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(Section of the Communist International)

IN TWO SECTIONS

SECTION ONE

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKERS DEFEAT THE SPEED-UP

The Lawrence Strike

THE brief but eventful strike in the Lawrence textile mills, where nearly 12,000 workers fought against the vicious speed-up, added a new and brilliant page to the fighting traditions of the Lawrence workers held from 1912 and 1919.

Starting as a small strike in one department, it spread rapidly and quickly embraced all workers in the Washington, Wood and Ayre mills of the American Woolen Co. This solidarity clearly illustrates the general conditions of slavery in the mills on one hand, and on the other the growth of understanding among the workers that an attack on one section is an attack on all workers.

By extending the front of the struggle, the workers also extended their demands. They demanded the ousting of the "efficiency" men from all departments, as an expression of the fight against the inhuman speed-up. They demanded the right to organize, the recognition of mill committees elected by the workers, and time and a half for overtime.

And they won a partial victory, in spite of the terror and intimidation against both strikers and strike leaders. They forced the bosses to withdraw the scheme for nine combs, to withdraw the efficiency men, and to deal with the department committees elected by the workers. The bosses would not grant the demand on overtime. But the attitude of the strikers indicated in the Strike Committee's statement on the subject, shows that the bosses will meet wide resistance when they try to demand overtime, which the workers want to cut out entirely.

The strike is significant to the whole working class movement:

1. It refuted the lie of Hoover and Green, the lie that has been repeated by all shades of reformists and opportunists, that the workers will not strike during periods of unemployment, and if they do, they "can't win anything." Let all opportunists take notice!

2. It again exposed the American Federation of Labor as a strike-breaking agency, and showed the workers that only the revolutionary unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League really led their struggles against the bosses' attack on their living standards.

3. It again revealed and emphasized the reactionary alliance between the employers, the "labor" misleaders, the church and the capitalist government as common enemies of the workers whom they must struggle against in every effort to maintain and better conditions. The workers especially learned the open and active strike-breaking role of the capitalist government by the action of the U. S. Department of Labor's Immigration Department.

The strike revealed also the many weaknesses in the militant unions of the T. U. U. L. and their methods of work. It emphasized again that only by the policies of the Red International of Labor Unions, embodying the whole experience of strike struggles throughout the entire world, can the workers carry on effective struggle.

One of the principal mistakes in Lawrence, one which caused much demoralization and prevented the quick reorganization of the workers' forces, was the failure to elect a sufficiently broad, well-representative strike committee.

Another important mistake was the failure of the National Textile Workers' Union to carry on a sharp struggle against the American Legion's strike-breaking policy and the treachery policy of the self-termed "progressives" of the Muste group of the A. F. of L., while the N. T. W. U. was preparing the strike.

test of the N. T. W. U., which enrolled over 1,000 men. The test for every worker, in fact—is to guard the concessions the bosses forced from the mill owners. The brutal attack against the strikers and the N. T. W. U., proves that the employers will now attempt to take back the concessions the workers won, the concessions won because of the leadership of the N. T. W. U. and the policy of conducting strikes.

For this defense of the fruits of victory it is necessary to organize Mill Committees of the most militant and trustworthy workers. To build a powerful National Textile Workers' Union in Lawrence.

And as an immediate test in this connection, the workers must answer the employers' attack against their union concealed behind an attack on "outsiders." A broad struggle must be organized for the release of Berkman, Devine, Murdock and all other arrested workers and leaders, against deportation and persecution. By this attack, the mill owners are trying to lay a precedent for the persecution of all unions that really struggle and to outlaw strikers.

The workers of the entire country will be inspired by the victory won by the Lawrence textile workers! They will join in the movement for release of the strike leaders! They will join the fight against wage cuts and speed-up, in the fight for the right to organize and strike!

True To Form

ACCORDING to an Associated Press report from New Orleans, the sessions of the General Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South just ended, marked by a severe denunciation of Communism.

"The members," said the report, after a two day session here, were pledged to continued activity at home and abroad to combat 'COMMUNISTIC AND ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA,' to use their influence in a campaign against lynchings, and to aid the unemployed."

This declaration, coming as it does from such a slave-owning, slave-driving body as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South does not surprise us in the least. We are neither surprised by their declarations against Communism, nor by such demagogic promises as the "to use their influence in a campaign against lynchings, and to aid the unemployed."

Both their attacks on us and their promises to "aid" the hungry and persecuted workers have the same slimy, boss-serving purpose. Both are in harmony with their century of faithful service to the slave-owners. Both have as their aim the continued vicious enslavement and bloody exploitation of the toiling masses, Negro and white.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took its stand for human slavery in 1845; and that stand has never been changed. Now, 70 years after the outbreak of the Civil War, it still retains its separate identity because it refuses to even make a pretense of accepting Negroes in its own ranks on a basis of equality. It still worships at a shrine constructed around insane Negrophobia which first represented the interests of its Ku Klux Klan founders and now of the Southern capitalists.

Today in the South, millions of Negro and white workers are toiling and living under the most miserable conditions. The Negroes, especially, are subjected to an intolerable persecution, of which the growing lynch terror is only the most revolting. And, naturally, the spirit of rebellion is rising. The Negro and white workers are more and more accepting the leadership of the Communist Party, which alone fights for their interests.

As in 1845, the church bishops again see the profits of their bosses being jeopardized. They declare war against the Communists today, just as they warred against the abolitionists in the years before 1865. And they fought a losing battle then, just as they are fighting a losing battle now!

All their lying promises about a "campaign against lynchings and to aid the unemployed," and their attacks against Communism, will not save their cowardly hides, or those of their masters. The workers, Negro and white, fighting together in one united army under Communist Party leadership, will march forward to victory, to a workers' government, despite the flabby protests of handful of Methodist bishops.

STRIKERS ROUT COPS AND SCABS

Strikers Morale Is Excellent; Picket Big Shop

NEW YORK.—Scabs in the dress-makers' strike here received their just deserts as well as some of their own medicine late Friday evening, when several hundred striking dress-makers engaged in an extremely militant picketing of the Needleman and Brenner shop, 40th St., near Seventh Ave.

The clash between strikers on the one hand and scabs and cops on the other was brief, but sharp, and before it was over the scabs were moving rather hurriedly in the direction of Albany and the cops were scurrying about like rats in a trap trying to dodge the small but compact missiles that filled the air.

There were individual as well as group fights, but when the picketers counted their forces they found that none was arrested and but a few were bruised. One of the most ardent of the dress-makers was a woman who had her head gashed open by a scab the day before and who had been forced by a cop to wait half an hour for an ambulance although she had asked to be driven to the hospital in a cab at her own expense.

The Needleman and Brenner shop has taken a leading part in the assault on the standard of living of the dress-makers here, actually breaking a contract with the Eddie Trades Workers' Industrial Union and signing one with the I. L. G. W., the company union, which "guaranteed" against the calling of strikes. Inasmuch as the Needleman and Brenner shop controls seven other shops directly and many more indirectly, the Industrial Union has taken up the challenge and has engaged in mass picketing before the shop repeatedly.

Morale among the strikers continues to be noteworthy for its excellence. No dressmaker has returned to his shop except when the employer of the shop signed an agreement with the Industrial Union, guaranteeing higher wages, a shorter workday and recognition of the shop committees and of the union.

More than 1,200 workers have gone back to the shops under these conditions since the strike began. In addition to this tremendous gain, the strike has put an effective stop to the merciless wage-cutting which was taking place in the industry before the strike.

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL MEET WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4

NEW YORK.—Workers and their organizations are being rallied throughout New York City to make the Ruthenberg Memorial Wednesday night a huge success.

The Memorial will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. Speakers will include leading members of the Communist Party and the leaders of the Hunger March to Albany. The Hunger Marchers will be there in a body.

A report on the Hunger March will be given which will include the presentation at Albany of the demands for immediate relief and unemployment insurance and descriptions of the cheering receptions given the Hunger Marchers in all the places through which they passed on their way to Albany.

All workers are urged to turn out for this Memorial Meeting, Wednesday evening, March 4.

"Build the National Textile Workers Union To Keep Our Victory", Says Strike Committee

(Statement of the Lawrence Strike Committee Unanimously Adopted by the Strikers' Mass Meeting in Lexington Hall, Feb. 27, 1931)

THE textile workers of Lawrence under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union have answered the new speedup regulations of the mill owners. Our brilliant strike completely tied up the Wood, Washington and Ayer Mills of the American Woolen Company.

We did not fall for the mill owners' bluff about the "red outsiders." We followed the National Textile Workers' Union because we have seen it in action in the Pacific Print, in Lawrence, in New Bedford and in other struggles of the textile workers. It is because we had our union here that the American Woolen

Company was prevented from giving us a direct wage cut which they did in nearly every one of their other mills.

The splendid fighting spirit of the strikers, our mass picketing, our determination made the mill officials give in and they immediately withdrew the nine combs. As the strike grew, the mill officials granted the withdrawing of the efficiency men and recognition of the department committees elected by the workers.

Try Reign of Terror
The mill owners became terrified at the spreading of the strike. When the Maynard Mill of the company

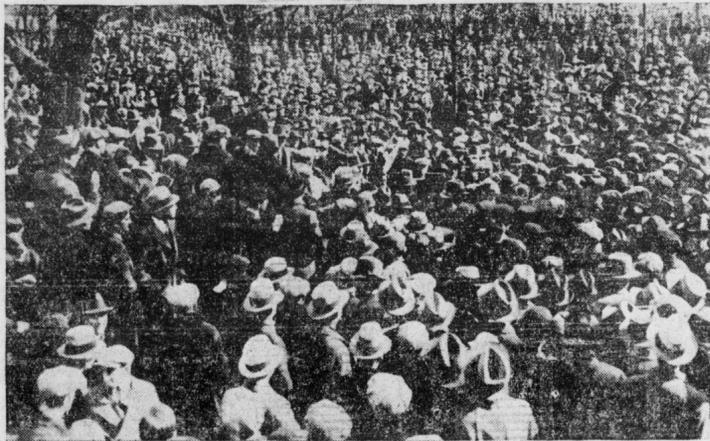
went on strike they decided on a reign of terror. Under their orders our strike committee was broken into by the police and our strike leaders arrested. Every kind of threat was used against us. The mayor, the citizens' committee, composed of enemies of the workers, many church men, police and state troopers were mobilized against the strikers.

