers of Paterson and vicinity have been out on a general strike. The strike, under the leadership of the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions, has brought out over 7,000 workers in a sharp struggle against the bosses and the police acting as strikebreakers. The workers have come out on strike against the repeated wage-cuts and lengthening of hours that have reduced the conditions of the silk workers to an unbearable level. The workers are now out fighting and fighting well—for the 8-hour day, for higher wages, for 100% unionization!

The strike of the Paterson silk workers is not merely a local strike, no matter how important. The Paterson strike has a national significance. It represents the first organized and determined act of resistance of labor against the offensive of the bosses during the present economic crisis. If the Paterson strikers are defeated, their defeat will be the signal for the in-

terfering of the capitalist attack on wages, hours of work, unionism and conditions of labor, in every industry, in every part of the country. But if the Paterson silk strikers are victorious their victory will hearten and encourage the workers, organized and unorganized, to tighten their resistance against the attacks of the bosses—to strike against wage-cuts! The Paterson strikers MUST win!

But for the victory of the strike in Paterson QUICK RELIEF is absolutely necessary. The workers are destitute—wages have been so low that no savings or reserves could have been accumulated. The workers and their families are facing starvation. The whole labor movement in this country, all workers and friends of labor, must unite to defeat the specter of starvation, the deadly enemy of the heroic Paterson strikers!

Relief—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—is absolutely necessary. Every worker who feels his duty to himself and to his class, must respond!

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

HOOVER PLANS TO FIGHT BONUS

Announces Firm Opposition To Proposals For Early Bonus Payment

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover has announced that he will use all means to block any attempt, during the next session of Congress, to put thru legislation making possible the immediate conversion into cash of the bonus certificates held by World War veterans. Such bonus legislation, he declared, would "wreck the financial program of the administration."

The bonus certificates were granted to ex-soldiers in 1925 to mature in about twenty years, in 1945. Provisions were made for loans on these certificates at 8% interest. During the last session of Congress a law was passed, over President Hoover's veto, enabling the holders of bonus certificates to borrow from the government half of their bonus at 2 1/2%. It is now proposed by powerful elements within the veterans organizations that the next Congress should provide for the payment of the outstanding amount on the bonus certificates at the present time and not in 1945.

Many of the veterans, holders of bonus certificates, are unemployed and in great need—many are starving. The payment of the bonus would be a great measure of relief for them.

President Hoover opposes this proposal because the payment of the bonus would mean either increased taxation or else the floating of a government loan. In either case this would mean extra burdens on the rich corporations and individuals which the President is very anxious to avoid.

So far President Hoover's actions in meeting the emergency created by the tremendous extent of unemployment and starvation have been:

1. Announced opposition to any unemployment relief or insurance legislation in the next Congress.
2. The appointment of a committee of trust capitalists, labor-haters, wage-cutters, open-shoppers, union-smashers, to "deal with the unemployment situation."
3. Announced opposition to any legislation for bonus payment in the next Congress.

That is why our President is known as the "great humanitarian!"

Clique Struggle Flares Up in A.C.W. Uncovers Gross Corruption

Hillman Ousts Orlofsky-Beckerman Group And Takes Control Of Local 4; Steuer Becomes Hillman's Lawyer As Deal With Tammany Is Made

The battle royal raging between Hillman and Orlofsky-Beckerman corrupt bureaucratic cliques in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is ending its first round with what appears to be a victory for the Hillman crew.

The present fight grew out of the charges brought by the Hillman outfit that the Orlofsky-Beckerman gang, until recently in control of the important key-local, Cutlers Local No. 4, stole at least \$47,000 within year 1931 while "administering the union." Orlofsky and Beckerman, who only yesterday were Hillman's most trusted agents and slingers against the left and progressive forces in the A.C.W., are now bringing charges and counter-charges against the Hillman gang. The whole controversy has aroused considerable interest among the rank and file. Both sides have called membership meetings. Both sides have been resorting to demagoguery and new promises in order to win the workers. Judging by the response so far at the meetings held, it appears that Hillman has again proved to be the better demagogue.

But the whole controversy is now being settled by the courts and police and injunctions. In fact it is

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Orlofsky had been for years. The "brilliant" stroke was put over by Hillman when he secured Max J. Steuer, member of Tammany Hall's Board of Strategy, to act as his counsel in the fight to take away the Beckerman control of Local 4. The *Jewish Daily Forward*, representing a certain clique of Socialist party bureaucrats at first played with the Beckerman racketeers but now seems to be patching up some kind of an arrangement with the Hillman outfit.

But the whole controversy is now being settled by the courts and police and injunctions. In fact it is

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Mass Picketing Triumphs in Paterson Strikers Smash Court Ruling

Mass Arrests At John Hand Mill; C.P.-Majority Group Members Lead; N.T.W.U. Abandons Picketing; More Strike Settlements Coming

The last week of the Paterson strike witnessed a victory of mass picketing. It was not an easy victory. The militant picket lines were arrested en masse. The fight over picketing developed around the John Hand Mill, one of the large mercantile shops in the city. When the twenty-one men and women were arrested at the John Hand Mill on August 25 and brought before Judge Forster W. Freeman, Sr., on September 1, he ruled that mills could not be picketed in which there "are no strikes". Following his ruling he increased the bail to \$25 each and referred the cases to the grand jury.

This ruling of Judge Freeman was not accepted by the picket committee. I. Freedman, the chairman of the picket committee, and Chas. S. Zimmerman, a member of the Communist Party (Majority Group), organizer of picketing, met with the picket committee, and the picket captains and laid plans for defying Judge Freeman's ruling.

On Wednesday noon, September 2, the day after Judge Freeman's ruling, cars and buses carried hundreds of pickets from the mass meeting in Roseland, Dance Hall to the John Hand Mill. The pickets descended upon the mill from all directions. They formed their lines. The captains took charge. They sang, shouted, and called upon those who were working to quit their jobs. A call was sent in for the police. Four patrol wagons full of police and a squadron of police on motor cycles came. The pickets did not stop upon the show of police strength. When ordered to stop picketing, they refused and kept right on. Then the order to arrest came. The four patrol wagons were packed with the picketers and rushed to the police station. Sixty-nine were arrested, among them were a large

number of members of the Communist Party (Majority Group). The workers are beginning to appreciate the fact that it is these Communists, who have thrown themselves into the strike, who are responsible for the vigor, militancy and punch which has been given to the strike. They are learning that there are Communists who don't agree with the splitting and disruptive tactics of the Communist leaders of the National Textile Workers Union.

Bail was set at \$15.00 a person. When a committee appeared in court to bail them out, they discovered that forty-nine of them elected to remain in prison over night rather than pay the cash bail, as a demonstration against the ruling of Judge Freeman, the mass arrests and the requirement of cash bail.

This demonstration was initiated by Chas. S. Zimmerman, who was among those arrested. He took up the proposal with the prisoners. The court was thrown into consternation. It was a new thing for them. The forty-nine strikers were sent to prison.

The next day another picket line was thrown around the John Hand Mill. This time the picket line had the assistance of a number of outsiders. When the police swooped down upon the lines they arrested forty-four, among whom were Bradford Young, a Brooklyn pastor, Spear Knebel, Norman Thomas and A. J. Muste. Members of the Communist Party (Majority Group) were arrested: Eli Keller, Bella Engels, David Benjamin, Morris Yablom, Sophie Steinberg, Jack Rosen, Vivian Miller, Charles S. Zimmerman, etc. These arrests, however, did not stop the picketing. On Friday noon, September 3, the mass picket lines were thrown around the John Hand Mill (Continued on Page 2)

CRAIN "CLEARED" BY SEABURY

Peace With Tammany Made Mr. Thomas Supports White-Washing

In a long report which confirmed five of the twenty-seven charges made against Thomas C. Crain, district attorney of New York county, by the City Club, Samuel Seabury, special governor's commissioner, recommended that the charges be dismissed on the ground that, although the investigation showed "slackness and negligence", it had not elicited any evidence of such "gross negligence or corruption which alone would justify the removal of an elected official."

