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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

If Your Boss Speeds Up You and Your Shop Mates, Some of You Are Thrown Out of a Job, While the Rest Work Harder, and Always in Fear That the Jobless May Take the Job. Don't Be Divided! Unite for a Fight for "Work or Wages!" Demonstrate on February 24!

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, FEBRUARY 24!

Thousands Battle Police for Hour and Halt in City Hall Demonstration for Katovis

Political Significance of the International Unemployed Demonstration

1. The world demonstration on February 24 is centered upon the growing unemployment on a world-wide scale, involving tens of millions of workers in starvation, misery and degradation, which is the first fruits of the international economic crisis of capitalism. The crisis in the U. S. A. was the first expression of the international economic crisis, which ended further in the east European countries, and now shows itself in almost every capitalist nation of the world.

2. The international significance of the world economic crisis and its consequences may well become as deep going as those of the world war of 1914-1918. The further radicalization and revolutionization of broad masses, the development of economic struggle into political fights, the combination of mass strikes with uprisings, and a direct struggle for power by the proletariat—such is the line of development of the growing class battles of the international proletariat. We have entered a period of decisive class battles.

3. In the U. S. A., as in all capitalist countries, the bourgeois is mobilizing all its forces for fierce attack against the working class, determined to put the whole burden of the crisis upon the workers. Instead of measures to alleviate unemployment, all capitalist governments (Hoover, MacDonald, Mueller, etc.) are cutting down all appropriations for social purposes, and instead are presenting the biggest capitalists with vast sums (Hoover's tax remittance to finance capital of \$165,000,000, etc.). The international answer of the working class to this international capitalist offensive must be organized on an extension and development of the great action against the War Danger, the Red Day of August 1, in the form of International Demonstration Against Unemployment. Such a demonstration has been set by the Comintern for February 24. The demonstration attains the most profound political importance, summing up all the most burning issues of the class struggle, and combining the most elementary demands of the masses with the broadest political questions—fight against the bourgeois state, social reformism, against imperialist war, for defense of the Soviet Union.

4. The International Demonstration Against Unemployment is the working-class answer to the first, immediate, most terrific consequences of the crisis-unemployment. Our campaign must begin with the most immediate, most keenly felt, needs of the working class, arising from the most brutal expression of the crisis and the capitalist system producing it. But the political importance of the demonstration passes far beyond the bounds of the immediate economic issues, taken as the starting point, and beyond its external organizational forms. It is a continuation and development of the Red Day, the continuation of co-ordinated international action; it is the answer to the capitalist crisis; it is resistance of the capitalist offensive, and to the fascization process now developing with multiplied speed; it is a mass break with social-democratic illusions and traditions about prosperity, class collaboration, etc.; it is part of the struggle against war and for defense of the Soviet Union; it is a step in the preparation of decisive class battles which will test the revolutionary qualities of all workers' organizations, and seek out the weakest links in the chain of world imperialism.

5. In the U. S. A. the February 24 Demonstration must be directed against the Hoover-Green plans, against the class betrayal of the A. F. of L. and its "left" shield (Thomas, Muste), against the opportunist and renegade theories of "prosperity," "organized capitalism" and "exceptionalism" and all illusions based upon them. It must be a demonstration of the unemployed, those directly struck by the crisis, in united front with the employed, with those still in the shops and with the partially employed, who suffer from wage cuts, longer hours, worse conditions, and the constant threat of unemployment; it must be a demonstration of international solidarity of the workers of all capitalist countries, with the workers of the colonial and semi-colonial lands; it must be a demonstration in defense of the Soviet Union, and against the war provocations and preparations of United States imperialism.

6. With the growing crisis and unemployment, more than ever must be emphasized the importance of organization of the most exploited sections of the working class. Youth labor rapidly increases in its proportions of the workers in the factories; women labor becomes a larger proportion of the employed; at the same time that both constitute a considerable section of the unemployed who must be mobilized. Negro workers are especially hard hit, because of the special oppression under which they suffer, which multiplies the effects of unemployment. The revolutionary trade unions acquire additional importance, as the principal centers of mass mobilization for resistance to the capitalist offensive and organization of the unemployed in united front with the employed, in unemployed councils and committees of action. Committees of action must arise as the organ of connecting and co-ordinating all phases of the struggle. The I.L.D. and W.I.R. must be prepared for new tasks and multiplied duties.

7. The slogans of the struggle begin with the economic demands of unemployed, and of those working, according to the program already broadcasted. Out of this must be developed the consequent political slogans, against the Hoover government of Wall Street servants; against the \$160,000,000 gifts to the capitalists; against the treacherous A. F. of L., and the Green pledge to Hoover; against the socialist servants of Hoover; to organize the soldiers and sailors in solidarity with the workers; for solidarity with the revolutionary masses of Haiti, India, Philippines, etc.; a "No War" slogan; against the danger of war against the U.S.S.R., as expressed in the new hostile act of the Mexican government, dictated by Hoover, Stimson and their bosses in Wall Street; for defense of the Soviet Union; against the capitalist system which produces crises and unemployment; for a Revolutionary Workers' Government.

200 Police Assault with Blackjacks and Clubs; Crowd Came Back

Thousands of Leaflets Distributed; Plackards Denounce Murderous Police; Unemployment Minor, Others, Stunned With Blackjacks; Few Arrests; Katovis Funeral Tuesday, Noon

"If I die, keep on fighting!" were the last words of Steve Katovis as he lay dying from a policeman's bullet.

Reforming again and again, broken up at one point by charges of 200-foot and mounted police, turning to fight in scores of points at once against the club and fist-swinging patrolmen, yielding to superior force and retreating, taking their wounded with them as they went—but always returning to the scene—that is the main outstanding feature of the demonstration by 3,000 militant workers of New York, in City Hall Park, Saturday.

It took the police from 12:40 until about 2 p. m. to clear the grounds of those who followed the call of the Communist Party, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Food Clerks Union, the Building Maintenance Workers Union and many other class unions in New York, to protest the murder by police of Steve Katovis, police brutality in strikes, unemployment, low wages, speed-up and imperialist war. During the course of the demonstration, some 10,000 workers in the downtown section of Manhattan were attracted to the scene, picked up handbills which were plentifully scattered about, and either joined in the protest or were driven into it by the police attack, which raged against demonstrators and spectators indiscriminately.

Body at Workers' Center. The demonstration in City Hall Park was followed later in the afternoon by the bringing of the body of Steve Katovis to the Workers' Center, where it lies in state in a hall on the Fourth Floor, and by a spontaneous march of scores of workers up to Irving Plaza Hill, where they sang the International as a protest against the socialist party. (Continued on Page Three)

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, who was clubbed down when he spoke from the City Hall steps, and then singled out again and black-jacked on Broadway by police.

