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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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CITY EDITION

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"Be Kind to Animals"

WE are reminded by the New York Post that this is "Be Kind to Animals Week." Indeed, it is said that there is "a great deal of cruelty" to animals.

At the same moment we receive from Detroit an editorial from a capitalist paper of that city, entitled: "They Are Treated Too Gently."

We hasten to correct any confusion. The New York Post was talking about animals. While the Detroit capitalist paper was talking about workers.

In Detroit the unemployed, homeless and penniless workers, if not run out of town by the police, are put into what amounts to a jail but which is called "The Municipal Lodging House," where they are furnished with a limited amount of something that has been misnamed "food," and where they are manhandled, pushed about and discriminated against if they protest.

But this is not all, nor the worst treatment of jobless workers. Supposedly as a "compensation" for being treated with this cruelty, humiliation and semi-starvation, they are required to do forced labor!

Workers may be sure that, in spite of the fact that forced labor exists in Detroit—and any number of other cities—neither Mr. Fish as representative of capitalist government of the country, nor Matthew Woll who also represents American capitalism, but in the guise of the vice president of the A. F. of L., will raise a word in denunciation of this forced labor.

Moreover, the same capitalist newspapers which raised "damnation howls" over Fish's and Woll's brilliant discovery of "forced labor" in the Soviet Union, and are now greatly concerned over horses, dogs and cats, are faced with the embarrassing extremity of admitting that the millions of starving unemployed, particularly those forced to labor without pay, have only one defender—"the reds."

In Detroit, because the Unemployed Council took up the demand of the jobless workers against forced labor, the capitalist press suddenly discovers that forced labor is all right, that it is holy, just, and righteous altogether. They say that the "reds demand a bed of roses" and, as stated above, the unemployed are treated "too gently."

They go on to add that the workers are "a lot of useless, ungrateful leeches," who should be "thrown out bodily, or else put into the workhouse, where involuntary servitude is entirely legal." In other words, capitalism's remedy for forced labor, is—forced labor!

Mayor Murphy of Detroit, at whose feet all of the so-called "liberals" have been worshipping, was quite astonished to hear the workers shake their fists under his nose in demonstration against his wonderful "plan" to "relieve" unemployment. He was indeed, "officially horrified" and has ordered forced labor discontinued.

But beyond this he would not go. Nor would he reinstate the workers who refused to be driven to forced labor and who had been thrown out of the miserable refuge of the Municipal Lodging House. When the unemployed workers raised the question as to what these workers are to do, and demanded an hourly wage of 55 cents for labor performed, Mayor Murphy fell back upon the excuse that "the city has no money."

Ridiculous! With Henry Ford's \$50,000,000 profit last year, with the tens and hundreds of millions gathered in by the automobile barons, and wasted in luxury by ten thousand parasites, neither Detroit nor any other city can escape from the duty of feeding the jobless workers who produced these profits!

Before May Day and after, and especially upon that date, the workers must raise this question. Against forced labor! Full wages on "relief" work! Unemployment insurance for every jobless worker! All out to demonstrate on May Day!

Wage Cuts Multiply; Bosses In a Campaign for More

Giving the lie directly to all government soft soap about "wage rates being maintained," a flood of evidence has appeared showing that the most disastrous wage cutting campaign ever known in the United States is under way. Chamber of Commerce and the employers' and financial journals are deliberately urging still more drastic cuts, and turning it into a regular campaign.

The Trade Union Unity League calls on all workers on the job to organize into militant unions, to form shop committees, and to strike against wage cuts. It is necessary to build the organizations of the unemployed, and present a united front of jobless and job holders, for the unemployment crisis is both the excuse and the opportunity of the bosses for the wage cuts.

Steel Workers to Get Slash.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 20.—Steel manufacturers, having assurance of a few additional orders from auto companies, are combining to declare a general wage cut. The exact amount has not been decided upon yet.

Textile Wages Down.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The A. F. of L. main offices here admit that wage cuts from seven to 50 per cent in 113 textile mills of New York and Massachusetts has resulted in hundreds striking.

Four thousand are on strike because of wage cuts in 13 Philadelphia upholstery mills. Several hundred have just lost their strike against a cut in the Wright Aeroplane factory at Paterson, New Jersey.

Four hundred men on the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway threaten to strike against a five per cent cut, and the A. F. of L. has forced them to arbitrate.

Ethelbert Steward, U. S. commissioner of labor statistics, states that employment on the railroads has fallen off nearly 15 per cent between February, 1931, and February, 1930, and is 18 per cent lower than February, 1929. Intense agitation and combination for a wage cut through the Watson-Parker machinery is going on among railway executives.

Stewart notes a trend toward piece work in all industries from Hawaiian cane plantations to the steel trust.

New York Office Wages Sag. NEW YORK.—At one employment agency a call came in for a stenographer, wages \$10. A half dozen girls raised their hands, willing to go out on the job.

One girl answering an ad was told that no more applications were being taken, as there were far more applicants than calls for workers.

Legal stenographers' positions, for-

merly paying \$25 to \$30, are now being advertised at \$12.

CANTON, Ohio, April 20.—The Central Alloy cut wages in all departments to make up for the \$25,000 the company gave, with much publicity, to charity. At the Timken slave pen wages are being cut department by department. This company made \$7,236,432 in profits last year, and in addition spent \$1,300,000 on new buildings.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—An extra hour for which they are not paid has been added to the work day of the scrub women at the Baltimore and Ohio station here. They already had an eight hour day, for which they got \$2. All the scrub women are widows with children. They get only five days' work a week—\$10 a week.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 20.—The Red Top Cab Co. has cut wages of its 350 drivers. For a ten hour day, all who have been employed six months are cut from 40 per cent of the intake to 36 per cent. The others are cut from 33 per cent to 30 per cent. They have to pay 25 cents a day for polishing their cars. The average weekly pay check is \$15. Out of this the drivers have to buy a uniform for \$27.50, a cap for \$2.50, and a tin badge for \$1.50.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—The New Haven Road Construction Co. has reduced wages again, and requires 72 to 80 hours work a week. In spite of a state law for weekly payments, the company pays only twice a month.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., April 20.—The Negaunee Iron mine has cut off another day a week.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 20.—The Union Carbide has just fired 300 workers, and announces that in the near future wages will be cut ten per cent on the rest. The city welfare department which was paying 50 cents an hour for emergency work has cut to 40 cents.

Negro Masses Rally Over Heads of Reformist Traitors to Defend 9 Boys

3 ARRESTED IN ATLANTA STRIKE

Distributed Leaflets of the TUUL

BULLETIN

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The trial of the three members of the T. U. L. arrested here for distributing leaflets to the Georgia Power Co. strikers has been set for Thursday, at which time Prosecutor Elder, of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Union, will be finished with the convention of the Georgia State Federation of Labor convention now going on, and will be free to try and make out another "insurrection" death sentence case.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17.—Three workers were arrested here while distributing leaflets to the Georgia Power Co. strikers. The arrests and distribution took place outside the power plant while the strikers, who are out under A. F. of L. leadership, stood around helpless and scabs went in and out of the plant at liberty.

The Georgia Power Co. is owned by the Power Trust and has been consistently cutting wages, firing and hiring unorganized workers at a lower wage. Under the heavy barrage of wage-cuts which resulted the workers forced the A. F. of L. union officials to permit a strike.

Five hundred have been out six weeks. During all of the time they were out the Trade Union Unity League has been steadily winning a wide influence over the strikers. Treadaway, one of those arrested, was already invited by some of the strikers to speak at a meeting of the union and promised plenty of protection against the A. F. of L. Klansmen.

At the present time the faked "leaders" are putting the strike over into the hands of the mayor, asking him to arbitrate with the Power Trust.

The leaflets given out by the three workers arrested exposed the coming sell-out and warned the strikers against the soft-soaping tactics of the mayor and the A. F. of L. officials. The back-knifing officials of the A. F. of L. posted their own police around the strikers to watch out for the "Reds."

The three arrested are Treadaway, Singer and Hart. At present they are out on bond, with the case to be called in a few days. The International Labor Defense is on the job and is represented by Attorney Hancock, who is handling the Atlanta Six cases.

The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League are issuing leaflets to the strikers, exposing this latest attack. The A. F. of L. is openly allying itself with the police and the Power Trust by having Elder, Atlanta "labor" leader, prosecute the case against the three arrested workers. They are under the fake charge of "disorderly conduct."

EUROPEAN JOBLESS INCREASE NEW YORK, April 3.—The Alexander Institute announced today that unemployment in Europe has reached record-breaking proportions.

Even in France, where government officials have been denying that unemployment existed, scores of thousands of workers are being thrown out of their jobs.

The report admitted that there were more than 5,000,000 unemployed in Germany.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—The unemployed workers of Detroit thru a series of mass meetings and two demonstrations in front of the city hall, have finally compelled Mayor Murphy to recognize that forced labor does exist in Detroit and extract from him an order for its discontinuance: When the unemployed delegation met with Murphy April 16, he pretended that orders had been given against forced labor and that his department heads assured him that there was none. On April 17, however, it could no longer be denied and the only thing the mayor and the department heads could do was gloss over the rotten conditions existing in the flophouses, soup kitchens, etc., and make an attack on the secretary of the unemployed councils as a Communist. In all this, however, they failed. The whole delegation refuted the lying assertions of Murphy and his "welfare" officials, citing case after case of rotten meals, mishandling of men, discrimination, forced labor, etc.

ILD and LSNR Swamped With Demands for Speakers to Negro Meets to Outline Defense; Chattanooga Negro Meet Cheers ILD

Workers' Mass Meets, Organizations Continue Thunder of Denunciation of Court Room Lynching; Prepare May Day Protests

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN SCOTTSBORO CAMPAIGN

1. Chattanooga Negro mass meeting cheer pledge of International Labor Defense to wage finish fight to save lives of nine Negro youths, victims of Alabama court room lynching.
2. Chattanooga Ministers Alliance fires double-crossing boss lawyer.
3. Denunciation of legal lynching thundered by workers' mass meetings in Milwaukee, Omaha, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Boston Commons meeting, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New Haven, Danbury United May Conference in Elizabeth, N. J.
4. Ukrainian Toliders of America join mass protest.
5. Negro reformist organizations and press continue open co-operation with southern boss lynchers.
6. Detroit City Council of the Trade Union Unity League denounces frame-up, demands new trial, calls for fighting alliance between oppressed Negro people and exploited white workers.
7. May Day demonstrations mobilizing huge protests.