A Fake Vote
Behind this terror the mill owners organized a fake vote to end the strike. They announced that by a vote of 1,000 to 400 the strikers accepted the bosses' proposal. But we know that there were no 2,000

strikers participating in the bosses' fake balloting. Company stool pigeons who voted many times, cast most of the ballots. While the fake balloting was going on, over 2,000 strikers in Lexington Hall voted to stand solid despite the terror of the company and demanded the release of Berkman, Devine, Murdock and the other strike leaders. The struggle for their release must be continued.

The Lexington meeting spoke for the big majority of the mill workers as can be seen from the fact that

SCENE IN BOSTON, MASS. AS 30,000 DEMAND RELIEF



Boston workers, employed and unemployed, turned out 30,000 strong in the February 25th Demonstration and militantly resisted efforts of Police agents of the bosses to break up their demonstration for immediate relief and Unemployment Insurance. The workers of Boston pledged to carry on the struggle, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and its Unemployed Council, against the bosses' hunger system.

Mass Trial Votes Expulsion of Yokinen from Communist Party

Gives Right to Apply for Readmission After Proving Himself

NEW YORK.—Over 1,500 workers packed Harlem Casino at the mass trial yesterday afternoon of Yokinen, a member of the Communist Party, charged with the anti-working class crime of white chauvinism. One hundred and thirteen working class organizations were represented with 211 delegates. Many hundreds of workers were turned away from the hall by the police on the pretext that the hall was overcrowded.

With C. A. Hathaway, a leading white comrade of the Party and member of the Secretariat, prosecuting Yokinen, and Richard B. Moore, a leading Negro comrade acting for the defense, the workers' jury elected by the meeting brought in a verdict of guilty against Yokinen, with recommendation for his expulsion from the Communist Party, with the right to re-apply for re-admission upon the basis of his activities against white chauvinism in the Finnish Club and other working class organizations, his participation in the fight on Jim Crowism, etc., his activities in the League of Struggle for Negro Rights of which he was instructed to become

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Up State Cities Greet, Cheer Hunger Marchers to Albany

11 Negro Workers Join March at Dutchess Junction; Workers Force Release of Delegates Arrested by Newburgh Cops

HUDSON, N. Y., March 1.—"Go on, fellow workers, march on to Albany. Don't stop to bail us out. It's more important that you get to Albany. You can take care of us later. But you must get to Albany." This statement by Bryden, one of the 5 hunger marchers arrested for distributing leaflets in Newburgh, N. Y., and held on \$500 bail, was the spirit of the entire delegation. The hunger marchers in true working class solidarity, however, forced the release of the five, and now they are also on the march to Albany.

Yesterday the marchers passed thru Poughkeepsie where the workers had awaited the hunger fighters for three days. They paraded through the town in disciplined formation, in ranks. Spirits well high. Workers along the streets cheered them on. Here as every place else unemployed workers joined the march. The whole town was out to see the marchers off. Workers hung out of windows, on door steps, through doors, marched with them through the main streets of the town, and in every way showed their enthusiastic sympathy, and solidarity.

Fred Biedenkamp and Sam Nesin spoke. Outdoor and indoor meetings were held. Two indoor meetings were held, one at the Colored Center, on Kathryn Street, where the workers slept over night, and the other at the Unemployed Council headquarters. Rank and file delegates spoke at all the rallies.

In Dutchess Junction, a town of mostly Negro population, and where the workers have not been working for nearly a year, and where at the present time only one factory is working, eleven Negro jobless joined the march to Albany. Ten men and

one woman were the delegates. Here again the marchers were enthusiastically greeted. The spirit was high. Solidarity was sung by all the workers.

The marchers were last reported in Hudson, New York, where the mayor of the town gave permission to hold an open air meeting at 7th street.

Every morning an educational meeting is held. Daily Workers are given out in every town. Leaflets are distributed. In Poughkeepsie workers insisted upon paying five, ten, and fifteen cents for single copies of the "Daily Worker". The spirit of the marchers is high. They are certain that they will reach the state capital, at Albany. The Workers' International Relief has a medical unit set up. Workers get treatment there. One worker was quite ill, but refused to remain, and insisted upon marching with the other workers to Albany.

Coney Island Workers Form Tenant League and House Committees

NEW YORK.—The workers of Coney Island organized a tenants league last night and decided to go from house to house to organize house committees, and to draw in as many workers as possible into the League.

FORCE BOSSES WITHDRAW "EFFICIENCY" EXPERTS; STRIKERS RETURN TODAY

Strikers Enraged at Government, A. F. of L. and Church Combined Terror Campaign Against the Workers

Returning Workers Must Be on Alert to Strike Again if Bosses Make It Necessary

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 1.—Over 10,000 textile workers return to work Monday morning in the mills of the American Woolen Company, after a strike of two weeks under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, having won a decisive victory in the main demand of the fight, against the speed-up and "efficiency" experts. This was the decision of the strike committee, meeting late Friday night, after the dramatic developments of the strike Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Filled with the consciousness of an important victory

Rush Funds Defend Lawrence Strikers

BOSTON.—Five thousand dollars in cash or liberty bonds must be received by the International Labor Defense immediately if the five Lawrence strike leaders are to be released on bail, the local I.L.D. here announces.

Funds must also be sent at once to defend these five militants against "conspiracy" charges and against attempts to deport them.

All workers everywhere are urged to respond to this emergency appeal to defend Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, William Murdock, Alexander Danilovitch, and John Czarecki, now imprisoned in the Immigration Station at East Boston, Mass.

Loans and donations must be sent as quickly as possible to the Boston district office of the International Labor Defense, 113 Dudley Street, Boston.

Organize protests everywhere. Voice your protest in resolutions demanding the unconditional release of Berkman, Devine, Murdock and the other arrested strike leaders.

against the speed-up and wage-cut, the workers are at the same time filled with rage against the employers, the government, and their A. F. of L. agents and the church, who all united in a terror drive against the strikers at the same moment that the bosses surrendered to the strikers on the main demand. The victory is, therefore, understood to be a temporary retreat on the part of the bosses, which can only be held by the utmost vigilance and preparedness to strike again soon if it becomes necessary.

The concession of the main demand of the strike was timed with the arrest of the leaders, Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, and William Murdock, as a measure to disorganize the strikers, split them up, and dissolve their solidarity in internal dissensions. The organized retreat of the 10,000 strikers, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, by going back to work with only the main demand gained, while overtime payment and union recognition is still refused, has therefore upset the calculations of the bosses. The workers' solidarity has been preserved intact, and their fighting spirit is unimpaired.

The immediate gain of the strikers is the abolition of the system of combs for two workers, return to the old system of 3 combs for one worker, dismissal from the mills of the "efficiency" experts.

The terror campaign against the strike was quite evidently planned and directed by the government at Washington. Beginning with mobilization of Department of Labor officials, the attack took another step forward with a public denunciation of the strike by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who gave his blessings to the police and government with the announcement that the strike "outlaw" and to be suppressed by any means.

This was followed by a church campaign against the strike led by the Catholic Church, and in particular by Father McDonald. This "holy father" declared:

"Our friends of the textile union" (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

HURL DEMANDS AT CHARITY CONFER.

Jobless Delegation Breaks Into Meet

Stating that she represented the New York Councils of the Unemployed, Sadie Van Veen demanded the floor at the fake conference of so-called welfare workers at the Town Hall on Friday, including the Prosser Committee and the police commissioner. The chairman was undecided; the police made a move toward the delegation with the purpose to throw them out. The unemployed workers in the delegation shouted: "Let her speak; give her the floor." The chairman, seeing that it would look bad for charity to refuse the floor to the spokesmen of the unemployed, after a hasty whisper with his committee, said that Van Veen could have the floor after Mulrooney's report.

Van Veen read a statement prepared by the committee of Unemployed Councils, denouncing charity, the breadlines, the starvation diets, soup kitchens, flophouses, etc. The statement also included the mayor's committee and the squandering of hundreds of thousands of dollars which had been turned over to them and organized charity.

The statement ended with the demand for immediate cash relief, no evictions of the unemployed, free gas, rent and heat for the unemployed, free, warm food for all school children of the unemployed and the demand for unemployment insurance to be taken from the taxation of large incomes and from the city and state treasuries, and that all funds be turned over to committees of the unemployed.

Every word of the statement got across. The hall was absolutely silent as Van Veen spoke. The statement was followed by so much discussion that the Prosser Committee was not able to go ahead with the program.

The meeting practically got away from the chairman, who saved his face by adjourning the meeting.

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Meetings Tomorrow
Mass meetings of the Needle Strikers will be held tomorrow in Bryant Hall and in Irving Plaza at 2 p. m. Well-known labor leaders will address the strikers and an entertainment in each hall will be presented by the members of the various revolutionary cultural groups.

NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK STATE HUNGER MARCHERS APPROACH GOAL

Food, Lodging Given Along Line of March In Workers Solidarity

BULLETIN.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Hunger Marchers arrived in New Brunswick at 6:30 as scheduled and in spite of the fact that it was dark the whole city turned out and marched on both sides of the street in token of greeting the Hunger Marchers. Both sides of the street were lined with marchers. All walked to the headquarters of the Unemployed Council, 11 Plum St.

An open-air meeting was held at the council headquarters. The whole block was thick with workers and all around the streets were lined with workers. A vote was taken to endorse the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and the resounding cheers were so loud that the whole city echoed with the unanimous vote of ratification.