STRIKE FOR UNION SHOP. ERIE, Pa.—Electrical workers of the Mutual Telephone Company struck against the employment of non-union labor on the job.

ORGANIZE COUNCILS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

Trade Union Unity League Demands Jobless Relief; Fights Cuts and Speed-Up

Six million of workers are out of work, tens of thousands are being thrown on the street every week; the prospect is that in a short time there will be ten million unemployed workers. This occurs because capitalism is in a crisis, and the capitalists are trying to make the workers, by their snuffing, pay the cost of the crisis; by wage cuts, increased speed-up and firing of great numbers of workers to starve on the street. Those now unemployed have no hope of getting jobs. More will be added to those out of work. Still more will be working part time. To successfully struggle against this attack upon the whole working class and its living standards is the chief task now confronting all workers, both employed and unemployed. Workers, whether you be organized or unorganized, whether you be employed or unemployed, Negro or white, working women or youth, unite in common struggle against the vicious attack made upon our class. Organize councils of the unemployed, prepare for huge, militant demonstrations in every city in the United States, not a mere protest demonstration, but an organized, fighting demonstration of all workers to fight for "WORK OR WAGES"—"IMMEDIATE RELIEF"; fight for unemployed insurance, against the speed-up, against wage-cuts, for seven-hour, five-day week. Demonstrate for these demands in every city on February 24. The Trade Union Unity League (T. U. U. L.) calls upon all workers immediately to build up Councils of Unemployed, through meetings, at factory gates, general meetings of

the unemployed, conferences of delegates from mass organizations, with representation from all working class organizations. Action Committees should be organized by these Councils of Unemployed to link up the employed workers with the unemployed, and all workers, both organized and unorganized, should combat the attempt of the employing class to divide the employed and unemployed against each other; all efforts to be made to unite the whole working class for persistent struggle, and to participate actively in the MASS UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION, of Monday, February 24. The middle of February should see functioning councils of unemployed set up in every industrial city. T. U. U. L. sections, minority within the A. F. of L. and these unemployed

Katovis, Murdered By Police



Body of Katovis at the headquarters of the Communist Party. A mass, revolutionary funeral will be held for our dead comrade, 12:00 noon, January 25. Workers! Stop work and come to the funeral of your fellow-worker, Katovis.

Vicious Police Brutality



Two cops manhandling a worker after they have beaten him unconscious with their lead billys. Because of the militancy of the workers, the police, in twos, threes or fours, invariably attacked isolated demonstrators, beating and kicking them after they had been knocked down.

CALL WORLD WIDE FIGHT OF JOBLESS FOR WORK, WAGES

Mobilize All Workers in Capitalist Lands Against Growing Mass Unemployment

Communist Party, U. S. A. Issue Call For Immediate Organization For Relief

On February 24, throughout the world, under the leadership of the Communist Parties, there will be mass unemployment demonstrations demanding work or relief. The world army of unemployed is mounting by leaps and bounds. In the United States over 6,000,000 workers are unemployed.

with latest reports from the leading industrial centers showing hundreds thousands of workers being thrown on the streets every week.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. has issued the following Manifesto calling on all unemployed and employed workers in every city in the United States to mobilize for this mass demonstration of Feb. 24. The Manifesto follows:

To all Workers of the United States!

More than six million workers are thrown from the factories on to the streets without any possibility of finding a job or any means of living. For these workers still on the job wage cuts, speed-up and part time employment have become general. The economic crisis is gripping the entire country, spreading throughout the whole capitalist world. The government of the capitalists, headed by Hoover, is throwing the burden of the economic crisis upon the workers. The government is presenting the capitalists with rich bounties, like the \$160,000,000 tax cut, and helps the capitalists to save their profits by increasing exploitation and spending additional hundreds of millions on police, army and navy, but not one cent to relieve unemployment.

Starvation, misery and death are the companions of millions of working women and children. The economic crisis at the same time hastens the preparations for imperialist war. In their struggle for the world markets the imperialists feverishly arm against one another and especially against the Soviet Union, which is the only country in which unemployment is being abolished and where the workers enjoy a real, socialist prosperity because they have abolished capitalism and reconstructed industry under workers' rule.

Working Men and Women! Young and Old! Negro and white! No relief from these conditions is possible unless you organize and fight for it. Divided and alone you are absolutely at the mercy of the bosses and their servants! You must act, and the action must be that of millions of workers moving together at once.

(Continued on Page Three)

MEXICO LIES IN SOVIET BREAK

Mexican dispatches give the excuses of the government for breaking relations with the Soviet Government, as being the demonstrations against the "deportation of Russians." This is an outright lie, as, to begin with, there have been no revolutionary "Russians" deported from Mexico, but many Cubans upon whom the bloody dictatorship of Machado in Cuba itched to set a hand.

By thus manufacturing "Russians," the Mexican government, which has sold out to the United States, finds an excuse to break relations with the Soviet Government, thus doing the work of U. S. imperialism in its war plans against the Soviet Union.

The demonstrations, on the other hand, were against the persecutions by the lackey Mexican government against Mexican workers and peasants. (Continued on Page Two)

POLITICAL COMMITTEE, Communist Party of U.S.A.

HOWL FOR SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

(Wireless By Inprocorr.) BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The centrist and democratic press is joining in the howl for illegality of the Communist Party, including the Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt. The "socialist" police president at Hamburg has prohibited demonstrations, admittedly to prevent the unemployed Hunger-March on Hamburg the first of February. The responsible editor of the Rote Fahne, organ of the Communist Party, was arrested Thursday. The reason is as yet unknown.

CHICAGO YOUTH LENIN MEET

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Young Communist League of Chicago will hold a Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 p. m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave.

ATTACK ON BRITISH "DAILY WORKER"

(Wireless by Inprocorr.) LONDON, Jan. 26.—Thursday evening a boycott of wholesale news agents began against the Daily Worker, organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. It commenced with telegrams from wholesalers in Manchester, Oldham and other large industrial northern towns, cancelling orders. Friday similar telegrams were received from wholesalers in Cardiff and other towns of South Wales. The Communist Party is mobilizing sympathizers to break the bourgeois sabotage and distribute the Daily Worker.

International Wireless News

Opening of the Mass Demonstration Before City Hall Against the Murder of Katovis



Just as the workers raised their banners and placards, the hundreds of police that surrounded City Hall, and were hidden inside of the building, rushed on the workers and began using their clubs. Mounted police rode in. The demonstrators fought back as more and more cops kept arriving, beating women and children in a furious effort to break the protest.