CHATTANOOGA, April 20.—Undeterred by the treacherous co-operation of the Negro reformists with the southern boss lynchers, the Negro masses are eagerly rallying in a fighting alliance with the white workers to the defense of the nine innocent colored youngsters being railroaded to the electric chair by the southern landlords and capitalists.

MORE JOBLESS FOUND IN CITY

Need Preparations for Conference May 10

NEW YORK.—Conditions discovered by the unemployed councils below 59th St. in Manhattan are giving an added push to the plans for a united front conference on May 10, Manhattan Lyceum, at 10 a. m. of delegates from all workers' organizations in this territory.

The Down Town Council, which is a branch of the Lower Manhattan Council that the conference will form on a united front basis, found on Fourth St. between Bowery and Second Ave., a widow with one child starving and about to be evicted. The gas and electricity had been shut off.

The canvassers found a janitor with eight children and no one working in the family, which had no food at all on hand.

Such cases as these the Lower Manhattan Council and its branches will find and catalog and take the evidence to the board of estimates and demand relief. If relief is refused the council will rally the tenants in the neighborhood to get relief to the starving.

Fewer Jobs. The councils in this territory find, by actual canvassing, that unemployment is increasing and that the wages of those employed are being cut. The united front conference May 10 will work out further means of uniting for struggle the jobless and those who still have jobs.

"It is expected that only a handful of the 11,000 now being discharged by the Prosser Committee will be able to get work from the city," said the New York evening papers yesterday. The men being fired will be last on the city list, others being taken first. Only \$2,000,000 have actually been arranged for by the board of estimates, and this does not add new work to what the city would have had to do anyway.

TENANTS LEAGUE WINS ONE ROUND

Forces Coney Island Landlady to Terms

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Klite, prosperous landlady, who evicted an unemployed worker, Ackerman, has sent five more notices of eviction to make these tenants appear at court. The reasons for the evictions were that these tenants demanded \$5 reduction, necessary fixtures and to abolish the security system.

Mrs. Klite is the owner of about seven houses in the Coney Island district, on 33rd, 32nd and 24th Sts. When she found out that the tenants' league had placed the furniture back into Ackerman's house and staged demonstrations for two days straight and held many open-air meetings she went to the tenants and tried to force them to sign an agreement. She went to them individually, claiming to each that the other tenants had signed it. But each worker asked to see what they signed. She was beaten and asked the tenants what they were going to do.

The tenants said that they were going to have a mass meeting and that they would sign an agreement if it met with their demands. She was forced to give in to all their wishes, which called for a reduction in rent, painting and repairing their apartments.

Fire Steve Roddy, Double Crosser. An attack on the I. L. D. was made today by Steve Roddy, Chattanooga

Call Bakers to Mass Meeting Friday to Form United Front

NEW YORK CITY.—The Food Workers' Industrial Union is calling a mass meeting of all bakers of the A. F. of L., the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International of the Amalgamated Food Workers, and all organized bakers, to be held Friday, April 24, beginning at 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the plans for organizing a united front of all bakers in the struggle against bosses and sell-out agents of the A. F. of L. and the A. F. W. When the union contracts end on May 1, these fakers will propose no increases, no stopping of long hours and speed-up, but they will give more concessions to the bosses. United action of all bakers can stop this.

Scottsboro Meets

Tuesday night, at Seventh St. and Ave. B; auspices Steve Katois Branch of the I. L. D.

Thursday night, at 14th St. and University Pl; auspices Steve Katois Branch of the I. L. D.

Friday night, at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.; auspices I. L. D. and L. S. N. R.

Saturday, 3:30, Protest Parade from 140th St. and Lenox Ave., with demonstration at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday night, at 106 E. Jersey St.; auspices of L. S. N. R.

Detroit Jobless Forced to Work for Nothing; 2,000 Protest; Murphy Admits; Gives Promise

"Liberal" Mayor At First Denies It; Mass Meetings and Demonstrations Unmask His Pretense; Prepare State Hunger March

The delegation made three demands; that forced labor should be abolished; that all men who worked at the rate of 55c per hour, and that all men who were thrown out of the flophouses and soup kitchens for refusing to work for nothing should be reinstated. Murphy definitely stated that there would be no more forced labor and that all men kicked out for refusing to work for nothing would be reinstated. He said that the city of Detroit has not the money to pay those who have already worked for nothing and that they would not be paid. The committee called sharply to the attention of the Mayor that Henry Ford made over \$50,000,000 profit; likewise, the other auto manufactur-

DELEGATES MAKE LAST PLANS FOR HUGE MASS DEMONSTRATION MAY 1

Fishes to Feed His Hungry Family; But Is Arrested for It

NORRISTOWN, Pa. — Out of work for months and unable to feed his family, Frank Kennedy, 48, attempted to keep his children from starving by fishing in the Schuylkill near Flat Rock dam. For attempting to stave off starvation in this way he was arrested. He had caught a few fish and was about to take them home when a cop hauled him into court. Despite the story of starvation he told to the judge, the fat, well-fed magistrate fined the unemployed worker \$25 and costs. Unable to pay, Kennedy was sent to jail. His family is home still hungry and facing starvation.

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Revolutionary Unions Mobilize Members for United Demonstration in Union Square

Trade Union Unity Council To Hear Reports of Delegates on May Day Preparations at April 23 Meet

NEW YORK.—Marked progress in mobilizing the masses for the May Day demonstration in this city was reported last night at the final meeting of the United May Day Conference held at Manhattan Lyceum.

The workers will mobilize at Madison Square Park at 12:30 on May First, and will march from that point on Union Square, where the big demonstration of the united front plans of the fascist Veterans of Foreign Wars and their police and socialist party allies to hold Union Square from the workers on May Day.

WIN COLUMBIA SLIPPER STRIKE

Offer Bros. Strikers Determined As Ever

NEW YORK.—After a two-day strike at the Columbia Slipper Co., 683 Broadway, the firm granted the demands and signed an agreement with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union. The wages of several of the very low-paid workers were increased \$1 to \$2.50 per week. The Shop Committee will get together with the firm on all new piece-work prices.

The strikers returned to work today with a full union agreement. Holidays, including May First, will be observed. The strike at the Pifer Bros. Slipper Co., at 11th St. and University Pl., now in the third week, is holding a solid front. Yesterday the boss had one of the pickets arrested for telling a strike-breaker to beat it. Judge Brant, a new boss man, fined the striker \$5, in spite of the fact that there was no evidence of any disturbance. The strikers are aware of the game played and will not be intimidated.

At their meeting today they decided to hold out till cold weather, if need be.

16 MORE JOIN MARBLE STRIKE

Looking for Work, Found the Pickets

NEW YORK.—Picketing will continue this morning at the Excelsior Marble Works, 896 East 141st St., where the workers went out Monday demanding that a wage cut of 15 per cent inflicted on them two months ago be rescinded, demanding also the 44 hour week and recognition of the shop committee.

The workers here have organized in the Marble and Tile Workers section of the Building and Construction Workers' Industrial League, affiliated with the T. U. U. L.

Sixteen more workers who came to look for work, finding that a strike was on, have joined the League.

The Italian fascist paper here, Il Progresso, has refused to print an announcement that there is a strike at the place.

LYNCH PROTEST MEET FRI NIGHT

NEW YORK.—William L. Patterson, Negro militant, who formerly practiced law in Harlem, will be one of the speakers at a big mass meeting this Friday night at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., at which hundreds of New York workers will demand a halt to the legal lynching of eight Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., and five white silk strikers of Paterson, N. J., on framed-up charges.

The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the New York District of the International Labor Defense and the City Committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Other speakers will be C. A. Hathaway, who acted as prosecutor in the mass trial against white chauvinism a few months ago in Harlem, and Richard B. Moore, national Negro director of the International Labor Defense.

In Hamtramck the whole police department was called out and a splendid resistance was shown on the part of these unemployed workers against the police brutality.

Organizations Report.

Various organizations reported last night on their activities in mobilizing for May Day. The Building Trades has arranged open air meetings in Brooklyn and the Bronx and have distributed 10,000 leaflets. Three carpenter locals were represented with delegates at last night's conference. Local 2090 has decided to participate in a body together with the Building Trades League. A membership meeting with the League decided to meet at headquarters of the Trade Union Unity League and march with banners to Madison Square. The meeting elected carpenters to be in charge of the Building Trades section. The campaign among the building trades workers is developing at full speed.

All shops controlled by the Needle Trades Industrial Union were represented at the conference. It was reported that there is a big movement among the company union workers to repudiate the socialist party and its police and fascist allies and join the United Front May Day demonstration.

Food Workers Send Delegates.

All shops under control of the Food Workers' Industrial Union have elected delegates and are carrying on an energetic campaign. Members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, aroused at the refusal of their officials to permit the representative of the United Front Committee to address their meeting, are pledging to demonstrate on May Day with the revolutionary workers of New York City.

Four of the biggest metal shops in New York sent delegates to the conference and pledged support for the United Front May Day demonstration.

Following a successful strike led by the Industrial Shoe Workers' Union, the shop meeting elected delegates to the conference and decided to actively participate on May Day.

The Unemployed Councils, the Women's Councils and other organizations are actively engaged in mobilizing the unemployed and unorganized workers for joint struggle with the organized and with the employed workers against the boss system of starvation, wage cuts, lynching, deportations, frame-ups and preparation for war on the Soviet Union.

Meet Thursday.

On Thursday, April 23, the Trade Union Unity Council will meet at 16 West 21st Street to hear reports of all the delegates on May Day preparations. On the same evening at 7:45 o'clock, there will be a meeting of captains from the various organizations affiliated with the United Front May Day Conference in order to perfect arrangements for the parade. A special May Day issue of Labor Unity will be out on Saturday.

