

WORKERS AGE

A Paper Defending the Interests of the Workers and Farmers

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Vote Communist! Foster and Ford!

COURT DELAYS IN LYNCH LAW CASE

Scottsboro Appeal Held Off Past Elections

Washington, D. C. Surrounded by a pretentious display of force, the Supreme Court of the United States, meeting on October 11, decided to postpone decision on the Scottsboro case, probably until after elections. The court was packed with visitors, eagerly awaiting decision on this sensational case. Among those present was Mrs. Mary Mooney the aged mother of Tom Mooney.

Walter H. Pollak, attorney for the International Labor Defense, presented the case for the defense, showing conclusively that the Negro youths charged with "raping" two white prostitutes were completely innocent and had been convicted and sentenced to death only under pressure of the worst race prejudice. He demanded a new trial. Opposition to a new trial was pressed by Thomas E. Knight, Attorney-General of the State of Alabama.

The judicial murder of the Negro boys has been stopped so far by the wave of protest in all parts of the world, initiated thru the energies of the International Labor Defense. The movement in defense of the boys must not waver for a moment until they are completely out of danger.

SHORT TERM FOR KILLER GUARD

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — One prison guard, George W. Courson, was found guilty of manslaughter and another, Solomon Higginbotham, was acquitted in the case of the murder of a young convict, Arthur Maillefert, in a sweatbox at Sunbeam prison camp. The verdict was reached by the jury on October 15. Manslaughter carries with it a penalty as low as one year. Courson immediately appealed and was released on \$5,000 bail.

Evidence at the trial uncovered a story of almost incredible brutality. Maillefert was first tortured in the most brutal manner and then placed in the sweatbox contraption chained by the neck with his feet encased in stocks. It was Courson who placed the chain around his neck. The boy was so weak from torture that thirty minutes after being placed in the sweatbox, he was dead!

The "defense" of the guards was that Maillefert had committed suicide by raising his legs until he strangled!

Not Natural

Frank McErlane is reported as the third Chicago gangster of importance to die a natural death. The gangs must be getting lame!

Unite Labor Forces Against the Bosses!

COMMUNIST OPPOSITION BRANDS DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES AS BOSSES ORGANIZATIONS—CONDEMNS SOCIALIST SURRENDER POLICY—URGES VOTE FOR COMMUNIST PARTY AS PARTY OF WORKERS

IN this year's Presidential elections the workers and farmers of this country stand face to face with the gravest responsibility. In spite of all the shallow talk of an "upturn" and the "coming back of prosperity", the fact remains that the capitalist system, so dear to Herbert Hoover and to Franklin D. Roosevelt, is completely bankrupt and has exposed itself as an unmitigated curse to mankind. It cannot even feed its own slaves. At least 12,000,000 in this country are completely unemployed; millions more work only part time. The wages of those who are lucky enough to hold on to their jobs have been slashed to the bone. The trade unions, the basic defense organizations of the workers, are being paralyzed and smashed often with the assistance of the so-called "labor leaders." Farmers are forced to sell their products far below what it cost to produce them. Scores of millions of working people and their families are in the bitter throes of starvation while the granaries are full to bursting and great quantities of Federal Farm Board wheat are rotting in storage. Hunger, distress, desperate misery stalk the land as far as the producers of all wealth are concerned, while the capitalists, those who live on the labor of others, continue to roll in luxury in spite of their hypocritical wailing about "hard times" and "high taxes." The system of "ragged individualism" has about reached the end of its rope: to allow it to continue much further would mean suicide for the people of this country.

With dozens of millions in acute distress, with all of the usual public and semi-public forms of relief breaking down hopelessly before our very eyes, the government can find nothing better to do than to hand out billions to the big banks, trusts and railroads as "relief". For the jobless workers and starving farmers, there is no relief. The only halfway effective method of meeting the emergency, Federal unemployment insurance, was scornfully rejected by both Republican Administration and Democratic House of Representatives. Lead bullets and poison gas were dealt out to the hungry and homeless veterans who came to ask for the bonus that was rightly theirs. The slogan of the government has always been and continues to be: **AID TO THE BANKS, RAILROADS AND TRUSTS! STARVATION AND BULLETS FOR THE POOR!**

That is because our government is a government of, by and for the bosses. Its main purpose is to protect the profits of the capitalists and their "right" to live off the labor of others. It is doing its best today to take advantage of the present terrible crisis

to make the rich grow richer and poor, poorer. It is shifting the burdens of the crisis on to the shoulders of the poor people, of the workers and the farmers.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties stand for this cursed system. Hoover and his managers proudly boast of his reaction, of his abject subservience to Big Business. Nothing is offered to the workers and farmers except greater misery, more starvation. And Roosevelt? He goes around parading as a "progressive," but what does he really stand for? Last year he told us that "our great present economic and social system," the system of slavery, unemployment, starvation and war, was "everlasting." Whenever Roosevelt has touched any of the real issues of the campaign, such as unemployment, farm relief, public utilities and railroads, he has shown himself to be either a hopeless conservative, a twin Herbert Hoover, or else a windbag demagogue. His program has been hailed by bank presidents and trust magnates, the worst enemies of labor. No wonder Charles Schwab, leading steel king, recently said of him: "Business has nothing to fear from Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is not a radical in any sense of the term. He is a sound conservative!" The workers and farmers have nothing to expect from Roosevelt and the Democrats except greater misery and more starvation.

The Socialists indeed emphasize their opposition to capitalism but what are they actually doing? Not only do the Socialists frequently support the conservative labor leaders who are doing their best to paralyze the struggles of the workers and to hand them over to the tender mercies of the bosses, but their whole campaign seems to consist of efforts to placate the employers, to provide them with "guarantees" that no "upheavals" would follow the attempt to put the Socialist party program into execution. This is no way to defend the interests of the workers; this is the way to surrender their interests. Not by begging, not by "placating", not by kowtowing to the bosses and to the misleaders of labor, but by fighting can labor get anything or get anywhere. No sincere and consistent Socialist can continue to support the Socialist party.

The burning need of the workers is to put up a strong united front politically against the bosses and their twin parties. A powerful Labor party, made up of the trade unions, labor political bodies and other workers organizations, as well as farmers associations, would be a big step forward in the struggle of labor for its very existence, for decent

(Continued on Page Two)



PAPEN TO RAISE VOTING AGE

Part Of General Plan To Restore Old System

Berlin, Germany.

Before a large assembly of Bavarian industrialists in Munich, Chancellor Franz von Papen, on October 12, announced the plans of the Junker-militarist clique of throwing the last spadefull of earth over the unhonored corpse of the Weimar "democratic" constitution and of establishing a monarchist or semi-monarchist autocracy in the Reich on the old Hohenzollern model. A new draft constitution is to be placed before the coming Reichstag, von Papen declared, according to which the Cabinet, chosen by the Reich-President, would be dominant and not the Reichstag, supposed to be the expression of the "will of the people." A "strong upper house" was also urged. This "fundamental change in the structure of Germany", the Chancellor declared, was necessary to "assure the stability of the government."

It was even suggested that a new upper chamber be established to override the veto of which a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag would be necessary. A proposal to make the Reich-President also head of Prussia, just as the German Emperor used to be King of Prussia, was included. It was finally urged to raise the voting age from 20 years to 25.