The marchers were fed and remained in New Brunswick over night. Tomorrow morning there will be two mass demonstrations in New Brunswick. One will be held in front of the Johnson and Johnson factory and the other at French and New Sts. Thousands of leaflets have been distributed.

CARTERET, N. J., March 1.—Thirty New Jersey Hunger Marchers left Paterson on Saturday at 12:30 and marched five miles to Passaic, where they were met by 100 workers who greeted them and marched to the Unemployed Council headquarters, where the workers had prepared dinner for them. From there the Hunger Marchers took trucks to Newark. The workers stopped at the outskirts of Newark where they were led by an unem-

OPEN HARLEM W.I.R. KITCHEN

Speed Relief for Needle Strikers!

NEW YORK.—New enthusiasm, new militancy, was the immediate result of the opening of a kitchen at the Harlem needle-trades strike centre, 2011 Third Avenue, by the Workers International Relief yesterday.

In a manner that was not duplicated since the first days of the strike, those workers, after the feeding at yesterday noon, went on the picket line, singing and shouting, with determination to win.

These workers were facing actual hunger, since they were the lowest paid in the industry, making from \$7.00 to \$10.00 a week on an average. With no experience in unionism until now, they have showed a militancy that must at all costs be maintained.

The Workers International Relief, seeing the great need of these strikers will establish two feedings a day, in the morning and afternoon. A kitchen will also be opened at Bryant Hall, 42nd Street and Sixth Avenue in conjunction with the Women's Council.

It is of utmost importance to show these strikers that their fellow-workers are solidly back of them, supporting their fight for better working and living conditions. Send food and cash at once to W.I.R., 131 West 28th Street, New York City.

Pamphlet on Social Insurance Added to International List

A new pamphlet, "Social Insurance," by Grace Burnham, has just been issued by International Pamphlets in their 10 cent series. In this little book, social insurance, which is defined as a measure of security in times of unemployment, sickness, old age and other crises, is for the first time completely treated. Comrade Burnham analyzes the need for social insurance, not only in times of unemployment, but in every condition which cuts down the workers' earning power—accident, maternity, invalidity, illness. Each of these is completely and individually treated.

"No complete system of social insurance can be expected from a capitalist government," she says. "But wherever the working class is strongly organized on the political front as well as in the trade unions it is able to wrest certain concessions." The situation in the Soviet Union, with its complete system of social insurance, is treated and compared with the situation in capitalist countries.

An interesting feature of "Social Insurance" is the treatment of the fight against worker-administered social insurance from capitalist sources not only because of the added strength thereby given the working class, but because of the huge profits of the insurance companies, whose method of giving minimum protection with maximum profit is analyzed.

This pamphlet may be obtained from bookstores, unions, of the Workers Library Publishers, 50 East 13th Street, New York, who will also be glad to furnish a list of other pamphlets and books of interest to workers. The price is 10 cents with discounts on quantity orders.

played delegation of 100 and were marched to Military Park.

The police tried to break up the march, but didn't succeed. At Military Park 4,000 workers had gathered to greet the Hunger Marchers. Here some hoodlums tried to break up the demonstration, but the workers were too many, and they too few, and they were quickly dispersed and quieted.

From here the workers all marched to the headquarters of the Unemployed Council, shouting slogans and attracting workers along the line of march. Leaflets were distributed. Daily Workers and pamphlets sold.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

JOBLESS BEAT UP POLICE SLUGGERS

Resist Flop House Terrorism

While attempting to intimidate the Unemployed Workers that are forced to sleep in the lousy Municipal Flop House at 25th Street and First Avenue, 4 cops were beaten up last night. The attack on the workers started about 1 o'clock in the morning when a cop came in and started to try and bulldoze the workers. He was made short work of and then other cops came in and before the battle was over there had been a total of four police beaten up by the workers who refused to be stripped. One of the cops was dragged off his uniform and tied into a bed with bedclothes.

About 7 o'clock in the morning two cops tried the same tactics with some of the ex-servicemen that are staying there. They were immediately handled in the same manner as the four of the previous Tammany henchmen that were beaten up during the night.

This expression of the workers show their readiness to fight and they must be organized to come out onto the streets with the hundreds of thousands of other workers and fight against being forced to sleep in lousy flop houses.

All Unemployed workers from the bread lines and flop houses come to the demonstration on Union Square at 4:30 P. M. today and fight for your right to live as workers should live. Demand Unemployment Insurance by organizing and fighting for it.

CHI. COPS MURDER NEGRO LAD OF 14

CHICAGO, March 1.—Tom Barnett, a Negro lad of 14 years, is the third victim of police terrorism on the south side of Chicago. Last week, a police squad brutally murdered him by loading him with bullets from sawed off shotguns.

A grocery store was robbed by workers in the poverty stricken south side. Barnett, employed in the store, was given a gun and told the "get the robbers" by the store owner. He gave chase and got one-half a block away when a police car rushed on the scene. They opened fire on the boy in spite of the fact that he stopped running when he heard the siren of the squad car. They made no attempt to find out Barnett's identity. The policy of "shoot and ask questions later" took another life.

The republican machine of Chicago knows that mass unemployment will lead many workers to steel in order to live. The Chicago political machine allows for wholesale graft. They overlook the shooting of bystanders by the rival gangs with whom the city officials are intimate. But the stealing of a loaf of bread is a crime that must be answered with death. The police were completely whitewashed at the coroner's inquest.

Barnett was the sole support of his family. He left school at the age of 14 and went to work. By his work, he supported a mother, father who was hurt in his shop, and two younger brothers. The family is destitute. The city doesn't make even a fake pretense the aid the family. They want to forget the incident as they forget the murder of Mason, a Communist worker and Gray, an unemployed worker.

The Young Communist League, League and Communist Party of Chicago have arranged for a mass protest meeting to demand arrest of the police as murderers.

About seventy workers from all parts of the country, steeled with experience in the revolutionary struggle, will be sent by the Communist Party districts and the Trade Union League to the National Training School to be trained as cadres for the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions to lead the workers and farmers in their revolutionary struggles. These students deserve the biggest and most colorful reception which is being arranged by the students of the Workers' School.

Tickets are now obtainable at 50 cents each at the Workers' School office. Since tickets are limited in number, workers are advised to get them before it is too late. Comrades who have rooms for the students of the National Training School for about three months please immediately communicate with the Workers' School office, 48-50 E. 13th St., second floor, Telephone Algonquin 4-1199.

Seek Action on District Pages

Why has Seattle, Detroit, California no district page? Chicago has now received its third weekly edition, Philadelphia its second, and Cleveland its first. All three districts have sent in their reactions on the weekly editions, and have made good suggestions for improvement from their side as well as from ours. We expect the above three districts, which have not yet ordered a weekly issue, to do so immediately. Four columns of space at \$8 per thousand with an extra order of 2,000 weekly is the offer.

(60,000 circulation news, page 3.)

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

— HOOEY! —

By RYAN WALKER



PLAY OFF NEGROE ON FOREIGN-BORN

Negro Reformist Outfit Tries Split

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A Negro reformist group consisting of church leaders, Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, Assemblyman J. Stephens and Solomon Johnson, Immigration Inspector at Ellis Island have formed an anti-foreign born committee under the guise of "Unemployment Committee to Get Subway Jobs for Unemployed Negro Workers." The committee is drawing up a bill to be presented to the state legislature to "force" the city to employ Negroes as ticket takers, conductors, motormen, guards, mechanics and white collar men in the proposed consolidated subway system.

At a meeting in Salem M. E. Church at 51 West 132nd St., Sunday afternoon, foreign born workers were attacked by Sol Johnson and Mrs. Julia Coleman Robinson, wife of the pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church, largest Negro (Jim Crow) M. E. Church in Harlem. Mrs. Robinson, imitating the imperialist policy of tagging insulting names on to the most exploited groups of workers—referred to foreign born workers as "wops, hunkies" and included with Jews.

She said that Negroes having laundry for wash, buyers of food and other supplies from drivers of wagons by foreign born workers should boycott them, and "they must be driven from Harlem, as a means of forcing the subway companies to hire Negroes." The city committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Harlem Council of the Unemployed will expose this attempt of the Negro misleaders to split the ranks of the working class and take the minds of the Negro workers off their misery and oppression.

WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST CUTS

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Building trades workers of Michigan City, Ind., went on strike when the bosses proposed a \$2 a day wage-cut for carpenters, painters, electricians and sheet metal workers. All construction work in the city stands still. The American Federation of Labor bureaucrats are attempting to break the strike.

The Trade Union Unity League sent its representatives to Michigan City to help the workers lead the strike against wage-cuts.

National Training School Opens Mar. 9

Reception Planned For Students

NEW YORK.—A monster reception, banquet and dance will be given by the students of the Workers' School for the students of the National Training School of the Communist Party at the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St., Saturday, March 7, at 8 p. m. The reception will be marked with good food, program, dance and revolutionary enthusiasm. The Training School will be opened on March 9.

About seventy workers from all parts of the country, steeled with experience in the revolutionary struggle, will be sent by the Communist Party districts and the Trade Union League to the National Training School to be trained as cadres for the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions to lead the workers and farmers in their revolutionary struggles. These students deserve the biggest and most colorful reception which is being arranged by the students of the Workers' School.

Tickets are now obtainable at 50 cents each at the Workers' School office. Since tickets are limited in number, workers are advised to get them before it is too late. Comrades who have rooms for the students of the National Training School for about three months please immediately communicate with the Workers' School office, 48-50 E. 13th St., second floor, Telephone Algonquin 4-1199.

Today and Tomorrow

"Cabinet of Dr. Caligari"
BRONX PLAYHOUSE
1350 S. BLVD.—Dayton 9-2226
FREEMAN STREET SUBWAY STA.
—PRICES—
Weekdays: 7 to 3 p.m., 10c; After 3, 25c

Harlem Unemployed Council Meets This Morning at 11 O'clock

Negro Reformist Outfit Tries Split

NEW YORK.—Harlem Unemployed Council will hold a meeting this morning at 11 o'clock at 308 Lenox Avenue to intensify its fight for immediate relief and unemployment insurance and against the evictions of unemployed workers.