JOBLESS MARCH IN MINNEAPOLIS

Hold Unemployed Meet in St. Paul

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—Hundreds of unemployed workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League, demonstrated in front of the Minneapolis and St. Paul City Halls, demand work or wages. The mayor and councilmen, learning of the jobless mass-meet and demonstration, conveniently disappeared and could not be reached.

The demonstration of unemployed in St. Paul, where the farmer-labor party fakers' headquarters is located, was especially successful.

Many of the jobless joined the Unemployed Council and some joined the Communist Party.

The unemployed mass meetings were addressed by members of the Trade Union Unity League, who spoke from the court house steps. Another demonstration is planned for next Friday in Minneapolis.

COLLECTIVE FARMING PUSHED BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

By Spring 72,000,000 Acres Will Be Tilled by Collective Farming; Exceeding 5-Year Plan

Soviet State Farms, Added to Collectives, Now Give Basis for Eliminating Kulak Class

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has now published its decision upon the collectivization of agriculture and upon the measures for the support of the collective undertakings.

The decision points out that the collectivization movement has exceeded the figures contained in the plan, and that in the spring no less than 30,000,000 hectares (72,000,000 acres) will be tilled by the collective undertakings. In other words, the 5-year plan has already been exceeded, because it provided for 24,000,000 hectares tilled by the collectives at the end of the fifth year.

The development of the Soviet farms has also exceeded the original plans, so that the socialist agricultural forces are now in a position to replace the large-scale kulak farming with large-scale socialist farming. This situation gave the party the material basis for proceeding from its policy of limiting the exploiting tendencies of the kulaks to a policy of exterminating the kulaks as a class.

The five-year plan provided for the collectivization of 20 per cent of the land, but in fact the end of the plan period will see the collectivization of the great majority of the small peasant farms. Autumn, 1930, or at the latest spring, 1931, will see the completed collectivization of such important grain districts as the Lower and Central

Volga districts and Northern Caucasias.

The Central Committee of the Party instructs the Supreme Economic Council to push forward the work for the production of modern agricultural machinery, and particularly of such machinery to be used with tractors. The Commissariat of Agriculture is instructed to organize the work for the measurement, etc., of the land in such a way that the demands of the collectivized districts are completely fulfilled, whilst the work in a few of the national districts where the collectivization has not yet made much progress may be retarded.

The decision also provides for the reorganization of the machinery and tractor stations, with a view to favoring the collective undertakings. An appeal is issued to all Party organizations to increase their work for instructing workers and peasants to take over the management of the collectives. The Commissariat for Agriculture is instructed to work out a constitution for the Ardel form of collectivization as a transitional form leading to the agricultural commune.

The Party organizations are instructed to take over the leadership of the collective movement; to organize real collective production and to achieve not only the figures laid down in the plan, but to exceed them and make the present sowing campaign the commencing point for a new forward drive in the collectivization movement.

The Communist International Speaks on the Swedish Renegades

MOSCOW, (Jan. 5, by Inprecorr Mail Service).—The President of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued the following declaration:

The report of the representative of the Communist Party of Sweden, Comrade Hugo Silen, shows that the opportunist renegades Kibom, Samuelson, etc., who have been expelled from the Communist International, describe their new party as a section of the C. I. The President of the International proletariat, and in particular the proletariat of Sweden, that this statement of the renegades is untrue.

Judging the Second Year of the 5-Year Plan

MOSCOW, (Jan. 6, by Inprecorr Mail Service).—The Council of Labor and Defense approves the control figures for 1929-30 and declares that they are in accordance with the rapid progress made in the previous economic year. The first two months of the current economic year, October and November achieved, and in some instances exceeded, the control figures. Best progress was made in the work for the socialization of agriculture, the grain purchase campaign and in the financial work. Whilst excellent progress was made in most branches of industry, the figures were not reached

in the metal industry and in the fuel supply.

The general situation of industry however showed that the control figures could be achieved and even exceeded. Despite the enthusiasm of the workers and despite the splendid development of the socialist competitive scheme and the work of the industrial advance guards, the figures had not been achieved fully everywhere, the reason for this was that the administration of industry had not been properly adapted to the demands of the figures, and that the trade unions had not taken sufficient part in the work.

Trouble Within Austrian Fascism

VIENNA (By Inprecorr Mail Service).—The executive committee of the agrarian league which is affiliated to the Heimwehr has adopted a resolution which brings the existing disagreement between the leaders of the Heimwehr and of the agrarian league to a head. The resolution of the agrarian league declares that the league still supports the Heimwehr but then complains that many of the Heimwehr leaders have extended the original aims of the Heimwehr to include a coup d'Etat, and with this the agrarian league does not agree, holding the consolidation and strengthening of the existing state to be the best way to

guarantee "law and order" and the achievement of the original aims of the Heimwehr.

The pro-Italian attitude of the Heimwehr leaders has much to do with the present disagreements. The executive committee of the fascist Heimwehr has issued a sharp statement against the resolution of the agrarian league, declaring that the latter has acted either in complete ignorance of the real situation or with deliberate malice.

The statement particularly condemns the commission formed by the agrarian league to examine the whole of the material concerning the Heimwehr movement, and declares

Benjamin Speaking After He Had Been Thrown Down City Hall Steps



Organization secretary of the New York Communist Party, addressing the assembled workers in front of City Hall, after the cops had pumkin him down the stairs and were pushing him away. Other speakers followed Benjamin and received similar treatment.

GREENVILLE, S. C., MILL WORKERS GREET CLASS WAR PRISONERS IN U.S.

Were Betrayed by United Textile Workers Union in Strike

Average Wage Is \$8 and \$9 A Week for Card-Room Help

(By a Worker Correspondent) GREENVILLE, S. C. (By Mail).—We sure did have a hot L. L. D. meeting at Greenville recently. A fellow worker at night at a mill in Greenville said they worked 11 hours at night without any rest at all. They just make an average of \$8 and \$9 a week. That was from the card room.

They had the workers guard the company property and then fooled them in going back into the mill to work. Then they came over and got \$1.35 from every one of them, and then the superintendent got the charter, and that was the last they heard from them.

At our meeting a young lady made a talk on organizing the union labor in general and a fellow worker spoke on the Communist Party and its aims, and it was voted to send greetings to all workers that are in prison. Yours for union and freedom.

—GREENVILLE WORKER.

Brutality, Inefficiency Victimize Detroit Jobless

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, (By Mail).—This is how the city of Detroit hires men for shovelling snow for the city. It is run most brutally and inefficiently. Line up at noon for the night shift, stand in long lines out in the cold, for seven and eight hours before the lines move.