Behind the mass of legalistic verbiage in the Seabury report on the Crain case lies the new peace recently patched up between Tammany Hall and the Roosevelt forces, with whom Mr. Seabury is identified. In spite of the indignant remonstrances of Mr. Crain and the blusters of his attorney, Samuel Untermeyer, Seabury's whitewash of the district attorney came very welcome indeed to Tammany Hall, hard pressed in recent months. This, together with the Governor's virtual endorsement of an up-State inquiry, signals the new truce in state Democratic circles.

Curiously enough none other than Norman Thomas, "Socialist" leader has arisen to endorse the Roosevelt-Seabury peace offering to Tammany. Says he:

"In a democracy you have to lean over backward not to remove an elected official short of clearly proven corruption or gross incompetence."

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British Crisis Worse; MacDonald Plans New Attack Upon Labor

Coalition Government Proceeds With Plans To Shift Burden Of Crisis On Workers; Cooperative Tax Planned; J. H. Thomas Removed By Union

"Conditions in Europe in June and July were much worse than the newspaper reports here indicated. England, for example, is in desperate condition. Every year since the war her markets have been growing narrower and narrower, until at present she finds herself almost completely shut out of the entire world. . . . The courage and morale of the English manufacturers is breaking, probably for the first time in history. . . . Similar conditions exist in the coal, steel and chemical industries. . . . This is the picture of the economic position of Great Britain painted by Herman W. Block, well known American wool goods exporter in an interview with the *Daily News Record* of New York. The description is not exaggerated. Great Britain is in the most acute economic crisis of its entire history and, fundamentally considered, is probably in a worse economic position than any other country in the world."

The new "All-National Cabinet", headed by the "Socialist" MacDonald, has placed as its primary and sole purpose, as the reason for its existence, to transfer the burdens of this acute economic crisis on to the shoulders of the workers and the poorer sections of the population and to relieve the capitalists and the rich landlords as much as possible from any burdens in this connection.

In addition to the 10% wage cut for all government employees, the

ruthless slashing of all social benefit expenditures (education, health, etc.) and the 10%-20% cut in unemployment relief payments, the new coalition cabinet has semi-officially announced its intention of levying a heavy tax upon the gigantic cooperative concerns in Great Britain. It appears that the new "National Government" is looking around for working class institutions upon which to place tax and other financial burdens!

J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Railwaymen's Union, has been removed from his position by a unanimous vote of the executive board because of his break with the labor party and his support of MacDonald.

The *London Herald*, organ of the labor party, has published further information tending to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that it was the influence of Wall Street that wrecked the Labor Cabinet and put thru the bitterly anti-labor coalition cabinet.

MUTINY SWEEPS CHILE NAVY

Sailors Revolt And Present Radical Demands; Mass Risings In Cities

Latest reports indicate that the naval mutiny has been crushed by an attack on the Chilean navy itself! The conservative provisional government, supported by all the bourgeois elements and by the "loyal" land and air forces, was able—the masses of peasants and workers remaining politically passive—to attack the revolting sailors from the coasts and the skies and to cripple the fleet and reduce the insurgents to surrender.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 3.—Civil war has virtually broken out in Chile—war between the bourgeoisie and the toiling people. In special session today Congress has declared martial law and has taken measures to crush the revolt of the working people of the country that is developing in every part of the land and that has already manifested itself in a sensational mutiny of the sailors.

The entire Chilean navy, supported by the coast defense units, is in revolt, fighting on a militant program of completing the revolution that was initiated with the overthrow of Ibanez.

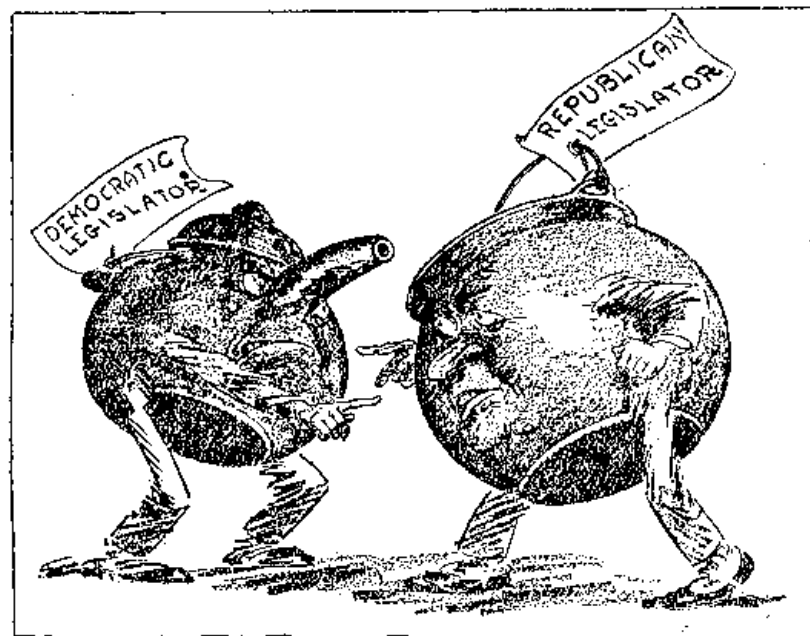
The government is arming all reactionary elements for the decisive conflict. The "Civic Guard" (counter-revolutionary force) announced that it had 15,000 under arms "pledged to resist Communism."

SANTIAGO, Chile. — A powerful mutiny has swept thru the whole Chilean navy leaving the mutineers in complete control of the situation. The revolt of the sailors against the provisional government is based on a program of the radical completion of the revolution initiated with the overthrow of the Ibanez regime. The sailors demand not only pay increases in the navy but also the punishment of the leading figures of the old reactionary regime, a levy upon the rich to balance the country's budget, the confiscation of the largest estates and the division of the land among the agricultural workers, an extensive public works program to alleviate unemployment, etc. The sailors have requested compliance with the terms within forty-eight hours.

The provisional government, backed up in this by all bourgeois parties, has so far refused to make any concessions to the rebellious sailors. The cabinet has resigned and a special session of Congress has been called to decide on the declaration of martial law as requested by Vice-President Trucco.

A battleship, a cruiser and seven destroyers are involved in the rising. About 3,000 men are aboard them. The battleship *Almirante de la Torre*, is Latin America's most powerful man-of-war and carries ten 14-inch guns.

BOTH ARE RIGHT!



FALSE START ENDANGERS SUCCESS OF FREE MOONEY MOVEMENT

Socialist-"Progressive" Clique Convokes Secret Meeting And Tries To Exclude Left Forces; Official Communists Make Similar Move

A false start in the Free Mooney campaign, a false start, which, if unchecked, will destroy the success and effectiveness of the whole movement, was made last week, in two different directions. In the first place, a group of Socialists, liberals and altogether nondescript elements, have taken it upon themselves to get together and attempt to assume a monopoly over the movement, to the exclusion of all left wing forces altogether. In the second place, the official Communist Party has followed up its rejection of Tom Mooney's appeal for a genuine united front by initiating, thru the International Labor Defense, a "united front" of its own, thus excluding all but official Communists and sympathizers from the movement. Both of these attempts are directly contrary to the letter and spirit of Tom Mooney's recent appeal and are extremely dangerous to the movement.