It is clear enough that the Weimar constitution, of which the Social-democrats were so proud, is completely dead and buried. The Junker-militarist clique is aiming at the reestablishment of old Hohenzollern system, while the Nazis are out for a Fascist dictatorship. Only the Communists are championing the interests of real democracy, democracy for the vast oppressed masses, democracy thru workers councils (Soviets).

BIG BANQUET ON NOVEMBER 5

New York City

A special celebration and banquet is being arranged by the New York organization of the Communist Party (Opposition) to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. It will take place on the evening of November 5 at the New Harlem Casino, 116 Street and Lenox Avenue.

An attractive program will be provided. There will be dancing and dining and speaking and all for the small sum of fifty cents. The entire proceeds will go to the "Workers Age."

Every militant worker will want to be present at this banquet-celebration and bring his friends with him.

\$1.00 a Year - - 50c for Six Months

These are the subscription rates for the "Workers Age" during the period of the Big Drive which lasts until December 15, 1932. The aim of this drive is

1,000 New Readers by December 15

To put over this Drive means to strengthen the base of "Age" and to prepare the way for its most rapid return to a weekly

PUT OVER THE BIG DRIVE

Sub rates will go up December 15. Get on the job now!

Subscribe at Once!

Lovestone Speaks Sun. Oct. 23 - 228 2nd Av. 'Prospects of Capitalism' 8 p. m.

The News in Brief

AT HOME :: ABROAD

BIG PARTIES NOMINATE NONENTITIES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY.—After a last minute deal with Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic leader, an adherent of the Roosevelt faction and champion of Mayor Kee, Big Boss John F. Curry put over, at the Tammany city convention meeting on October 6, the nomination of Surrogate John F. O'Brien for Mayor. O'Brien immediately announced his intentions of following in the footsteps of Jimmie Walker! Both Walker and McKee had "withdrawn" from the race. Two days later the Republican organization assembled in convention and nominated Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn. Both are insignificant figures in municipal affairs.

FARMERS BEGIN MARCH ON WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.—Five hundred farmers have definitely determined to join the "march on Washington" for a four-day conference beginning December 7, according to Lem Harris, executive secretary of the Farmers National Relief Conference. He predicted that the total number would reach 5,000. The Farmers National Relief Conference is an outgrowth of the recent "farm holiday" movement which originated in Iowa. It consists of those who are opposed to the passive and surrender policies of the leaders of the type of Milo Reno. The conference demands a moratorium on all debts, a stoppage of all forced sales and foreclosures, a rise in price of food products to come out of middlemen's profits and immediate cash relief for all poor farmers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RISES IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON.—Unemployment increased by at least 100,000 in the month of August over July, according to the calculations of the American Federation of Labor, based upon reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In New York State, however, factory employment went up 5.5% between August and September, with payroll totals climbing 9.3%. The increase is primarily in light manufacturing industries.

500,000 NOW STARVING IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY.—There are more than 500,000 people in the city of New York who must have public assistance in order to maintain their very existence, according to Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee in a radio address on October 11. Conditions here, he said, would continue to get worse at least until February.

NEW YORK CITY.—The "New Yorker" "Volkszeitung"

German language labor daily here, suspended on October 12 because of lack of funds. Attempts are being made for a reorganization with the hope of resuming publication in the near future. The "Volkszeitung" was founded in 1878 and has been one of the most outstanding radical papers in the country.

PRINCETON.—A movement against the ruling of Secretary of Labor Doak

issuing from this country foreign students working for a living, was initiated here on October 9. Similar movements are already well under way at all college centers in this country.

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court has decided against allowing a review of the decision to deport A. J. Jokin, a New York Communist, to Finland, where he would meet with almost certain death.

The International Labor Defense is now trying to win the right of free departure for Yokin.

SOVIETS OPEN GIANT POWER PLANTS

DNIEPOSTROY, U. S. S. R.—Amidst great demonstrations and tremendous rejoicing, the largest hydroelectric plants in the world was opened here on October 10 and dedicated to the cause of socialist construction. Dniepostroy was hailed by Colonel Cooper, an American engineer active in its construction, as "the most difficult engineering work of its kind that the world has ever attempted to handle."

HALF OF MANCHURIA IS IN STATE OF REVOLT

MUKDEN.—More than half of the area technically under control of the new Japanese puppet-state of Manchukuo is actually in the hands of rebels. The outermost region, Barga, is reported to have seceded and to have set up a Soviet government. Other sections of Manchuria are in the control of Kuomintang generals maintaining some sort of connections with Nanking. Meanwhile rumors are widespread that Pu Yi, chief puppet of Manchukuo, is "contemplating the possibility of restoring at least a part of China under the Machu dynasty." This attempt at a monarchist restoration is very obviously a part of Japan's plans for the colonial subjection of China.

10,000 BELFAST JOBLESS IN DEMONSTRATION

BELFAST, Northern Ireland.—Over 100,000 jobless workers demonstrated in the streets of this city on October 11 in protest against the miserable conditions and low pay of relief work. The reactionary government of Northern Ireland immediately mobilized the police of six counties, about 3,000 in number, and threw them in to disperse the gigantic demonstration. About fifty workers were wounded and one killed as a result of the police attacks. Immediately after the clashes hundreds of arrests were made throughout the city where a veritable reign of terror has been established. Troops have been sent from England to help the authorities in suppressing the unrest among the workers.

4-POWER CONFERENCE IS CALLED OFF

LONDON.—The four-power conference supposed to be held here to consider the disarmament deadlock between Germany and France, has been "postponed" according to a notice of the Foreign Office on October 6. The hopelessness of arriving at any sort of an agreement, no matter how patched up and temporary, forced this step.

PLAN WHITE DICTATOR FOR LIBERIA

WASHINGTON.—A plan to confer dictatorial powers upon a foreign "adviser" to Liberia has been drawn up by a League of Nations committee and submitted to the State Department where it has met with partial approval. The Firestone Rubber Company, which has a stranglehold on Liberia and its people, is expected to finance this plan which has been officially referred to it by the State Department for consideration. The scheme is calculated to achieve the complete colonial subjection of the country to American financial interests.

OTTAWA.—Canadian tariff walls are to be adjusted to favor trade with the United Kingdom

as against American trade, according to an announcement of the Prime Minister on October 12. At the same time steps are being taken by which the United Kingdom will give preference to the products of Canada. The decision is expected to have serious consequences for American commerce.

Put Over the Age Drive!

The campaign for 1,000 new readers of the "Age" is now almost one month old. Almost one-third of the time allotted to the Drive has gone but the best we have been able to record is slightly over 10%.

We must sound a note of warning. Unless we secure the best part of the set quota and broaden the base of support for the "Workers Age"—it is not at all certain that we will be able to maintain the "Age" even as a semi-monthly. We must get busy now, before it is too late and it is not too late now! A number of out of town units have shown real energy and good results:

Chicago and Hartford Show the Way

The Chicago group has already realized 40% of its sub quota and promises to go over the top before the Drive is over.

Hartford A Close Second

Our Hartford group, the including mostly new members, is showing life and activity which put to shame the results shown by the New York units. With 35% of their quota realized and a doubling of their bundle order they are showing their heels to much larger units of our group.

Fort Wayne Scores Heavily

For best all-around work for the "Workers Age", Fort Wayne is a model. The pledges made by Conners and Long at our national conference are being realized in good time. The unit has realized 30% of its sub quota, is up-to-date in its 5% tax payments and has raised its bundle order to 75. To finish off a good job the comrades paid for two issues ahead.