The pay-off is just the same. The unemployed workers should organize in the Unemployed Council which is led by the Trade Union Unity League that organizes the unemployed men and those that are working into militant unions.—C. B.

AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

Call World Wide Fight On Issue

(Continued from Page One) the same time, with the same demands, with organization.

The Communist Party of all countries have joined together to call all workers to demonstrate against unemployment on the same day all over the world—February 24. On that day in every country, in every city millions of workers will march together to proclaim their demands for relief from unemployment and

that this commission is an attempt to control the activity of the Heimwehr. The Heimwehr would not permit itself to be patronized by the agrarian league.

This statement, which is very sharply worded, represents an intensification of the conflict in the Heimwehr camp.

ORGANIZE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS

T. U. U. L. Demands Jobless Relief

(Continued from Page One) demand the right to a living from the industry, and must demonstrate before the factory gates in fraternal action with those employed for a common struggle against the employers. The activities of all sections of the T. U. U. L. councils of unemployed shop committees etc., are directed towards mobilizing by these daily activities the whole working class to gather in masses for a huge demonstration on Monday, FEBRUARY 24.

It is necessary that all adherents of the T. U. U. L. devote themselves to the unemployment campaign. They must organize to present local demands for relief on the industry, and upon the city, county and state government, based upon the national program of the T. U. U. L. This campaign is not separate from, but is a part of the campaign to organize the unorganized. The immediate demands from the unemployed are not separate, but a part of the class struggle demands put forward by the T. U. U. L., the seven-hour, five-day week, against the speedup, against wage cuts, etc. But this unemployment campaign means that immediate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance becomes a major economic and political demand and that the T. U. U. L. in all its sections must set up the apparatus to push these demands forward.

The workers must not cherish any illusion in the lies about "prosperity" that is supposed to result from Hoover's "National Business Council." his is a council of big capitalists as a super-government that, far from trying to "help the workers," is deliberately conducting the nation-wide attack on the working class in forcing the workers to bear the cost of the economic crisis. It is openly directed against the working class as a super-government of the capitalists to attack the workers' conditions in the U. S. and to prepare for war, especially against the Soviet Union.

The A. F. of L. has pledged the "National Business Council" not to lead the workers in any strikes; these social reformists have in fact, become the principal strike breakers and fascist enemies of the working class. At the same time they are the most vicious enemies of the Soviet Union. Those who pretend to be "left" reformists (Muste and the renegade Cannon-Lovestone and Company), who style themselves "revolutionists," while trying to get the working class to depend on the A. F. of L. and the socialists, are the most dangerous enemies of the working class of the U. S.

To organize the working class against the capitalist class and against its agents inside the working class in a nation-wide struggle for the unemployed in order to beat back the attack of the capitalist class, its Hoover's "National Business Council," and all local bodies of similar character, to arouse the workers against the danger of war and to unite the whole working class in solid struggle it is necessary to (a) organize the unorganized; (b) organize councils of unemployed; and (c) Demonstrate on Feb. 24 in every city for:

- Work or wages!
- Unemployment insurance financed by taxes on profits and inheritances and administered by the workers!
- Immediate relief for the unemployed by grants from government funds!
- The seven-hour day; five-day week! No overtime!
- Down with the Hoover-Green strike-breaking agreement!
- Strike against wage cuts and speed-up! For higher wages, shorter workday and better conditions!
- Build councils of the unemployed!
- Join the revolutionary trade unions! Build the united front in the shops!
- Down with the Hoover plan, which gives hundreds of millions to the rich and nothing to the unemployed!
- Drive out the reformist and socialist traitors from the ranks of the working class!
- Down with the oppression of United States imperialism in the Philippines, Haiti and all oppressed countries!
- Unite the Negro with the white workers!
- Soldiers and sailors! Demonstrate your solidarity with your class!
- Fight against the war danger! Defend the Soviet Union!
- For a revolutionary workers' government!
- Mass Demonstration of All Workers on Feb. 24!
- TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE
- National Miners' Union.
- National Textile Workers' Union.
- Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.
- Agricultural Workers' Ind. Union.
- National Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.
- National Railroad Workers' Industrial League.
- Auto Workers' Union.
- National Metal Trades' Industrial Union.
- National Building Construction

Early to Bed, Early to Rise, Would Spoil Fun of a Lot of Guys, Says the Man about Town

UNION AIDS MINE CO. HERE

JOURNAL Peach Edition

Quit B

MINE UNION WILL BREAK STRIKE HERE

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE AT CITY HALL

Workers Militantly Fight Police

(Continued from Page One) which was then entertaining the white guard Russian, Abramovitch, within. It was while police were enforcing a socialist injunction at Miller's Market that Patrolman Harry Kiritz shot Katovis in the back. Katovis was there attending the solidarity mass meeting across the street called by the Trade Union Unity League, January 16.

Arrests Start Early. The demonstration at City Hall had been openly announced by the Communist press and handbills. Before it started, I. Sobel, Kleinman, Korse, Nat Rosenfeld, Leon Trudner and Michael Vediti were arrested for distributing leaflets.

About 200 police, 25 mounted police were stationed in long lines around the City Hall Park in the afternoon. Masses of patrolmen and plain clothes men were in City Hall itself. Detectives circulated through the park.

The crowd began to gather shortly after 12. By 12:25 it was growing rapidly, detachments of demonstrators arriving on the west side in organized manner. At 12:35 some 1,500 surging over the police lines blocked the west side of the park, grouped in front of the City Hall steps, and displayed placards, rising over the crowd like a forest. "Down With Capitalist Police Brutality," "Steve Katovis Was Murdered at the Bosses Orders," "Judge Vitalie and the Underworld, That is Capitalist Justice," "Defend the Soviet Union," "Organize the Unorganized," "Join the Communist Party," "Relief for the Unemployed," "Fight Low Wages and the Speed-up," "Steve Katovis Died Like a Worker on the Firing Line," etc.

Speakers on the Steps. They Wouldn't Quit. As fast as one crowd was broken another formed, at a slightly different point. The crowd on the municipal building side reformed eight separate times.

The police had evidently been given orders to beat up the workers instead of arresting them. When A. Boskoff, a carpenter, saw a couple of policemen jerking in opposite directions at a girl worker, nearly tearing her in two, he waded in from the nearest and a real skirmish took place as other police and other workers joined in. Mounted police finally surrounded Boskoff and arrested him, and when he was brought to the station the desk sergeant said, "What did you arrest this man for? You were supposed to beat him up outside!"