On Friday, September 4, there got together in New York a small group of people who, in the most irresponsible manner, decided to take upon themselves the duty of initiating the Pardon Mooney Committee movement. Among them were: A. Lefkowitz, a reactionary official of the Teachers'

Union, Norman Thomas, the "Socialist" leader, Forrest Bailey of the Civil Liberties Union, Ludwig Lora of the *Polkzeitung*, A. J. Muste of the C.P.L.A., Benjamin Mandel, a discredited person representing nobody etc. No announcement of this meeting had been made by these self-appointed "leaders" to the organizations specifically mentioned by Tom Mooney in his call. Accidentally, the C.P.-Majority Group heard of this meeting and sent a representative. This representative sharply criticized the nature of the gathering and the manner in which it had been called and pointed out that any attempt to make the Mooney campaign the private property of the Socialists and "progressives" and to exclude the Communists and the left wing, would be to fly in the face of Tom Mooney's specific instructions and to destroy the whole movement before it was even initiated. Nevertheless, the narrow group that had gathered together refused to consider the interests of the movement and, by a vote, excluded the Communist representative from the conference, altho this representative had come to propose that a conference be called along the lines laid down by Mooney himself.

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LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST OPPOSITION REJECTS "UNITY" TRICKERY

What Happened At The Eastern District Conference

A very important development in the inner Party crisis is to be noted in the struggle of the Lithuanian Communist Opposition against the course of the Central Committee of the Party and the Central Bureau of the Lithuanian Fraction.

At the successful Eastern Conference of the Lithuanian Communist Opposition, the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party, thru its agents of the Lithuanian Central Bureau, made a new and tricky "unity" maneuver. The latest "unity" offer was couched in soft words. Relatively speaking, the "unity" document was free from the normal mad with which usual Party documents are now so replete. The "appeal" was somewhat reserved in tone and lacked the air of bluff, insolence and conceit so characteristic of the present day Party documents.

Despite these "clever" maneuvers, the Lithuanian comrades saw thru the fraud and, to a man, the delegates rejected the carefully-couched attempt to break up their organization. The vote was 59 against and in favor of the maneuver of the Party bureaucrats. It was obvious to all the delegates that the only reason the "unity" offer was made to the Lithuanian Communist Opposition, is because of the growing strength of the Lithuanian comrades have been winning in their fight against the sectarian line disrupting the Lithuanian workers' mass organizations.

The latest "unity" maneuver of the Central Committee and the Lithuanian Bureau, conceived and worked out by the ECCI delegation included the following proposals:

(1) The Lithuanian Communist Opposition is to liquidate its organizational apparatus.

(2) The Lithuanian Communist Opposition is to recognize the leadership of the Communist Party in the Lithuanian workers movement and to submit to all decisions of the Communist Party.

(3) All those expelled who feel themselves to be genuine fighters in the class struggle should file their application for re-admission to the Communist Party and pledge themselves to submit fully to the decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

(4) For its part, the Lithuanian Central Bureau of the Communist Party agrees wherever it can do so to rescind its organizational measures growing out of the present controversy, against some of the opposition members.

(5) The Lithuanian Central Bureau of the Communist Party concludes by saying that these proposals do not mean at all that the Central Bureau is yielding in its struggle against Right opportunism and Right tendencies in our movement. This struggle should be on the basis of sharp Bolshevik self-criticism and revolutionary mass work. The unity of the revolutionary forces and the carrying out of the line of the Party among the Lithuanian workers, the Central Bureau places above all. To this work and to these efforts, we invite all who agree with the principles and leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist International."

In rejecting this fraudulent unity move, the delegates representing the Communist Opposition organizations in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, N.Y., Bethlehem, Wilkes Barre, Easton, Paterson, Newark, Cliffside, Worcester, etc., emphasized that it was impossible for them to accept this so-called unity offer because:

(1) There was no guarantee of Leninist Party democracy, no guarantee of the right to criticize and to fight against the present wrong line and Party bureaucracy.

(2) The "unity" offer didn't give the slightest indication of any change of line, of any change in the present sectarian line of the Party responsible for the disruption and splitting of the Lithuanian workers movement, the wiping out of Communist influence there, and the steady destruction of all Communist influence in the trade union movement.

The whole affair is significant in that it shows that the moment, a Communist Opposition gains any real strength, as the Lithuanian Communist Opposition has been doing, the Party bureaucrats are ready to make at least some fraudulent, half-hearted gesture or maneuver for unity. It shows that the only way to get genuine Party unity is to build a powerful Communist Party Opposition movement.

The National Textile Workers Union has abandoned picketing altogether, but they keep insisting that both picket lines be joined. There is today in Paterson only one picket line. That picket line is the militant, fighting, singing picket line of the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions.

On Monday morning the National Textile Workers Union announced that it would send a delegation to the meeting of the general strike committee to take up unity proposals. Instead of doing that a delegation of fifteen backed up by a picket line of 100 to picket the meeting of the general strike committee, was sent. The credentials of the delegation were not to the general strike committee but to the rank and file of the U.T.W. and the Associated Silk Workers thru the joint action committee.

The general strike committee disregarded the fact that it was ignored and invited the delegation to select five to appear before it to present its proposals. This they refused to do and left the hall. It was just another repeated demonstration of a cheap maneuver, but it lacked all the sincerity of a genuine unity move.

On Thursday night a women's mass meeting took place. Vivian Miller was chairman. Ben Gitlow and others spoke. Steps were taken to organize a women's committee and to organize the women workers more effectively in the strike.

Settlements are proceeding in individual shops. The coming week will

FASCISM IS LOOMING IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

ists to support Fascism. The Crown Prince's manifesto reads in part:

"Accusations that I myself and the Steel Helmets are thereby anti-Semitic are misleading. We are both opposed to certain Jewish Communist leaders who are urging the people toward Bolshevism, the great threat from the East. What I don't understand is why the middle class, conservative German Jews, do not disown the Bolsheviks entirely."

At the same time, these maneuvers of Hitler towards getting the government apparatus thru a coalition with Bruening are developing serious discord within the Nazi ranks. The latest Fascist leader to rebel against these collaboration policies is none other than the notorious reactionary Fascist Minister of Education and Culture in Brunswick, Herr Anton Franzen, who has just given up this post and left the Nazi Party ranks.

Simultaneously, one of Franzen's closest co-workers, a Fascist member of the Eisenach City Council, has resigned from the Nazis and in protest against what he terms "Hitler's betrayal of the Party Program," has joined the Communist Party of Germany. Herr Franzen's own immediate new political affiliations are not yet definite.

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Expose Public Works Fraud As 1931 Figures Are Made Public

In striking contrast to the terrific noise being made by all the politicians about the "expansion of public works" as a solution of the unemployment problem, thus obviating any necessity for any unemployment insurance or relief, Laurence Todd in *Labor's News*, citing the totals given in the F. W. Dodge Corp.'s estimates for the first five months of 1931, as compared with the first five months of 1930, shows that the amount spent on public works from January to June, 1931 is some \$235,000,000 below the figure for the comparable period in 1930. And much less was spent for public works in 1930 than in 1929.