Philly Sends More Subs in Drive

Philadelphia has sent a total of 251 months' subscriptions in the campaign for 1,000 yearly subs by May Day. Less than two weeks are left for every reader, subscriber, renewer, to send his sub in time for acknowledgment in the May Day edition. Fill those subscription lists and rush them into the Daily Worker. Do your little bit to put it on a more stable financial foundation and at the same time reach the workers with the best organizer for May Day demonstrations! (Sixty thousand circulation tips page 3.)

"LIBERAL" PINCHOT FILLS CITY WITH COPS AS MARCHERS NEAR IT

Mining, Steel Towns Hail the Pittsburgh Marchers On Way

Police Swarm Altoona

Hunger Fighters Grow in Numbers On Way

1,500 Reading Workers Give Hunger Marchers Huge Send-Off

Lines of March Unite

Mass Demonstration in Harrisburg Today

TYRONNE, Pa., April 20.—The state hunger marchers who started from Pittsburgh Saturday are passing through a series of industrial and mining towns, meeting with enthusiastic response from the workers, and gaining recruits as they go along. Delegations elected to join the marchers from the jobless and employed workers of the smaller towns are swinging into line, and mass meetings are being held.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20.—There were few seasonal gains this year in employment, says the Philadelphia Reserve Bank report. Employment decreased one per cent in the state during March, the report shows.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.—This city, the state capital of Pennsylvania, has been turned into an armed camp as hundreds of hunger marchers approach it from both sides. State troopers fill the streets, and the roads around are under close watch.

The marchers stayed last night in Coupon. They proceeded to Altoona, which they found the mayor had filled with armed men to keep them from meeting there. A delegation went to the mayor and demanded the right to march through and hold a meeting, but the mayor denounced them as "undesirable because unemployed." Over a hundred police met the marchers and escorted them to the outskirts of Altoona.

Nevertheless, over 200 hunger marchers coming from the eastern end of the state and about the same number from the coal fields and steel mills of the western end will meet here and tomorrow at 11 a. m. and will lead a big demonstration before the state capital.

Ten delegates joined the line of march, and a very successful meeting was held in Johnstown. At Portage, they marched through the city and held a successful mass meeting, and more delegates joined.

They will elect a committee to send in to the reputed "liberal" governor Pinchot, who won his office on a pledge to take care of the unemployed, and who, instead, mobilizes his state police against them.

The spirit of the marchers is excellent, and organization is in fine shape. These marchers will reach Harrisburg about 6 p. m. today, and will join there with the marchers from Philadelphia, Chester, and Reading and the Anthracite, ready for the big demonstration tomorrow at 11 a. m.

The whole hunger march and its demands will be further backed up by great demonstrations in all Pennsylvania cities on May first, international labor day and international day to demand unemployment relief.

BAN THURINGIA COMMUNIST MEETS

Socialist Support the Hindenburg Measure

(Bable By Inprocor)

BERLIN, April 20.—Yesterday the Thuringian government issued an order concerning the carrying out of the Hindenburg emergency decree throughout Thuringia, instructing the police to prohibit all open air meetings, and demonstrations of the Communist Party. Only small meetings indoors will be permitted.

The committee of the hunger marchers will tomorrow notify the state government that there are 1,000,000 out of work in Pennsylvania, that evictions are going on wholesale, that hundreds of thousands of miners and others work only from one to three days a week, that the cities do little or nothing to feed the starving. They will point out that in contradiction to the promises made by Governor Pinchot when he wanted these jobs to vote for him, not one cent has been appropriated by the state to relieve the misery of those without work, while \$2,500,000 is being used for military affairs. For six portraits of state functionaries \$4,500 is being spent.

To Show "Soil" in Yorkville Saturday

NEW YORK.—One of the newer Soviet films, of great significance and beauty, will be shown Saturday, April 25th, at 347 East 72nd Street, from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m. by the newly organized Yorkville branch of the Workers International Relief.

The hunger marchers demand all such funds for the starving.

Proletzen and John Reed Club Exhibit

NEW YORK.—An exhibition of proletarian painting and sculpture by members of the John Reed Club and Proletzen is now being held at 108 E. 14th Street, at the John Reed Club headquarters.

The demonstrations held in each town the marchers go through, and the one in Harrisburg tomorrow denounces the terror of the coal and iron police, the Pinchot demagoguery, the arrest of TUUL representative Everett in Harrisburg, the legal lynching of nine Negro young workers in Alabama, and call for withdrawal of U S troops from Nicaragua.

What's On—

TUESDAY—Open Site
In the Downtown Youth Branch I W O. 34 E. 7th St. Dancing, Games, Adm. free. All downtown young workers invited.

WEDNESDAY
"May First" Lecture
Will be given by Mary Adams, recently returned from the Soviet Union, at 8:30 p. m. at 1522 B'way Ave. under the auspices of Councils 8 and 24.

Building Maintenance Workers Ind. Union Fraction
Meets at 8 p. m. at 122 E. 26th St.

Exec. Comm. Workers Exservicemen's League
meets at 8 p. m. at Headquarters. Important that every member be present.

THURSDAY—
Joe Hill Branch, I. L. D. meets at 6:30 p. m. at 122 E. 26th St.

"My Impressions of the Soviet Union"
by Mike Gold at 8 p. m. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Audiences Friends of the Soviet Union. Adm. free. Bring your friends.

New Members To Be Publicly "Initiated"

NEW YORK.—During the present "Lenin Recruiting Drive," Section 5, District 2, secured 83 new members from shops, factories, offices, unions and other mass organizations.

During the drive we were able to organize one shop nucleus, which can be regarded as the greatest achievement in the drive.

Out of the 83 new members 8 are Negroes. Considering the fact that in the past the whole section had only 3 Negro comrades in the Party, on this field we also can record some results.

But by and large, taking the recruiting campaign as a whole on a section scale we must say that the results achieved up till now is everything but satisfactory.

In order to stimulate the campaign, the Section Committee decided that all new Party members secured during the campaign will be publicly initiated at a Monster Demonstration, to be held on Friday, April 24, at Ambassador Hall.

At this meeting representatives of the Central Committee and of the District Committee, as well as of the Section Committee will greet the new members and welcome them into the ranks of the revolutionary vanguard of the American proletariat.

The units of Section 5 are engaged in revolutionary competition. At the present time, Unit 24 is leading with 10 new members. Unit 6 is closely following Unit 24 with 8 members. Many of the units are over their quota of 5, but the majority of the units are below their minimum quota of 5.

There is still time "to catch up and surpass," so every unit, every member of Section 5 must get busy in his shop, factory, union, etc., and get in the most advanced, most revolution-

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



CHINESE LAUNDRY WORKERS STRIKE

12 Plants in Frisco Are Tied Up; Organizing

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 20.—Eleven more Laundries are struck by Chinese laundry workers who joined the strike called by the Sa Fook Laundry Workers Union. In reply to the Tung Hing Tong (the association of the bosses) the striking workers accused both the Tung Hing Tong and the Chinese Six Company which acted as mediator, of being responsible for breaking the agreement which was reached as a result of the last strike. This agreement provided among other things for Sunday off each week for the workers and only 12 hours on Saturday. For nine months this agreement was kept but in the last few months all were forced to work 15 hours a day including Saturday, and 10 hours on Sunday.

Worker Church Members Back Protest On Scottsboro Frame-Up

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 20.—The congregation of the New Zion Baptist Church last night vigorously applauded Comrade Edwards, heading a committee from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, when he called upon them to rally to the defense of the nine young Negro victims of a court room lynching in Scottsboro, Ala.

The workers present in the church gave full support to his proposal that the congregation send a telegram to Governor Miller of Alabama protesting this murderous frame-up.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights will hold a mass protest meeting in this city this coming Thursday evening at 106 E. Jersey St. to further mobilize the masses, Negro and white, for struggle against the legal lynching of these youths, and for militant protest demonstrations on May First.

GRAFT IN HANDLING OF PROSSER COMMITTEE FUNDS

Split Rock Road Job's "Czar" Gloated Over Chance to Fire Negro He Thought Was a Communist; On Four Payrolls Himself

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—An article was written some time ago in reference to the Prosser work on Split Rock Road in Peiham, pertaining to Leonard F. Boland, who was a slave driver over men and considered himself the czar, and whose dislike for Communist was unexcelled or anyone else, with the exception of himself.

The "czar" was on three different payrolls of the Prosser Committee and also was carried on the city payroll for three days at \$15.50 giving him a total of about \$75 per week. Why didn't the Mayor's Relief Committee give some poor needy man that three days' work and the \$15.50 in order to put bread and butter on his table?

How Boland would laugh and gloat over it as he used the whip hand over the eight hundred or more men working for the Prosser Committee during the week at Split Rock Road, and how he would laugh and gloat over it, as he was having his whiskey in his coffee in the shack (the office on Split Rock Road) where the men checked in and out and hugging the stove, while the men went out to work in the zero weather!

One cold morning he had a dispute with a worker and called two policemen to drive him off to work and the "czar" gloated over his whiskey and coffee in the shack after it. Was the "czar" afraid to do it without the aid of two blue coats? Yes, he was. Another incident was that of a colored worker on Split Rock Road. The "czar" thought the Negro was a Communist, but had no proof, and got a policeman to frisk him, but finding nothing he told the man he was "fired," and for no good reason at all, for the man was a good worker.

That crowd of the "czar" was bound to crumple sooner or later for Boland was drunk three-quarters of the day, and reports were fast circulating to that effect. At last he was discharged flat, for three reasons. He had been accepting graft through different sources. He also had put \$5.50 men of the city payroll to work the balancing three days. He had these checks distributed to his friends. They were only working 3 days but with these checks they would be getting paid for the full six, getting \$16.50 from the city and \$15 from the Prosser payrolls. Men on the Prosser payroll would find other positions and Boland, in the meantime, could collect these checks and turn them over to his friends, and Boland alone was the only one to know of the checks.

Need Vehicles for May Day

All Party members and sympathizers who have trucks, cars or motorcycles which can be used for May Day should register at the headquarters of the United Front Committee, 16 W. 21st St. Telephone Chelsea 3-0962.

MEET FOR SOVIET DEFENSE THURS.

