

EVERY LAWRENCE TEXTILE STRIKER OUT ON THE PICKET LINE!

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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(Section of the Communist International)

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WHITE GUARDS WAIT FOR WORD TO INVADE SOVIET SOIL

Seattle and Minneapolis To Elect Hunger Delegates

Public Hearings Precede Election of Delegates to the National Hunger March

The starving workers who are elected from the far Northwest as delegates to the National Hunger March on Washington, December 7 will have the longest distance to travel, but this does not hinder them in their preparations for the National Hunger March.

In Seattle, a large central Public Hearing was held in Eagle Hall, Sunday, November 8. The United Front Conference of unemployed workers is being held on November 11, and delegates for the National Hunger March are to be elected then.

A Finance Committee has been elected for the Seattle Unemployed Councils and Revolutionary trade unions realize the necessity of collecting funds for the Hunger March to be successful.

Public Hearings will be held in the neighborhoods of Seattle also, by the Unemployed Branches.

In Minneapolis, the Unemployed Councils are preparing for Public Hearings to expose misery and starvation, the Hearings to be held from November 11 to November 14 in the evening.

The Minneapolis Unemployed Councils in a recent report says: "The Unemployed Councils being on the job at the time when the Community Drive for Funds is under way, we find that workers families are starving and being thrown out on the streets. For instance, a workers by the name of Heinz who has a family of six children, who has been out of work for over a year and no means for supporting his family is being threatened with eviction. The children are going to school hungry and without the proper clothing. Three of the children the youngest one 2 months old who are sick with the whooping cough are in want of proper food and warm clothing. Mr. Heinz went to the Public Welfare and tried to get some food for his children and fuel to warm up the house, but was refused. Wednesday morning the Deputy Sheriff came to the house of the worker to throw him out, because this worker got a "made out job, which he only started to work on Monday, which of course he could not pay his rent."

The Cleveland Unemployed Council through its branches is conducting Public Hearings in nine different neighborhoods of the city this week. The object of the Hearings is to bring the light of actual starvation conditions of the Unemployed workers and the families as they are at this time.

20,000 ON LAWRENCE PICKET LINE

U. T. W. and A. F. of L. Officials in Open Strikebreaking

Mounted Cops Attack Single Out the Strike Leaders for Arrest

The United Textile Workers officials and A. F. of L. leaders are now openly co-operating with the mill owners in order to end the strike. The big chiefs are still disguising their policy a little, but the lesser leaders are outspoken in all the meetings.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 9.—Twenty thousand and picketed this morning. Scores of mounted police drove into the crowd repeatedly, riding along the sidewalks sweeping the pickets back from the selected gates of all the mills, where by evident pre-arrangement, scabs were to enter. All picket formations were broken by mounted police. Picket captains who were recognized by the police, were arrested.

Workers Not Fooled.
Through the gates cleared by the police at the Washington and Wood Mills, a couple of hundred scabs on foot and a hundred cars with one or two in each, entered in demonstrative fashion. Many of these scabs are not mill workers but bootleggers and small businessmen, members of Peter Carr's political machine. Bosses who have hitherto entered four or five in each automobile, are now put one in each car. This is an evident intention to try to stampede the strikers back to work. This failed in the Wood, Ayer and Washington Mills.

A combined scab demonstration and United Textile Workers and A.

PROTEST AGAINST B'KLYN ARREST

Seven Arrested At An Election Meeting

The workers of Brooklyn will voice their protest against Tammany's election terror when they gather at a mass meeting Wednesday night at the Finnish Hall, 764 40th Street, and demand the release of seven workers who were arrested when a Communist election campaign meeting was broken up by police on October 30.

The arrested workers, who were paroled in the custody of their attorney, will come up for trial this Friday, November 13, at 10 a.m. in the court at 23rd St. and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn. They will be defended by Jos. Tauber, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense.

The protest meeting will be under the joint auspices of the I.L.D. and the Communist Party.

Six of the workers are charged with disorderly conduct, while the seventh has four charges against him, including inciting to riot. He is L. A. De Santos, a member of the executive board of the John Reed Club.

"Did not Come to Help Strikers" Two "Socialists" Admit

Body of Comrade Ronald Edwards Coming to New York

Bramhall Gets Cheers At Lawrence Election Meeting

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 9.—William Penn Montgomery, a student from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Donald McQueen Smith, a student from Bates College, were both sent here directly from the socialist party national executive committee meeting held in Boston yesterday. They were arrested this morning near the Monomac Mill picket line. They repeatedly stated in court this morning that they were "observers and did not come here to help the strikers in any way."

One charge against them was dismissed and the other charge filed. This is the only case in this strike where the charges are being filed. Both were released without bail. While in jail they held aloof from and refused to talk to the arrested strikers.

Majority of Harlan Miners In Favor of General Strike

Coal Barons Hire Thugs to Terrorize the Miners

TAXIMEN TO FIGHT MONOPOLIST GRIP

WAR MOVES ADMITS WHEAT RISE IS DUE TO

WAR MOVES 90 Per Cent of Wheat in the Hands of Speculators

Workers! War Is On!

JAPANESE SPREAD WAR THRU CHINA

U. S. Sells 6,000 Tons of Nitro-Glycerine to Japan

Move in Central China Japanese Socialists OK Robber War

Workers! War Is On!