Our Brooklyn comrades are doing excellent work in selling the "Age." Comrade Lilly Michaels, broke her own record by selling 62 "Ages" this week. The unit is weak in the sub drive, having raised only 6% of its quota.

Comrade Moriarty (Toronto, Canada) has increased the bundle order. Good work. How about some subs?

What about our New York units? We expect a big spurt in the coming two weeks.

Follow this column for the progress of the drive.

NEW YORK CITY.—Over 1,500 Communists and sympathizers met at a banquet in Webster Hall on October 12 in support of the candidacy of Foster and Ford.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A new clash between farm strike picketers and sheriff's men took place here on October 12. Four persons were injured.

OPEN FORUM

CONDUCTED BY NEW WORKERS SCHOOL
228 Second Avenue (Cor. 14th Street)
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING AT 8:30

Sunday, Oct. 23, 8:30 P. M.—

JAY LOVESTONE WHAT'S AHEAD FOR AMERICAN CAPITALISM? (The "Upturn" And The Elections)

VOTE COMMUNIST! VOTE FOR FOSTER AND FORD

(Continued from Page One)

conditions of life, for a world fit to live in. Today the forces of labor are unfortunately still too divided to make any such movement immediately possible. Of all the parties in the field today, the only party that stands foursquare for the interests of the workers and working farmers, is the Communist Party. This party stands solid against capitalism; it stands solid for labor. It stands against wage-cut. It stands for unemployment insurance for the jobless and for emergency relief for the poor farmers. It stands for complete social and political

World of Labor

Selling Labor to the Boss Parties

A spectacle that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest worker, who has any regard for his own interests or the interests of his class, is the annual, biennial and quadrennial fairs conducted by the self-styled "leaders" of the labor movement where they sell the "labor vote" as so much per head to the various corrupt capitalist political machines. Never are times so "good" in this branch of "legitimate business" as in Presidential years!

In New York City, the Central Trades and Labor Council, in which labor unions embracing 750,000 organized workers are represented, has adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency, of Herbert H. Lehman for Governor, and of all other Democratic candidates in the nation and State. The resolution urged the organized workers to vote for the candidates endorsed. The support of these candidates was urged on the ground that they were "friends of labor" and on the basis of their so-called "labor record." At this meeting was raised for the Socialists, while there was nobody at all to present the case of the Communists. A few days later, the leaders of the Central Trades completed their work by endorsing John P. O'Brien, the nonentity whom Big Boss Curry put up as candidate for Mayor in New York City, the workers have again been sold, at least as far as the labor leaders can help it, as so many head of cattle to Tammany Hall, one of the most corrupt reactionary political machines in this country. In other parts of the land the same shameful farce is being performed. "Deportations" Doak, formerly a leader of the trimmen's union, raises his voice for Hoover as the "friend of labor" and praises the Republican party as a "real working men's party." In every industrial center, North, East, South, West, labor is being sold to either the Republicans or the Democrats, to either one of the twin parties of capital. In the labor movement itself only the weakest resistance is to be noted to these treacherous activities of the officials, who are real labor lieutenants of the bosses. The Socialists, trying to curry the good favor of the officialdom, keep quiet and swallow their principles. The Socialists are very strong in the New York Central Trades but what have they done to fight for their own standard-bearer, Norman Thomas? A gesture for Hillquit but for Norman Thomas—nothing! They have entered into an "understanding" with Tammany and are "tolerated" on condition that they keep mum. The official Communist Party has cut itself completely away from the labor movement because of its suicidal

ANTI UNION FORCES HIT IN LOCAL 22

New York City. On Wednesday, October 12, there took place one of the most significant meetings of Dressmakers Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.

The situation in the local was quite critical. The chief question was the resignation submitted by Bluestein, the manager of the local and a leader of the progressive Trade Union Circle. The resignation came as a result of his disgust with and protest against the do-nothing policy and sabotage of the International and joint board officials as far as any real struggle for bettering the conditions of the dressmakers was concerned. The right wing Club and the ultra-left Left Group (the T. U. L. organization) grasped at this resignation as a chance for them to strike a further blow to demoralize and weaken the union, in which they are both interested. The left wing Dressmakers Progressive League, on the other hand, determined to throw in all its forces to save the union and to stem the tide of demoralization. At the meeting matters came to a head. The ultra-rights and the ultra-lefts combined in favor of accepting the resignation. The left-wing and progressive forces were against accepting it. Zimmerman, Nelson and Rosenthal, of the Dressmakers Progressive League, made a sharp attack on the right wing officialdom of the I. L. G. W. U. but also criticized Bluestein for "meeting" the situation by resigning, that is, by running away! Rose Mirsky, of the Circle, also spoke against the resignation.

The vote was a blow in the face to both the ultra-rights and the ultra-lefts. In spite of their unholy combination, their destructive maneuver was defeated and the left-wing progressive forces scored a victory over both combined. The good effect of this vote and of the whole meeting became noticeable immediately among the dressmakers. Again an attempt of the combined union wreckers has been repulsed!

equality for the Negro people. It stands for the rights of the workers against the attempts of suppression by the bosses. It stands against another imperialist world war in which the masses would be slaughtered for the profits of Big Business. In spite of its incorrect tactics today, in spite of the great shortcomings of its platform and campaign, it is the only party which the workers and working farmers can support if they really have their own interests at heart, the interests of their class, if they really want effective resistance to the brutal attacks of the capitalists. Vote Communist! Vote for Foster and Ford! National Committee Communist Party of the U. S. A. (Opposition)

McKee, Tammany Unite In "Economy" Fraud

Big Bankers Dictate New York Finances

New York City. The powerful banking groups who hold New York City and its people by the throat and control its economic and financial life, have notified Controller Berry that they will bar all loans to the city unless the Board of Estimate will "make good its pledges of strict economy" by framing for 1933 a budget far below that of 1932. Last January the bankers floated a \$100,000,000 loan for the city and established a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 after the Board had promised to "retrench." The condition of city finances is so bad that unless loans are forthcoming it is feared that November 1 salaries of municipal employees will not be paid.

What "strict economy" and "retrenchment" mean, is shown in the proposals made by Mayor Joseph McKee, the darling of the liberals and municipal reformers. In answering protests on the part of numerous organizations against cutting the Board of Education budget, McKee curtly announced: "It is my opinion that if pupils are more than 14, we are carrying them beyond American ideals in education. We are pampering and softening boys and girls. It wasn't many years ago that boys were working for a living at 14. Now we're educating boys of 18 or over and inclining their minds towards theories of government and education far beyond what is necessary." Real estate owners and property owners associations enthusiastically applauded the Mayor's remarks. According to McKee's ideas of economy the city should close down all high schools and free colleges. Only the rich, according to our Mayor, are entitled to an education! As far as the poor are concerned, education just puts ideas into their heads, "inclines their minds towards theories of government and education far beyond what is necessary." These are "American ideals in education!" "Economy", in the language of the city administration, means the cutting to the bone of all social services, including education; the slashing of wages of teachers and other municipal employees, the

SCHOOL OFFERS NEW COURSES

New York City. A course suitable for every worker and for every one active in any branch of the labor movement, is the slogan of the New Workers School, which has just opened its Fall 1932 term at its quarters, 228 Second Avenue.