F S U Membership to Meet April 23

NEW YORK.—With Briand, Fremont, Foreign Minister and notorious backer of intervention plots against the Soviet Union, persisting in his plans for organizing a so-called economic (actually a political and military) united front against the first workers' republic, the need for building a strong organization of the Friends of the Soviet Union in the stronghold of world capitalism, New York City, is now greater than ever. It is for this reason that local New York Friends of the Soviet Union, is taking steps to reorganize the local completely and has called an open membership meeting, to be held this Thursday, April 23, at 8 p. m. in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

The formulation of a constitution, the establishment of local branches and the adoption of a plan of action will be among the chief tasks of this meeting.

Michael Gold, one of the editors of the New Masses, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, will speak on "What I Saw in the Soviet Union." Not only members, but all other friends of the Soviet Union are urged to attend. Admission is free.

PROTEST PARADE IN HARLEM SAT.

Smash Scottsboro Legal Lynching

NEW YORK.—To mobilize the workers of New York for united struggle against the Scottsboro frame-up and court house lynching of nine Negro youths, a protest parade will be held in Harlem this Saturday afternoon.

The parade will start at 3:30 from 114th St. and Lenox Ave. and will proceed down Lenox Ave. to 116th St., turning east to Fifth Ave. and down Fifth Ave. to 110th St., where a protest demonstration will be held. In preparation for the parade and Friday night's mass protest meeting at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., a number of street and factory-gate meetings will be held in Harlem this week. The parade will serve both as an immediate protest against the Scottsboro frame-up and for the mobilization of large masses for the May Day protest demonstration in Union Square.

Defense Branch Has Program of Meetings

NEW YORK.—Steve Katovis branch of the International Labor Defense is setting an example for all other branches with its program of outdoor meetings. One will be held this evening at Seventh St. and Ave. B. There will be another Thursday at 14th St. and University. All speakers are from the branch itself, and the Scottsboro legal lynching and attempts to frame five Patterson workers to the electric chair are the main topics.

Against evictions, for rent reductions!

Persecutions in El Salvador

Presidential decrees to do away with all working class organizations in El Salvador were put into effect on March 20 by Araujo, the new tool of American imperialism. On the same day, a mass demonstration of the Federación Regional Obrera was brutally attacked by the police, and the following workers were beaten and arrested: Jose Centeno, Carlos Galvez, Barlome Velasquez, Isable Farjan, Jose Le Mejia, Carlos Guardado, Ramon Rios and Luis Diaz.

All these workers were sentenced to "bread and water," and beatings.

Claudio Perez, Andres Perez, Braulio Lopez, Juan Lopez, Juan Lemus, Hector Mena and Benita Pura were arrested and a mass demonstration of the Anti-Imperialist League was prevented by the police in Santiago de Teacuangos, El Salvador.

Jersey State Trooper Tortures A Prisoner

TOMS RIVER, N. J. (By Mail).—A prisoner's wrists were exhibited to court in Toms River. They were swollen. "The state trooper put manacles on so tight, they swelled up," the witness testified. "Then he knocked me down over the bathtub and hit me over the head. The chief of police at Point Pleasant struck me in the mouth with his fist. I was cut and told them they might as well make a good job and be done. I was hit on the head and knocked down so hard I broke the stool on which I landed. This was done while I was handcuffed."

Judge Gallagher made no comment when the man finished the story.

MILNE'S MYSTERY FILM, "THE PERFECT ALIBI" AT CAMEO THEATRE

A. A. Milne's mystery play, "The Perfect Alibi," which played for two seasons at the Charles Hopkins Theatre, has been made into a talkie by Radio Pictures and is now on view at the Cameo Theatre. The film version was made in England by Basil Dean, noted British stage and screen director, with a cast including such performers as Warwick Ward, star with Emil Jennings of "Variety," Robert Loraine and C. Aubrey Smith.

SOUTHERN SLAVE LANDLORDS HELP TOOLS CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TUSKEGEE

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

The fiftieth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, the jim crow technical school founded by Mr. Booker T. Washington with the financial support of the landlord class of southern slave holders who but a few short years before struggled desperately to forcibly extend slavery on a national scale, and by the northern industrial class which under the leadership of the republican party fought to crush the slave system of economy because it diminished the profits of that class, was held at Tuskegee, Alabama, April 12.

Dr. Jones, the son of the man who was chaplain for General Robert E. Lee, was the chief speaker. To put it more clearly, we might say that a son of the Christian who did the praying for the extension of the old form of slavery prayed at this anniversary for the continuation of the new form of slavery.

Scarcely 50 miles away, in Scottsboro, Alabama, the class of which Dr. Jones has the "honor" to be a member, was legally lynching nine young Negro workers whose only crime was that they dared to fight for their lives and to rebel against the system of Jones's class, a system of ignorance, starvation, unemployment and lynch law.

At the same time, Dr. Jones, with negro hypocrisy told these young Negro students that the ideal and dream of the republic was that all races and all castes and all classes shall have a fair chance to achieve the best in life. Dr. Moton was proclaimed by Dr. Jones to be the "incarnation" of this ideal. Yes, Dr. Moton, the man who was sent by Hoover to choke the rising spirit of revolt in Haiti and to prevail upon these people to slavishly accept the degradation heaped upon them by American imperialism, is the "incarnation" of liberty and freedom—the liberty and freedom of the ruling class to continue its enslavement and

Let's Another Get Blame

Mr. Miller, of Zbrovski Mansion (division office of the Prosser Committee) who had charge of all Bronx division payrolls of the "czar" upon learning of these checks and not being returned to the 23rd St. office. The "czar" cried like a baby it was learned, and as he left dragged his assistant, Jack Germaine, through the mire with him. Jack Germaine

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

BROOKLYN THEATRES

ALBEE ALBEE 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

1ST TIME IN BROOKLYN
FIVE COMPLETE DE LUXE SHOWS DAILY

EDNA FERBER'S GREAT NOVEL COMES TO LIFE

WARRON

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VAUDEVILLE THEATRES

58TH ST.—Uncle Joe Laurie is the chief stage attraction. The bill also includes Bradford, Grisham and Van Alst, Ann Codee, Frank DeVoe and the Monroe Brothers. Wednesday to Friday: Peter Higgins, tenor; Harry J. Conley, baritone and Kaye, the Spanglers and Bentell and Gould.

80TH ST.—Jack Osterman; Adelaide Hall, Ward and Van and Gloria Lee and the Harris Twins. Wednesday to Friday: Miss Marjorie Sunshine, Larry Rich and company, Phil Rich and company and the Reed Brothers and Eder.

80TH ST.—The Havana Casino Orchestra, Roscoe Ails and Thelma White. Wednesday to Friday: Lillian Roth, Seed and Austin and Frank De Voe.

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.

AMUSEMENTS

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GUILD
N. 52nd. Evrs. 8:40
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40

Miracle at Verdun
By HANS CULMBURG
Martin Beck
44th. W. of E'way
Evs. 8:40. Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40

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Evens 8:15
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Tom. Night....."CAMILLE"

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THE SILENT WITNESS with
KAY STROZZI-FORTUNIO BONANOVA
MOROSCO THEATRE, 44th. W. of E'way
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With Basil Folan, Earle
RATHBONE, BEST (HARIMORE)
ETHEL HARRIMORE THEATRE
47th Street West of Broadway
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REVOLUTION STARTS IN HONDURAS--UNITED FRUIT CO. TERRITORY

Vacations and Improved Conditions for Workers in Soviet Union; Breadlines and Garbage Cans for American Toilers

Associated Press and N. Y. Sun Admit Life Growing Securer and Better for Toilers in the USSR

Millions of American workers will spend their "vacations" on the breadlines. Those who are still in the factories will pay for the bosses' vacation by slaving longer hours at less pay.

Conditions in the Soviet Union are different. With the increase in productivity, the workers' vacations are extended, their pay increased, their life made fuller. Planned industry is planned for the workers.

Even the capitalist newspapers can not remain utterly silent on the advancement in the standard of living of the workers in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. A recent Associated Press dispatch from Moscow printed the following facts about social insurance in the Soviet Union--the safeguarding of the worker's life when old, ill, incapacitated or accidentally out of work.

The Soviet government in one year has put aside a fund of \$1,058,500,000 for social insurance. Last year \$230,000,000 was spent for pensions for the aged and orphans, and \$215,000,000 for free medical aid to workers. In the United States Andrew Mellon handed a few big corporations \$160,000,000 in one chunk for dividends, so that the parasites could gorge and wallow in Florida and California. To the workers the American capitalist government gave nothing but insults, policemen's clubs and jails.

In this issue of the Daily Worker we publish some photographs indicating what these expenditures of the Soviet Union were for.

The Associated Press goes on to tell some more of what life means for the workers in a workers' country: During 1930, the Social Insurance Department maintained 661,270 workers in rest homes; 78,500 in sanitariums, and 19,500 in health resorts. Besides, \$115,000,000 was spent for workmen's housing schemes and \$33,000,000 for schools for training and re-training of skilled labor. So much for social insurance--the amount of which increases each year as the Five-Year Plan advances.

While unemployment in the capitalist countries breaks up tens of thousands of homes, makes slaves and beggars of the workers' wives and children, in the Soviet Union

plans are going ahead to lessen the drudgery of the home and to better the feeding conditions of millions of workers.