Herman A. Tillman, a business man and a socialist party member, got a little lesson in the class struggle and found out what the police are for. He accidentally mixed in the crowd when his auto was stopped. Police saw he did not have a hat on and clubbed him. He ran, screaming that he was a business man and hid in the basement of a restaurant. The police hunted him down and clubbed him some more. "God damn yuh, I'll make a business man of yuh," said a patrolman as he kicked Tillman up the steps. Reporters found him cowering in a washroom of the Sixth Ave. "Eil," trying to show everybody his card. "Why, I'm not a Communist, I'm a business man," he said.

Fishwick Sends Scabs Against 1,100 Miners in Peoria Strike

Harry Fishwick, district president of the Illinois district of the United Mine workers of America, is sending special trainloads of U. M. W. scabs from Peru and other parts of the state to scab on the strike of the 1,100 miners in four mines of the Crescent Coal Co. in Peoria, Ill.

of dead work (work without pay) the miners are being forced to perform, and the low wages and unemployment in general.

The National Miners Union has sent organizer Freeman Thompson to Peoria, and calls on these strikers to break away from both the Fishwick and Lewis factions of the U. M. W. and take control of their strike, elect rank and file strike committees and win it.

Henchmen of International President Lewis, of the U. M. W. are misleading the strike, as one stage in Lewis' court battle with Fishwick for the control of the district. The miners will be betrayed by Lewis at the first opportunity, and Fishwick is openly strike-breaking.

Mass picketing against the "union" scabs sent by Fishwick is required every day. The N. M. U. is rapidly organizing for a great struggle of both bituminous and anthracite miners this year, to build real workers' organizations throughout the coal fields and to win better conditions in the mines. It fights for a 6-hour day and 5-day week, unemployment pay from the state or the bosses, \$35 a week minimum wage, and other such demands.

Such headlines as are reproduced above and to the left in the employers' papers show their smug acceptance of the United Mine Workers as a company union, useful to smash workers' revolts against the man-killing speed-up, the dangerous underground conditions, the amount

like that, you haven't any permit!" The cop landed one on the right side of his head. "Is this justice!" shouted the student. "Bang!" he got one on the other side of the head. Then he appealed to a mounted policeman who rode up, and both police got busy beating him up.

Beat Honig. N. Honig, of the Daily Worker staff, was cut off by a squad of police and got four or five whacks on the head and face; he put up a fight, broke away, and was chased five blocks. He went back.

A street cleaner in the park stopped his work and began to make bandages and administer first aid to the wounded workers. A passing doctor gave first aid to Minor, went with him to the International Labor Defense offices, where the lawyer's office was turned into a hospital ward. Minor, Richard Barados, Samuel Kartofsky, Harry Blum, Benjamin Intrator and Harry Stevens were treated there for cuts and bruises. Thomas Ammendale, black-jacked by police in front of the Hall of Records, is in Beekman St. Hospital with concussion of the brain.

Especially Assault Children. Many others were injured who did not come to the offices. There were scenes of little children crowded into corners and moved down with blackjacks and club. After the crowd was "dispersed" at one point it was a common sight to see a dozen of Whalen's "finest" standing around and jeering while children tried to life their blackjacked mothers from the pavement.

One mounted policeman pulled his gun and rode his horse up the Park Row steps, trying to hit a man with it. The women and girl workers were in general the most militant. One girl who got a sock from a nightstick turned around and practically knocked the cop cold. He yelled for help.

At Workers Center. The police have been posted in front of the Workers Center ever since Saturday afternoon. Over 600 workers attended a brief ceremony when it was laid in state in the hall decorated with entwisted red and white bunting. The speakers were I. Amter, District Organizer of the Communist Party and representatives of the cafeteria workers, shoe workers, the Freiheit, and the Young Communist League.

Katovis's body lies in a coffin, with a guard of honor posted, of which Amter and Benjamin were the first two to stand guard. At his head is a large picture of Lenin, and

on his coffin is a wreath from the Young Communist League, with a card: "The Y.C.L. is always ready to replace those fallen." There are many wreaths from the Communist Party, I.L.D., Food Clerks Union, Building Maintenance Workers Union (to which Katovis belonged), and other unions and workers' organizations. Hundreds of workers pass in line around the coffin and sit for a few minutes watching it.

Mass Funeral Tuesday.

There will be a mass funeral Tuesday, at the Workers Center, at noon, and both the Communist Party and the Young Workers League have called on all workers to leave their jobs and come. Various unions are doing likewise.

Of those arrested at the demonstration, all were dismissed except Roselle Schek, aged 15, who was turned over to the children's court. The city hall is still guarded. One result of the demonstration was to cause the beginning of a whitewashing for the policeman who murdered Katovis. District Attorney McLaughlin has announced he will call a grand jury investigation.

FIGHTING STARVATION WAGE.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Sixteen to twenty hour shifts in the dye works, and thousands of workers on the streets, insure a big attendance at the conference to be held Monday, January 27, at 8 p. m., in Union Hall, 205 Paterson St., Paterson, under auspices of the National Textile Workers Union, to discuss ways and means of eliminating the cruel speed-up, inhumanly long hours, the results of unemployment and for a campaign to establish the eight-hour day, for the protection of women and young workers, for higher wages and better conditions. A silk strike is near in Paterson.

CAREFUL ABOUT OFFENDING U. S. BANKERS.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The German government, anxious for American loans, has yielded to pressure and announced that it will "oppose" any discriminatory tariff against American autos, backing away from reports that it would approve this arrangement along with other European powers. At the same time, the government disowns whatever "private people" do to shut U. S. cars out of the German market.

MONORAIL MAKES STONE WORKERS JOBLESS

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Over half the stone setters and helpers now working on large buildings will be made jobless by the use of a new monorail.

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When the Demonstration Lines Reformed



Photo shows police on their horses trying to crush the workers against the pillars of the Municipal demonstration for Katovis. The demonstrators at this end re-formed their lines eight separate times.

PARTY RECRUITING DRIVE

Tasks of the Section

By S. BROWN.
(Organizer Section 1, Dist. 2)

THE units of our section are now seriously discussing the resolution presented by the Bureau which points out the short-comings of our past activities and the tasks before us in the present period. The most important tasks before us is the orientation towards the large shops of the basic and heavy industries, and war factories of which we have plenty on our Section.

We are not as yet rooted in these shops. We have too few contacts in the basic industries. Our last Section Convention was not the battlefield of unprincipled factionalism but a gathering of the most active comrades to discuss our tasks.

The next most important problem is the poor social composition which the Section is trying to overcome, not by a mechanical re-organization, as was done in the past, but by assigning comrades to the proper territory in an intensified campaign to recruit new proletarians from the basic and heavy industries and by drawing these elements in the leadership of the Section. These will bring with them the fighting spirit of the workers in the shops and factories and will serve as a guard against the right danger.