To those who want to get a general review of the world-moving theories of Marx and Engels, or the basic conceptions of Marxism, the course by that name, given on Tuesday evenings at 7:00 P. M., with B. Herman as instructor, is very useful. This course examines the roots of Marxism, dialectical materialism, the main phases of Marxian economics, the revolutionary working class movement, and especially the application of Marxian theories to the United States. The course in Communist strategy and tactics, given Tuesdays at 8:30, with Alex Bail as instructor, goes very well with the one just described. It treats of the problems arising from the reaction of the Communists with the workers, and the workers organizations, especially the trade unions; it examines the various tendencies in the labor movement; and finally it analyzes the controversial questions in the Communist movement itself.

The course in the History of the Russian Revolution, on Tuesdays at 7:00 P. M., with Herbert Zam as instructor, is a thoro study of the greatest event in human history since the Great French Revolution. It traces the background, course and main phases of the Russian Revolution, the development of capitalism and of the labor movement and of Socialism, the 1905 Revolution, the war, the 1917 Revolution, and the triumph of Bolshevism. Other courses given by the school are: Current History, Friday evenings at 8:30 P. M. with Jay Lovestone; The Liberation of American Literature, four lectures in December, Thursdays at 8:30 P. M., with V. F. Calverton; Marxian Economics, Tuesday evenings at 8:30 P. M. with Bertram D. Wolfe; Fundamentals of Communism, Fridays, 7:30 P. M., with D. Benjamin; and History of the Revolutionary Movement in the United States, Fridays at 7:00 P. M., with Will Herberg.

sharp decrease of the meager relief that the jobless have been receiving. And, curiously enough, whatever differences they may have on other questions, both McKee and Tammany are agreed on the program of "economy." They both jump at the crack of the master's whip!

At the same time that the bankers are demanding "retrenchment", the Emergency Work and Relief Administration recommends that the city plan to spend as a very minimum \$30,000,000 on home and work relief in the six months beginning November 1, almost doubling the amount spent in the last six months. This is regarded as absolutely essential in view of great increase of distress and starvation in the city.

Unite Against Capitalist System, Election Call to Workers and Farmers

"Save the capitalist system!"—this is the cry of the bankers, manufacturers, railroad magnates, coal operators, speculators, Wall Street bears and bulls—the whole crew of leeches who live on the backs of the workers and who see the handwriting on the wall in the present world-wide economic crisis. And "Save the capitalist system!" has become the election campaign slogan of the Democratic and Republican parties, the servants of the bosses and exploiters, of the Morgans and the Rockefeller, of the Raskobs and the Mellons.

"Save the capitalist system by saving the big capitalists and their institutions, the banks, railroads, trust companies" say Hoover and the Republican party, the traditional party of capitalism in the United States and the representative of the aristocracy of wealth. And in accordance with this policy, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other government undertakings have proceeded to put billions of dollars at the disposal of the big millionaire corporations in this country, have lined the pockets of speculators with gold thru the operation of the Farm Board, and, at the same time, have used poison gas and machine guns against hungry veterans and have left the millions of unemployed workers and destitute farmers throughout the land to starve to death.

"Save the capitalist system by helping along the second layer of exploiters—the smaller manufacturer and the small banks, the well-to-do farmers, the newly rich and the small speculators!" say Roosevelt and the Democratic party; and, at the same time, to "keep

tory since the Great French Revolution. It traces the background, course and main phases of the Russian Revolution, the development of capitalism and of the labor movement and of Socialism, the 1905 Revolution, the war, the 1917 Revolution, and the triumph of Bolshevism. Other courses given by the school are: Current History, Friday evenings at 8:30 P. M. with Jay Lovestone; The Liberation of American Literature, four lectures in December, Thursdays at 8:30 P. M., with V. F. Calverton; Marxian Economics, Tuesday evenings at 8:30 P. M. with Bertram D. Wolfe; Fundamentals of Communism, Fridays, 7:30 P. M., with D. Benjamin; and History of the Revolutionary Movement in the United States, Fridays at 7:00 P. M., with Will Herberg.

the workers and farmers from becoming radical", throw them a bone in the form of some pitiful relief. This is the meaning of the Roosevelt "forgotten man" story and of the Garner-Wagner "relief" bill. The Democrats propose to replace the brutal starvation policies of the Hoover administration with slower and more subtle forms of starvation, covered with a warm smile and an empty promise.

The difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is a difference over which matter to serve and what to do to preserve capitalism. The Republican party, owned by Mellon, Rockefeller and Mills, is in this election campaign frankly and brutally anti-labor and anti-reactionary. It openly declares its intention to serve its own class in the present crisis; it wants to save the capitalists at the expense of the workers and farmers; it wants to promote the interests of the big capitalists at the expense of even the smaller ones. It even tries to appeal to those workers having jobs to worry about themselves and let the devil take the unemployed.

The Democratic party, the party of the "outs", both politically and economically, is owned by a small group of financial oligarchs at whose head stand the House of Morgan. But the bulk of its membership is made up of small manufacturers, bankers, merchants—the lower middle classes of the city. Consequently, while carrying out the wishes of Morgan and Company, it at the same time pays lip service to the petty bourgeoisie, particularly so in times of crisis. This is the explanation of the petty bourgeois "revolts" which from time to time have seized the Demo-

BRIDGMAN CASE IS REVIVED

Foster, Lovestone And Others To Be Tried

LANSING, Mich.—The Michigan Supreme Court has been asked by the State to set the trial date for William Z. Foster, Communist Party Presidential candidate, and eighteen others, including Jay Lovestone and Alex Bail of the Communist Opposition, on charges of criminal syndicalism brought against them in 1922.

This is the famous Bridgman case which came as a result of the raiding of a convention of the Communist Party. Both Foster and Ruthenberg were tried, the former released because the jury disagreed and the latter convicted. Now the case is to be revived again, a blow to the militant labor movement.

Unemployed and the Political Parties

Why The Jobless Should Vote Communist

The big question at the present time, as far as tens of millions of workers and their families are concerned, is unemployment. What the candidates of the various parties propose to do about unemployment, how they propose to meet the emergency brought about by it, is certainly a key question for whom to vote. Let us examine the attitude of the four outstanding candidates and parties on this key question. 1. Hoover—Republican: Hoover holds out nothing to the workers except hunger and starvation. The Republican party has opposed and the Republican President has vetoed every measure to give even the most meager direct relief to the starving jobless. Hoover believes that for the government to

give the jobless any relief would be to break down their "rugged individualism," while the banks, railroads and trusts of course, can and do receive billions from the government. Hoover answered the appeal of the veterans for their bonus with hot lead and poison gas. Hoover is violently opposed to Federal unemployment insurance. Finally, Hoover is an enthusiastic champion of the chaotic capitalist system, which breeds crises, unemployment, starvation and war.

2. Roosevelt—Democratic: Roosevelt parades around as a "progressive" but what has he to say about unemployment? He too champions the capitalist system that is responsible for all our misery; indeed he has announced that the system is "everlasting." He too is against the payment of the bonus. The Democratic platform has a mild statement in favor of State unemployment insurance, which, considering that industry has no State lines and workers move from one State to another, is practically ineffective. A good example of the type of unemployment "insurance" championed by Roosevelt is the bill now pending before the State legislature with the blessings of the Governor. This bill pretends to provide for insurance but in the first place it is voluntary, so that only those bosses who want to need provide it, which means that nobody will; and in the second place, the maximum provided for is \$10 for ten weeks, so that anybody unemployed three months is out in the cold. In fact, it is that Roosevelt's "favoring" unemployment insurance is no more than a vote-getting fraud; really, his position is hard to tell apart from Hoover's. Certainly Hoover himself does not think up a more degrading and anti-labor "relief" scheme than the "back to the farm" movement update!