2,000 HEAR FOSTER IN BUTTE, MONT.

All Halls Refused to Veteran Leader

BUTTE, Mont.—When the combined forces of the Anaconda Copper, the American Legion and the fascist A. F. of L. bureaucrats sought to keep William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, from speaking to the workers here, by refusing every hall, a street meeting was held, at which 2,000 workers gave the veteran mass leader an enthusiastic reception.

This was the first time a hall was refused to a nationally known revolutionary speaker and indicates the fear the mine barons and their agents have of the unemployed and starving workers.

The meeting, which was held at Park and Wyoming, in the business section, ran at a high pitch and showed the readiness of the copper mine country workers for struggle.

GARY, Ind.—Calling upon the steel workers here to rally for struggle against worsening conditions, leaflets for the Foster meeting have been broadcast throughout the town.

STRIKERS!

If arrested give the police only your name and address and nothing more.

If you are asked for information about your citizenship, your family, your comrades' names or addresses, your membership in any organization, your other activities, or, in fact, any other subject, in the world you should not answer, because you are not required by law to give any such information to the police.

You are entitled to make three free telephone calls from the police station and you should insist on your right to use the telephone. Call the local office of the International Labor Defense—Stuyvesant: 9-3752—and give them:

1. Your name.
2. Where you are held.
3. In what court you will be tried, and when.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES

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Today to Tues.
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RKO ACTS
Today to Tues.
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Charles Althoff
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BRONX

Today and Tomorrow

"Cabinet of Dr. Caligari"
BRONX PLAYHOUSE
1350 S. BLVD.—Dayton 9-2226
FREEMAN STREET SUBWAY STA.
—PRICES—
Weekdays: 7 to 3 p.m., 10c; After 3, 25c

FIRST RUSSIAN TALKING FILM AT 8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE TODAY

David London and the Bruno Weisse Trio

The first Russian talking pictures to be shown in America, will be a lengthy newsreel of the trial in Moscow of the seven engineers of the Industrial Party recently found guilty and sentenced to death, which was subsequently commuted to seven years imprisonment. These pictures will be shown at the Eighth Street Playhouse beginning today.

The film was made under many difficulties in the court room and shows the procedure of the trial in detail. Included in the film are scenes of the crowds in the streets of Moscow where the workers listened in over a network of radios to the testimony of the indicted men as they made their public confessions.

The picture is stark realism, and is one of the most significant films to come out of the U. S. S. R. Difficulties were encountered in this work, because of the inexperience with lighting arrangements and microphonic placements, but surprisingly clear results were achieved. Those being tried were unaware of the fact that their confessions were being recorded for posterity.

The films were well received in Russia and in other European countries in which they have been shown. The first public showing will take place at 10 a. m. at the Eighth Street Playhouse today.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

HIPPODROME: Karyl Norman, "The Creole Fashion Plate," leads the eight-act vaudeville bill which includes Art Henry, Georgis Tapps and his Dance Mannequins, with Marion Lane; Dezzo Reter, Jimmy O'Brien, Enos Frazer, Phil Seed and

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST SOVIET SOUND FILM

SEE AND HEAR Trial of Industrial Party in Moscow

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ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!

ROOMS WANTED

THOSE COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS WHO CAN ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FROM THE SECOND WEEK OF MARCH (OR EARLIER) TO THE LAST WEEK OF MAY, PLEASE GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY OR COMMUNICATE WITH THE WORKERS SCHOOL, 36 EAST 13TH STREET, SECOND FLOOR—TELEPHONE ALG. 4-1199—PLEASE SPECIFY MEN OR WOMEN COMRADES TO BE LODGED

Mass Trial Votes Expulsion of Yokinens From Party Ranks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

a member, in the front of the struggle for Negro rights. The jury consisted of 14 workers, 7 of whom were Negroes. The prosecuting attorney while announcing that witnesses were present in the hall waived his right to call any in view of Yokinens' open admission of his guilt.

Comrade Yokinens read a statement in which he completely denounced his chauvinistic attitude, censured himself for not having fought the manifestations of white chauvinism in the Finnish Club.

Hathaway in summing up for the prosecution demanded the expulsion of Yokinens, "because we had to show not in words but in deeds our line on the Negro question, and to remember at all times that the Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and as the vanguard we could have no indecisive elements, we had to have men of iron in order to wage the struggle against the capitalist system. We must utterly convince the Negro masses that the Party will permit no vacillations, no retreat in the fight on white chauvinism."

Moore declared that for a Communist expulsion from the Party was worse than the death penalty and that he for one would prefer to be lynched than expelled from the Communist International.

Alfred Wagenknecht acted as judge.

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ON THE STREET
8 ACTS
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INDIANAPOLIS BOSSES HAVE NEAR-PEONAGE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Children of Jobless Going Around With Little Clothes and Lack Good Food Family of Ten Found Starving; Baby Shriveled Up By Hunger, Dies

Dear Sir:— Indianapolis, Ind. I thought perhaps your readers would be interested to hear of some of the things that are happening in this mid-west, capitalist-ridden city. At times here this winter the suffering among the poor has been acute. There has been very little work. The Chamber of commerce which has charge of all of the city's work is paying the workers two dollars and twenty cents a week and a basket of grub. If a man refuses to work for this meager salary he is haled into municipal court before Judge Wetter who has about as much feeling for a poor man as a sound has for a rabbit. Peonage for Workers. Stupidity itself couldn't fail to see the sinister purpose that lurks behind their plans. They're ushering in a system of peonage under which the poor will be as helpless as the Russian peasant under the Czars. It's no uncommon sight here to see men and children half naked walking the streets shivering with cold. And I have seen men, poor homeless, helpless creatures driven like dogs from the shelter of the court house. Had the winter been as severe as some we poor here the death rate among the unemployed would be appalling. About the saddest story of human suffering I ever heard came to light here this week. A family of ten living in the northern part of the city was found on the verge of starvation. They had been without food so long that they had grown too weak to go out and look for help. When found, an infant in the group was rushed to the hospital in the hopes of saving her life. But in vain. Long endured hunger had done its work. I am told by one who saw her after kind death had ended her suffering that her drawn face and emaciated form bore mute testimony of the truth that she was a victim of starvation. And "Christian America" looks complacently on while the terrible drama is acted. But I must make an exception to this, for I have heard that but for the charity of a Negro church this entire family might have starved to death. When applied to for aid the authorities always plead lack of funds. But they readily turned over fifty thousand dollars of the peoples' money to the governor to fix up his already lavishly furnished mansion. —O.O.P.

Four Die, Sixteen Poisoned On Tacoma Breadline

Tacoma, Wash. Daily Worker: On Thursday, Feb. 19th, sixteen were poisoned from eating filthy slop that is handed out at the Volunteers of America (Vultures of America). Four of these have already died. Two more are not expected to recover. The rest are now in the county hospital. This is the kind of bosses' charity we are forced to accept here in Tacoma. —A. H. H.

Sunshine Club Is Name of Seattle Breadline

Seattle, Wash. Dear Comrade: I am writing about the miserable soup lines. The Sunshine Club in particular. In the first place it should be called the gloomy club. As the army is the place where the soup line is fouled, the light is poor and the air is stinky, which makes it a most miserable place for the hungry unemployed to find a mere existence in the way of bosses' charity. The food is the most inadequate to maintain health standards. As I was coming from the breadline, there were two young fellows who asked me for a dime or two, as they had been on the bread line for weeks. They wanted to get something more substantial than the slop they received at the bread line. The Sunshine Club is making large profits from the food that is sent to them to give to the workers. As the best of it is used to obtain profits from. This is the way the workers are taken advantage of in their misery and unemployment, and fellow workers, if we are to gain our object, and get a better standard of living, we must organize into a strong unemployed council and put up a fight for the right to live. We must go to the bread lines and get the workers to demonstrate in the hunger marches, as this makes the bosses see that there is misery and unemployment in the United States. We must go to the mines, mills and factories and get the workers to organize and demonstrate in the hunger march, and this way we will become strong enough to take the relief, if the bosses do not give it to us.

Bosses Burn Bread Rather Than Feed Starving

(By a Worker Correspondent) Chicago, Ill. Daily Worker:— Fellow workers and comrades. Do not let your families or friends patronize the following bakeries: Aberdeen, 1149 W. Madison, Bernhard's, 1847 W. Madison, "Our Bakery," 1781 W. Madison. They burn bread rather than let the hungry and the

Jamestown Furniture Factories Slash Pay

Jamestown, N. Y. Daily Worker: The Union Furniture Co. has had three wage cuts in eighteen months, the first, 10 cents per hour, the second six months later 10 cents per hour and the third, 10 per cent. This last cut took effect Feb. 23 and piece work has been cut so they can't make a daily wage. Also the other furniture factories are having the same trouble and very few are operating over two and three days per week while conditions in general look very dark. Unemployed Council of Jamestown.

Railroads Talk of Cutting Out Pensions

Toledo, O. Daily Worker: I see in the Daily Worker of Feb. 19 that the steel industry is discharging the old men with a long service record. I don't work in the steel industry. I work on the railroad. I am personally familiar with 3 or 4 cases of the M. C. Ry. and the Nye at Toledo. Bill Lee, a switchman and

Gov. Olson of Minnesota Toilers' Enemy

Little Falls, Minn. Daily Worker:— Hardly had Governor Floyd B. Olson, farmer-laborite, stepped into the breach left by Gov. Christensen that he began to show himself as a real class enemy of the laboring class.