In short all this talk about vast increase of public works construction in the country is so much bunk. We are doing less building in this field than in times of prosperity and slight unemployment. The figures cited by Mr. Todd are as follows:

Silk Strike Snapshots

MORE CAPITALIST "JUSTICE"

Judge Freeman's court, Tuesday, September 1. Twenty-one picketers of the U. T. W. and Associated Silk Workers arrested August 25 before the John Hand mill charged with "unlawful assembly." A preliminary hearing—only the prosecution can testify, the police, the boss, Mr. Hand, the mill superintendent. What a fine line-up! A united front! The strikers have no right to testify or defend themselves.

There is a law in New Jersey permitting orderly picketing. The police testify that the picket line was orderly. Why was the picket line arrested, therefore? The police sergeant, one with a very blank expression on his face, lets the cat out of the bag. Mr. Hand, the boss, got in touch with Mr. Tracy, chief of police, about preventing picketing. Mr. Tracy thenupon sent the sergeant and a detail of policemen to arrest the picket line. Such is "law and order!"

Mr. Hand testifies there is no strike in his mill. We produce five strikers of the Hand mill. The superintendent testifies that these workers are not on strike, "they are on leave of absence." Judge Freeman then rules that the picket line is not on strike, that picketing a mill not on strike is "unlawful assembly" and "intimidation." What a just judge!

The New Jersey law permitting picketing is taken by Judge Freeman and scrapped. For what boss will not testify "my mill is not on strike, therefore all picketing is unlawful. My workers are being intimidated."

The twenty-one are held for the grand jury for \$25 each.

The answer to this case will be greater and more militant picketing. Like the Kansas miners who answered a court injunction by simply going on strike.

PICKETING STRIKING UNIONS

The National Textile Workers Union picketed our general strike

PASSAIC WORKERS RESIST WAGE CUT

The huge Botany Worsted Mill a week ago. The weavers are getting 70c an hour on time work—when they work, which is not very often. The bosses attempt to put over a wage reduction. They simply announce that hereafter the rates will be on a piece work basis, averaging about 40c an hour.

The weavers shut down their looms and refuse to operate them until the wage-cut is rescinded. The bosses are in a panic. There is a big strike in Paterson. Strikes are catching. After much biting of fingernails, they finally announce that the weavers can go back on the old rate.

This is a big victory, the result of the solidarity of the workers and the fear of the bosses that the general strike in Paterson may become a general strike in Passaic also. The workers in Botany must begin NOW to build an organization to maintain their conditions in the face of the attack which the bosses are preparing. The wage-cut has only been postponed. The workers in the U.T.W. in Paterson must insist on steps being taken to build the union in the near-by textile centers, where revolt is growing against wage-cuts and intolerable conditions.

WE SURE MUST BE MILITANT

The "left wing" of, but outside, the National Textile Workers Union, consisting of Albert Weisbord, doesn't think much of the militancy of the N.T.W.U. He writes thus about the N.T.W.U.: "Lack of militancy in the strike: When the police order the picketers (of the N.T.W.U.) not to sing in many cases they did not sing. Often the picket lines were broken up into small, futile lines. Not many workers could be induced to go on the picket lines. Indeed, the Associated often had much larger picket lines (AND HOW!) It was they who carried the banner. 'Don't sing! It was they who tested out the right to picket in Clifton and were clubbed and some sent to the hospital. It was they who were reported to have broken the windows of a mill where there were scabs, and so forth." We quote Weisbord not because he is an unprejudiced observer, but because he is so unprejudiced towards the N. T. W. U. that he thinks is leading the Paterson struggle. When Weisbord and Vera Buch appeared on the picket line of the N.T.W.U., the N.T.W.U. officials organized gangs to beat up Weisbord and to call: "Yellow dog, we don't want you here; yellow dog, get out of here!"

Now the N.T.W.U. has a so-called "unity" policy. How they love "unity"! They want "united picket lines", now that they have no picket lines at all. Two weeks ago, uniting with the N.T.W.U. picket lines would have gotten us Weisbord's treatment. Maybe worse.

MOONEY CAMPAIGN ENDANGERED

(Continued from page 1)

Thereupon, the secretary of the G. P. Majority Group addressed the following telegram to Tom Mooney:

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UNION AND ADVERTISING

Paterson silk strikers will be amazed to look at the *Textile Worker*, the official monthly magazine of the United Textile Workers of America. The magazine contains advertisements of the Empire Silk Co., the Textile Dyeing Corp. of Haledon, the Botany Worsteds, etc. The U.T.W. is conducting a strike in Paterson against the Empire shop. The other mills are anti-union and scab shops. How is such a traffic possible? There is a saying that he who pays the piper calls the tune. We must demand an immediate stop to this business. We want to sing "Solidarity Forever," a song of struggle against the open-shop bosses, not "Pal O'Mine" to these gentry.

MASS PICKETING IN PATERSON

(Continued from page 1)

The judge tried to get an agreement that no picketing would take place, that only three or five would be sent down in order to make a test case. But the picket committee would not listen to any advice to comply with such a request. Instead they sent down a very large picket line. The police tried to interfere. The pickets, however, were resolved to picket and picket they did, ending the week in a glorious victory for the policy of mass militant picketing.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BARCELONA

(Continued from page 1)

Capitalist leaders as a protest against the persecution of syndicalist workers at the hands of the provisional government.

The reactionary provisional government has already sent large bodies of troops here but they have so far hesitated to come into direct clash with the enraged strikers. Numerous isolated attacks upon the strikers and strike sympathizers have, however, already occurred. The workers have prepared themselves for defense.

The Catalan government, under Colonel Mach, which was raised to power and maintained there thru the support of the Sindicato Unico, has made it clear that "its sympathies are not with the radicals", altho it has not yet dared to take any overt action.

MADRID. — A general strike, almost as extensive as the one in Barcelona, is expected here within a few days. The syndicalist organization is strong here and preparations are already under way for a struggle side by side with the Catalan workers.

Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, declared that "the conflict in Barcelona demonstrates that concessions made to extreme elements lead to nothing." He declared that the provisional government was preparing to take "stringent measures."

PUBLIC WORKS IN BIG DECLINE

In striking contrast to the terrific noise being made by all the politicians about the "expansion of public works" as a solution of the unemployment problem, thus obviating any necessity for any unemployment insurance or relief, Laurence Todd in *Labor's News*, citing the totals given in the F. W. Dodge Corp.'s estimates for the first five months of 1931, as compared with the first five months of 1930, shows that the amount spent on public works from January to June, 1931 is some \$235,000,000 below the figure for the comparable period in 1930. And much less was spent for public works in 1930 than in 1929.

In short all this talk about vast increase of public works construction in the country is so much bunk. We are doing less building in this field than in times of prosperity and slight unemployment. The figures cited by Mr. Todd are as follows:

Free M. N. Roy!

In spite of the fact that the official Communist leaders have organized a veritable conspiracy of silence about the case, a large public mass meeting called in Hamburg under the auspices of the Communist Party of Germany voted unanimously in favor of a resolution against the arrest in Bombay of Mannabendra Nath Roy, outstanding Communist leader of the India national-revolutionary struggle on the charge of "waging war against the king" (high treason). The resolution took the form of a letter addressed to the British Consulate in Hamburg demanding Roy's release. The resolution was introduced by a representative of the German Communist Opposition. The speaker of the evening, Juddsch, Communist member of the Reichstag, heartily endorsed the resolution and it was adopted by acclamation.