WORKERS, shells are falling, machine guns rattling death, battle is raging and spreading in the NEW WORLD WAR!

Workers, the war will spread to YOUR home! YOUR lives and those dear to you—are in danger!

Did the shot fired at Sarajevo, in Serbia, one summer day in 1914, seem "far away" from YOU? But before the guns of imperialist war ceased belching death, 100,000 American men had died in battle! More had been torn and shattered by wounds! THAT WAS THE LAST WORLD WAR!

Today, a NEW WORLD WAR IS ON! LOOK! Japanese troops are invading China! Battles are spreading, not only NORTHWARD toward Soviet frontiers, but also SOUTHWARD—shells are falling at Tientsin! Japanese imperialism aims not only at PROVOKING WAR ON THE SOVIETS, but at war on CHINA, the seizure of vast territory and the suppression of SOVIET CHINA!

Workers, why are American troops in China? Why are they now actually supporting the Japanese invaders of China? Is THIS the SECRET AGREEMENT between Washington, Tokio, and Paris? LOOK!

The Japanese Army in Manchuria is enlisting Russian Czarists, murderous enemies of SOVIET RUSSIA! What for? To fight the SOVIET UNION and it is openly admitted—"ON SOVIET SOIL!"

The N. Y. Times correspondent, Hallett Abend, reports from Harbin, Manchuria, that Czarist Russians expect to join the Japanese to "capture Vladivostok and all Siberia west to Lake Baikal"—from the Soviet Union!

These Czarist Russians in Manchuria "believe that if Japan and Russia clash, Poland and Rumania, with France backing, might attack the Russian western frontier." This is the same plan of war on the Soviet Union, told last week by Congressman Sirovich of New York, who says he learned it "confidentially."

Is the League of Nations stopping this new world war? IT IS NOT! Only YOU, the workers, can stop it!

Is the Kellogg-Briand Pact stopping this new world war? IT IS NOT! AND ONLY THE WORKERS CAN STOP IT!

Workers of America! What is the Government at Washington doing? It is moving, it is PUSHING YOU into war!

Hoover and Stimson? Have they not SECRETLY AGREED WITH JAPAN—that Japan provoke war on the Soviet Union? How else can they explain Stimson's approval

of Japan's seizure of Manchuria? Japan now SPREADS its seizure! It is sending shells into the heart of China! AMERICAN TROOPS are there! WHY? Are they there to prevent Japanese imperialism, American imperialism's rival in the loot of China, from seizing MORE THAN AGREED UPON? This, too, is ANOTHER DANGER OF WAR, war between Japan and America over the loot of China, the possession of the PHILIPPINES!

Workers! ONLY YOUR ACTION CAN PREVENT WAR! The prices of ALL WAR MATERIALS have suddenly risen! This foretells DANGER TO YOUR LIVES! War speculators profit from YOUR BLOODSHED!

Why has America shipped SIX THOUSAND TONS OF NITRO-GLYCERINE TO JAPAN? Why if not for WAR?

Workers, is it not significant that Tientsin, China, where HOOVER got his "start in life" by robbing China of the vast KAIPING MINES; where General BUTLER, of the Marines, who is America's most boastful Fascist, got HIS START—is now the scene of battle—with AMERICAN TROOPS "standing by"?

"STOCKS GO UP 1 TO 5 ON WAR RUMORS," say the headlines in New York! The capitalists gamble with YOUR LIVES, WORKERS!

The League of Nations will NOT stop it! The Kellogg Pact will NOT stop it! The fake "socialists" shout about "peace" but back the capitalist war-makers! Only YOU, the WORKERS, can stop it!

Workers of America! Everywhere, spread the alarm! In your shops and in your workers' organizations of all kinds, ADOPT RESOLUTIONS AGAINST WAR! Adopt resolutions CALLING FOR JOINT COMMITTEES OF ALL WORKERS AGAINST WAR!

Resolve to defend your lives! To demand an end to secret agreements! Resolve to protest at the war-makers of Washington who starve you by unemployment and wage cuts! Protest the imperialist loot of China and war on the Chinese Soviets! Resolve to defend the Soviet Union!

Sweep the country with mass demonstrations on Nov. 21

STRIKE A BLOW NOW, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, AGAINST THE NEW WORLD WAR! AGAINST THE CAPITALIST BUTCHERS OF MANKIND!

Coal Barons Hire Thugs to Terrorize the Miners

Expose Judge and Editors As Instruments of Coal Barons

In an attempt to counteract and discredit the exposure of the Harlan coal operators' bloody terror by the Dreiser investigating committee, the operators have had recourse to the well known capitalist method of frame-up. Circuit Judge D. C. Jones, the vicious enemy of the Harlan miners, and a coal operator himself, has asked the Bell County grand jury to indict Dreiser on the framed up charge of "misconduct with a 'mystery woman'" at a hotel in Pineville, Kentucky.

Jones also asked indictment of the members of the Dreiser committee on charges of criminal syndicalism.

The most vicious lies were peddled out by Jones.

HARLAN, Ky., Nov. 9.—Every deputy sheriff in Harlan County is hired and paid for by the coal companies, and the more arrests made the greater the fees, admitted Sheriff Blair when interviewed in his office today by the Dreiser Committee. Sheriff Blair refused to tell how many company gunmen he deputized, though the number is known to be well over 400. These gunmen, the sheriff's testimony showed, work and are paid for by the coal barons and they are made deputies as a "sideline," as the sheriff put it, to pick up a little change.