At this time, when our Section is discussing its enormous problems, when the Section Committee and the units are mobilizing the best forces for the struggles of the workers to become the leaders of the workers in our territory; at this time the group of expelled renegades, who still call themselves "Communists," are working overtime in trying to bring in demoralization in our ranks, by issuing slanderous documents against the leadership of our Party and of our Section.

Not a "Wave"—Hardly a Ripple.

The best answer to these slanders is the overwhelming support of our membership of the line of the Comintern and the C. C. This document speaks of "The wave of terror and wholesale expulsion of proletarian elements." This "wave," that they speak of, resulted in

the expulsion of nine out of a membership of over five hundred.

And what is their social composition? The petty bureaucrat Guskoff, who arose to section leadership direct from the office of some insurance company, and the public school teacher Bert Miller, are typical examples of these renegades. One of the three proletarians that they did take along with them, has already recognized their counter-revolutionary face by their activities in the mass organizations and is now seeking readmittance to the Party.

This renegade document also speaks of discontinued shop-papers and of dissolved shop-nuclei, but they don't mention any because there was none to speak of. The only shop-paper that they could boast about is the Eagle Pencil Company paper, which was discontinued due to its mechanical and right wing approach, given to it by the expelled opportunists, against which the Party comrades attacked in the document fought.

Building Shop Nuclei.

The best answer to these slanderous attacks is the work that the Section has done in the recent months after the arrival of the C. I. address and the expulsion of these renegades.

The issuing of five shop papers (two for the waterfront, Pier 14 and Pier 36) almost regularly; an additional paper for the Western Electric last month, at which place more than two thousand workers are employed; the establishment of contacts in two terminals of the subway construction workers; the building of a shop nucleus (not a fake one) in the Schweimler press, and all other activities in our section speak for themselves and shows the bankruptcy of these renegades.

The last section convention served as a recruiting basis for the work and tasks before us, and we emerged stronger and more solidly united for the line of the Comintern and the C. C., against all enemies of the working class. The convention laid the basis for the building of our section, as a step towards a mass Communist Party in the United States under the banner and leadership of the Communist International.

HOOVER'S PUPPET "SPEAKS"

By Fred Ellis



Rubio, the hired man of Wall Street, is carrying out the orders received by him a few weeks ago in Washington. It is the logical succession after the massacre of workers and peasants, outlawing of the trade unions and Communist Party, organized by Mr. Morrow, Governor-General of Mexico for American imperialism.

Outlook for New England Labor

By MYRA PAGE.

THE situation with which New England workers are faced grows constantly more difficult. Wage cuts, unemployment, speed-up and increasing child labor are the order of the day. The chaos and contradictions inherent in capitalist economy are finding acute expression in New England and the capitalists, as always, are using every means they possess to make the workers foot the bill. Only the growing resistance of the workers, under militant leadership, can halt the bosses' onslaught; while the many industrial and social problems which exist here as well as throughout boss-controlled United States will not be finally solved until the American workers are strongly organized and have taken economic and political power into their own hands.

Unemployment Grows.

Massachusetts, the predominant industrial state in the northeastern section, and one of the most highly industrialized states in the country, may be taken as an example of what the general conditions are in New England industry today. The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tells us that "normally," Massachusetts has 653,773 workers, of which approximately one-third are women and two-thirds are men. In 1928 there were nearly 113,000 fewer workers employed in the state than this normal figure. This drop in workers employed represents a decline of 173,000 since 1919, 126,000 since 1923, and 62,000 since 1926. How many more tens of thousands are walking the streets, looking for work, since the Wall Street crash, is not yet known. Furthermore, of those workers who were employed, the Department reports that only three-fourths had full-time employment. The other fourth were working two, three, or four days a week. The most severe curtailment has taken place in cotton goods, the main industry of the state, which normally employs 114,000 and in 1928 employed little more than half of this number. Barely four-fifths of the 58,600 woolen and worsted goods workers had jobs in 1928, and nearly one-third of the boots and shoes force had no work. During the past year, unemployment among building trades workers was excessively high. On an average one in five was continually out of work and in some months and sections two out of every three were looking for work.

So Massachusetts industrialists have thrown on the dump heap more than 113,000 workers. These jobless wage-earners are expected to clear out. They are "free" to go searching for work elsewhere, ask charity, or just die off, falling easy prey to the many illnesses which lie in wait for hungry and badly clothed men and women, and their off-spring. This is a free country, and so the unemployed are free to do any damn thing they please—except revolt and demand work and decent wages.

Overproduction Plus Speed.

What reasons lie back of this permanent discharge of 113,000 workers? One main cause is "overproduction," which is really a capitalist term for saying that those working in cotton, woolen, shoe and other factories can produce more goods than the bosses can sell at a good enough profit to themselves. This situation is largely due to the fact that the working population, which forms the vast majority of the consumers of goods, get such small pay that they can't afford to buy sufficient of the shoes, clothing and other goods which industry can produce. Another cause is the tremendous speeding-up of the workers. This speeding-up has been accomplished through various devices, such as giving each worker more machines to tend, gearing up the rate of the conveyor or "belt" on which wage-earners work so that they must increase their speed in order to keep up with the machine, replacing week work with piece work, and cutting piece rates so that a worker must maintain a break-neck

pace, in order to make a living. Any who can not keep up, as most of those above forty-five years can not, are discharged and replaced by younger men and women. There are many illustrations of this speed-up. In numerous cotton mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island every fourth weaver has been discharged and three weavers are now compelled to do what formerly required the work of four. The number of spinners is often cut to half, while 63,000 boot and shoe workers produce almost as much today as approximately 77,000 produced in 1923. This is to say, that every 4 boot and shoe workers now do the work of 5 men. This increased exploitation of New England workers is typical of what has happened throughout the country. Government studies show that the owners of industry get about one and a half times as much out of each worker as they took in 1899, and the greater part of this increased output per worker has occurred since 1919, and is very little due to improved machinery in the plants but almost entirely to the speeding up of workers. (See "Recent Economic Changes," Herbert Hoover, chairman of reporting commission).

How Massachusetts capitalists are increasing exploitation of their employees is shown by the state department's figures on "capital invested," "value added by manufacture" and "wages," over a period of fifteen years. In 1913, the ratio of "value added by manufacture" to capital invested was 52 per cent, by 1926, it had risen to 87 per cent. Meanwhile the share of this value added by manufacture going to workers in wages had dropped seven per cent.