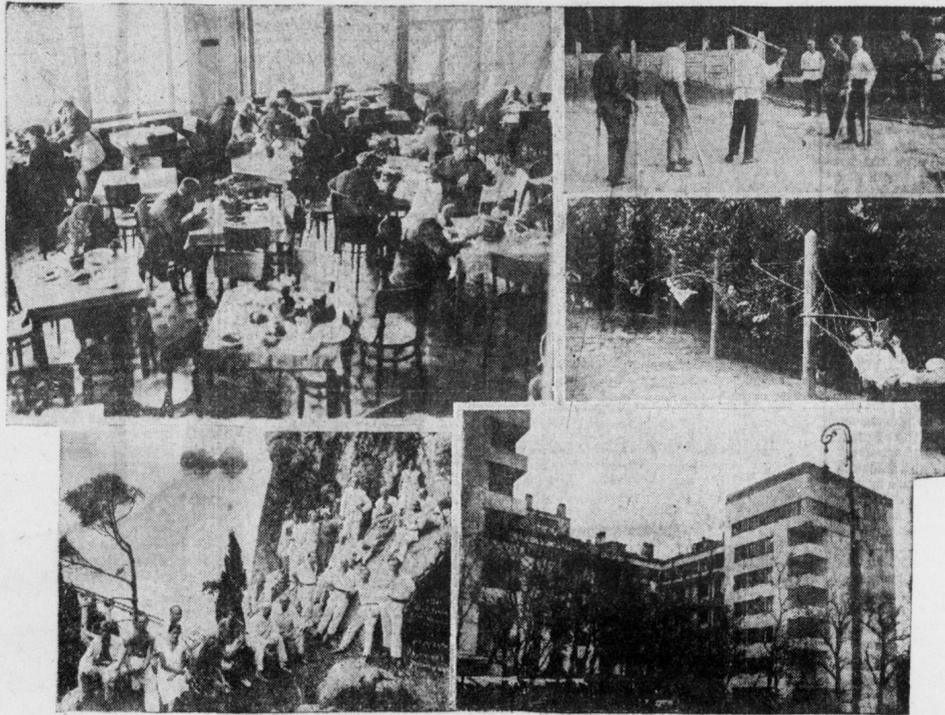
Charles R. Ferlin, staff correspondent of the New York Sun, in a special dispatch from Moscow, writes of the new communal kitchens being built in the Soviet Union. The headline that the Sun gives this article must seem strange to the 10,000,000 American workers who don't know where their next meal is coming from. The title is: "Russia Will Feed Her Workers."

Ferlin tells about the planning of "a large number of public kitchens and restaurants. They are bent on relieving these workers (the women) of household drudgery and at the same time provide their husbands and children with meals that hitherto have been prepared in homes."

"Thus the government has made provisions in the 1931 budget for an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for public feeding. This amount is 130 per cent over that appropriated for the purpose in the past fiscal year."

By the end of this year it is estimated that between 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people will be fed through these communal kitchens--that is, skillfully and scientifically prepared food in sufficient quantity for all--while 10,000,000 American workers without jobs must eat garbage, if they happen to have lost their remaining few pennies in a bank crash--or to beg their bread from the bullying and degrading charity cafeterias.

Where the Parasites Have Been Driven Out



(Upper left)--One of the communal dining rooms to relieve the drudgery of the women in the home. Over 12,000,000 workers will be fed in these dining rooms in the Soviet Union during 1931 (Right top)--Playing games during time off--not looking for jobs that don't exist as in the U.S.A. (Right Center)--Resting. (Left Lower)--Workers spending their vacation and rest period in the Caucasus, Southern part of the U.S.S.R.--formerly a home of the bosses. (Lower Right)--New homes for workers on Leningrad Avenue. The Five Year Plan includes the building of thousands of these, for the workers.

NEGRO MASSES RALLY DEFENSE Demonstrate Against Lynching May 1

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) lawyer appointed by the Scottsboro court to "defend" the nine youngsters and whose double-crossing was exposed by the defendants and the I. L. D. The Negro masses reacted immediately against the double crossing boss lawyer, and the Ministers' Alliance of Chattanooga which had retained him for the defense answered his attack on the I. L. D. by firing him and branding him as a traitor. Negro Reformists Aid Lynchers By Silence.

While the Negro and white masses are rallying throughout the country to the fight to save the lives of the nine boys, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Universal Negro Improvement Association (Garvey Movement) and other reformist organizations continue to maintain their treacherous silence in the face of this murderous frame-up and court room lynching. The Negro reformist press continues either to ignore the case or to publish news of it from the viewpoint of the southern boss lynchers.

So deep is the feeling of the Negro masses over the outrageous Scottsboro frame-up and legal lynching that at a meeting in a Negro church in Chattanooga, the I. L. D. became the chant of a Negro spiritual, and shouts and stamping of feet greeted the news that white and Negro workers throughout the country were rallying to the defense of the nine youths. Negro and white workers! Rally for a mighty protest on May Day! Down tools! Demonstrate May First against the Scottsboro legal lynching, against starvation! Demand death to the lynchers! Demand a new trial for the nine youths with a jury of workers, half to be Negroes! Down with peonage and share cropper slavery! For full equality for the Negro masses! Negroes can never get justice in the courts of the white capitalists and landlords! Demand the right of self-determination for the Negro people--the right to a Negro state in the Black Belt!

NEW YORK--While pushing the preparations for huge militant May Day demonstrations against lynching, starvation, wage cuts and imperialist war, workers' organizations throughout the country continue to voice their horror and denunciation against the murderous frame-up and court room lynching against nine colored youngsters by the Alabama boss court.

A resolution denouncing the frame-up was sent to the governor of Alabama last night by the Detroit City League of the Trade Union Unity League. The resolution declares, in part: "This frame-up charge against these 9 young colored workers is but a continuation of the wholesale lynching of Negroes of which 53 have taken place in the last 15 months. It is through these methods that the boss class tries to prevent the common organization of Negro and white workers in their struggle for equal rights, against wage cuts, speed-up and for unemployment insurance."

Thousands of Workers to Answer Call of Daily for May Day Greetings, Subs

"Right here!" will be the answer of thousands of workers to our appeal for May Day greetings from individual workers, Party members, sympathizers and their friends whose names (for 25¢) will appear in the May 1 edition of the Daily Worker. "Here, too!" will come from unions, fraternal organizations, Workers' Clubs, Party units in the form of a liberal financial greeting to the Daily Worker. In addition, ads are being solicited from local dealers (\$2 per column inch) in every working class neighborhood. Only a few days left to send them in time for the May 1 issue. Rush all greetings, ads by the following dates: April 20 for Districts 12, 13, 18, 19. April 22 for Districts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17. April 24 for Districts 1, 2 (Upstate N. Y. only) 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16. April 25 for New York City and Northern New Jersey.

Get workers in the shops, in fraternal organizations, unions, workers' clubs, and other mass organizations to pour their greetings to the Daily Worker for May Day! Units, sections, districts, send collective greetings! Rush them without delay! Daily to Spread in Ironwood, Mich. Single bundle of 40 copies "were sold from house to house to miners in the locations," writes Irma M. while in Ironwood, Mich., as District rep., who believes "it would be very easy to dispose of a bundle there every day." She informs us section convention elected special committee for building the D.W., electing section literature agent, A. H. "willing to work." We look to continuation of bundle soon. N. C., another miner in Johnstown, Pa., when the Daily failed to arrive once, sated that in condition he is now in, he

once, representing thousands of workers; Niagara Falls mass meeting of 400 workers; Kansas City United Front May Day Conference; Boston Commons mass meeting of 500 Negro and white workers; mass meetings in New Haven, Danbury, Conn., Elizabeth, N. J., May Day Conference, representing 13 organizations with membership of several thousand; mass meetings in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton. All sent wires to Governor E. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., protesting court room legal verdict. Other meetings are planned in Stamford tonight, at Workers Center, 49 Pacific Street; Hartford, Thursday at corner Canton and Bellevue Streets; and on the same evening in Bridgeport and Danbury. Detroit district has perfected a well-planned campaign, with mass meetings throughout the district, and with speakers being sent to all Negro and white organizations rallying them to the defense of the Scottsboro victims.

For full political and social rights and self-determination for Negroes! Against imperialist war! Only the organized power of the working class can save the political prisoners!

1931 CALENDAR FREE! Quotations from Marx, Lenin, etc. in the first annual Daily Worker Calendar for 1931. Free with six months subscription or renewal.

GIANT RAILROAD MERGERS COMING Will Increase Unemployment

(By a Worker Correspondent) TOLEDO, O.--The railroad workers are facing more speed-up, disregarding of contracts by the bosses, and giant mergers, all of which are sanctioned by the misleaders of their organizations and the Interstate Commission. In spite of the rumors that mergers will mean more work, they will in reality throw thousands of railroad workers on the streets, and speed up the rest.

Some years ago, the New York Central acquired the properties of the Toledo and Ohio Central lines, and the CCC and STL system. Even in this small consolidation, the clerical forces were reduced by the T. and O. C. and the CCC and STL in Toledo about 30 per cent. It can plainly be seen what will happen when the Large Trunk Lines complete the mergers now in the making.

Fellow railroad workers, we are as helpless as new born babies with our antiquated union machinery, with our traitorous leadership in the crafts, even to hold the concessions we now have, let alone combat the giant mergers of the transportation industry. The petty bosses have the guts not only to ask the workers to work overtime for the straight time rate, but they even make clerks work in excess of their eight hours for nothing, with the promise that they can have the time off later to make up for it. This is the result of individualism and the lack of organization. The situation must be remedied, and very quickly, or it will be too late. The only way to do this is to organize industrially, with a militant leadership and program, and weld the forces of the railroads into a strong united body of workers. With such a union we can fight for the shorter work day with the present wages intact, demand security for workers thrown into the streets without jobs. Let us show the boss we are real red blooded men and not worms, then we can take the whole damned business.

---A White Collar Slave.

Greet Tom Mann 75 Years Old (Cable by Inprecor.) LONDON, England, April 18.--The Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, publishes a message of greetings to Tom Mann, veteran revolutionary trade union leader, on his Seventy-fifth birthday.

Tom Mann was the leader of the "new union movement" which grew up out of terrific dock strikes toward the end of last century. The note of militancy he struck then he has never abandoned. He took part in some of the earliest delegations to the Soviet Union, was a familiar figure at congresses of the Red International of Labor Unions, was head of the British Minority Movement (the left wing movement in the English labor unions), and in 1927 went on a delegation sent by the Communist International through China, just at the time the struggle between right and left wings was developing there, and Chiang Kai Shek was ready to start on his bloody slaughter of the workers.

U.S. GOV'T SENDS WARSHIPS, MARINES; MASSES FIGHT; BUT LEADERS PLAN BETRAYAL

United Fruit Co. Controls Gov't; Cuts Wages Employs Slave Labor; the Crisis Has Impoverished Thousands of Workers

An armed uprising against the President Colindres-United Fruit Co. government of Honduras has broken out. While thousands of workers and impoverished peasants are in the army which is bitterly fighting the government troops, the leaders of the uprising are petty-bourgeois generals who resent Colindres taking all of the graft handed out by the United Fruit Co.