Resolutions demanding the release of M. N. Roy and of the other Indian revolutionaries arrested with him are pouring in from all parts of Germany, Sweden, Alsace, Czechoslovakia—everywhere the Communist Opposition, of which Roy is a leading member, has its organizations. The capitalist press keeps quiet about the whole matter because of its class interests; the Social-democratic press is silent because Roy was imprisoned by MacDonald, the great "Socialist"; the official Communist press joins this conspiracy of silence because Roy is an oppositional Communist!

Every labor organization, every organization of oppressed colonial peoples or national minorities, every liberty loving man and woman should unite to demand the release of M. N. Roy from the claws of British imperialism!

Educational buildings, 1931:	\$107,000,000
Hospitals and institutions, 1931:	\$51,000,000
Public buildings, 1931:	\$75,000,000
Religious and memorial, 1931:	\$53,000,000
Public works and utilities, 1931:	\$44,000,000
Social and recreational, 1931:	\$41,000,000
Public works and utilities, 1930:	\$56,000,000
Public works and utilities, 1931:	\$567,000,000
Public works and utilities, 1930:	\$703,000,000
Totals, 1931:	\$845,000,000
Totals, 1930:	\$1,080,000,000
Decrease, 1931:	\$235,000,000.

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104 FIFTH AVENUE

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CLIQUE STRUGGLE FLARES UP IN A.C.W. UNCOVERS GROSS CORRUPTION

Latest Events In The Amalgamated

(Continued from page 1)

turning into a battle of injunctions, with Samuel Markewich and Kopp defending Orlofsky and Steuer representing the general executive board of the A. C. W. dominated by Hillman. Judge Alfred Frankenthaler, ruling on injunction proceedings, decided against Orlofsky and Machlin resuming their posts as manager and secretary-treasurer. The latter were dragged out of their offices by police, their offices raided and seized thru court order, after the proper legal steps had been taken by Hillman.

In court Steuer openly branded the Beckerman-Orlofsky group as thieves who had diverted more than \$47,000 of unemployment insurance money to their own purposes. Orlofsky's lawyer Mr. Kopp, replied that the books of Local 4 had kept the same way for fifteen years and up to this date no questions had ever been raised by the Hillman administration as to how the funds were kept or spent. Orlofsky's counsel further slowed that the last audit had been completed in May but that Hillman did not raise any questions until late August. Orlofsky's counsel also argued about his clients constitutional rights in the union.

Steuer showed that auditors found an item of \$89,000 collected by a 10% assessment on cutter wages assigned for unemployment relief and that of this sum only \$42,000 was disbursed for unemployment relief and \$47,000 unaccounted for. These unaccounted-for items were all made out to "cash" or by members of their local executive board. The fireworks in the court came when Kopp said that Hillman had misused \$2,000,000 of the Amalgamated funds. He pointed out that Steuer had appeared in the same court a few years ago and charged that Hillman was running a "racketeering organization."

In the evening of the same day, Hillman organized a big meeting in Webster Hall where he again resorted to "radical" phrases. "This should have been done long ago. Why they got us to believe the cutters themselves wanted to be dominated by these individuals, who in turn were led by certain well-known underworld characters." But Hillman's demagoguery is proving rather thin to the class-conscious workers. These workers know that all those who brought charges against the Beckerman-Orlofsky gang were themselves at one time or another under charges and found guilty of misappropriating money. Among these people are Glickman, once thrown out of the Local No. 5 executive board for taking graft from the J. Friedman shop, Cantor, chairman of Local No. 3, charged with taking money from the Hoffman Press Machine Company, the case of J. Jackson, etc. These workers also have not forgotten that Beckerman employed gangsters against the rank and file with the consent and support of Hillman. These gangsters mobilized by Orlofsky, Beckerman and Hillman were from Curley, Lopka, Little Augie and Whitey gangs. The latter crew in one case, was supposed to get \$12,000 from the cutters union.

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Among many workers there is a lot of talk about why Hillman, who now talks against gangsters has so far been silent about the real facts in connection with the murder of Boshovitch two years ago. In the fight against the left wing Hillman also used gangsters and members of the Industrial Squad of the police department. When Beckerman paid \$25,000 to Cooper Bros., notorious scab agency, taking work from inside shops for out of town, Hillman did not say a word, he knew about it. Beckerman is still lined up with Cooper Bros. To maintain this corruption and traffic, Beckerman, is now connected with the racketeer Joe Valasento, the notorious Moszkowicz of Local No. 3, and Harry Taylor, expelled from the A. C. W. in Newark as a grafter.

MOONEY CAMPAIGN ENDANGERED

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About such scandals and corruption in the Amalgamated, involving the Hillman as well as the Beckerman outfits, the *Revolutionary Age* must make some startling exposures soon. It is gratifying to know that an increasing number of workers realize that the Hillman-Orlofsky fight is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The tailors are on guard against Beckerman's maneuvers to hide his attempt to split the union by confessing errors and expressing regrets. The tailors are beginning to feel that the Amalgamated is their union and they are not going to let the Beckermans, the Orlofskys, the Hillmans, and their like continue to corrupt and paralyze the union for long. The workers know that Hillman made Beckerman manager of the New York Joint Board to put over piece-work and reductions. Hillman himself also made Beckerman a member of the General Executive Board. The cutters will not trust Hillman or Beckerman and will take hold of the situation themselves. Nor will they be fooled by attempts of the *Forward* or any other Socialist party clique to act as arbiters. The tailors know that Beckerman is still an active member of the Socialist party, as is H. Nemer, the lawyer who presided at Beckerman's last meeting.

PLAN INQUIRY FOR N. Y. BOROUGHES

Plans for an inquiry into the administration of the municipal emergency unemployment funds in all five boroughs of the city of New York, have been announced by Samuel Seabury, counsel for the Hofstadter Committee. The announcement came as a consequence of the charges made of the misapplication of such funds by the Borough President's office in the Borough of Richmond. It has been charged that the \$750,000 allotted to the Borough of Richmond has been largely distributed on the basis of political connections.

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Club Dinner served from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. — 55c

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In Reply to Dr. DuBois in "The Crisis"

Communism and the Negro

by Will Herberg

(Concluded from last issue)

Negro Workers and White Capitalists. Totally unexpected is Dr. DuBois's lyrical outburst of gratitude for the great gifts the Negro people have received at the hands of the white capitalists.

The white working class rebuffs him, the white capitalists welcome him only to exploit him, hemoans Dr. DuBois. What, then, shall the Negro do? Stand aside and "pick no chestnuts from the fire, neither for capital nor for white labor."

And The Scottsboro Case. A good deal of Dr. DuBois's remarks are devoted to a sharp criticism of the methods and tactics of the Communists in the Scottsboro case.

Not always was the N.A.A.C.P. so careful of the "delicate situation," so anxious not to give offense to the oppressors of the Negro race, so mild and conciliatory in its methods.

Spirited battles against oppression and exploitation are not new to the New England textile workers.

Dualism Weakens the Labor Forces. At the pitch of enthusiasm in their struggle, the union membership would swell; then, it would whither away at an almost equal pace.

The strike in Lawrence, for instance, came two months after the outbreak in the Pawtucket Valley.

The Program of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Communists. Dr. DuBois concludes his interesting remarks with a vigorous presentation of the program of the N.A.A.C.P.

"Physically free from peonage. Mentally free from ignorance. Politically free from disfranchisement. Socially free from insult."

This program is good and all Communists, worthy of the name, accept it; indeed, all of its points are to be found in substantially the same form in every Communist program of action.

But—and here is where we differ from Dr. DuBois and differ seriously—we believe that it is obvious that the correct championship program directly implies a struggle against the white capitalist class of this country and its colored auxiliaries, against the whole system of capitalist lynch-democracy.