An important factor in the growing unemployment situation in New England is the trend of various industries of this section to other parts of the country, especially to the South, and the failure of new and developing industries to enter New England to any great extent. The shift of the cotton goods industry southward has been rapid, the lower wages and longer hours of southern mill hands offering capitalists greater profits than they can accumulate elsewhere. Solidarity of labor, North and South, is the workers' answer to this scheme, and a united front against the bosses who exploit us both. Besides the inroads on the standard of living of this section of the American working class, due to part or whole-time unemployment, drastic cuts have also been made in the earnings of those employed. The hourly rates in the textile industry are one-fifth less than they were in 1920. Men averaged \$19.28 cents a week and women \$15.75 in this industry in 1928. The wages for men in other industries were somewhat higher than in textiles, averaging around \$30 a week; but various studies of cost of living and minimum budgets on which a family of five can live show that a working man can barely manage to give the minimum essentials to his family on these wages, provided he is employed regularly, which of course he is not. Earnings of women workers are strikingly low. The average for the state is \$17.37, but the mass of the women earn even less than this amount, a few better-paid groups offsetting the bulk of lower-paid. Just how greatly women are exploited in the Bay State, which boasts of its minimum wage law for women, and how the Minimum Wage Board is working in the interest of the employers, is revealed by these Board's decisions on minimum wages. Here are some examples. Minimum wages for inexperienced women workers, who have worked in the trade less than six to eighteen months (varying with the industry), are \$9 in the millinery trade, \$9 to \$11 in bakery and bread products, \$8 and \$9 in canning and preserving, \$7 to \$10 in men's clothing, \$8.50 in knit goods, and \$8 to \$10 in men's furnishings and in muslin underwear. Minimum wages for experienced workers run around \$13 to \$13.50.

(To Be Continued)

The Meaning of the Naval Conference in London

By SAM DON.

THE announcement of the naval conference was made last summer with trumpets of pacifism, with mutual declarations of love on the part of the two main imperialist rivals—Great Britain and U. S. MacDonald and Hoover issued a joint statement, a statement heralding a "new era" in Anglo-American relations. How quickly have the mutual declarations of love been forgotten! Did the "labor" Prime Minister really ever visit "our" shores? . . . A visit so quickly forgotten, not mentioned and not referred to. The "peace" maneuvers were merely a prelude for the present extremely sharpening relations between England and the U. S.

Why is it that at this naval conference it is so difficult to keep up the mask of pacifism, and the rivalries between the various imperialist powers, especially between the U. S. and Great Britain, have come out in the last week so sharply, even before the opening of the conference? The answer is clear. Because the maturing contradictions of world capitalism (the contradiction between the productive forces and markets, the contradiction between decaying capitalism and socialist prosperity in the Soviet Union) are sharpening at such a speed that it is difficult to hide the differences, but on the contrary the conference itself becomes the arena of immediate war preparations.

As one correspondent of the Chicago Tribune expresses it in the following idea "It is less expensive to maneuver at the conference for naval strength and superiority than at war." The political resolution of the Central Executive Committee correctly states, "the conference is a field for maneuvers for favorable position for the opening of the armed struggle."

Crisis An Important Factor.

The most important factor in sharpening the imperialist rivalries at the conference is the present crisis in the country which intensifies the general crisis of world capitalism. On November 15, Hoover in one of his first official statements on the stock exchange crash stated "among other things" that "export must be stimulated," and on December 5 in his address to the conference of business leaders stated more definitely, "another of the great balance wheel of stability 'instead of balance, read: the contradiction between the productive forces and contradiction of markets must be solved through an offensive to penetrate the world market and prepare for war' is our foreign trade."

The above statements of Hoover were greeted with shouts of desperate opposition on the part of all the imperialist powers, especially that of Great Britain. The resolution of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., states correctly "Under the pressure of the economic crisis, the foreign policy of the U. S. government, carrying through its drive for expanded markets, must sharpen considerably and find its principal strategy in maneuvers looking towards a regrouping of forces, towards breaking up the combinations hostile to its imperialist plans, and securing allies in the coming struggle before all with Great Britain while itself assuming hegemony of the imperialist drive against the Soviet Union. This is the main significance of the naval conference opening soon in London." (My emphasis).

The capitalist press finds it ever more difficult to cover up, for instance, the struggle between France and Italy as really being a

struggle between England and the U. S. The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Daily News in its Dec. 28th issue, writes: "This conference bids fair to be a long wrangle (note, 'a long wrangle', just before Hoover's farewell 'peace' message to the American delegation to the conference) between France on the one hand and the U. S., and Great Britain supported by Italy on the other, with Japan strategically situated as the intermediary." Discard the confusing diplomatic language of the correspondent and you will find clearly that the American government's principal strategy is to "break up the combinations hostile to its imperialist plans, and securing allies in its coming struggles, before all with Great Britain . . ."

Clash Becomes More Open.

With the opening of the conference the more openly American and British imperialisms come to a clash, and the capitalist press of both countries are beginning to mobilize "public opinion" for war eventualities. The entire matter of disarmament is every day beginning to be discussed more openly from the view point of protecting trade routes, need of raw materials . . . and stated less openly the problem of capturing new markets and colonies. In the centre of this discussion—the rivalries between U. S. and Great Britain come ever more to the fore. A few quotations from the Chicago Tribune, brings it out very clearly.

In the January 12th issue of the Tribune, in an editorial under the caption "Vital Interests," we find the following: "Well, the facts are that in 1928 our foreign commerce, exports and imports, was valued at eight billions of dollars, and it was carried over the high seas chiefly over twelve main routes, as Capt. Overstreet has recently pointed out in the New York Times, having a total length of 60,000 miles. The chief trade of Great Britain, like that of Japan the other leading naval power, is with a nearby continent, whereas all our sea routes are from 1,200 to 10,000 miles long. The protection of such routes certainly calls for a considerable dispersion of our ships, and in fact, a strategic disposition of the greatest difficulty considering our lack of bases."

Or further "Yes, conceding this possibility as a necessary condition of British policy, what of the implication that our interests in adequate naval defense is not a matter of vital interests? We cannot be starved out, but the paralysis of our commerce would bring about a catastrophe which no sane nation could classify as other than a vital interest." The main object under discussion here is trade and the main subject under discussion is Great Britain.

This is still more clearly brought out in a London dispatch, printed in the January 20th issue of the Chicago Tribune: "With the rapidly expanding foreign trade beginning to constitute a measure of prosperity, with the reviving merchant marine, with the increasing dependence on overseas sources for a supply of rubber, manganese for steel manufacture and other necessities, with vital communication lines encircling the globe, the time has arrived when protection of national interests in distant regions is as vital to America as to Great Britain."