The insurgent movement, which is gaining strength all the time by the addition of thousands of armed workers, is under the leadership of Roman Diaz, an army officer, and is supported by General Gregorio Ferrera, former presidential candidate, and about five other generals.

The crisis, which has been wracking the entire capitalist world and has particularly hit the Latin-American countries under the domination of imperialism, has fallen with a heavy hand on the Honduran masses. Those who work for the United Fruit Co. are virtually slave laborers, working under contract under the worst conditions. Their wages have been cut repeatedly, their trade unions smashed by a united front of the United Fruit Co. and the Colindres government.

In order to rally this mass discontent, the Diaz-Ferrera forces put forward the slogan "against 'special privileges' to foreign companies as prejudicial to the national interests." Under this slogan the masses believe they are fighting against American imperialism and all of its agents. But they do not have independent leadership in this fight and are following the petty-bourgeois generals.

The armed struggle in Nicaragua has inspired the Honduran workers and peasants to fight against American imperialism in their country. The fighting in Honduras started at Tela, the headquarters of the United Fruit Co., and the rebels are reported to have captured the towns

SOVIET ELECTRIC FACTORY FULFILLS FIVE YEAR PLAN

MOSCOW.--The greatest factory of the Soviet Russian electric industry, Electrosavod, fulfilled the Five-Year Plan April 1st, thereby reaching this goal in 2 1/2 years. The Electrosavod now leads the electrical industry of the whole world. Only the General Electric Company can compete with its output, and it must be remembered that this company has existed for 45 years, while the Electrosavod was founded only five years ago.

Four years ago the Soviet Union was obliged to import its lamps from abroad, but today the Electrosavod lamps are burning not only all over the Soviet Union, but in South America, in Turkey, in Persia, and other countries. Fifteen thousand workers are employed by the Electrosavod at the present time. The factory supplies one-fourth of the total electro technical production of the whole country. In 1930, the factory's output amounted to a value of 60 million roubles and in the present year this value will rise to 461 million roubles.

According to the Plan, the factory was to produce to the value of 420 million roubles by 1932-33. The rapid accomplishment of the Plan has enabled the factory to schedule an output of 530 million roubles for next year. In view of the mighty work accomplished by the Electrosavod workers in the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, the presidium of the Moscow District Trade Union Council has resolved to build a sanatorium for the workers of this factory.

The United Fruit Co. has already requested troops and marines, and Stimson has ordered three battle cruisers to proceed to Honduras from Guantanamo, Cuba. American imperialism fears that the revolution in Honduras, which involves the impoverished masses, will rally hundreds of thousands throughout Nicaragua and the rest of Latin-America to a determined fight against imperialist domination. That the imperialists do not fear the leaders of the uprising such as General Ferrera, is shown by a statement in the New York Times, which says: "Officials of fruit companies regard General Ferrera as favorable to American interests and do not expect rebel assaults upon their property."

The United Fruit Co. is the leading Wall Street investor in Honduras and controls 35 per cent of the capital invested in that country. Wall Street Investments in Honduras are greater than in any other Central American republic, Guatemala ranking second with \$69,979,000, Salvador third with \$29,466,000, Costa Rica fourth with \$21,166,000 and Nicaragua fifth with \$13,002,000.

For a while there existed two leading fruit companies in Honduras, the Cuyamel and the United Fruit. These carried on a struggle against each other, but in 1929 the United Fruit took over the Cuyamel and has had things completely its way. After the consolidation, the United Fruit cut wages 25 per cent, worsened conditions of workers and started an attack against the workers. There resulted severe struggles and many class-conscious workers were jailed.

In the present fighting the workers seized locomotives and other equipment of the United Fruit. The insurgents are well armed and have a good deal of ammunition. Despite the fact that Diaz and Ferrera, leaders of the uprising, try to limit the struggle to a fight against Colindres and his control of the government and the graft from the United Fruit Co., Communist elements among the masses taking part will try to force it into the channels of an anti-imperialist struggle against the octopus that engulfs the entire country--the United Fruit Co.

Negaunee Hospitals Allow Workers to Rot

Negaunee, Mich. Workers who can't pay for medical attention when they are sick have to depend on the city for care at the city hospital. Where they are left to rot as far as the doctors are concerned. The city doctors come around two or three times a week to see if you are living yet, if you are they feed you on the same pills, no matter what the sickness is. The rooms are small and stuffy without any ventilation. This is an example of City Welfare and charity, slow starvation until you get sick, and a menu of pills in the hospital. Workers, let's fight to get rid of this lousy system that kills a worker and if he is lucky enough to last out gives him pills. Down with this fake relief. --A Lucky Patient.

Duluth, Minn., Unemployed Council Stops Eviction

DULUTH, Minn.--One of the committees of the Unemployed Council found that a widow woman with 4 children were to be evicted from their home, at 305 E. Second St., that same day. The neighbors, mostly workers, were immediately mobilized by the committee. About 200 came to the house, held a meeting and decided not to permit to throw the widow's furniture out on the street. When the deputy sheriff came and saw the bunch of militant workers waiting for him, he just took to his heels. He did not like the reception committee waiting for him. The worker's family is still in the house and the committee of the Unemployed Council is seeing to it that she stays there and not being terrorized. See Need to Fight Many of the unemployed workers

Washington Saw Mills Are Closing Down

Aberdeen, Wash. The Daily Worker: A few words about the labor conditions which is hardly worth mentioning for it is all quiet on the Western front so far as the saw-mills are concerned. It is rumored that Bay City mill will close down from April 1, so perhaps they figure on another wage cut for the workers.

Jobless Suicide in New Orleans; Call for Fight!

NEW ORLEANS, LA. Despondent because of unemployment J. C. DeBordi, 32 years old, 251 Napoleon Ave., drank carbonic acid and died Sunday evening. Yet our lousy lying boss papers here keep telling us workers that the worst is over and things are now definitely on the up and up. Like hell they are. Fellow workers, you "ain't" seen nothing yet. As long as you continue to starve peacefully and take your own lives without fighting back at the bosses, so long will they continue to cut wages, speed up the jobs and lay off more and more workers.

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HUNGER MARCHES

By L. AMTER
II.

THE preparation of a Hunger March is not a simple matter. Not only have full preparations to be made for the housing and feeding of the marchers along the route, depending upon donations, collections, etc., but organization of the men themselves is very important.

The men have to be carefully selected, for the distance is not short, they have to march long stretches, and, being unemployed workers, who have not had a good meal for some months, it is not a simple thing for the workers to march. The men have to be selected also from the standpoint of stability. Hotheads, boisterous men are not suitable for a march. The men have to have some discipline, though this is quickly inculcated. They have to understand something of organization, so that being given a task, they will know how to perform it without hesitation.

The N. Y. marchers were carefully selected. Being composed of unemployed and employed workers (mainly the former), they were organized into companies of 20 with a captain and lieutenants of squads of 4. The captain was responsible for his men, while the eight captains were subordinate to the three leaders selected by the Trade Union Unity League.

Each man had a task. One for distribution of literature, another for defense, etc. The work went with wonderful precision. When the men stopped for a meal, the captain, through the lieutenants, knew where his men were, whether they got food, etc. When they stopped for the night (the march lasted six days), the captain, through his lieutenants, knew where his men were put up. When in Albany, some of the men were battered by the cossacks and were given first aid. The captain, through his lieutenants, knew whether his missing men were locked up by the police or were in the first aid room. When meetings were held along the road the defense groups were prepared for any eventuality.

This was an embryo army, with the men learning discipline on the way. The work was facilitated by the fact that quite a number of the marchers were ex-servicemen, and this was only another march under less trying circumstances than those they had made during the world war.

There was a group of Communists in the marches to Albany and Trenton and this lent stability and discipline to the marches. But it must be stated that the non-Communists showed equal discipline and promptness, thus demonstrating that there are multitudes of workers willing and able to fight, good militants who belong in the Communist Party, and only waiting for the Party members to bring them into the Party ranks.

Provision was made for the political education of the men along the route. Short talks and discussions on the role of the Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions were to be held. It was almost impossible, however, to arrange the talks, for the men were tired when they arrived at a stopping place, and therefore the discussion was chiefly on the experiences on the road, which were interpreted by the marchers selected for the educational work.

Provision was made for meetings in the towns on the road to Trenton and Albany, in the squares and before factories, but not in all cases was it possible to hold the meetings, for the marchers frequently arrived late. Whenever the meetings were held, they were large and enthusiastic. On the road back, it was arranged that the marchers should report to the workers as to their experiences in Albany and Trenton, respectively, but these did not materialize.

First aid nurses accompanied the marchers, not only to assist in case of collisions with fascists and state troopers, but to take care of sick men, sore feet, etc. The only time that they had considerable to do was in Albany. Doctors could not be obtained to start out with the marchers, but volunteers were found in all the cities.

A few incidents will indicate the reception that the workers gave the marchers. In one town on the way to Albany some of the marchers put up for the night at a Negro Community Church. A Negro woman came to the marchers with five loaves of bread. This was a splendid demonstration of solidarity, by a poor Negro woman. At another place, an Italian, at 12

o'clock at night, knocked on the door where a number of the marchers were sleeping, woke them up and asked to do something for them. He and his son brought the men a big cauldron of spaghetti, and for a few hours there was much chatting and joking.

In New Jersey, in Cartaret, the marchers did not think that they would have any meeting. The little town seemed bare, till they came to the corner of the main street. There the entire town awaited them. A meeting was held, then the marchers set out for the next city. But the Cartaret workers and their children did not want the marchers to leave. The trucks were sent ahead, and the marchers, accompanied by the Cartaret workers, proceeded along the road. Once more the trucks were dispatched a space, but the workers and their children would not leave. The children wanted "that working man's paper"—the Daily Worker; they wanted to learn one of the songs that the marchers sang. And this was taught them on the road to Trenton.

In Elizabeth, the marchers held a splendid meeting. The police did not like the size of the meeting and tried to interfere. The chief tried to disrupt the meeting and pull the speaker from the box. But, with one fling, he went flying out of the crowd, and the meeting went on.