When asked by Theodore Dreiser, famous novelist, whether the deputy sheriffs who dynamited the Workers International Relief soup kitchens and shot and killed miners at several relief stations were acting under his orders, Sheriff Blair said that all deputy sheriffs were under his direction.

Sheriff Fears NMU. Sheriff Blair is a red-faced, pot-bellied man who expressed a great hatred for National Miners Union members. He said the United Mine

(Special to the Daily Worker) HARLAN, KY., Nov. 9.—In the face of the bitterest terror, there is a rapid growth of the National Miners Union which already embraces the majority of the 14,000 miners in war-torn Harlan County. Over 75 per cent of all the miners favor a general strike in the Harlan coal fields and look to the National Miners Union to lead. There are 20 to 30 local unions in the mines here deeply rooted, evading the terror, mobilizing the miners for struggle.

A general committee, organized by the NMU, with representatives from nearly every mine in this territory has been formed as a nucleus for the preparation for a general strike. The strength of the union are in the strategic centers of Cawood, Harlan, Everts, Wallins Creek and Pansy.

Organize Despite Terror No amount of machine-gun boss rule is able to stop the organization of the NMU. The locals meet secretly.

Call Meeting Thursday November 12

NEW YORK.—Rallying the taximen for struggle against the proposed Tammany franchise for a tax monopoly by the General Motors and the consequent lay-off of thousands of drivers and increased stranglehold upon the workers, the Taxi Section of the Transportation Workers' Industrial Union has called a meeting for Thursday, November 12 at the Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx.

A committee of hackmen will be elected at this meeting to present the signed petitions of thousands of drivers against the monopoly to the Board of Aldermen when that body considers the report of the Taxi Commission.

One way to help the Soviet Union is to spread among the workers "Soviet Forced Labor," by Max Bedacht, 10 cents per copy.

Further proof that the war plots of the imperialists against the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union are behind the rise in the prices of wheat and silver is revealed in a statement by B. C. Forbes in the financial column of yesterday's New York American that "war threats have been a factor in the rise in prices. Forbes states:

"While speculation has been rampant in silver, and WHILE WAR THREATS HAVE BEEN A FACTOR (emphasis ours, editor, Daily Worker), the recent far-reaching abandonment of gold payments warranted improvement in silver prices. As in the case of wheat, however, a switch by speculators from the bull to the bear side could doubtless precipitate a sharp, if only temporary set-back."

Wide-spread speculation in wheat continues, based on the knowledge of the speculators and the Farm Board, with whom the principal speculators have admittedly been co-operating, that the war against the Soviet Union is now definitely prepared.

In Sunday's New York Times, Senator Shipstead is quoted as declaring that 90 per cent of the wheat is in the hands of the speculators. This means that the speculators are confident of a sure thing.

Lawrence, St. Louis, Chicago Workers Hail 14th Anniversary

Six Thousand Workers Pledge Defense of Soviet Union at Chicago Meeting

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 8. (By Mail).—Three hundred workers, practically none of whom had ever been at a celebration of the Bolshevik revolution before, went to Russian Hall and the hall at 21 Haverhill and heard Ballam, Kaplan, Figuerado, Pizer (General Picket Captain of the United Front Rank and File Strike Committee) and others on the lessons of the Russian Revolution. It was the largest Nov. 7 celebration ever held in Lawrence.

HUNGER HEARING IN HARLEM WED.

Expose Starvation Program of Bosses

NEW YORK.—A public hearing to expose the hunger conditions in Harlem and the responsibility of the bosses' government for the growing mass misery will be held this Wednesday night at Lafayette Hall, 169 West 131st Street.

The meeting is called by the Harlem Unemployed Council, which has challenged the Aldermen, Assemblymen and Congressmen from Harlem together with other officials to attend and answer the charges against them.

The meeting is one of many public hearings held throughout the county to expose the bosses' starvation program and to mobilize the masses for the National Hunger March to Washington to demand unemployment relief and social insurance.

One hundred workers participated in the meeting at Madison, Ill.

6,000 JAM CHICAGO HALL (Telegram to the Daily Worker). CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Over 6,000 workers jammed the Coliseum on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary meeting with Williamson as chairman and Weinstein and Newton speakers. Thirty per cent of the workers were Negro workers.

The Pioneers took a spectacular part. The John Reed Club gave a tableau.

Workers showed militant defiance of the brazen presence of the Red Squad and pledged support to the Hunger March and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Two hundred were present in the meeting at Kenosha, Wis.

Cops blocked the meeting in Peoria, Ill., and detained Sam Hammersmark, who was later released.

The South Chicago meeting was smashed by the police. A total of 47 meetings, inclusive of 7 mining towns and 6 steel towns, were held.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 9.—The Lawrence Strikers Defense Committee, a united front body elected from mill and departmental meetings without regard to union membership, and the International Labor Defense have jointly opened an office at 50 Newbury St., close to the mills.

Workers! On to Washington on Dec. 7 --- Demand Unemployment Insurance Equal to Full Pay!