Oranges Rot As Jobless Starve In Florida

Port Pierce, Fla. Daily Worker:— To let you know that I am still here yet. This crisis is giving me hell. Don't know if I will be able to live over it or not. I have no job and no money at all. I get just a few chickens, no rice for eggs, feed high. Will try not get some hens for fryers. Don't know how I will get feed for the

CRIPPLED WAR VETERAN EVICTED BY BOSSES

3 Communist Candidates Arrested Resisting Move

DETROIT, March 1.—Wm. Jarvis, war veteran, gassed in the war, was evicted from his home in Lincoln Park, suburb of Detroit, on Feb. 24. He had paid \$3,200 on his house, and was behind in his payments since July, when he had both his legs broken on a construction job, and he still uses crutches. The landlord, who caused the eviction, is Fred Pilon, richest man in Lincoln Park, has a private pool and gymnasium in his house, and is a pillar of the Catholic church and a real estate dealer.

The Unemployed Council of Lincoln Park took note of the fact that this crippled worker and his family would be evicted and made preparations to stop this eviction. On Friday, February 20, at the meeting of the Unemployed Council at the Goodell School, where the chief of police, the constable and Pilon himself were present, a decision was made to stop the eviction. The final plans were made on Monday.

On February 24th, at about 4 p.m., word came that the eviction was taking place. The entire working crew, on a school house that is going up where William Reynolds work, left their work and went to the place of the eviction. The crowd began to gather, and at 6 o'clock the fight with the police started, when John Voden, member of the Unemployed Council and Communist Candidate for Councilman, took a piece of furniture and started to take it into the house. He was jumped upon by a dozen policemen.

Wm. Reynolds, Communist Candidate for mayor, went to his assistance and he was jumped upon by the police too. His brother, Charles, came to his assistance and the fight with the police started. John Voden, William and Charles Reynolds were handcuffed and dragged into the house, stood against the wall and beaten up by Wm. Galloway, constable, political product of the A. F. of L.

They were taken to the local police station, but the police refused to accept them, fearing action on the part of the enraged masses. They were then taken to the county jail. On the way to the jail the sheriff threatened Wm. Reynolds, who is an American, born in the United States, with deportation to Russia. Their trial will come up on March 9th.

BURDEN PLACED ON CARPENTER

A.F.L. Officials Levy Tax "For Relief"

(By a Worker Correspondent) BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—On March 2nd all union carpenters are being called to a special meeting under the penalty of being fined two dollars. This meeting is going to take up the question of assessing the unemployed carpenters to feed the unemployed union carpenters.

The average union carpenter is only making at the best for the year about \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year if he is fortunate enough to make 25 weeks work for the year, and out of this amount they must shell out \$1.75 a month as dues and every 3 months an additional \$1 for a working card. The union never did allow exempt or unemployed stamps for unemployed carpenters, but have deliberately thrown out the unemployed carpenters who were unable to pay the exorbitant dues every month. The officials are ever ready to cut the small income of the workers but at the same time the bureaucrats hold all easy jobs at big pay. For the one local they have 4 business agents getting only 50 bucks a piece and they could get along elegantly with 2 business agents. On the payroll there are a financial secretary, a recording secretary getting around 60 bucks and on top of that a host of officers drawing a salary from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year. This large payroll is kept up through the "extraction process" from the blood and toil of the workers who have to pay 55 bucks to get into the union.

Fellow workers of the carpenters union—rank and file workers, fight against this tax. This is nothing but an attempt to put the burden of unemployment on the back of the workers instead of making the bosses pay from the huge super profits they have made from the workers. Force the A. F. of L. to demand Unemployment Insurance from the City administration for the unemployed workers. Make the bosses pay!

Demand no dues payment for unemployed carpenters! Demand that the officials' salary be reduced! Demand that the number of business agents be cut down to two instead of four! Demand a lower initiation fee of ten dollars for entrance into the union! Rank and file workers fight against this lowering of your standard of living! Take the control of the union out of the hands of the bureaucrats!

Join the Trade Union Unity League, at 9 South Green St., Baltimore, Md.

Chicago Reviews District Page, Reports on 'Daily' Conference; Toledo Raises Bundle Order

From Chicago comes comment on their district issue of Feb. 18. "After going over the second special Chicago pages," writes E. Gardos, "we can state that generally speaking the district committee is satisfied with the paper and the cooperation given by the editorial staff to make it a success. The only possible criticism we can raise is that we asked you for an editorial on the first page, reminding the workers of Chicago on how to act on primary day, Feb. 24, and it did not appear."

Gardos then raises the question of using Chicago news in every issue besides the Wednesday page, since the Worker Correspondence group is being built, and gives some points on the Readers' Conference of the 22nd. Here are the editorial criticisms and suggestions:

1. To eliminate all possible abbreviations from articles, or at least give full name of organizations (I.L.D., T.U.L., etc.) the first time this is printed in the paper.
2. Not to take things for granted—that the A. F. of L. has fascist leadership; that the socialist party is the third party of the bourgeoisie, etc. Because of the many readers we are getting, it is necessary to print a paragraph or two and explain this to the workers.
3. According to some of our comrades, the headlines and the entire paper cater too much to the unemployed campaign. While this is the most important campaign before us, we should play up quite conspicuously the struggles of the employed workers. This would help better to spread the paper around the factories.
4. News for which the workers buy the capitalist papers—foreign news, capitalist politics should be better played up.

"As a positive feature of the conference, we must mention that every one present who spoke, including Lucy Parsons, spoke with a good deal of enthusiasm about the Daily, how the workers are receiving it. A sympathizer who is now buying the paper told us how his son fights with him to get it first, although this worker had difficulties to get his boy to read the paper in the beginning. A comrade who has a route reported that he got seven new members into the Party out of his readers. In one word, while the meeting was small, it reflected how the Daily is growing, not only in number of its readers, but also in the appreciation."

"DAILY" GROWING AMONG PEOPLE
"I conferr to you I hardly can sell 25 copies because the people are absolutely going broke; the workers have been exploited by the Standard Steel Car Co. so far only. But this was not enough so the bank closed its doors and robbed the working people of everything they had. But I will sell the Daily Worker at a penny a copy to keep the Daily Worker growing among the people."

SELLS IN DECATUR
This is William Tuttle of Decatur, Ill., who is handling the Daily Worker in that territory. He says: "The paper business is very slack at present, but has begun to pick up. I am new on the job and have just begun to learn the trade. Got two new subscribers. F. T. B. has a job at present and has turned his paper business over to me. Papers get here a day after the date of issue, somewhere between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m." William T. seems to have enterprise and we anticipate some lively sales. Keep in touch with us, regularly. (Sellers, send photos.)

"PLEASE RAISE THE DAILY WORKER BUNDLE TO 130 DAILY AS SOON AS YOU CAN FOR THE TOLEDO WORKERS LIKE THE DAILY WORKER." A. Barry, Toledo, Ohio.

Force Bosses To Withdraw Efficiency Experts; Strikers Return to the Mills

(Continued from page one) visited us a month ago, and I'm sorry the commission on public safety did not give the ma ticket to hell and back again. If they were not here Tuesday everything would have been all right. There is where the breeze and wind of Russia came in."

Father McDonald carried on an energetic campaign under the slogan "Labor an capitalist must get out." "Go back to work." "The together." "Then came the organization of a "citizens committee" to "negotiate" with the strikers. This committee on Thursday came to the strike headquarters, where the strike committee was meeting, accompanied by city officials and police. They began their "negotiations" by physically seizing the leaders of the Textile Workers Union, and beating up the other members of the strike committee and driving them out of their headquarters. They jailed Berkman, Devine, Murdock, Danilewich, and Czarnicki on a charge of "conspiracy"—the same charge that has been used to fight trade unions since the beginning of the 19th century. The bail demanded for them totalled more than \$100,000.

Enter the Fish Committee
Lawrence strikers and sympathizers quickly raised the ball for the arrested leaders, but no sooner were they released than Federal immigration officers appeared, with "eligibility" instructions from Washington, to arrest the three officials of the union and hold them for deportation warrants. This was the first use of the new deportation regulations proposed by the Fish Committee and adopted by Congress only six days before.

The Fake Ballot
The bosses then made a desperate effort to break the ranks of the strikers, by gathering a few score corrupted workers, active reactionaries of the American Legion, baptizing them as a "strike committee," and holding a "ballot" under the direct supervision of the police. About 300 workers took part in the "ballot," but the bosses brazenly announced 2,000 votes, but even these shameless liars were ashamed to claim a "unanimous" vote, and conceded 400 votes to continue the strike, more than the total of all the "voters."

Hunger Marchers Approach Goal

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
The workers were served supper and an entertainment was given. The workers were then taken to various workers' homes, where sleeping quarters had been arranged.

In the morning, after breakfast, the Hunger Marchers went to Elizabeth, where they marched through the proletarian section in the rain, to a meeting at Union Square. Dinner was served and an indoor meeting of 400 workers was held.

The Trenton marchers were greeted in Linden, N. J., by over 700 workers. In spite of the severe rain, workers lined the streets, marched alongside the Hunger Fighters and in every way showed their solidarity. Daily Workers and leaflets were distributed and sold. Cheers and applause greeted the marchers. A good meeting was held and workers joined the Unemployed Council. A collection was made.

The marchers paraded on to Rahway, where the workers poured out of their homes to greet the marchers. At Carteret the whole town turned out in a splendid demonstration of greeting. A large meeting was held, where the unanimous vote of the assembled workers endorsed the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The entire population of the town then escorted the marchers out of the town, where they were headed for New Brunswick. The marchers expected to reach New Brunswick at 6:30.

In every line of march leaflets, Dailies, pamphlets, were distributed. Collections were made. The workers enthusiastically cheered the marchers. The Hunger Marchers' spirit is high and enthusiastic. They plan to reach Trenton, the seat of the state capital.

BUILD NTWU TO KEEP VICTORY

Strike Committee Issues Statement

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
The bosses did not dare, even in their lying statements, to claim that more than 2,000 out of 11,000 strikers participated in their vote. And even of these so-called 2,000 they admit 400 voted against the bosses' proposal.