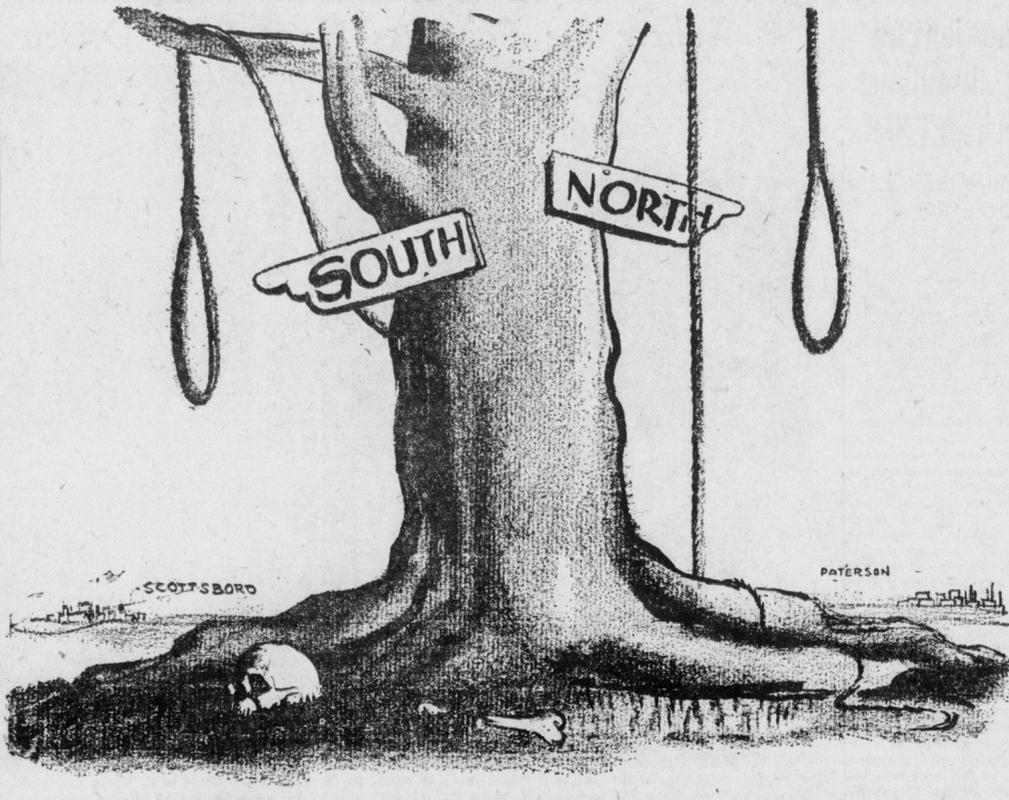
What is the significance of the Hunger Marches? They are a higher stage of the struggle for Unemployment Insurance, in that the demand is presented to the state legislature by men representing the masses of unemployed in their respective territories; they represent a method of demand by selected groups of workers; and they convince large numbers of workers of the insincerity of the demagogues who sit in the state capitols (Roosevelt) and the capitalists' determination not to grant unemployment insurance. They fill the workers with greater will to fight for Insurance, and convince them that they will get nothing but by struggle.

In Albany and in Trenton, the workers learned how representatives of the workers, especially the unemployed, are treated by "their" government. They learn that this government, which receives, with bended knee, a prostitute queen, a rake of a prince or a vicious labor-hater, does not receive the representatives of the workers, but clubs them, arrests them and prepares to meet them with machine guns. These marches have opened the eyes not only of the marchers themselves, but of the tens of thousands of workers who greeted them and listened to their speeches as they marched to the state capitols. These workers know now that only by more intense organization and struggle will they get relief and insurance. They know now that the "Reds," the Communists and revolutionary trade unionists are not their enemies, as Fish, Green, Wolf and Norman Thomas brand them, but the only ones who fight for the interests of the workers. They know now that they will get nothing by asking for it, it makes no difference how much they may be entitled to it. They will get Unemployment Insurance; they will win the right to hold meetings and to present their demands to the state legislatures only when they are properly organized and ready to fight.

The fight for Unemployment relief and Insurance goes on. The marches to Albany and Trenton are now followed by marches in the other states. The workers all over the country will not stop there. Although the demand was already presented to the United States Congress, which merely adopted a bill to "study" the unemployment situation and then adjourned without even considering the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which was presented by the National Delegation on February 10—the fight will go on. The 10,000,000 unemployed workers of this country, backed up by the employed workers, will continue the fight, by organizing firmer, better knit Unemployed Councils, by building up the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League and by launching a fight that will COMPEL the U. S. Congress and the Wall Street bosses, whom that congress represents, to grant Unemployment Insurance, whether they like it or not.

This is the task of the entire working class—and the Communist Party makes it one of its most important jobs.

WAITING



PARTY LIFE

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

The Training of Functionaries

By S. D.

THE Party is growing. Its influence is spreading. We are to mobilize and lead workers, many of whom never had the experience of conscious and direct struggles against capitalism. To lead such workers we must have trained functionaries, trained leaders.

Many militant workers are at present joining the Party, many of whom have splendid contacts with the masses, many who are the proper type for mass leadership. The growing struggles and tasks of the Party will call upon us to place them in positions of leadership amongst the masses, to place them in active and leading positions in the Party. Yet many of these new members, never had any experience in the organized labor movement, never had any experience in leading mass struggles. Their lack of experience must be made up through intensive painstaking training.

The training of functionaries, of mass leaders, is an acute problem in every section of the Communist International. However it is particularly acute in our Party. Why? If we will even superficially compare the labor movement of this country with that of the leading European capitalist countries, we note the following: We know that most of the workers joining our brother Parties in Europe gained some organizational and political experience before they joined our Parties. Many of them took an active part in the various united front campaigns of the Party, while yet being members of the Socialist Party or voting for the Socialist Party, being members of their respective unions, fighting under our leadership against the social fascist leadership.

As we already indicated above, if we compare it with the European Parties, in many instances the workers who join our Party at the present time, lack that elementary political organizational training that we spoke of in connection with the workers joining our European brother Parties. Of course, one must not make the mistake of jumping to the conclusion, that we have no workers in the U. S. who have acquired that elementary political organizational training. Our united front tactics will bring into our Party many of that type. In fact, in a number of cases are known to us, this type of worker, who joined the Party, had less difficulties in assuming leadership and becoming a functionary.

While our Party is one of the older ones of the Comintern, and while many of the old Party members have gone through the experience of the struggle against the last imperialist war, the struggle of the left wing in the socialist party, the needle, textile, and mining strike experiences, yet the bulk of the Party membership did not go through these experiences and grew up in the "prosperity" period. The growing homogeneity of the American working class is not so well reflected in the Party. The old foreign-born membership has the elementary political organizational experience, but not in all situations that arise, can we place them in position of active leadership. (While we must point this out, at the same time we must guard ourselves against the tendency of ignoring those foreign born comrades who have splendid experiences and are trustworthy) and we must call upon younger American elements, and place them in a position of leadership in preference to the more experienced foreign-born comrades. And their lack of experience, lack of tested stability must be made up through steady and intensive training and, wherever possible, personal guidance.

The present world crisis of capitalism, the present and developing situation in the U. S., places ever greater duties on our Party in mobilizing the masses. Yet in face of these demands and tasks we lack the revolutionary experience (for one should not for one single moment forget the militant and heroic experiences of the American working class) that our brother Parties have gone through.

Comrade Stalin in his speeches to the American Commission delivered in 1929 in referring to the historic role of our Party said it is "one of the few Communist Parties in the world which through history has laid tasks of a decisive character from the point of view of the world revolutionary movement." In another speech to

White Farmer Charged With Peonage by Negroes

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Labor Research Association.)

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Disagreement of the jury is all that saved Fred Lindsey, white farmer of Quanah, Texas, from conviction on a peonage charge in the federal district court at Fort Worth, Texas.

Joe Richbourg and three Negro women accused the white farmer of working them without wages and refusing to let them leave his cotton fields in September, 1929. The case just now reached trial.

The white farmer advertised for cotton pickers, offering free transportation to his farm and \$1 a 100 pounds for cotton picked. The Negro workers took the job, bringing with them another woman who was a helpless cripple and did not work. One woman kept account of their cotton picking and charges at the grocery to which farmer Lindsey took them.

At the end of the first week, when Lindsey refused to pay them, the Negro workers asked to leave. The farmer's wife told them they owed \$8 apiece for transportation to the farm and that their work did not cover their grocery bill. The Negroes worked on for three weeks. Each time they asked for wages due them they were told they owed the farmer, although the Negro woman's accounts differed.

Finally the Negroes arranged to move and went out one evening to meet two other white farmers who would employ them. The Lindseyes pursued them in their auto and stopped the white farmers. Lindsey swore at them and said: "What do you mean coming here and taking my Negroes from me, when they owe me money?"

The two white farmers corroborated the Negro workers' testimony at the trial.

"Mr. Lindsey called the white men everything but children of God," Joe Richbourg's step-daughter testified. United States District At-

torney Alex. Mood described her as a "burr-headed little black nigger girl."

Mrs. Lindsey held a revolver to Richbourg's ribs and made the Negroes return to the Lindsey farm, where they worked out the season. Richbourg had borrowed \$15 from Lindsey, which he repaid when forced back to work. Mrs. Lindsey had told her husband not to pay the Negro the sum, although Richbourg claimed it was due for work.

"Joe Richbourg may be a nigger, but he's not crazy," Prosecutor Mood told the jury. "Was he right in not telling Lindsey he was leaving? He knew he'd never get away if he told he was going."

Defense Attorney Sam Sayres attempted to get a direct acquittal by claiming that there was no debt involved. To convict of peonage there must be evidence that the accused held the complainants against their will for the payment of an actual, or pretended, debt. Mrs. Lindsey concealed her account book showing the pretended debt until the prosecutor called for it. A former deputy labor commissioner of Texas testified that he had attempted to collect the Negroes' pay for them.

In charging the jury, Judge Wilson, a democrat, carefully enumerated the conditions which would permit the jury to acquit the farmer and not once stated what would determine a verdict for the complaining Negroes. Although Negro peonage is more common on Southern cotton farms than court records ever indicate, the prosecutor of Lindsey did his best to minimize the case.