By RYAN WALKER

PROFITS WERE HUGE—AND SO WERE WAGE CUTS, SPEAKERS' FACTS SHOW

Facts for Speakers
This column is run for the benefit of all workers engaged in spreading the message of the Communist Party and especially those who are doing revolutionary activities. It contains facts and figures dealing with all phases of working-class life. The simple form in which this material appears makes it advisable to have all workers clip the column daily and keep it for reference whenever needed. Workers who know of wage-cuts in large factories in their territory, or of factories producing war materials and other facts which can be used by speakers are urged to send them to the Research Dept., Daily Worker. If you have any suggestion as to what material is needed send them in.

Last to Be Fired, First to Be Hired
A survey made last March showed that from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the Negro workers in cities like New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Atlanta had been unemployed for a year or more. The percentage of Negro unemployed runs sometimes from four to six times the proportionate amount of their population. For example 7 per cent of the Negro population constitutes 25 per cent of the unemployed, 9 per cent of the population making up 66 per cent of the population getting 92 per cent of the charity. The highest disproportionate figures exist in the Northern industrial cities where Negroes usually do unskilled labor. These figures prove that the Negro is the first to be fired, and get the lowest wage and so must depend on charity to a greater extent than others.

In New York City the total number of applications for relief made to charities in November, 1930 showed an increase of 74 per cent over 1929; the number of Negro families appealing for relief increased 300 per cent in the same period.

The smaller shop-keepers have been disappearing for quite a while now, but as a result of the crisis this liquidation has been greatly accelerated. Financial reports state that in the first half of 1931, 10,038 retail businesses went bankrupt. At the same time department and chain stores were enjoying comparative prosperity. Department store business for June was only 3 per cent lower than in the same months last year while chain stores did a little over 2 per cent less business. Taking into account lower prices the National City Bank states that this shows an increase of 15 per cent in the volume of their business.

Lead Builders-Millennaires Grow
The Ford Motor Company recently sank its Detroit plant for an indefinite period. The cause—bad business. Last year was also a bad year for the Fords. They made \$40,000,000 profit in 1930. A few months ago, it was reported that the Ford Motor Company had a total of \$300,000,000 cash resources.
The concentration of wealth on one hand and the pauperization of the working-class goes on full speed during the crisis. In the year of the stock market crash, 1929, 21 persons were added to that class of millionaires which had incomes of over \$3,000,000. Supermillionaires who admitted incomes of \$5,000,000 or more numbered 26 in 1928 and 36 in 1929. According to statistics of the Treasury Department there were nearly 40,000 millionaires in this country in 1928. Of course most of these had their investments salted away in such a way that the government couldn't collect taxes. Four hundred ninety-six persons paid taxes that year on mil-

And Wages Sink
According to statistics gathered by the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, farm wages on April 1st of this year were the lowest since 1916. In one year they had dropped 35 points. The same report stated this drop was most unusual, as it happened in a period when farm wages ordinarily advanced in the spring planting season. In previous years the wages rose at this time from 4 to 7 points. Whenever industry begins to shut down there are always wise economists who urge the workers to go back to the farm. These statistics is the answer to them.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor admitted at a meeting in Washington last March that in 1929 American factory workers received only 16.5 percent of the value of the goods they produced. Mr. Green said that this was considerably less than was paid in 1899. The rest of course went to all the parasites who live off the workers' backs.

Chicago has a Negro population of 225,000. Not less than 50,000 of these are unemployed. Out of 1,000 eviction orders issued in Chicago 80 per cent were against Negroes.

Profits Versus Wages
The decline of wages in the United States in 1930 amounted to \$12,000,000,000. In the same year, Ernst & Ernst, big business accountants, reported that the country's leading industrial corporations made better than six per cent profit on their capital investments. They analyzed the profits of 407 corporations whose average profits were 6.49 per cent in 1930 and 1.39 per cent during the last crisis year, 1921. The bad year 1930 brought more profit than the good year 1920.

Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner for New York recently declared that the average industrial wages in the United States was \$1,024 in 1929. This amounts to \$19.69 per week. And that was in a year of prosperity. With the tremendous wage cutting going on since then one can imagine the "high" standard of living which American workers can boast of.

Review Activities of Women Council Celebrate Ninth Year At a Concert

NEW YORK.—Preparing actively for its eighth anniversary concert, on Friday, Nov. 20, at the Irving Plaza, the United Council of Working Class Women yesterday revealed its past activities and program for the ensuing year.
The struggle against the high rates for electricity and gas, rent and food is one of the major campaigns now being undertaken by the Council. Upon the basis of neighborhood organizations a fight against the high cost of living will be waged under the leadership of the Council.
The United Council is also active in building the Councils of Unemployed Branches and in aiding the relief movement for strikers.
The outstanding struggle led by the United Council the past year was that of bread strikes in Middle Village, Queens, the Bronx and in Paterson. In all these places the price of bread was forced down.

TRIMMING THE WORKER WITH THE MEANS TEST



DRAWN specially for the "Daily Worker" by RYAN WALKER, the famous American working-class cartoonist. Comrade Walker has passed through London on his way to the Soviet Union.

REPRODUCED FROM THE BRITISH "DAILY WORKER"

CABLE OPERATORS RETURN TO WORK Should Organize Shop Committee

NEW YORK.—The strike of the 45 cable operators of the All America Cable Co. against a 10 per cent wage cut was ended today by a vote of the strikers overriding the decision of the strike committee to carry on the strike to final victory. The strikers will return to work this morning with the leaders facing the possibility of discrimination.