3. Thomas—Socialist party: Norman Thomas and the Socialist party say they are for unemployment relief and for unemployment insurance. But Thomas is against giving the ex-soldiers their bonus as a substantial measure of relief. Instead of putting up a real fight for jobless insurance, the Socialist candidates talk about slum-clearing and other public works as the "solution" for everything, just as do the capitalist politicians. Thomas has endorsed the various "cooperative self-help" frauds, which, whatever may be their intention, result in establishing scab shops to undermine labor standards. Thomas has given at least partial endorsement to the Block-Aid drive, which tried to get the money necessary for unemployment relief from the workers and the poor people, those least able to afford it, instead of from the rich by heavy taxation. The shameful inactivity of the Socialist party as an organization in fighting for unemployment relief shows that with them too it is hardly more than a gesture.

4. Foster—Communist Party: The Communists and the Communist candidates have declared themselves categorically in favor of Federal unemployment insurance and they are fighting hard to get it. The Communists have come out in favor of the bonus for the veterans. The Communists are fighting for adequate unemployment relief immediately and this relief to be paid for by taxing the capitalists and the rich. The Communists are against the various frauds that are paraded around as forms of "relief" or even as "solutions" of the unemployment situation. Finally the Communists are utterly against the rotten and decaying capitalist system which is responsible for unemployment, poverty and all the other evils from which the workers suffer.

There is only one answer: Vote Communist! Vote for Foster and Ford!

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The German Parties and the September Coup

Berlin, Germany
September 24, 1932.

The conflict between the Reichstag on the one hand and the government and the Reichs-President on the other may appear externally as a conflict between parliament and executive. The real content of this conflict, however, stands in the greatest possible contradiction to the external appearance. In reality it is a struggle for power of the forces of the Fascist dictatorship against the power of the existing Junker-monarchistic dictatorship. As far as the Fascists are concerned, parliament is only a mask, only a weapon of struggle.

That the Nazis are not serious in the defense of the rights of parliament is obvious from their conduct before, during and after that twelfth of September. The tactics adopted by them, while directly contrary to their self-imputed aims were in fact in full harmony with their real objectives. Their defense of parliament may be mere pretense, pure demagoguery; but their struggle for political power is a real struggle.

To the National-Socialists, the question, stripped to its bare essentials, stood as follows: *Could they smash the Reichswehr? If they could not smash it, then was necessary to win it.* And the latter course required not only special tactics in connection with the Reichswehr but, above all, broad and basic work of preparation of a general political character. This is what they are trying to do now and under especially favorable conditions. They have broken their ties with the Papen-Schleicher government and today appear as the champions against "reaction"; they are even emphasizing their "revolutionary" and "socialist" character!

These tactics are, on a counter-revolutionary basis, to a certain extent the counterpart of the Bolshevik tactics towards the Kerensky government in the Spring and Summer of 1917. The Bolsheviks did not then issue the slogan of the immediate overthrow of the Kerensky regime; on the contrary their slogan was "patient enlightenment", i.e., the undermining of the mass foundations of the Kerensky regime. Only when this was accomplished could they approach the question of the immediate struggle for power. Naturally, with the Fascists it is not a question of any real enlightenment but of planned counter-revolutionary deception of the masses. The position of the Nazis enables them to break into the camp of the working class more effectively than before.

The Center party, which assured itself a decisive position in the parliamentary republic by maneuvering between the parliamentary rights and lefts, is trying to regain its previous key position on a new basis: it is now trying to maneuver between Papen-Schleicher and Hitler. It may regain its key position but no longer upon the Weimar constitution, for already the Center, after negotiations with the Nazis, has declared itself ready for a "reform" of the constitution. For this purpose the Center is making use of the fine jesuitical distinction between the "fixed" and the "variable" parts of the constitution. It is significant that in this stage the higher clergy are reappearing in the foreground of the party, while Bruening and the Christian trade unions are taking a back seat.

The "democratic" press (it is no longer possible to speak of democratic parties) is tumbling head over heels in the most indecent haste to affirm the full constitutionality of the conduct of the Papen-Schleicher regime on Sept. 12 and to present the Nazis as "violators of the constitution" and "trouble-makers." The right and the left wings of the big bourgeoisie demand "peace and quiet" above all things, in the interests of business, and, for the moment, "peace and quiet" are represented to large sections of them by the existing power. At the same time, however, the Papen-Schleicher

The Nazis and the Papen-Schleicher Regime

by Leo (Berlin)

government is appealed to in various ways to make its peace with Hitler, to reach an agreement with the Fascists. The emergency decrees of the government are greeted as welcome gifts but the big agrarians are grumbling that they are getting so little while the export industry is complaining that the concessions to the big agrarians are bad for business. The confidence of the big bourgeoisie in the stability of the Papen-Schleicher government is obviously on the decline.

The Social-democracy embodies

the most shameful, most discredit-able features of petty bourgeois democracy. "The day of election is the day of reckoning," repeats the "Vorwaerts" as if July 20 and September 12 had taken place on the moon! In the Social-democracy there is stirring today a double opposition. The first is the younger generation of the party and trade union bureaucracy, "November-Socialists", who have been acting terribly "radical" since they have been kicked out of their govern-

ment positions. In reality, these elements are even to the right of Wels and Severing. They are thoroughly chauvinistic and nationalistic. They will be the first to desert to the Nazis. The opposition of the Social-democratic workers is of an entirely different character. It is, however, still unformed and unclear. It is looking for "new leaders" and will therefore frequently fall victim to the former element. It is not yet looking for new principles. It is perhaps beginning to appreciate that the Weimar republic is over, is lost, but it has not yet understood that

it must hold aloft a new form of democracy as its aim.

The leaders of the Communist Party of Germany have made the catastrophic error of taking seriously the parliamentary ball-hoo. They have failed to use the parliamentary tribune to arouse the working class against bankrupt parliamentarism. The demagoguery of the Nazis is supported in a dangerous manner by these leaders, of course against their knowledge and will. The C.P.G. is in danger of sliding down the same incline as did the Communist Party of Poland in 1926, when it regarded Pilsudski as the "left" defender of the rights of parliament and of the people against the reactionary "right wingers."

In the given situation, the Reichstag elections have, for the working class, largely the significance of providing a means of extra-parliamentary mobilization of the masses. No one who is able to see and to think is today ready to believe that some other composition of the parliament will make any change in the real relations of power.

The real axis of the struggle is found today in the resistance that the working class is able to put up to the execution of the emergency decrees and in the utilization of its mass organizations for this resistance. Upon this point must all forces be concentrated.

Sold Out Before It Even Began!