Strikers Win—But Not 100%
The boss and police net prevented us on Thursday from formulating our answer to the bosses' proposals. We now declare that the company has granted all our demands except time and a half for overtime. We won the strike but we did not win a hundred per cent victory. We repeat what we have stated before, that we prefer not to work overtime. Although this demand remains unsettled, the workers can as a last resort refuse to work overtime on the old basis.

With this declaration we go back to work in an organized manner on Monday, March 2. This means that we must have our committee in every department. Every department must send representatives to a mill committee. The mill owners must deal with this mill committee on all grievances which the workers have. We must not allow the company to play one department and one craft against another. We must stick together on the job, just like we did in our splendid strike.

WORKINGWOMEN TO DEMONSTRATE

Hundreds of Meetings To Be Held In U. S.

NEW YORK.—Workingwomen in all countries are preparing to stage gigantic demonstrations on March 8th, International Women's Day, at which they will demand unemployment insurance, a 20 percent reduction in the cost of living and other immediate necessities.

In the United States, traditional "land of chivalry," millions of workingwomen are being paid starvation wages, are being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent, are waiting long, cold hours on breadlines, for the slop which merely accentuates the pangs of slow starvation, and are watching their children die of starvation before their eyes.

Workingwomen in capitalist countries all over the world are turning their eyes to Soviet Russia, where women, for the first time in history, are enjoying equal pay for equal work, the abolition of all night work, two months leave before and after childbirth with full pay, the right to hold any job, no matter how advanced, and other privileges which, even according to capitalist critics, make Soviet Russia the most civilized

REIGN OF TERROR RAGES IN CUBA; MACHADO SAYS HE HAS BEEN "TOO EASY"; MANY ARE KILLED

Forced Labor Recruitment Continues; Young Worker Killed for Refusing

HAVANA, Cuba, March 1.—The reign of terror instituted by Machado against the workers is growing shaper. On February 23rd, Machado, despite the fact that hundreds have been jailed or murdered, stated in a speech that "Our error was not so much violence, but our weakness in applying it."

On February 12 among 32 reported jailed for their political opposition to Machado, were the following: Sivio Casteneda, Francisco Jimenez, Incento Lipiz, Mario Fabra, Ignacio Caceres, Sererino Lopez, Joaquin Amido, Venancio Touran, Evangelista Garcia, Jose Guitan Veira, Maria Seijo Martinez, Enrique Bullon Mosquera, Manuel Mosquera, Jose Garcia, Emilio Novas, Juan Blanco, Jose Roig, Guillermo Estrada.

JAIL 6 PEASANTS IN BUCHAREST

Collisions Continue in Germany

(Wire By Inprecor) BERLIN.—Yesterday evening the Reichsbanner attacked workers in the gallery at the meeting in the Berlin Borough Council. They used steel rods and clubs, etc. Afterwards, collisions again occurred before the Town Hall, where the fascists shot a Reichsbannerman. A fascist was arrested.

Last evening collisions between workers and fascists occurred in Weissensee. Three fascists were seriously injured. Two arrests were made.

A collision occurred in the hall of a fascist meeting in Plensburg, when the fascist guards tried to eject Communist workers. A fascist was seriously injured.

At the Leipzig trial where thirty workers are accused the following occurred:

CHARGE WORKERS STEALING ARMS

Protest Against Film Goes On

BERLIN.—Lawyers defending the 30 Communist workers charged with stealing arms and ammunition from the Reichswehr barracks in Leipzig objected to the President of the court, Schmitz, on the ground that the latter openly sympathizes with the fascists and therefore is prejudiced.

The president made a statement denying sympathy with fascism. The examination of the accused workers began showing that the police searched houses in the absence of the defendants and that they refused to give receipts for confiscated materials. The worker defendants denied the responsibility for the material allegedly found by police. The Reichswehr employee, Pestner, who instigated the arms raid, was exposed as a fascist agent provocateur.

MAYOR AND CHIEF PUT ON STAND

Defense Forces Release of Five

(Special to the Daily Worker.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—Seven workers were arrested in East Liverpool on February 25th during the Unemployment Demonstration here. Over a thousand employed and unemployed workers gathered in and outside the court room on Friday at 2 p. m. when the trial started. The International Labor Defense put the mayor and the chief of police on the stand to prove that they are persecuting these workers for organizing and leading the unemployed against starvation, and that they, the authorities, are helpless and bankrupt in the face of this important situation.

RED CROSS ENDS FAKE FEEDING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On March 1 the Red Cross will stop even pretending to feed the starving farmers in the Southern plantation states. The national headquarters announced this fact recently. In Louisiana and adjacent plantation states March 1 has been set to stop handing out the miserly slop that the starving farmers have been getting, but which did not keep hundreds of them from dying of hunger.

WAGE CUTS INCREASE

(By a Worker Correspondent) BRUVEVILLE, Ind.—The Brown Shoe Company Vincennes plant gave their workers a wage cut also who were already working at starvation wages. Their women workers some of them receiving as low as 7 cents per hour according to the reports of these same workers. The Holland Cook Wholesale Co. cent wage cut, their truck drivers also gave their employees 15 per cent only receiving \$20 per week before this cut, now \$17.00. If this keeps up Vincennes will be making history again pretty soon. —D. W.

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STATEMENT of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

WORKING Women of the United States! The economic crisis in the United States which is part of the general capitalist crisis is forcing daily more and more burdens upon you. Due to the capitalist rationalization, millions of women workers have been mobilized into industry. The continuous division of labor and rationalization places you today in the most hazardous occupations. You are subjected to the most fierce speed up. Your role in industry is tremendously increased; the lengthening of the working day and the continuous slashing of your wages, the increase of your physical exhaustion through the speed up system, the total lack of social insurance for the protection of motherhood and childhood, the mass lay-offs and the severe unemployment among married women especially are causing the most intense suffering to women and women workers in the United States. The women workers—one-fourth of the army of workers in the United States—are being drawn into industry in larger numbers to displace men workers at lower pay. As one of the most exploited sections of the American Workingclass, unorganized, discriminated against and forced to bear the double burden of caring for their families as well as of bread-winning, the women workers are especially hard hit by the crisis. On the job, they face hard work, much speed up, no special protection against the hazards of industry, against night work, against long hours, their children deprived of nursery care, as unemployed workers, they face evictions, hunger, charity and bread lines. Side by side with the women in industry, the wives of workers and poor farmers are equally hard hit by the mass unemployment and the lowered standards of the workers.

In many states there are no special laws limiting the work day for women. In the southern textile mills a 65 or 70 hour day is not uncommon. Night work for women exists in many industrial centers. The number of deaths of women in the radium clock shops is a witness to the lack of protection of the working women in industry.

In spite of these conditions, you are totally unorganized, left without defense. The American Federation of Labor claims about 150,000 women members in their various unions. But what are these organizations doing? Led by a fascist leadership, the American Federation of Labor has never attempted to organize women workers and is following a systematic policy of discrimination against the masses of women workers in collaboration with the bosses. The so-called Women's Trade Union League of the American Federation of Labor is only a counter-part of the fascist American Federation of Labor bureaucracy which with the spreading of pacifist and social fascist propaganda, with the arranging of banquets, etc., try to divert the women workers from their struggles for better conditions, from the class struggle, and bind them to the wheels of capitalism.

One in one country are the women workers completely free and participate in the same duties and rights as the men in the building of socialism and in the building of a new system. It is only in the Soviet Union that women are continuously drawn into industry, not for the purpose of displacing men and increasing unemployment as is the case in the capitalist countries, but because unemployment has been abolished. It is only in the Soviet Union that the workers achieved the seven hour day and the five day week. It is only in the Soviet Union that the workers, men and women, have regular paid vacations, that every worker is guaranteed social insurance, that night work is abolished, that the women are free from domestic drudgery and from the care of their children by the tremendous network of dining rooms, laundries, nurseries and kindergartens provided by the government and the trade unions. This was possible only through the victorious revolution of October which broke definitely the capitalist system there.

International Women's Day must be the means of calling sharply to the attention of the whole workingclass the special problems confronting the mass of women, both the women of industry, on the farm and the workingclass housewife, on the immediate struggles confronting them in their lives. It must mobilize the whole workingclass which the women workers play an enormous part.

The women workers have reacted with stubborn determination and struggle to the attacks of the capitalist class. They have participated in the whole series of struggles not only as militant fighters but have in the forefront and leadership. The strikers in Kingston and Danbury and many of the dress makers in New York and Philadelphia, where the women dressmakers have shown great militancy in clashes with the police; the women on the picket line; in the tremendous unemployment demonstrations where women have shown energetic resistance to the brutal attacks of the police show the growing revolutionary strength among the women workers which can and must be turned into channels of greater struggle for the immediate improvement of the condition of the workingclass for the development of the struggle against the capitalist system.

WOMEN WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! While you become more and more slaves of capitalism, the social fascist and bourgeois pacifist organizations such as "The conference for the Cause and Cure of War," "The Women's Trade Union League," the church missions and charity organizations are mobilizing the masses of working and farmer women workers' wives for the coming militarist war and for the intervention against the Soviet Union. The capitalists are doing everything possible for the militarization of the masses of working women by drawing them directly into the war apparatus and militarization, which can be seen in the training of women in production of ammunition, in the building of women's military organizations, etc.

The women workers must mobilize, must organize not only to fight against the speed up system, against the wage cuts and lay-offs, against their present slavery conditions but also against the preparations for militarist war which will involve not only the workers but also the men and women from the farms. The women must mobilize and organize against the preparations for intervention against the Soviet Union. They must prepare themselves with the rest of the proletariat to transform the militarist war into civil war, into proletarian revolution as the only way that will emancipate them together with the rest of the proletariat from capitalist exploitation, and the only way that will emancipate completely the women.