The strike, which began a week ago when all the operators but one walked out, had crippled the cable service severely. The rank and file strike committee carried on a determined fight from the very start to force the bosses to concede to the demands of the strikers, the committee, however, allowing too much of a gap to develop between the committee and the broad ranks of the strikers; the majority of the strikers remaining inactive, thus allowing the bosses' agents to gain contact with them spreading the psychology of defeatism throughout the ranks.

No leaflets were distributed to the sympathetic operators in the other companies who had also received slashes in pay until late in the strike, the first leaflet appearing after the strike was already a week old and the majority of the forces were demoralized. Picketing and the sending of a delegation of strikers' wives and children to the company's headquarters to force the company to see the delegation of strikers was defeated on the poison of the bosses was incited on by the strike committee only ejected into the majority of the men on strike by one by the name of Foley, a boss operator from the Western Union, who posed as a friend of the strikers.

The Daily Worker and the Trade Union Unity League points out that the strikers will have to stand solid against discrimination against the strike leaders. Unless the operators organize a strong shop committee the bosses will take the advantage to put over new wage cuts.

Three Districts Most Active in Liberator Drive

Weekly circulation figures of the Liberator, official organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will be published during the campaign for 10,000 new readers. Next week's figures will show increases or decreases in bundles and subscriptions for the week ending Nov. 7.

The circulation department of the Liberator reports that most activity thus far is found in the Chicago, Detroit and New York districts.

All LSNR groups should order special bundles of the Liberator during the Nat Turner Centenary celebrations; get subscriptions; ask unemployed workers to sell the Liberator on the streets, at mass meetings and before factory gates. Reports from other districts are wanted. Send them into The Liberator, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

District	Bundle	Subs	Total
1. Boston	190	19	209
2. New York	1275	118	1393
3. Phila.	380	2	382
4. Buffalo	100	0	100
5. Pitts.	680	60	740
6. Cleveland	420	6	426
7. Detroit	450	2	452
8. Chicago	505	5	510
9. Minnpls	125	0	125
10. Kansas City	75	2	77
11. Agric.	0	0	0
12. Seattle	100	1	101
13. Calif.	95	12	107
14. Conn.	10	1	11
15. South	267	2	269
17. Birming.	1274	6	1280
18. Montana	2	0	2
19. Denver	50	0	50
Total	8796	178	8974

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedchat series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

Speed Preparations for the National Hunger March

Defeat the Hoover Wall Street Starvation Conspiracy! Demand Unemployment Insurance!
On with the preparations for the National Hunger March to Washington December 7th!
Send committees to the AFL locals to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!
Prepare for the local Hunger March!
Check up on the preparations for the United Front Conferences.
Mobilize every sympathetic worker to participate in the Tag Days and in the mass collections for funds, food and clothing.
Get trucks immediately, prepare sleeping accommodations!

FRAME UP TRIAL OF GOLD BEGINS Artef to Give Play for the Furriers

The trial of Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, resulting from the joint frame-up by the Joint Council International Fur Workers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will come up Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The Needle trades workers will again have a chance to witness a sample of the frame-ups of the company union. The case will come up at Essex Market Court, 2nd Ave. and 2nd St.
Today, The Dressmakers' United Front Committee is calling a meeting for Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at the Progressive Garment Center, 68 W. 37th St. Cloakmakers of N. T. W. I. U. Meet Wednesday.

The Dressmakers' United Front Committee is calling a meeting for Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at the Progressive Garment Center, 68 W. 37th St. Cloakmakers of N. T. W. I. U. Meet Wednesday.
Cloakmakers, members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will meet on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at the office of the union, 131 West 28th St., right after work.
Artef to Perform Play for NTIUW. This Friday and Saturday, Nov. 13th and 14th, the Artef will give two performances of the new play, "Draught," by Whitaker Chambers, at the Hecksher Theatre, 1230 5th Ave., near 104th St.

These performances are given in celebration of the victories of the furriers and as mobilization for further struggles.
All workers are urged of come to see this new play dealing with the life of the American farmers.
Tickets are to be gotten by the trade committees and in the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St. The highest priced tickets are \$1.25.

Start a Class in Communism This Sun. in Jamaica

NEW YORK.—Commencing Nov. 15 at 11 a.m. in the Finnish Hall, 109-26 Union Hall St., Jamaica, L. I., a class will be conducted in a course on the Fundamentals of Communism. This will continue every Sunday for about 12 weeks, 2-hours each lesson. The fee for the entire course will be \$2.00. The Workers' School of New York has already provided a good instructor.
This course will provide class-conscious workers in and around Jamaica with the opportunity of getting a knowledge of the fundamentals of the class struggle. More important than this, the giving of this course as well as others planned for the winter will help to build and train leaders for the growing class conflicts, and for leadership of the mass organizations.