THE N. Y. PAINTERS STRIKE AND ITS BETRAYERS

by H. Edwards

We publish below the second installment of the article by H. Edwards on the New York painters strike. The third will appear in the next issue.—Editor

The membership of New York District Council resented any wage-cut and on May 1, when the association employers put their new wage scale into effect, all workers went out on strike. Not being affiliated with the Building Trades Council, they were ready to resist and carry on a fight for maintenance of their scale of \$13.20 a day. Vice-President Kelley ordered the workers to go back to work for \$10.00 per day and demanded that the strike committee of the District Council be dismissed, declaring that he would negotiate a wage scale with the employers. When militant workers in the council and in the locals exposed his treacherous role, Kelley departed from the city and left the union in a demoralized condition. Mr. Lindelof was in New York towards the beginning of the strike. At a meeting with the strike committee at which President Lindelof and Vice-President Kelley were present they pledged the G.E.B.'s full moral and financial support for the strike; they promised that on all jobs of New York employes the members of New York painters would be taken off until these employers would sign the agreement with the New York council. Such action would have forced a group of big employers, leading members of the association, who had painting contracts on large operations in different cities, to sign the agreement. But instead of stopping the work of these employers, the G.E.B. permitted the Browning Painting Company, a leading New York concern, to go on with their work on buildings in Washington, D. C., unhampered. In Long Island the Barker Painting Company kept on working their jobs with members of the Queens district council, by signing over the contract to one of their paid protectors, Haim Zeckel (Hymie Shain), a underworld character. Fischei Brothers were working on another job in the same section by signing over the job to one of their foremen. The business agent of the Brooklyn local supplied all men on the job of R. Ginsberg, a New York employer, a member of the "Socialist" Forward Association and of the Workmen's Circle. After the New York men went out on strike, all the requests of the strike committee that work on these and many more jobs should be stopped, were ignored. With this support to the employers by the G.E.B. and "Socialist" Forward Association and officials of the union organizations outside the strike area (Manhattan-Bronx), the employers association now put forth vigorously its demands for a two-scale of wages. Together with "appeal" letters sent to the home addresses of strikers and paid advertise-

ments in the press, they hired the Lepke-Garrag gang (formerly the Curley gang) to force the workers into submission to the treacherous agreement made by Mr. Lindelof. This gang holds the painters union of New York and Brooklyn as a part of their racket; almost all important officials and leaders are controlled by them. Until a few months ago when the leader of the gang, Hymie Curley, disappeared, his brother, Jack Holtz, was a business agent of the Brooklyn local. The Master Painters Association, led by Mr. C. G. Norman, chairman of the Building Trades Employers Association, were able to use this gang to enforce the acceptance of the agreement, through their connections in the union. A similar method was applied by Mr. Norman in the Brooklyn painters strike in 1927, when the then famous gangster, Little Augie, with Jack Diamond, his bodyguard, accompanied by the secretary of the secretary of Mr. C. G. Norman, appeared before the strike committee and Little Augie ordered the officials of the strike to attach their signatures to an agreement which was handed over by Mr. Moss to the chairman of the strike committee. It was well known in the union circles that for carrying out this job Little Augie was to receive \$50,000. Little Augie failed because of his interference in the Brooklyn painters strike, he was killed and Jack Diamond wounded. Mr. Norman always plays the role of being "fair" and in "favor of organized labor;" he believes that it is easier and cheaper to bribe officials directly or to have them sign agreements with underworld help, than to fight strikes with strike-breakers. The Lepke-Garrag gang was brought by him to do the job.

The action of the McNamara clique to affiliate with the Building Trades Council was in accordance with the strongest desire of President Lindelof. Two years ago the membership in New York voted overwhelmingly against affiliation with the Building Trades Council, which meant for them the election of business agents for three years and the acceptance of the worst scab agreement in existence, even between reactionary unions and employers. At that time, Mr. Lindelof tried to overrule the decision of the membership by ordering the New York painters council to affiliate with the Building Trades Council. Some locals there went to court and got an injunction restraining Lindelof and the G. E. B. from interfering with the decision of the membership. According to this injunction, only the members, thru a vote, can decide to affiliate with any body they deem necessary.

The action of the McNamara clique therefore, meant for Mr. Lindelof two things, the lifting of the court order on the question of affiliation with the Building Trades Council, thru a vote in the locals and acceptance of the wages provided in that agreement. At the same time, the clique in the "Jewish" locals carried their fight openly for a two-scale agreement and for the forming of a permanent maintenance department in the district council to continue to organize the alteration trade, this department to be maintained thru a special tax levied on the entire membership and special business

While the strike committee, in the third week of the strike, refused to consider any proposal from individual employers, as well as from an organized group of alteration employers in the Bronx, employing about 3,500 painters, who were willing to sign an agreement with the union for \$8.00 per day on alteration work, a demoralizing campaign was carried on among the strikers in the halls that the strike would be lost if the two-wage scale is not accepted. To force this issue to the foreground a double-edged scheme was applied: "Jews" and "Gentiles" between Jews and Gentiles was stirred up. The clique among the "Jews" accused the "Gentiles" that, due to the latter's inactivity in the strike, they are forced to agree to the two-scale agreement. The McNamara clique, the "Gentiles", accused the "Jews" who control the District Council, of forcing upon them the two scales. To further the confusion among the workers, the McNamara clique, pretending that they were fighting for one scale of wages, \$11.20 per day, succeeded in carrying thru decisions in the "Gentile" Locals 51, 499, 848, 892,

to affiliate with the Building Trades Council. Such affiliation would automatically end the strike on the basis of the existing agreement between the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers Association. The McNamara clique kept hidden from the membership of the "Gentile" locals, who voted for affiliation, that the agreement between these bodies called for two scales of wages for painters and carpenters, \$11.20 on new work and \$8.00 on maintenance.

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The following are the four basic demands of the Farmers National Relief Conference, representing the left wing of the recent "farmers holiday" movement. The conference is planning a march upon Washington towards the end of the year.

1. Debts, rents, taxes, mortgages remain high. Prices are ridiculously low. Therefore we demand a moratorium on all these debts.
2. With 15,000,000 unemployed and no hope of jobs in the cities, we proclaim our right to remain on our farm homes. We demand that all foreclosures, tax sales, or evictions of farmers be stopped.
3. We demand from the dealers, middlemen and food trusts that a deep cut into their swollen profits be used to raise the farm prices. We insist that the rise in the price of food products come out of these middlemen profits, and not from increased prices to city consumers.
4. Our crops bring no cash return, but sell for a loss. Without money, millions of us cannot buy food or clothing. Our children are slowly starving, contracting pellagra and other hunger diseases. To insure at least the bare necessities of life, we demand immediate cash relief for all poor farmers.

The action of the McNamara clique therefore, meant for Mr. Lindelof two things, the lifting of the court order on the question of affiliation with the Building Trades Council, thru a vote in the locals and acceptance of the wages provided in that agreement. At the same time, the clique in the "Jewish" locals carried their fight openly for a two-scale agreement and for the forming of a permanent maintenance department in the district council to continue to organize the alteration trade, this department to be maintained thru a special tax levied on the entire membership and special business

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The Communists and the Unemployed Council

Some Experiences and Lessons of Struggle

by Harry H. Conner

When a searchlight is thrown on the activities of the Communists in the jobless movement in Fort Wayne, a picture is shown that is interesting but to which little attention has been paid in the Communist press. It may be said that the main task of Communists today is to gain a foothold in the large industrial centers. Yet, it should not be overlooked that it is also important to build a network of organizations all over the country. It is important to establish our movement in small centers that are closely in touch with the countryside and from there penetrate into the real rustic communities. In many European countries, notably Finland, we see the disastrous results of "Red" cities and reactionary countryside. And that should be avoided in U. S. A., even if agriculture plays a less major part in the economic life of the country. For that kind of work, for the establishment of Communist groups in small towns, where the majority of the population has recently come from the farms, where there are no radical traditions, but strong religious sentiments, and firm belief in "old glory" and the "land of the free", for such work, the experiences in Fort Wayne are valuable indeed.