The women workers of the United States who have given such splendid examples of class battles in the past in Passaic, in Gastonia and in the present in all strikes that are developing in the country, must be in the forefront of the class struggle fighting shoulder to shoulder with their fellow workers.

OUT ON MARCH 8, Make March 8, 1931, a historic day of class struggle; a day of struggle for your rights; a day of struggle for better conditions; a day of struggle against the militarist war; a day of struggle in defense of the Soviet Union.

OUT ON MARCH 8! Fight for immediate unemployment relief and social insurance. **JOIN THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS AND TENANTS' LEAGUES** and struggle against evictions, for nourishing food for the children, for free rent, heat and light.

JOIN THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL UNIONS, the only organizations that will lead you in the struggles for better conditions; in the struggle against wage cuts, speed ups and discriminations.

Columbus, Ohio, Jobless Demanding Relief February 25th at the City Hall



PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Youth Work Among the Jobless in Chicago

THE National Youth Committee of the Trade Union Unity League at 2 West 15th Street has received a letter from the Youth Committee of the T.U.U.L. in Chicago from which the following excerpts are reprinted:

"The demonstration (Feb. 10) took place on the south side, in the heart of the Negro working class section. The estimate is that 5,000 participated in the march. About 400 (by count) were Young Negro and white workers. About 60 per cent of the youth were Negro. Because of bad technical arrangements we had no youth section in the March, but as much as possible we tried to keep the youth together under one banner but we weren't quite successful.

"So far as we have been able to check up about 35 youth were recruited at the demonstration itself for the Unemployed Councils. All application cards are not in yet.

"Main concentration was on the Western Electric and Stockyards territory. Comrades were given definite assignments and places to concentrate on. The employment offices at the Western Electric was covered almost every day, also the stockyards. As a result of the activity around the Western Electric an unemployed council was formed consisting of a good percentage of youth. A number of inside contacts were also gained.

"Poolrooms in the neighborhood were also concentrated on. On the South Side the main concentration was on the flop houses, and breadlines—because there is where a good proportion of the Negro youth are found. On the morning of the demonstration a meeting was called in Cicero (W.E.), in a proletarian Negro section. Following the meeting in Cicero about 25 workers (15 youth) led by our comrades boarded street cars without paying fares—and transferred in like manner until they reached the demonstration.

"As a result of the Youth work carried on for Feb. 10 we expect to have 4 functioning Youth Committees in the Unemployed Councils by the end of the week. 2 are already clinched. Several eviction fights took place before the 10th and in 2 cases we called upon the Young Workers from certain poolrooms were concentrating on and the response was excellent. The main shortcoming in the preparation were that the assignments were not sufficiently carried out and most of the work was really begun about 10 days before the demonstration. The experiences we gained from this demonstration will help in furthering our work. Also work has begun in neighborhoods for February 25."

Oklahoma Farmers Defy the Fish Committee

By HARRISON GEORGE.

It is a rare pleasure for the writer to act as a referee between a hypocritical capitalist congressman and a discontented American farmer who, though not yet a Communist, is beginning to shed old illusions. The argument takes place by mail, between the farmer, C. J. McDonald of Tuttle, Okla., and a democrat congressman from Oklahoma, Jed Johnson. The principal subject under dispute is the United Farmers' League of New York Mills, Minn., which the congressman freely misrepresents as a "Communist" organization merely because its program and its struggles are supported by Communists.

We first give the essential parts of Congressman Johnson's letter to McDonald, inserting our comments. It is dated Feb. 4, at Washington, on official government letterhead of "Congress of the United States," and begins:

"My dear Mr. McDonald—I have your letter of Feb. 2 advising me that Mr. Hamrick had shown you my letter of inquiry relative to a charge made by Congressman Fish of New York to the effect that there had been a Communist meeting in Grady County."

So, to this "democratic" follower of Thomas Jefferson, Communists have no right to hold a meeting, since it is a "charge" to claim so!

"I must say, Mr. McDonald, that I am somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Fish was correct in his statement that there had actually been held such a meeting."

Congressman Johnson, you are certainly due for more "surprises."

"Permit me to say, in this connection (1), that I was reared on a 74-acre hillside, mortgaged farm; that there were ten of us in the family, and I know what it means to struggle to make ends meet and help keep little mouths from going hungry. My heart goes out in sympathy to the farmers of Oklahoma and elsewhere who are not receiving anything like fair prices for their products, and yet are forced to pay exorbitant and unreasonable prices for the things they have to buy."

"The congressman must drag in the old hokum about 'I was a poor boy,' etc., though he drags it in by the hair. What has it to do with whether there was a meeting of the United Farmers' League in Grady County, to discuss means to struggle against the capitalist landlords, bankers, tax robbers and capitalist monopoly bandits? Only this, that by this oily demagogue, Congressman Johnson tries to get the present 'hillside, mortgaged' farmers from effectively fighting these thieves, robbers and bandits."

"I am sending you, under separate cover, some speeches I have made in Congress along this line. I especially call your attention to my speech against the Grundy Tariff Bill. . . and would thank you if you would do me the honor to read it and pass it along to some of your neighbors."

Speeches are the cheapest thing on earth. There is "over-production" in capitalist demagoguery. And one of the most vile decets is the tariff. It is always in favor of a monopoly, and it is completely impossible for farmers to rig up their own monopoly, though they keep vainly trying. It is impossible because it requires credit power, and credit is already monopolized by the great finance capitalists. This capitalist politician "made speeches" against the Grundy Tariff. But if he were a republican he certainly would claim that the 42-cent tariff on wheat "saved" the grain farmers (maybe Johnson also voted for it!). But it did not save the grain farmers; it only helped the capitalist speculators who bought their wheat and later were kindly paid more for it by the Farm Board which helped to reduce the price paid to the farmer by first saying the board would buy no wheat—then reversing itself to pay the speculators a nice profit after the wheat was in their hands.

"While I am in thorough sympathy with the farmers and their problems and appreciate all you say about the low price of milk and farm products, I must say to you frankly that I do not believe you or the farmers thoroughly understood what the Communist organization really stands for, else you would not have allied yourselves with such an un-American organization."

You now see why the Congressman dazed in his palaver about where he was "reared." He "makes speeches" for the farmers, but his real business is to keep them away from "Communist Organization" as he calls the United Farmers' League, which is composed of, and whose policies are determined by, American farmers. But from misrepresentation he goes on to outright lying:

"I have seen these Communists parading in Washington; have read their un-American signs and have noticed that practically all of them are from Russia or some other foreign country. They carry signs similar to this: 'To hell with America.' 'Down with the American flag,' and other objectionable and disloyal statements. I am sure you do not belong to that type, and do not endorse such un-American propaganda, but that you and your neighbors are good, law-abiding citizens who simply are pro-

testing against present-day conditions which all of us know are deplorable."

Oklahoma has produced many things, but until this infelicitous Congressman Johnson came off that hillside farm, nothing has appeared to challenge the supremacy of Congressman Fish in falsehood. We wish to state: 1. That Washington has not yet seen a demonstration of the United Farmers' League (when it does, however, they will be called "Russians" by such liars); 2. That no signs such as described by Congressman Johnson have been carried by any Communists either in Washington or anywhere else—even in Moscow; 3. That Johnson is a liar and knows it; 4. That he lies to induce the farmers to obey laws for the benefit of big capitalists and against the poor farmers which he, as a lickspittle of big capital, makes in Congress.

To crown all this demagoguery, misrepresentation and falsehood with a cheap effort to ingratiate, Congressman Johnson closes with the following bit of unconscious irony, to a poverty-stricken farmer whose family lives always in want and semi-starvation:

"I am sending Mrs. McDonald a little cook book called 'Aunt Sammy's Radio Receipts.' I trust that she will find this little booklet interesting.—Sincerely, Jed Johnson."

To the above, Farmer McDonald replied, in part, as follows, on Feb. 13:

"My dear Congressman:—After reading your letter of Feb. 4, also the Congressional Records which you sent and studying it over—I mean seriously, I have decided to write you another letter in regard to our farm organization."

"Now, Mr. Johnson, I want to say to you frankly that we don't object for having your or other peoples' sympathy, but we know that we don't do us any good."

"Mr. Johnson, we have an out and out dictatorship in this country and it all comes from organized capital. There is someone to set the price on our products that we sell and another bunch of the same stripe that sets the price on what we consume, hence you see what that produces—a bunch of millionaires and billionaires at one end of the string and a bunch of mortgaged farmers, hoboes, bums and soup kitcheners at the other end."

McDonald is roughly correct on the main line. Only it's the same bunch, finance capital, which works both games. Also, there are economic laws which limit their ability to "sell" prices. Which does not deny that by monopoly they increase their robbery. But they would still be robbing farmers as capitalists even if they were not monopoly capitalists, because capitalism is a system of robbery. The farmer continues:

"Now you know sympathy is not worth anything in the fight. The United Farmers' League proposes to look into these things and if I haven't missed my guess we intend to have something to say about it and it's going to be serious."

"Now, Mr. Johnson, in regard to the Communist (CQ) Party and the movement. Now I don't know about those Russian people, nor I don't doubt that they carry such banners as you say they do. I certainly don't approve of such sayings that doesn't do any good, besides it sounds bad. My honest opinion is, the treatment they have had in this country is the thing that has produced that kind of hate. Remember they have worked for those great corporations—such as the steel mill you talked about in your debate on the tariff. You know how you state the corporations lobby and defraud the government of just dues and taxes. My opinion is that they treat those downtrodden Russians a great deal worse."

McDonald mistakenly believed the capitalist congressman's lie about the signs. But he survived it and came back with the simple logic of one who tells. Let all who think that the American farmer, or worker either, will be forever bamboozled by national prejudice, beware. And McDonald makes clear he is an American. "If I have been rightly informed I am one of the sons of the revolution of this country. My people came here in the colony days. My father was a Southern soldier. We sent two sons to France to make the world safe for democracy. From I claim to be a fairly good American citizen."