The Merchant Marine.

In the struggle between Great Britain and the U. S. for Naval superiority the question of the Merchant Marine is brought up continually. Just a few figures will tell the tale. In 1928 33 per cent of American commerce was carried on American ships and 50 per cent of

KARL LIEBKNECHT'S LETTER TO THE ZIMMERWALD CONFERENCE

The following letter was sent by Karl Liebknecht to the first Zimmerwald conference, at which he was unable to be present as the German government called him up at the beginning of 1915 to serve in the Landsturm.

What importance Lenin attached to this letter is best to be seen from the extracts which I have made from it (in German) and which are preserved in the Lenin Institute. The passages extracted by Lenin are shown below in black type.—Ed.

DEAR COMRADES:—Allow me to write a few hurried lines. I am imprisoned and fettered by militarism (K. L. was called up as a Landsturmmann—Ed.). Therefore I am unable to come to you. My heart, my head, my whole being is nevertheless with you.

You have two serious tasks. A hard task of grim duty and a sacred one of enthusiasm and hope.

Settlement of account, inexorable settlement of accounts with the deserters and renegades from the International in Germany, England, France and elsewhere.

Mutual understanding, encouragement and inspiration of those who remain true to the flag, who are determined not to give way an inch before international imperialism, even if they fall as victims. And to create order in the ranks of those who are determined to hold out; to hold out and to fight with their feet firmly planted on the basis of international socialism.

It is necessary to make clear in brief form the principles of our attitude, to the world war as a special case of the principle of our attitude to the capitalist order of society. Briefly, so I hope! For here we are all united and we must be united!

It is necessary before all to draw the tactical consequences from these principles. Ruthlessly for all countries.

Civil war, not civil peace! Exercise international solidarity of the proletariat against pseudo-national, pseudo-patriotic class harmony, international class war for peace, for the socialist revolution. How the fight is to be fought, must be laid down. Only in co-operation, only in the mutual working of one land with the

other, mutually inspiring each other, can the greatest possible forces, the attainable success be achieved.

The friends of every country have in their hands the hopes and prospects of the friends of every country. You French and you German socialists before all have one and the same fate. You French friends, I appeal to you, do not allow yourselves to be caught by the phrase of national unanimity—against this you are immune—but also by the equally dangerous phrase of the unanimity of the party! Every protest against this, every proclamation of your rejection of the official government policy, every bold acknowledgment of the class struggle, of solidarity with us, for the proletariat will to peace, strengthens our fighting spirit, increases our force tenfold, to work in the same sense in Germany, for the proletariat of the world, for its economic and political emancipation, for its emancipation from the fetters of capitalism, but also from the chains of Tsarism, Kaiserism, Junkerism, of militarism, of now international militarism; to fight in Germany for the political and social liberation of the German people; against the social and just for territory of German imperialism;—for a speedy peace, which also restores unhappy Belgium freely and independently and gives back France to the French people.

From all hers—we know the special difficulties of your tragic situation and bleed with you, with the tormented and stoned mass of all people; your misfortune is our misfortune, as we know that our pain is your pain. Let our fight be your fight. Help us as we swear to help you.

The new International will arise, it can arise on the ruins of the old, on a new and firmer foundation. You friends, socialists from all countries, have today to lay the foundation stone for the future structure. Hold irreconcilable judgment over the false socialists! Ruthlessly urge on the vacillating and hesitating in all countries, also those in Germany! The greatness of the aim will raise you above the narrowness and littleness of the day, above the misery of these terrible days!

Long live the people's peace of the future! Long live anti-militarism! Long live international, people-emancipating, revolutionary socialism!

Proletarians of all countries—unite again!
KARL LIEBKNECHT.

Philadelphia Workers Feel the Capitalist Curse—Unemployment

By H. ROBINSON.

THE chief topic discussed throughout the entire city of Philadelphia by all workers is the growing unemployment. Both unemployment and idleness are growing at a rapid rate weekly. Those workers still employed are asking: "How much longer can I hold my job?" That the spirit of Lenin and Leninism is gaining ground is evidenced by the ever growing militancy of workers, both employed and unemployed. A food worker relates how a worker approached him and asked to use the phone. "But I will lose my job if the boss catches me letting a stranger use the phone. I'll take a chance too, if you are looking for work." The strange worker replied: "You must be a Bolshevik, shake hands, brother." Another worker relates how he asked a friend if he were working. "No," said the friend "and I can't find a job. The way it looks, I'll not get any work either. I've been fooled before by both republicans and democrats, now I'm a Communist." These workers were from the Northeast (Kensington) district of Philadelphia and changes of the sort related are not isolated, but becoming more and more frequent.

"No Work" Signs.

Now during the latter part of January, when hosiery mills have resumed work with new orders during normal times, workers are confronted with signs nailed on the entrances "No Work Until Further Notice."

Henry Brown & Sons, First and Ontario Sts., employing more than 1,000 workers, are completely shut down as are literally scores of smaller hosiery plants. In all other textile industries here general stagnancy prevails. L. H. Gilmer, rubber belting is averaging two days a week. Carpet mills as well as dye houses are doing nothing or next to nothing.

With this enormous surplus of textile workers to choose from, it is but natural that wage cuts as well as speed-up is the order of the day. However, the militancy of the workers force some labor fakers to call strikes, as at the Aberle Hosiery Plant, where 1400 workers struck after a wage cut of 30 percent. The labor fakers of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Knitters are working in co-operation with Aberle to effect a compromise settlement. It remains to be seen whether the workers will permit this kind of collaboration.

At the Link Belt Co., 21st and Hunting Ave., workers report for work every day, but during the past several weeks have been lucky to average 3 hours a day. This concern manufactures machinery of all kinds and workers at the plant tell that by the placing of the newest methods of production, anybody can operate the mechanism; so that skilled machinists are replaced by young boys operating levers.

Electrification Plus Lay-Offs.

The Pennsylvania railroad has nearly completed the electrification of its road between Philadelphia and Trenton. Upon completion, the usual climax—lay-offs. Three men were killed recently, falling from the tops of the poles to the tracks where they were cut to bits. These workers had received 80 cents an hour and paid with their lives. The capitalist press, as usual, conceals these deaths of workers.

Only by the workers of Philadelphia realizing and accepting the teachings of Marx and Lenin, whose memory was recently commemorated by a mass memorial at one of Philadelphia's largest halls, can the workers lift themselves out of the bitterness imposed upon them by their rulers, the capitalist class.

Fight the Right Danger. A Hundred Proletarians for Every Petty Bourgeois Renegade!