Further, we can also see a picture of the party in action. We shall see what the sectarian course of the three last years has done, what results the "enlightenment campaign" has accomplished. We shall see how difficult it will be to get away from the inheritance of these three years of ultra-leftism, may the party leaders ever so much call for "new turns", may they even repudiate the "whole course and admit that they were wrong. Many members will no doubt prefer to drop out, rather than give up the golden dreams of revolution right round the corner.

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A Letter From Toronto, Canada

ABOUT THE UNITED FRONT IN TORONTO

by William Moriarty

Toronto, Canada. With less than 700,000 population, Toronto has about 60,000 registered at its unemployment bureau. This figure is exclusive of women workers. There is practically no organization of the jobless, the Communist Party-directed National Unemployed Workers Association notwithstanding. The environs of the city have different working men's associations. These are all directed by reformists. A scattering of left wing organizations exist in the suburbs. It may be truly said that there is no purposeful militant activity in this locality. Up until recently there was an entire absence of united front work.

In July the executive of one of the working men's associations issued a general call to all working class bodies and some petty-bourgeois affairs, to come together for a general size-up of the situation. At the back of the mind was the idea of unification of farmer and worker, single-taxer, inflationist, and others, for the purpose chiefly of struggling for social reform. Of the fifty-four organizations responding (subsequently increased to more than sixty), the majority were of a working class character. Consequently it was not hard to convince these that what was needed was a united front centered about unemployment insurance, a stoppage to evictions, etc., rather than direct their efforts toward the problematical benefits that might accrue as a result of "defeating the government" in the sweet bye and bye. Intelligent left wing work on the part of some was responsible for the adoption of a resolution based upon the standard demands of non-contributory insurance, immediate cash-relief, an end to evictions, etc.

Consideration of the next steps to be taken in the securing of mass support for the resolution resulted in clashes. The Reverend A. E. Smith, leading the Canadian Labor Defense League and Workers Unity League (the Canadian T.U.U.L.—Editor) delegation wanted an immediate demonstration. The writer moved that a council be elected, composed of one representative of each organization, charged with the task of arousing the workers by means of mass meetings, plus the most important one of extending the conference organizationally. This point of view prevailed. Important too, from the vic of the united front tactics should be set back on, and then, they argued, the workers would rush into the council, militant demonstrations could be staged, and more relief would be forthcoming. This theory was never tried in practise, the workers were somewhat sceptical of it, and preferred the program of the Opposition.

The scheme of collecting food was derided as "organized beggary" by the party members. But when they were pinned down on the issue, when, for instance, it was

When a searchlight is thrown on the activities of the Communists in the jobless movement in Fort Wayne, a picture is shown that is interesting but to which little attention has been paid in the Communist press. It may be said that the main task of Communists today is to gain a foothold in the large industrial centers. Yet, it should not be overlooked that it is also important to build a network of organizations all over the country. It is important to establish our movement in small centers that are closely in touch with the countryside and from there penetrate into the real rustic communities. In many European countries, notably Finland, we see the disastrous results of "Red" cities and reactionary countryside. And that should be avoided in U. S. A., even if agriculture plays a less major part in the economic life of the country. For that kind of work, for the establishment of Communist groups in small towns, where the majority of the population has recently come from the farms, where there are no radical traditions, but strong religious sentiments, and firm belief in "old glory" and the "land of the free", for such work, the experiences in Fort Wayne are valuable indeed.

Further, we can also see a picture of the party in action. We shall see what the sectarian course of the three last years has done, what results the "enlightenment campaign" has accomplished. We shall see how difficult it will be to get away from the inheritance of these three years of ultra-leftism, may the party leaders ever so much call for "new turns", may they even repudiate the "whole course and admit that they were wrong. Many members will no doubt prefer to drop out, rather than give up the golden dreams of revolution right round the corner.

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JAY LOVESTONE
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ON FRIDAY EVENINGS,
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NOVEMBER 1, 1932.

FOR A UNITED LABOR TICKET!

THE appeal for a united labor ticket in the coming municipal elections in New York City, which we carried in our September 24 issue, has greatly gained in timeliness and urgency in view of what has happened in the last few weeks. With the peculiar way it has of disappointing the Polyanna "reformers", Tammany has staged a sensational come-back, has rallied its forces and brazenly nominated a nonentity by the name of O'Brien. The only qualification of this personage seems to be that he is willing to serve as "stop-gap mayor", that he is anxious to take orders from the Hall, that he is enthusiastic to keep to the course of his predecessor, Jimmy Walker, whose administration O'Brien told us in his acceptance speech, has been "one of the most splendid and constructive in the city's history!" He assumes with ecstasy the job of defending the system and regime of which Big Boss Curry, ex-Mayor Walker and ex-Sheriff Farley are the fine flowers and the "little tin box", the "thirty-three McQuades" and the "beneficent friends" are the chosen symbols.

The Republican machine, that fawning poor relation of Tammany Hall, has gone thru the motions and put up an even greater nonentity, some obscure local politician by the name of Pounds. His main qualification seems to be that he "thinks" Jimmy Walker is a "swell fellow but no student!" The middle class "reformers" haven't even been able to scare up enough backbone to make a peep—Hofstadter is licking the boots of Tammany and liking it, while McKee is cursing under his breath but bowing obediently.

It is clear: Only the workers can put up an effective challenge to the whole rotten system of which all civic corruption is the inevitable outgrowth. Only the workers can challenge those intimate relations between big business and city politics, from which flow all rackets, big and small, from the ex-Mayor with his unexplained millions down to the vice-squad cops framing girls for a few dollars. Unless the giant racket, capitalism, is hit, the other rackets in the city government and out, cannot be touched!

But if labor is to live up to its opportunity and to its mission it must put an end to the suicidal condition in its own ranks. It must sternly check those so-called "labor leaders", such as the heads of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, whose chief stock in trade it is to sell the "labor vote" at so much per head to Tammany Hall. It must unite all its forces and all its organizations in support of a UNITED LABOR TICKET standing foursquare for the interests of labor and determined and able to make a clean sweep of the whole dirty mess. Only labor can measure up to the job, for basically only labor has no finger in the pie of capitalism, only labor is not tied to it in a fundamental sense.

A UNITED LABOR TICKET, supported by the Communist and Socialist Parties and by as many trade unions and workers organizations as possible, a UNITED LABOR TICKET based upon a realistic program of immediate demands, a UNITED LABOR TICKET which will put fight and enthusiasm in the workers of this city—this is the demand of the hour.

The Communist Party should take the initiative in a step of such moment to labor. The opportunity presented in the municipal elections this year is great indeed! Will the Communist forces prove equal to it?

PUT OVER THE "AGE" DRIVE!

WHEN this issue of the "Workers Age" appears, the Big Sub and Circulation Drive will be well on its way and within six weeks of its conclusion. The success of this Drive is, in plain terms, a life-and-death question for our paper.