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A Lesson From The Past

THE TEXTILE WORKERS NEED UNITY

by Jay Lovestone

We publish below some extracts from the "Government Strikebreaker" written in 1922 by Jay Lovestone and published by the Workers Party of America.

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colored man in his semiserf state.

Yes, the N.A.A.C.P. program is a democratic program, a program that is socialist neither in its content nor in its immediate implication.

To believe that even the minimum program of democratic demands can be achieved within the framework of capitalism at the present time is a naive illusion.

The Negro petty bourgeoisie, the Negro intellectuals, can play a big and significant role in this battle; it still has great progressive potentialities.

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Economic Crisis Breeds Suicide

The far-reaching indirect effects of the economic crisis upon social welfare are sharply emphasized in the recent report of the German Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung.

A striking increase in the suicide rate is noted. The high point of the year was reached just before the recent bank crashes.

The economic stress since the war has accounted for most of the increase in crime and decrease in marriages.

The Institute has plotted graphs of the various conditions. The curves rise in direct reaction to the rise in unemployment and drop when unemployment declines.

Heroic strikes waged by the workers in the United States.

Temporarily, at least, the strike wave in the textile industry has subsided. There is a lull in the storm.

What shall the workers do? How shall they prepare for the coming struggle?

PLAN NEW COURSE BY LOVESTONE

"Labor Movement Today" To Follow Other Courses By Communist Leader

One of the courses which has already attracted a great deal of attention to the Fall schedule of the New Workers School is the course of Jay Lovestone.

As basis for an appeal for a new trial, perhaps the most important evidence of a state of affairs which could be said to have made a fair, unbiased trial for the Negroes in Scottsboro impossible.

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Rationalization and the Workers Rationalization in the U. S. S. R.

by Hal Long

In the one country that is ruled by the working class, the Soviet Union, technical development takes place faster and on a larger scale, than anywhere else.

As early as 1918, Lenin pointed out: "We must make Russia acquainted with the study and practice of the new Taylor system, its systematic application and adaptation."

This centralized management for all industries of the country is the outstanding feature of Soviet development.

Role of Machinery and Electrification. Machinery, the substitution of machine-power for man power, has also played an enormous part in Soviet development.

Rationalization and the Workers. The Soviet workers know that all these innovations will benefit themselves only.

The American Civil Liberties Union Report

THE TRUTH ABOUT SCOTTSBORO

by Hollace Ransdell

(Concluded from last issue)

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the right place for the work that is to be done, that no machines are ever idle, and no material wasted.

Another consequence of this centralized leadership is that standardization is facilitated, and can be carried thru more thoroughly than in capitalist countries.

Electric power has brought about great improvement in the various industries. In textiles, 300,000 mules have been replaced by electric power.

In the oil industry, modern methods of drilling and pumping have been introduced, saving not only labor, but also a great amount of oil and natural gas.

Machinery, the substitution of machine-power for man power, has also played an enormous part in Soviet development.

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by the adoption of a 15-year plan of developing power for industrial, domestic and agricultural use. This plan was adopted in 1921, and how important it was regarded, can be seen from what Lenin said on that occasion: "Communism in Russia means two things: Soviet power and electrification."

And in Other Industries. Electric power has brought about great improvement in the various industries.

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WILL HERBERG, Managing Editor ALBERT BELL, Business Mgr.

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BEN GITLOW, Secretary
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A MIRACLE OF THE "NEW AGE"

AN age is known by the miracles it boasts of. And the "New Day" of Hoover, the "New Capitalism" of the liberals and liberal "Socialists" has its own miracles, of a kind never before witnessed in human history.

On May 25, 1927, Payne Whitney, described in the press as "financier and sportsman," died. He left an estate of \$193,995,645—a tidy sum scraped together thru "hard work and abstinence," of course. It took just two years for the estate to be settled. In May 1929, when payment was made to legatees it was found that the estate had mounted to \$239,301,017. In other words, in the intervening two years, the estate had grown by \$45,306,372! The owner of the estate was dead—yet it had kept on expanding at the rate of some twenty-five millions a year! A miracle indeed!

Within these same two years a Paterson silk worker, toiling ten hours a day in a dark and filthy mill, earned about \$2,000—the "reward of his labor," of course. A living, toiling human being—two thousand dollars; a ghost—forty-five millions, well over twenty thousand times as much! But then, the living being was only a working man, while the ghost was a capitalist.

Look a little closer and the ghost turns into a vampire, a blood-sucking apparition. For the ghost can only fatten by draining off the life's blood of scores of thousands of living workers. The miracle becomes a commonplace. Men labor but the product of their toil is not their own. Men toil but ghosts profit.

The capitalist system is so contrived that the capitalist, be he flesh and blood or ghost (an "estate"), owns all the means of production, the land and the factories, the machinery and the raw materials. For the countless millions of the dispossessed, for the men who own nothing but their capacity to work, there is—AT BEST—only one way open for existence—the sale of labor-power to the owners of industry. With both the means of production and the labor-power of the workers now in their possession, the capitalists "naturally" appropriate the products of labor. A small fraction of what the workers produce is graciously returned to them as wages, as the value of their labor-power on the market, as their "wear and tear," so to speak. The rest flows by direct pipe-line to the "estate." Such is the system of capitalism.

The secret of the miraculous self-expansion of capital is the merciless exploitation of labor. To the great and noble cause of increasing the Whitney estate by \$45,000,000, tens of thousands of oil workers, of steel workers, of coal workers, of tobacco workers, of sugar refinery workers, had to dedicate their sweat and their blood, their toil and their lives. And had to be GLAD of sacrificing themselves on the altar of the "estate" for that sacrifice was the essential condition of their very existence. No exploitation—no wages; no wages—starvation!

In a country where an "estate" can "automatically" grow by the millions every year, there are today well over twenty million people suffering acute misery as a result of unemployment. Control over the means of production gives the capitalist not only the power to exploit the labor of the masses of men but also the power to bar these men from production altogether whenever the conditions of exploitation are not sufficiently favorable. Men can not even sell themselves to pile up millions for others. This is capitalism in its naked reality.

How can any American working man bear the thread-bare phrases of "democracy," "rugged individualism," and "equality of opportunity" without rising in indignation? The capitalist ghost grows fat—the live working man starves. The capitalist ghost thrives in the "struggle for existence"—the live working man goes under. The capitalist ghost gorges itself to the bursting point under the sway of "rugged individualism"—the live working man is drained of his very life's blood.

In the Soviet Union the bloody ghost of capitalism has been laid—the hold of the past over the present and future broken. In the Soviet Union it has at last been rendered impossible for an "estate" automatically to grow by draining the blood of millions of toilers. The domination of capital over labor has been smashed, society has regained the control over its own means of production and there has thus been ushered in a new phase of human history, the period of human freedom in which man at last becomes master of his own destiny.

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What the Paterson Strikers Are Fighting About How Paterson Workers Live

from the Labor Research Association Report

Paterson silk weavers average any savings at all during the past few years. As one of them, aged 62, put it, "I have not seen a bank since 1918"—a boom year in the Paterson silk mills. Of 24 workers who found it necessary to borrow money during the last year, only four had been able to pay back the money borrowed, which ranged from \$100 to \$600 each. And 15 of the workers owed money to the grocery and butcher shops—sums ranging from \$10 to \$525, five of them owing amounts over \$100.