The court room was packed with Lindsey's friends and neighbors, 35 of whom were his character witnesses. Few Negroes remained in the court room.

Despite the judge's prejudiced instructions and the prosecutor's minimizing, the jury in two hours' deliberating could not agree to acquit the white man.

Forward to Bigger Struggles

Statement of the National Council of the National Textile Workers Union.

The National Council of the N.T.W.U. met at a time when the workers in the textile industry are meeting the intensified efficiency and wage cutting drive of the employers by a rising wave of militancy as expressed in the Lawrence, Maynard and Shelton strikes.

With 49 representatives, from the South (Charlotte and Greenville), Lawrence, Maynard, New Bedford, Providence, Pawtucket, Shelton, Philadelphia, Paterson, and Passaic present, at the council meeting, it assumed the real character of a National Textile Workers meeting and determined to lead the many strike struggles that are on the order of the day.

Faced with reports of impending strikes all over the country, the Council meeting nevertheless decided to continue its concentration work in New England, with Lawrence as the

high point and the American Woolen Company Mills as the base.

It was emphasized, however, that this concentration did not mean a slackening of work in the other sections of the country. On the contrary, the South was specifically mentioned as being of extreme importance and new additional organizers were sent there.

Standing out as the high point of the meeting was the fact that the union was really orientating itself to the new organization methods as laid down by the Trade Union Unity League. Less talk and more detailed work in the mills for the building of mill locals was the slogan.

At the same time the need for stressing partial demands instead of abstractly calling for a general strike was put before the union as the correct method of approach to our Organize and Strike campaign.

Attention was directed to our failure to conduct a real campaign among the rank and file of the U.T.W. Philadelphia, the base of the U.T.W., where strikes have been going on for some time, was given as a glaring example of this.

The danger of the Muste movement was also pointed out together with the serious situation in Lawrence, where a new organization, the American Textile Workers, was formed immediately after the strike and now has over 100 members.

Our lack of an official union paper of our own brought sharply before the council the need for an intensive drive for the building of Labor Unity as a wide mass organ for the textile workers.

The council seriously discussed the question of building permanent local, district and national executive boards. In this connection, the extreme importance of really carrying on planned work, among the youth in the industry, was stressed.

The council decided to launch a National Defense Campaign against the attacks upon our union members, some of whom are facing the

Cost of Living Shows Little Drop

(Prepared by Labor Research Association)

While wholesale prices declined 17 per cent during the year from December, 1929, to December, 1930, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail prices show no such drop. Cost of living in the United States was only 6 per cent lower than in December 1929 and two-thirds of this decrease took place during the second half of the year.

Retail food prices dropped 13.2 per cent during the year, clothing 4.7 per cent, rents only 3.6 per cent, fuel and light 2.1 per cent. An actual increase of 0.1 per cent in cost was reported for such important miscellaneous items as street-car fares, motion picture admissions, newspapers, medical fees, medicine, hospital care, laundry, barber service, toilet articles, telephone rates and tobacco.

Bread Profits Go To Corporations

Bread, still costing 8-10 cents a pound loaf, shows the least decrease in retail price as compared with the wholesale price. Its average at retail was 8.5 cents in December 1930 and 8.9 cents in December 1929. U. S. Senate Report No. 1838 on Prices of Food Products admits that its information "proves conclusively that the retail price of bread has not declined proportionately with the price of wheat" and "the responsibility for this condition rests primarily upon the large wholesale bakery companies."

"The committee finds that throughout the country, as a whole, there should be an immediate average reduction of at least one cent per pound in the wholesale prices charged by the large baking corporations for their standard breads and that a corresponding or greater reduction should be made in retail prices..."

"The retailer of bread charges a gross profit of at least one cent per pound loaf. This amount which the retailer obtains for allowing the bread to be placed in his store and for delivering it to the consumer, is, at present prices, equivalent to the total amount the farmer receives for interest on his investment, for preparing the land, planting, tending, harvesting, and delivering to market the wheat contained in a one pound loaf of bread."

This Senate committee, investigating the prices of food products, reported that the baking

industry is "dominated by a few extremely large corporations" which have earned "excessive" profits. One large baking company which sold its common stock at \$2 a share in 1916 reported yearly earnings, based upon the old stock of 1916, amounting to \$146.97 per share in 1930.

Milk 13.5 Cents

Fresh milk, costing at retail 13.5 cents a quart in December 1930, showed a drop of 6 per cent during the year from its price of 14.4 cents in December 1929. "What has actually occurred," admits the Senate Committee, "is that in the majority of cases the reduction to the consumer has been taken whole from the price paid to the farmer without any portion of the reduction being borne by the distributor..."

"On the average the farmer receives less than half the retail price" although he has "an investment much greater than that of the distributor." Thus, the distributing company is still getting its former profits, while the farmer gets less for his work.

The U. S. Bureau of Home Economics advises workers not to expect to buy fresh milk but to use tinned milk—three cans costing 25 cents.

Meat Shows Little Drop

Meat, ranging from 17 to 50 cents a pound at retail, shows much less decrease in the retail than in the wholesale prices, which have dropped by more than 13 per cent. The Senate Committee reports that charges for distribution have remained practically the same. The distributing corporations have had their profits while the slight decrease in retail price of from 2 to 4 cents a pound has been taken from the price paid to the farmer.

Rents Still High

Rents, showing a decrease of only 3.6 per cent must still form from one-fourth to one-third, or more, of a workers' budget. According to the Labor Bureau, Inc., rents "are due for an additional fall, though they are not likely to fall so far in the cheaper and moderately priced ranges as they will in the higher priced apartments and homes."

Cost of living in the main industrial centers of the United States still calls for at least \$2,000 a year as an absolute minimum at which to support a family of five.



A Wise Steno

Concerning Mr. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks, about whom we shot some bolts while all the boss papers were worshipping at his feet with "assurances" to depositors of the Bank of U. S. that he was "guarding their interests"—we now have a postscript.

Now some rival crooks are smoking him out. At least threatening to "investigate" his conduct. Readers will recall how we declared long ago that he was protecting the bank looters, while the boss press was howling about "red rumors."

One of Broderick's chief assistants, by the way, a chap named Egbert, seems to be a genius for "losing" important documents. He lost some in the City Trust Bank swindle, for which Mr. Broderick's predecessor, was sent to prison. Now he "misses" some in the Bank of U. S. case. But this is about a steno.

We don't know whether she is blond or brunette. But she's a wise bird. It seems that in attempting to cover his tracks, Broderick had given an "opinion" on some big steal by the bank officers, that he thought would leave him a hole to crawl through in case of trouble.

He had dictated a "statement" to his stenographer on the legality of the deal, in which he said he "would not approve, but might not object."

Now that was putting things so that either way the cat jumped, Mr. Broderick would be in the clear. But the steno had some sense. So all the bow-woos were thunderstruck in the "investigation," when the statement came up reading: "Would not approve"—and there stopped.

All the lawyers went into a huddle. The thing was amazing! A legal "opinion" that stated something straight and unequivocally! Impossible! Mr. Broderick himself was astonished. It could not be that he ever said anything that wasn't possible of at least three interpretations. The steno was sent for, and told to bring her notebook.

And there, in the shorthand notes, it was read: "Would not approve, but might not object." Broderick's reputation as a lawyer and bank superintendent was saved.

"But, why," asked the bow-woos of the steno, did you not write the whole thing, instead of just the "would not approve" and the steno, in the innocent simplicity of her heart, protested: "I didn't write it all because it didn't mean anything that way!"

New Republic Lies

The ideological purveyors of fascism dressed up in "liberal" phrases who help make up the deficit of the so-called "New Republic" took off in a flight of imagination in the issue of April 8, under the heading of "The United States, Russia and a Wage Cut." Stating:

"The unique spectacle of the United States and the Soviet Governments carrying out a common policy, and, above all, a policy of coniving at wage reduction, can be witnessed at Paterson, N. J., where some 600 workers at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation have been on picket lines for four months."

Upon what evidence does the New Republic make such absurd remarks? Upon the following:

"Both the War Department and the Amtorg have been asked by the strikers to intervene in their behalf, but both at last reports have refused to intercede."

Now, what, dear reader, do you suppose Mr. Fish would say if the Amtorg did intercede? "Soviet interference in our affairs!" "Bolshevik propaganda to incite American workers against their employers!" "Reds meddle in strike; under Moscow orders; oust the Amtorg agitators!"

Such arrogant demagoguery passes beyond the limit! And dodges the fact that it is the American capitalist government which controls this country. Which is precisely why these New Republic scoundrels write it up so as to appear, themselves, to be on the side of the workers, while sidetracking the workers' resentment from the American government, which is to blame, to the Soviet Government, which is not to blame.

But the yarn goes on:

"The Soviet authorities, claiming to be friends of the workers, have ignored them, too, although several months ago, when some Communist propagandists were discharged by the Wright Company, the Amtorg obtained their reinstatement by exerting economic pressure."

Horse radish! This is merely a lie to cover up the first demagogic statement. To give it apparent reason. The same lie was turned loose in the Danville strike. And no one but such unprincipled scoundrels as run the New Republic would peddle it. But that is what workers should expect from social fascists.

Powder Puffs for Generals

They are holding an international patent exposition in Chicago, and among those inventions mentioned in the N. Y. Times of April 14, was the following, quoted verbatim:

"A powder puff, octagonal in shape, and resembling a wrist watch, was designed by Major General George O. Squire, U. S. Army. The stem is a handle for a drawer. Pull, and out comes the puff and a mirror. The General will demonstrate it in person on Saturday."

From which, we opine that Major Generals are not fit company for adolescents, and that the one in question should be transferred to the navy, where bell-bottom pants instead of army puttees might at least allow the luxury of ruffles.

electric chair and others facing long terms of imprisonment and deportation. It was clearly seen that as we more and more assume the leadership in strikes the employers will intensify their efforts to crush us through arrests, etc.

The council really marked a turning point in our union. We have brought many new workers into our ranks through strikes. Our task now is to consolidate our forces and get to work applying the concentration and perspectives of the meeting which were for larger and more numerous militant struggles in the near future.