Some time ago, the cumulative force of the deep economic crisis and the impoverishment of the workers that it has brought in its train, forced us to convert our weekly into a semi-monthly. We pointed out, at that time, that even the semi-monthly could not continue to exist unless all the readers and supporters of the "Age" got on the job immediately to put over the Drive for 1,000 new readers. We pointed out also that, on the other hand, if this Drive were put over successfully it would be a big step towards changing our paper back into a weekly.

And this is a fact: IT IS EITHER DO OR DIE! Times are getting increasingly difficult for labor papers. The "Volkszeitung", one of the oldest labor papers in this country, has been forced to suspend, thus following "Il Martello" (the anarchist paper) and a number of others. This fate is in store for the "Age" UNLESS every one of its readers and supporters gets on the job BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

A thousand new readers for the "Age", including new subscriptions and increased bundle orders, are surely not too much to ask for! Especially considering that during the period of the Drive, that is, up to December 15, the price of a year's subscription has been reduced to the extremely low figure of ONE DOLLAR.

Readers and supporters of the "Age"! Members and sympathizers of the Communist Opposition! We appeal to you! THE FATE OF OUR PAPER IS IN YOUR HANDS! Put over the Drive and put it over quick. ONE THOUSAND NEW READERS BY DECEMBER 15!

Unemployed Association In Appeal for Aid

Help The Jobless Organize Themselves

We have received the following communication from the chairman of the New York Association of the Unemployed.—Editor.

* * *

New York City.

A few months ago the unemployed of New York City, in a spontaneous movement, banded themselves together into an organization. Recognizing their common needs and that only by organized effort could they hope for some amelioration of their desperate condition, they formed the Association of the Unemployed. The Association is non-political and has for its aims the achievement of adequate relief in the form of unemployment insurance, jobs not charity, and a decent allowance for the needs of the unemployed under the present relief system.

During the short period of its existence, the Association has succeeded in mobilizing thousands of unemployed in its ranks, with branches in every borough of the city. The eager response of the unemployed to such organization is clear indication of their gradual realization that real relief lies in their own hands thru organized pressure brought to bear on the administration. However, because of its very character, and its refusal to accept the backing of politically ambitious groups, the Association is faced with serious obstacles in achieving the compact and smoothly running machinery necessary for carrying out its broad and vital program. At this stage, there are several specific and immediate needs for which the Association has not funds. These are:

1. Headquarters: any loft, unused office, unoccupied store, space of any sort, in Manhattan, would serve the purpose. The members of the Association will gladly give services in the upkeep of such space in exchange for its use.
2. Office equipment: furniture, typewriters, files, mimeograph machines, stationery, and any other furnishings of a similar sort.
3. The occasional temporary loan of idle trucks or similar vehicles for certain phases of the work of the organization. The owners can be assured that such vehicles will be handled only by skilled mechanics.
4. Of course, money is always in need, and all cash donations, however small, will be gratefully welcome.

We feel sure that an organization such as our cannot fail to find many sympathizers among those who are in a position to supply some of the necessities speci-

fied above and who will in this way help the unemployed to fight for their rights as human beings. Further information about the Association of Unemployed may be obtained at its headquarters at 19 Eighth Avenue.

LET HIM MAKE UP HIS MIND!

Candidate Roosevelt, speaking in Columbus on August 20: "Appraising the situation in the bitter dawn of a cold morning after, we find: Two-thirds of American industry concentrated in a few hundred corporations and actually managed by no more than 5,000 men. Fewer than three dozen private banking houses directing the flow of American capital within the country and to those 'backward and crippled nations' on which the President built so heavily."

And one month later: "The railroad industry's owners are not, as many suppose, great railway magnates sitting in luxurious offices and clubs. They are the people thruout the country who have a savings account or an insurance policy . . . Railroad stocks are held . . . by school teachers, doctors, salesmen, thrifty workmen. Experts in railroad finance know that perhaps 20,000,000 people have a say in these great American enterprises."—Candidate Roosevelt in Salt Lake City September 17.

Candidate Roosevelt should make up his mind!

He'll soon be known as the "forgetting man" in place of the forgotten man.

By the way, now we know what the "D" is for. It's Franklin Demagogue.

Who Started It?

Hoover is indignant that Roosevelt blames the depression on the President. Hoover is right. But who was it that said that the President could give permanent prosperity? The chicken that was once in every pot has come home to roost and now it's the chef that's in the soup.

Anatomical Observation

The Republican Party in New York City is only the hind end of the Tammany Tiger. The climax of monstrosities of nature is a tiger with an elephant's tail.

Municipal government is a stable that Hercules couldn't have cleaned up. Nothing will do the job but the big broom of proletarian revolution.

New Workers School

228 Second Avenue, Corner 14 Street

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Herbert Zam.

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Reductions for two or more courses



BEDSIDE CONSULTATION

(As seen by George M. Cohan and Schnozzle Durante)

Doc Hoover:

If you hadn't called me, as I said,
In a week she would be dead . . .
She'd have been a goner sure . . .

Chorus of Cabinet officers:

She'd have been a goner sure,
But Herbert he has got the cure!

Doc Glass:

Don't believe it—if she's sick,
I know a man can turn the trick.
Doc Roosevelt, will bring her
back . . .

Chorus of Cabinet officers:

Quack! Quack! Quack!
Quack! Quack! Quack!

Doc Roosevelt:

just pat
The pay
Shunt on
The back!
What madam needs is just a
snack,
Jackass gin will bring her back.

Chorus:

Quack! Quack! Quack!

Doc Roosevelt (assuming his most cheerful bedside manner):

My bill? My friend, why that's
O. K.
I'll take it out in trade some day.

Doc (Rev.) Thomas:

Her need is prayer, her soul is
ill.
Prayer and a small Milwaukee
pill.

All:

Cheese it, fellow, here comes
Bill!

Doc Foster:

Stand back! The lady's soul's
not sick,
Gin would never turn the trick!
Haven't you fellows any brains?
What the patient has is labor
pains
Pregnant with a new society . . .

Chorus of Cabinet officers, Docs
Hoover, Roosevelt and Thomas
all aghast:

What the patient has is labor
pains!
Pregnant with a new society . . .
What's gonna happen to you and
me?
What's gonna happen to you and
me?

* * *

Signs Of Humanity

Jack London tells how Martin Eden, rough sailor lad, discovered that the beautiful thoroughbred society girl of his dreams was human when he found that after physical exertion she began to sweat. We now communicate to our astonished readers that despite his apparently lacking a heart, Herbert Hoover is also in some degree human for he can bleed. It took 3,000 handshakes to do it. Maybe his hands bled in default of a heart, for the other 2,500 in line whose votes may go astray because the old pumphandle on America's official premier handshaker wouldn't pump any more. We have a strange feeling that the mitt will get a long and much merited rest after March 4 next.

* * *

The Verbal Overproduction Theory

Some friend of his, if he has any left, should tip off Hoover to quit making speeches. He spoke on farm relief at Des Moines and wheat took a two-cent drop. He told how he had saved the dollar from going off the gold standard and the dollar dropped heavily in foreign exchange. He boasted that the stock market rise was the beginning of prosperity and the bottom dropped out of the market. Now that bourgeois economists have abandoned the sun-spot theory of crises, they might begin to work out the correlation between the opening of the President's face and the shutting of factories.

—B. D. W.