General Working Conditions

Workers not only complain of low wages, long hours, when at work and unemployment. There are many specific conditions on the job which give point to the demands now being made by the strikers in Paterson. In not one of the shops where these workers were employed were there any washing facilities with anything but cold water on tap. And in every case the worker supplies his own soap and towels. In one case, where a towel was supplied by the employer, it had to do for 30 workers. In some cases, as in the old Phoenix mill, the water is not fit to drink.

Twenty-one of the workers complained of darkness and lack of proper lighting in the shops, while four mentioned as especially annoying the too glaring light over their looms. Eye-strain is a common complaint, and deafness often results from the thunderous noise of the looms, especially in the small shops with low ceilings. Practically all of the workers told of freezing cold in the shops in winter, when it is necessary to wear coats on the jobs, and intense heat in summer, when neither adequate ventilation nor fans are provided. The night workers, in particular, reported that in winter the heat is turned off after a certain hour and the workers are compelled to work in a freezing temperature the rest of the night.

Over half the workers reported excessive dampness in the shop, in some cases due to the location of the shop and in other cases due to the nearness of the stinking, soaking raw silk. One worker described his shop in the cellar of a building where, "if there is dust or dirt, it's too dark to see it, anyhow. I only smell it." The health and sanitary conditions in the broad silk shops in the old mills along the race on Van Houten St., such as the old Phoenix mill, in the old Dams Mill, in the Wishnack Bld., at Mill St., in the mills on Madison St., such as the Doherty and Wadsworth, and the cellar shops on Mill St., were especially condemned by workers who had been employed in them.

The dye workers especially complained of dampness and excessive humidity. In some dye shops the windows are kept closed to prevent dust accumulation, with no other ventilation provided. The conditions in dye houses are similar to those found by the Workers' Health Bureau of America in its intensive study of the dye plants of Passaic and vicinity in 1926, and described by Grace Hutchins of the Labor Research Association in her book, "Labor and Silk."

Practically all workers reported filthy and dusty work rooms and complete lack of sanitary toilets. In all cases, the workers are compelled to sweep the floors near their machines, the time spent on this coming out of their own pockets—especially if they are employed on a piece-work basis.

Losses Due to Machine Breakdown and Fines

Of the 25 weavers examined 16 estimated losses due to breakdown of machines ranging from \$2 to \$5 a week. Delays in repairing of machines were attributed to the antiquated machinery or to the excessive load of work piled on the loom-fixer.

The fining system—a common grievance in all textile mills—prevails for all crafts in the silk. In cases where it does not exist the workers are fined if the material is damaged. Some 30 of the workers report fines for damaged material. The usual charge by the workers is that the boss fines them at will and determines arbitrarily the amount to be paid by the worker. Often the boss does not even show the worker the imperfect fabric but, in spite of this fact, the worker is either forced to pay or quit the job. Weavers contend that the damages are due not to their carelessness but to the cheap and defective machinery used.

Examples of the amount and types of fines common in the Paterson shops are: \$1.50 for a finger mark, \$2 to \$2.40 for a missing "end" or thread in a piece of woven fabric, \$5 for an unspecified damage which the boss refused to show to the worker, \$1.50 fine on a warper for "waste".

Speed-Up

Every single worker interviewed complained of the speed-up system. The weavers in particular rebelled against having to operate more looms. Whereas before two looms were the rule, the four-loom system has been common since 1924. The bosses are now trying to introduce the six-loom system ever, on old and dilapidated machines. Warpers likewise complain of increases in the amount of work required and additions to the number

of spindles and bobbins they have to run on a warp. Dye workers report a new electrically operated machine which enables one man to do the work of five but with a much greater strain and fatigue load on the worker. Other dyers told of charts used to spur on the night shift to keep up with the standards set by the day shift. The output of dyers is now almost double that of a few years ago, due to the faster pace at which they are forced to work. Quill winders report working on 50 spindles instead of 40, as formerly. A loom-fixer has to tend 47 looms, instead of the former 35, and in many instances he has to tend 100 with only one helper to assist him. Winders before 1924 would run only three "sides" and earn from \$18 to \$22 a week for eight hours. Today these winders tend four "sides" and earn about 30 cents an hour, or about \$16.50 or less a week when they put in full time. The girls complain that they "can't stop our ends up" and that the silk breaks more often than formerly.

Accidents

As a result of the furious speed-up, accidents are on the increase. Fourteen weavers report accidents from flying shuttles with absolutely no prevention measures undertaken by the management. Nine others report that screens used to protect the workers are usually full of holes or not large enough to give real protection.

Other accidents are caused by the breaking of belts or shafts, and the oil on the floor, which makes a speeded worker slip and fall. One reports that he was laid up for a week from such an accident, but received no compensation. Another of these workers, whose foot was caught in an unguarded machine, was laid up four weeks and received a total of only \$28 in compensation. Warpers, forced to lift heavy warps unassisted, report many ruptures. Dyers likewise tell of many burns and fingers caught in unguarded machines.

No Unemployment Insurance

Some of the questions asked the workers met with a universal negative. For example, none of the workers reported any kind of unemployment relief either from private charity or from city or other authorities. Not did they receive any relief while sick or suffering from an occupational disease. Compensation is given in New Jersey for only a limited number of such diseases, and the proof of their occupational nature is complicated and usually impossible. And none of the workers had any income from any source other than their wages.

The survey of conditions among these representative workers in Paterson shows how moderate are the demands of the striking silk workers," says Labor Research Association. "Certain conclusions are immediately apparent from the report of these workers. The industry, as operated under the class of capitalism, is utterly demoralized. It does not pay the workers who give their sweat and blood to it anything approaching a living wage. At the same time the hours of work have become insufferably long, while unemployment is an increasingly horrible nightmare for the worker. Speed-up is universal as the bosses struggle against each other, each taking the last ounce of energy he can get out of his workers. The organization of the workers into a fighting union, which makes a continuous and determined struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, unemployment insurance and the abolition of the fining and the speed-up system, is absolutely imperative.

"The answer only to the bosses' sweatshop slavery," the Research Association adds, "is a solid organization of the workers, both in the silk manufacturing and the dye plants of Paterson as well as in Pennsylvania and in every silk center in the country."

(This report was first published in the Daily Worker).

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SCOTTSBORO CASE

(Continued from Page 3)

The trial case as it was, is over. Interest and passion in the case have cooled. Examining the present status of the accused and the accused to see what horrible things have been brought about by this "crime," heralded in Alabama papers as the most heinous ever committed in the State, or the whole country, as a matter of fact, this is what one finds: The convicted "criminals," nine terrified, bewildered young Negroes lie miserably in their death cells in Kilby prison awaiting their execution on July 10, while the two girls, against whom this "most heinous" crime was allegedly committed enjoy excellent health and are delighting in the publicity brought to them. They both told me with great satisfaction that their pictures had been taken and put in the papers; that writers had been after their stories; that they had received money from various sources because of the case. The injury they are supposed to have suffered has meant little to them except profit and excitement which they have found pleasing.

With this contrasting picture in mind can any person not poisoned with race prejudice still maintain that the Scotts-



BOOKS

THE MARTIAL SPIRIT, by Walter Mills. Literary Guild, New York, 1931.

The advance press notices heralding the publication of this book were loud and sensational. Astounding revelations which would put the Spanish American War in its true light at last. Let it be said at once, this book contains nothing which would surprise anybody not naive enough to have accepted 100% patriotic estimates of the Spanish American War. Its achievement is inversely proportional to the claims of its press notices. Its good points are minor; its defects, fundamental.