What's On—
WEDNESDAY
Medical Workers Industrial League Will hold a meeting at 105 E. 14th St., at 7:30 p.m. Please be on time.
Brighton Beach Women's Council Will hold an educational meeting at 146 Neptune Ave., at 8 p.m. Topic of discussion to be "Asia." All workers invited.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LAYS OFF MEN TO PREPARE PAYCUT

Swift & Co. Lays Off and Cuts Wages At the Same Time

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Another layoff has taken place this week at the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Thirty switchmen have been laid off. This action of the railroad magnates corresponds to the planned wage cut. The bosses at the Missouri Pacific shops are openly going around to workers and telling them that "wage cut is necessary if you want to work." This is an advance information to force the railroad workers to accept the wage cut.
At the local meetings of the brotherhood union, the fakers are trying all their tricks to keep the membership from discussing the wage cut at their meetings. They usually say "It is out of order."
The Railroad Workers Industrial League has distributed leaflets at several shops and is calling on the Railroad workers to organize for strike against the attack of the railroad bosses as well as the brotherhood leadership who are actually the ones to blame for the disintegration of the railroad workers union.

Wage Cut in Swift's
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Local packing plant of the Swift & Company has laid off 50 workers in the last ten days. Now the bosses are announcing another wage cut. Those workers who were getting 42 cents an hour, will be cut down to 37 cents, the same ratio of wage cut will be applied on butchers as well. The bosses plan to utilize those laid off as a weapon to force the rest to accept the wage cut.

Youth Section in Furniture Workers Union Is Organized
NEW YORK.—As a result of a successful strike of the furniture workers we find that half of the workers were young workers.
A Youth Section has been organized in the Union, a Youth Center for all young workers has been opened at 48 Thairford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A soccer and basketball team was organized, also boxing, indoor swimming, and wrestling lectures and classes are also carried on Trade Unionism.

A big opening dance will be held Saturday, November 14, at 8 p.m. in the Center, in order to get the Young Workers to know the Center and come around every day to enjoy themselves.

AMUSEMENTS
Represents the American Theatre at Its Best? Atkinson, N. Y. Times
THE LEFT BANK
By ELMER RICE
Thea. W. 44th, Nights \$1-\$3 Wed. Mat. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 Sat. \$1.00 to \$2.50
The Group Theatre Presents
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
Martin Beck THEA., 46th St. & 8 Ave. Mat. Thurs & Sat. Pann 6-6100
EVERYBODY'S WELCOME
The new musical comedy hit, with FRANCES WILLIAMS OSCAR SHAW
ANN PENNINGTON, LEBERTINA RASCH GIRLS & BALLET, OTHERS
BRUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JULIAN WYLIE'S PRODUCTION
GOOD COMPANIONS
By J. B. PRINGLEY and EDWARD KNOBLOCK
From Priestley's Famous Novel
Company of 120-16 Scenes
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
"Mourning Becomes Electra"
Composed of 3 plays
"HOMECOMING," "THE HUNTED," "THE HAUNTED"
All 3 plays are presented on same day, commencing at 5:15 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinee performances.
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way
PHILIP MERIVALE
in
CYNARA
With Phoebe Adriane STEPHENSON FONSTER ALLEN MOROSCO THEA., 45th W. of B'way. Eve. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
RKO WARNER BAXTER
in
8 ACTS
Incl. "The Cisco Kid"
ANN CODEE With Edmund Lowe

Georgia Landowners Offer \$1 a Week and Less to Farm Toilers

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—The Georgia Farm Marketing Bulletin in the current issue carries the following three "Help Want Ads," among about a dozen others of like nature: (1) "Want man, 18 to 40 years of age for work on farm \$1 per week, board and laundry. Don't write, come on, G. B. Ham, Cobbtown." (2) "Want a smart, able-bodied white woman to live as one of family, etc. Board, room and \$5 month. C. P. Pursley, Barnesville, Route No. 3." (3) "Want nice white boy or girl to live with us for a home, milk three cows and help with other light work; (sic) during crop time will pay \$8 a month. Must be right sort and of good character. Mrs. Martha Horton, Enigma, Rt. 1."

KENTUCKY MINERS NEED MORE HELP Will Need Relief When They Strike Again

NEW YORK.—Three Kentucky miners, J. M. Debs, Clarence Brogden, and Debs Moreland delegated to come to New York to meet with the National Office of the Workers International Relief, reported upon the struggles of the Harlan County and Straight Creek miners at a conference with the W.I.R. held recently. They reported that because of insufficient relief four of the five Harlan County W.I.R. relief stations had to be closed in order to open five relief stations for the Straight Creek striking miners. "The demand for a strike of the Harlan County miners is growing," Debs Moreland stated, "and our relief organization will have to be organized in order to give food to the starving families the day the struggle begins."

It was decided that the Workers International Relief shall at once establish a relief collection center in Lexington, Kentucky, with a capable W.I.R. worker in charge. From this center, collection committees of miners shall be sent into the field, covering the territory from Norfolk, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Southern Illinois, and St. Louis southward. Bill Duncan had already fixed up an old Ford car and is touring Georgia and cities toward Tampa, Florida.
The W.I.R. requests the full support of all its city committees and branches in the territory in which Kentucky miners will carry on their relief campaign.

Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedchat series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

STUDENTS SCORE EXPULSION RULE

Hit Reactionism in the High Schools

NEW YORK.—Over 150 Morris High School students pledged themselves to fight against the expulsion of Rose Tekulsky, 3-year old student who was ordered out of school because of her fight for better food and school conditions, at a meeting in Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., last night. The meeting was called by students of the High School and the International Labor Defense for organizing a militant struggle against the action of school authorities.
Speakers from the I.L.D. and the New York Students League were enthusiastically greeted by the students, who pledged solidarity with students of the New Utrecht High School in their fight against the expulsion of Milton Darashkin for reading the bulletin of the Students' Council. Protest resolutions were passed to authorities of both schools. The Social Problems Club of City College and the Students' Council of the New Utrecht High School pledged solidarity.

Twenty students joined the I.L.D. A committee of nine students was appointed to plan the fight for Rose's reinstatement. Rose had been active, leading demands for bottled milk, 5 cent sandwiches and free supplies for students. Sam Strong, head of the Youth Department of the I.L.D. declares that this meeting marks the opening of an I.L.D. campaign against a new offense of school heads to expel all militant students.

GREETINGS FOR 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Samuel Tibor.
NEW YORK CITY.
Isaac Singer, David Singer, I. Singer, M. Simon.
S. Leroy and S. Rice, \$5.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Gabriele Unger, Fay Rogers, Fannie Rogers, H. Lolearavski.
OZONE PARK, N. Y.
Sophie Jellen.
KIMSHAM COVE, ALASKA.
G. D. Boroff, \$5.
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.
W. Field, Mrs. Field, Miss Rand-sepp, A. Seppahammer, Wm. Wain, M. Walters, H. Lomps, A. S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Section 5, \$5.50; Red Builders' Group, \$5; Section 1, \$3; Unit 404, Sec. 4, \$3.
Mrs. C. Goodheart, Robert Heild, "Comrade", F. L. Fiegec, L. Marks, F. Lagelbauer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lapinola.
Yugoslav Workers Club, \$11.60
Celia Cooper, Ernest Bersin, Irving Flaumenbaum, William Reid, Florence Werlin, Sarah Gillad, Nat Ballin.
Section 1, Unit No. 12, \$2.50; Society Krestlann, \$5.50.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Centro Obrera \$8; Russian Mutual Aid Society, \$5.
Mrs. H. Hilker, A. Finn, M. Sturman, Comrade Wigold, H. Tindler, I. Syger, S. Weit, Ethel Seligman, Dorothy Seligman, Clara Delatzky, Henry L. Borini, Wilhelm Borini.

BRONX, N. Y.
John Yoss, Jack Merchant, Fred C. Schmidt.
TRUMENSBURG, N. Y.
Trumensburg Farmers' Club, \$5.
HUDSON, N. Y.
Geo. C. Marceley.
HICKSVILLE, L. I.
Ukrainian Women's Auxiliary, \$1.
FRESHOLD, N. J.
Alex Bisby.
JAMAICA, L. I.
Section No. 9, Unit No. 2, \$2.83.
Jamaica Unit, Section 9, \$2; Jamaica Unit of the Young Communist League, \$1.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Albany Women's Council, \$3.

Maintenance Workers To Hold a Meeting Tomorrow Night

NEW YORK.—The Building Maintenance Workers Union has issued an invitation to all workers in the trade to attend its regular membership meeting this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Kreutzer Hall, 228 E. 86th St., third floor.
The call points out:
Wage cuts are taking place daily, more workers lose their jobs. There are now 10 million workers unemployed in the United States. You may lose your job next. Our task is to organize the employed and the unemployed workers to fight for social insurance and unemployment relief. Our job is to elect delegates to the conference of the unemployed to be held on Nov. 22 in order to make preparations for the Hunger March to Washington, D. C. to demand immediate relief from the government for the unemployed and their dependents.

Tel. Stuyvesant 9-5557
If no answer call Stu. 9-1500 (24 hour service)
CARL BRODSKY
"ANY KIND OF INSURANCE"
799 Broadway
New York City
SOLLIN'S RESTAURANT
216 EAST 14TH STREET
6-Course Lunch 55 Cents
Regular Dinner 65 Cents
Cooperators' Patronize
SEROY
CHEMIST
657 Allerton Avenue
01-2-7584 BRONX, N. Y.
Dr. MORRIS LEVITT
SURGEON DENTIST
Southern Blvd. cor. 176th St., N. Y.
Phone: Tremont 3-1253
Special low prices for workers
Phone Stuyvesant 2816
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York
Rational Vegetarian Restaurant
193 SECOND AVENUE
601, 15th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian food
MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT
Comrade Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVAL 8-5149
Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For information write to Advertising Department
The DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th St. New York City
UNFURNISHED APT.—438 E. 13th St., 3 rooms, electricity, bath, hot water, reasonable rent. Inquire Santo, Apt. 5.
GREETINGS FOR 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION.
TANAVANDA, N. Y.
Tanavanda Unit, Section 1, \$1.20; Nicolas Nepokroff, J. Kucera, Stanley Wojtyna, Harry Komack, Max Dzugla, W. J. Parkhill, Chester Greenbach, Serge Nepokroff, John Pagan.