Nevertheless, McDonald, if you join the fight against capitalism, you may expect to be called a Russian—and many other things.

"Mr. Johnson, I think less of a man that wants to deprive the people of this country the right to speak and organize than I did of the Kaiser. "Being over to the city a few days ago, I decided I would look over some of those soup kitchens and I run onto a bunch of soldier boys, the first place I went. I wish you could have heard those boys talk. I believe they could make those Russians you speak of ashamed of themselves cursing this country. One of them who seems to be the spokesman said he was a pretty fair bricklayer and an expert plasterer. He was in the 9th Division and went into Germany. Now, Mr. Johnson, he made the remark very distinct to me: that he had been in the soup kitchen six weeks, and he asked me—'What



No Exaggeration

It was funny, from where we are in New York, to see the capitalist papers lying about the number of demonstrating workers in Union Square. The "old reliable" Times thought it was doing well to lop off 24,000 or so from the 30,000 present, and called it 6,000.

The New York Telegram is a "liberal" paper, so it cut the Times estimate in half and gave 3,000. The "World," going down its Pulitzer flag of opposition to "the predatory pro" flying at the masthead, gave a picture of the crowd showing about 20,000 of the 30,000 present, and said there were 3,000.

From many cases in the past—and present—it seems that some of our Party comrades think that because the capitalist press lies so grossly in minimizing the size of demonstrations, that we should exaggerate "just a little bit," to sort of even up the score.

We are no Solomon, and from this distance we refuse to judge who is correct or if one comrades over-estimated and another underestimated in the case noted above, but on Feb. 25, he got the following letter from a Worker Correspondent:

"Too bad I did not have time to write before, but better late than never. In the recent demonstration on Feb. 10 in Boston, the Daily carried the news to the effect that there were 7,000 on Boston Common.

"Well, I was there and I certainly want to state that there is some mistake, or somebody from your organization who sent in that report is bad figuring crowds. I was there with my friend and the most we figured at was between 500 and 1,000 workers.

"Now I certainly would like to see not 7,000, but 10,000 or 50,000 and more demonstrate on reports hurt not only the movement but the Daily Worker, and I think Jorge should have something to say about this in his column. —L.D."

If Boston exaggerated—and as we said before we cannot judge that particular case—it has many a precedent and no monopoly. The Lovestone era of bluff and bluster gave many comrades the habit. But it is a bad habit, a bourgeois habit, which the Communist Party is against.

The Daily Worker can only give the figures it gets. It wants them to be accurate. When they are not, the Daily Worker can't help it, though workers who get the paper might think the Daily is to blame for what they see is an exaggeration. Moreover, it distorts any analysis made by the Party leadership, hence may lead to wrong policies and is downright bad. So watch your step!

Forced Labor? Listen!

While the Soviet rule is that "He who will not work, neither shall he eat!"—in these United States it is fixed up so that he who does work cannot eat.

And down in Mississippi, if you try to leave the job where you get nothing to eat, for some place where you get 51-2 cents worth of food a day, they fix it up so you lose that and have to go back to all work and no eat. Here is a news item, cut from the New Orleans Times-Picayune of Feb. 17:

"YAZOO CITY, Miss., Feb. 16 (A.P.)—In order to keep laborers from deserting farms in Yazoo County, the county Red Cross chapter has cut down on drought relief and now is administering only to cases of extreme destitution. Planters requested discontinuance of the daily distributions, saying hundreds of laborers were leaving farms to seek charity. For 10 days the Red Cross has been assisting 18,000 persons as a cost of about \$1,000 a day."

Talk about the miracle of the "Five loaves and five fishes!" Look at this Red Cross who "adequately" feeds people at 51-2 cents a day each, for that is what \$1,000 for 18,000 people means!

Now what kind of conditions must there be on the farms, if laborers get so little there that they leave and go to the towns to "live" on 51-2 cents a day?

And with what "moral indignation" does the whole school of Fish rise up and squeak about "forced labor" in the Soviet Union, while they are silent about this case where, to help the belly-robbing plantation owners, thousands of workers who are so starved that they welcome a "ckel a day for food, are forced back into worse starvation than even that! And at hard labor!

Of course, these are probably Negro workers and as the New York Times recently said, Negroes are "sustained" by their unfeeling good humor." They don't need any food, according to the capitalist notion.

It's about time to figure that good humor is neither filling nor fattening, and Negro workers who want to let the white capitalists know they are not "sustained" on good humor, should get downright bad-humored and turn out to demonstrate it on Wednesday.

in the hell the Kaiser could have done to me any worse than this?

"I am not mad at anyone and I try to use sense. We had a United Farmers' meeting at Malden schoolhouse Monday night. We signed up 18 new members. I think the only thing that we want to do and are going to do is to write up our demands and bring them to the state and national governments in the most intelligent way we can. You tell Congressman Fish he will have some job keeping us from it."

It is right to "use sense" and to bring demands "intelligently" but it is no harm to be mad at anarchists for capitalist robbery. When you see how the capitalist government treats your demands, you'll have reason to be mad, McDonald.

The farmer closes his letter by telling the congressman that if he will write and ask a question, he (the farmer) will answer with the truth. We believe it. But we also believe it would be wholly wasted, as a capitalist congressman doesn't know what truth is. Take the truth to your neighbors, McDonald, and build the United Farmers' League to use as a weapon against those who rob them. The strength of their demands is not in their justice, but in the number and militancy of those who back them up.

Social Demagoguery in Chicago Elections

By BILL GEBERT.

IN the Chicago Majority Election campaign all of the capitalist candidates are using a great deal of social demagoguery with the purpose of winning the support of the masses of workers. The Republican Party candidate "Big Bully" Thompson blames the unemployment situation in Chicago to the Hoover administration. The fascist Judge Lyle blames the unemployment situation on Thompson. Both of them claim that if they will be elected they will solve the problem of unemployment.

But the outstanding social demagogue is Anton Cermak, Democratic Party candidate for mayor. In a speech delivered the other day he declared "the Republicans cannot fool the people with their 'Full dinner pail' cry. And then, because the dinner pails are empty." And then he goes to explain how much he will do to solve the problem of unemployment, and even speaks of his supporting the proposal of \$2,000,000 relief for unemployment in Cook County. After this he appeals to the workers to vote "Democrat" as a protest vote "that will be heard in Washington, and regarded as our protest against 'Hoover prosperity.'"

The social demagoguery of Mr. Cermak is necessary for the capitalist class in the face of 500,000 starving, unemployed workers in Chicago, with hundreds of thousands partially employed, and general wage cuts in all industries in Chicago. Mr. Cermak adopts the very same policy in Chicago as Senator or Lewis of Illinois, as Mr. Murphy adopted in Detroit, LaFollette in Wisconsin, Roosevelt in Wisconsin, and other capitalist politicians, who by raising slogans that they will give support to unemployed relief, have been elected. Mr. Cermak, on his platform, feels sure that he will be the next mayor. Of course, this platform will not be sufficient to elect Cermak. There is to be something more substantial to support his candidacy, and that more substantial thing is the support he is getting from the millionaires of the city of Chicago.

Colonel Albert A. Sprague, well-known leader of the big capitalists in the city, organized a business men's campaign committee in behalf of Cermak, not on the basis that Cermak is in-

terested in solving the problem of unemployment, but because he is the best defender of the interests of big business. Mr. Sprague in his statement to the press declared: "As a business man I am interested in the present mayoralty campaign, because Chicago business and business men are openly challenged." It is true that not only business but the capitalist system in Chicago is challenged by the working class. It is Mr. Cermak, who to defend capitalism has been chosen by the leading capitalists.

And here is a partial list of the outstanding capitalists and exploiters of labor in Chicago who are putting up the candidacy of Cermak: Melvin A. Traylor, president First National Bank; William V. Kelley, president Miehle Printing Press Co.; William R. Dawes, senior vice-president Central Trust Co., Republican; Frederick R. Rawson, chairman First National Bank; Lawrence R. Stern, president Lawrence F. Stern Co., Republican; Stanley Field, president Field Museum; John McKinley, president Marshall Field & Co.; Thomas W. Hinde, retired capitalist; Alfred Austrian, attorney; Richard J. Collins, vice-president A. T. & S. F. Railway; Tracy B. Drake, Drake Hotels Co., Republican; John T. Connery, retiring builder; Alfred Alschuler, architect, Republican; Dr. Frederick Tice, Republican; H. T. Hollingshead, Illinois Nash Distributing Co.; Julius Smietanski, banker, attorney; Fred W. Sargent, president C. & N. W. Railway, Republican; Oscar G. Foreman, chair man Foreman State-National Bank; Charles W. Thompson. Earl H. Reynolds, chairman Peoples' Trust and Savings Bank; Dr. Brown Pussey, Republican.

To compare the statement of Cermak and Sprague it is clear why social demagoguery is necessary. It is necessary to cover up the fact that Cermak is a candidate of big business, that he is a candidate of open shoppers and strike breakers who hide under the cloak of unemployed relief. He is to deliver a blow against the ever growing militancy of the workers, in struggle for Workers Social Insurance Bill and for immediate appropriation of 75 million dollars as Emergency Unemployed Relief by the city of Chicago. Capitalism is challenged, and that is why the

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social demagoguery. That is why Cermak is put forward as candidate. Cermak is making an appeal to foreign born workers who constitute a large percentage of voters. At the same time he is the outstanding enemy of the foreign born workers as well as native and Negro, as he is the candidate of the capitalist class, which oppresses and suppresses all the activities of the working class.

To struggle against social demagoguery it is necessary to show to the masses of workers not in words, but in deeds that the Communist Party, as the resolution of the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee states "is the unchallenged leader of the daily struggles of the workingclass for the smallest and most intimate demands, linking this up with the general class demands and revolutionary aims. The gap must be closed which separates the daily life of the workers from the revolutionary aims of our Party."