The merit of the book lies in its picturesque description of details. The style is clear and concise; and at times quite clever and satirical. And there were plenty of things to be sarcastic about in the external details of the war from the comic-opera arguments of the U. S. generals and admirals as to who deserved most credit for beating Spain, thru the antics of the jingo politicians from Roosevelt and Lodge down, to the role of the yellow journalists, especially Hearst and Pulitzer, in whipping up the war frenzy, manufacturing atrocities, etc. The take-offs on these externals are clever and entertaining. But unfortunately that isn't sufficient in a serious historical study as the book purports to be.

The defects are all those naturally attendant upon a mild liberal with a love for humanity. There is no grasp of fundamentals. The author loses himself in his picturesque details. He doesn't see the forest for the trees. The details aren't grouped in the economic and social development of the U. S. By the turn of the century the U. S. was prepared to shed its imperialist swaddling clothes, as it were. The logic of the Civil War had worked itself out. The Southern feudal slave system had been smashed. The South was rapidly being industrialized. The western frontier was completely harnessed to Eastern big business. 1896 saw the last revolt of the petty bourgeoisie and the middle class go on the rocks. With the completion of this internal development the U. S. emerges upon the imperialist stage.

In the light of this background only can the Spanish American War be understood. All this is A. B. C. Yet even A. B. C.'s are beyond the grasp of illiterates. And so we hear much about mystic elements—God—in history, about accidents in history, about individuals making or stopping wars, much twaddle about the justice or injustice of the war, a la Harry Elmer Barnes and all the other modern guilt provers in the World War.

Typical of the above are the following:

... that the U. S. Maine did in fact destroy herself thru the intervention of no outside agency save an act of God."

"In the opinion of nearly all writers on international law... the particular form of intervention in 1898 was unfortunate, irregular, precipitate and unjust to Spain."

... he (McKinley) did not want a war, but he lacked Mr. Cleveland's resolute determination to prevent one."

... to bring the last of that remarkable series of accidents by which Spain was hurried almost indecently down the road to disaster. Perhaps it really was the hand of God."

History doesn't accidentally happen. History is not made by God either!

There are other sins of omission, fatal to leave out in such a study. No serious attempt at analysis is made of Cuba or the Philippines—economic and social conditions, class divisions, relations to U. S. and other imperialist powers—the much is written about both countries.

By the way, a fact worth mentioning in closing. On the last page the author, after making a very rapid sketch from 1900 down to the present, casts his eagle eye forward in an attempt to pierce certain mists of the future. His conclusions are contained in the last two words of the book. They are: "Who knows?" That's the latest positive slogan of the liberals!

—Jim Cork

A VERY REMARKABLE BANQUET

On Saturday, August 29, the T. U. U. L. group in Local 1, I.L.G.W.U., called the "Left Wing Group" had a banquet. The character of the leading figures at this banquet throws an interesting light upon the direction in which the so-called "Left Wing Group" is heading.

The toastmaster of the banquet was Herbst, a former dress contractor. The speakers from the Industrial Union were Boruchovitch and Max Levine. Most significant of all—Shelley, Horowitz and Guterson were speakers at this banquet! Shelley—who is still in close touch with the Schlusser clique! Guterson and Horowitz—who a year ago were sent by Dubinsky into Boston to break the strike of the Industrial Union! Guterson, Horowitz and Shelley—who a few months ago made the "clever" proposal that the three groups in Local 1 (the right wing Student clique, the Trade Union Center, and the United Progressive League) should "unite" to divide the spoils! Such were the leading lights at the T. U. U. L. banquet!

The banquet scandal is arousing great dissatisfaction among the rank and files in the "Left Wing Group". It is rumored in the market that the secretary of the "Left Wing Group", Miller, has threatened to resign in protest.

—A Needle Worker

boro trial was "fair and just" and that the nine Negro boys deserve executions?"

Notes on the Mayor's Tour

The greatest monument of an older culture that New York's wandering Mayor found in Europe was Pilsener Beer.

When he stood enraptured before a vast brewery vat of fermenting Pilsener, Jimmie Walker crooned: "Won't somebody please throw me in?" Unfortunately nobody paid any attention to him.

Jimmie also inspected the municipal administration in Berlin and other cities. By judging from the reports, all municipal institutions must be closed from dawn till 9 P. M. when the Mayor's inspection tours begin.

Oy, Is This Ah Recker

The regular all-year-round synagogue of the fly-by-night neighborhood "temples" that are opened every year by enterprising Jewish impresarios for the three days known as the "high holidays". These places not only charge a big admission price for holiness but also take a collection to build a synagogue which they never intend to build. The all-year-round salvation-dispensers are jealous of these places which take only the big pickings so the District Attorney's office has determined this "scabbing" as racketeering. It's supposed to be a new racket but priest and rabbi and witch doctor have been getting fat on collections and heavenly entrance fees since religion was invented. The only difference is between the regular racketeers and those who try to "muscle in" on the big deals when business is extra good.

When Thieves Fall Out

Tammamy Hall thinks it's getting credit for more than it deserves. It may be the biggest association of crooks, grafters, gangsters and friends of the public in the State, but it's not the only one. So it modestly points its finger at up-State Republican gangs—\$55,000 in fines stolen by justices of the peace; \$60,000 that stuck to the palms of public officials in Monroe; sale of milk intended for poorhouse inmates by the superintendent in Cortland; alliance with Legs Diamond in Greene County (the Democrat as long as he operated in New York City); a "hick" sheriff who falsified the books to make it appear that he had prisoners in the county jail when he didn't, so as to collect their board bill. When thieves fall out, Mr. Dobb gets some idea what a good time he's having. They'd take his skin if they had any use for it.

The Fair Name of Tammany

Senator Dunningan is indignant. Investigating committees are "out to destroy the fair name of Tammany." And have they, demands the indignant Senator, "produced a single specific example of corruption or irregularity?"

Oh, no, Senator! Only the Vause case where the head of the dock department killed himself.

And the Doyle case where there was a little matter of a \$2,000,000 fee splitting.

And the ousting of a half dozen of the best judges money can buy.

And the disappearance of 18 witnesses.

And the disappearance of Mayor Walker's bookkeeper.

And the vice squad exposure, so noxious that crooked judges and crooked district attorneys were expelled to put twelve vice squad dicks in jail, indict 24 and transfer the whole squad of 300.

And Whalen's parading of forged anti-Soviet documents.

And the gangs with headquarters in the Democratic club houses, municipal courts and City Hall.

And Curry's little telephone call to the Adirondacks.

And the ducked up Rothstein exposures.

And the disappearance of Judge Crater.

And—but what's the use? The Senator is right. It will take more than an investigating committee to destroy the "fair name of Tammany Hall."

Corruption is the heart of capitalism and Tammany will remain its political symbol as long as capitalism endures. To clean out the stinking stables we need the powerful broom of the proletarian revolution.

Mister Racketeer, Goodbye

George M. Cohan, the flag-waving musical comedy star, has solved the problem of gangsters. He has composed a song, "Mister Racketeer, Goodbye," written "especially for the New York American's crusade against gang violence." No gangster can hear it and not reform. It would soften the hardest heart and crack the strongest safe. Gangsters have been known to commit murder with tears streaming down their cheeks after hearing little children sing that song.

When Rudy Vallee crooned it over the radio the polymorphous perversity of the superheterodyne just melted away. It drove Mayor Walker to drink and Berlin. Cops and burglars rode for twelve miles peacefully exchanging shots with each other while dashboard radios wailed the tearful good-bye song. Little children were overcome on the sidewalks. Says singer Cohan: "Let me write the songs of the nation and I care not who cracks their safes."

—B. D. W.