In Memoriam
RONALD EDWARDS
Ronald Edwards, 24 year old Negro worker and member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League, died in Cleveland last Friday after an operation had been performed upon him for an ulcerated stomach.
Although Edwards had only been a member of the Young Communist League for little over a year, his sincerity, devotion and ability caused him to be elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League at its last Convention. His untimely death has removed one of the most ardent fighters in the ranks of the Young Communist League.
Born in the West Indies, Edwards had come to the United States at an early age. Upon having been graduated from high school here, Edwards worked as an elevator boy in a New York apartment house. Soon afterward he recognized the Young Communist League as the only organization leading the fight for social, political and economic equality for the Negro youth. He immediately took his place as a fighter for the working class and from that time on gave every ounce of energy for the struggle to organize the young workers and farmers, Negro and white.
As a result of the starvation conditions under which the Negro youth are forced to work and live, Edwards had developed an ulcerated stomach many years ago. Despite his condition, however, he immediately went to Cleveland when news came of the massacre of two unemployed Negro workers last month. During the course of his work there, an aggravated condition of his ulcer forced him to undergo the operation resulting in his death.
The death of this young, militant Negro fighter for the working class youth will be felt by all militant workers. Instead, however, of moping his death an occasion for sorrowful mourning, it will become the signal for renewed activity and more intense struggle against the boss system of starvation and oppression of the Negro youth. The capitalist class is as responsible for the death of Edwards as if it had killed him in the outright manner it did the two Negro workers in Cleveland who fought for unemployment relief.
His passing must be made the occasion for a pledge to struggle determinedly for the freedom of the 9 Scottsboro boys, against all odds and against the entire capitalist program of starvation and oppression.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO JOBLESS PREPARE FOR DEC. 7 MARCH

Gifford Advises All But Bosses to Help

Man Who Fired Thousands Gives Advice On How to "Relieve Unemployment"

By A Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The press carried recently the headline stating that the Gifford Board plans 10 ways to afford relief for the jobless and to hasten business recovery. Every American citizen now employed is urged to increase consumption of goods and for improvements and replacements. That is way number 1.

Of course all this free advice to "buy now" has done no good in the past and it will do no good now.
The Daily Worker has shown how Mr. Walter S. Gifford, chairman of the Hoover unemployment committee, has been adding to the work of his committee by firing over a thousand workers from the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. of which he is president.

I wish to point out what Mr. Gifford is doing in his company to hasten business recovery by "increasing expenditures for improvements."
Meets With Cronies

In the Spring of this year Mr. Gifford with a crowd of cronies, among them J. P. Morgan and Owen D. Young, was vacationing at the millionaire resort at Phoenix, Ariz. They

Majority of Harlan Miners in Favor of a General Strike

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

all of the miners being informed of the steps taken.

In the preparation of a strike, the miners, in view of the ferocious terror, point out that only a general strike is feasible. They state that a single mine going out on strike would immediately be attacked by the company gunmen. There could be no march of pickets on other mines as the strikers would be met with machine-gun fire. Hence, the strategy of the miners, through the formation of the general committees with representatives from all mines, having the support of fully 75 to 80 per cent of all the miners (NMU members and others) is to prepare for a general walkout which could smash the terror and push the strike through to victory against starvation.

Miners Want General Strike
The miners are convinced that the only effective way to drive the company thugs out of Harlan county is by a general strike which would establish a strong NMU and end gunmen rule. A strike in Harlan county would spread to Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia where the NMU has been forming mine committees.

Prepare for Hunger March
Gifford advises everyone except himself and the other millionaire to "buy and help." Workers should realize that everything else that Gifford and his gang puts forward is just as insincere and hypocritical. Get ready for the Hunger March, expose these fakers—force the bosses and their government to give us unemployment insurance.

In Straight Creek and the surrounding territory, 25 miles from Harlan, miners daily call for the National Miners Union organizers. Strikes have been called and won in three mines under the leadership of the NMU recently, the first strike won by the NMU in the southern coal fields.

Women's auxiliaries of the NMU are functioning throughout Harlan county. In the mines in Straight Creek the miners are already building up a strike fund as well as a strike apparatus.

Conditions in these coal fields are daily becoming worse. One miner who had been evicted for striking, was able to get a job after many months of unemployment. Mrs. Adelaide Walker of the Dreiser Committee visited this miner's shack. There was not one chair in the place. Tin cans were used to sit on. There was not a bite of food in the house to feed the children, and though it was bitter cold, the children were running around the streets bare-footed.

The miner's wife said that her husband had been working for about a week. For the first few days she obtained "scrip," and got a few crumbs of bread for it. The last two days, she said, though her husband worked, the company refused to give her anything, saying the man had nothing coming.

Nearly every one of the leading members of the NMU has been the victim of some act of terror. They have been either jailed, beaten, taken for a ride, threatened, and some have been killed.

70,000 WORKERS ON LAWRENCE PICKET LINE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

F. of L. treachery caused about a few hundred to return to Arlington Mill. Arlington perchers, loom fixers, examiners and other highly skilled labor, members of A. F. of L. unions, held little meetings of their craftsmen in front of the Arlington Mill and urged a return to work. In many cases this tactic was not successful, but in some cases the skilled workers walked into the mill.

A.F.L. Officials Push Strikebreaking
A. F. of L. leaders are assisting the terrific propaganda campaign to start the back to work movement. The Lawrence Morning Eagle carries headlines: "End of strike may be near. Expected that majority will return to work in mills today," and carries a statement made by Robert Watt, head of the local A. F. of L. central body, as follows: "I am today reporting. In the last analysis you people will decide when and where you are going back to work. I know a great many are confused. Obey the law in every detail and when you decide to go back, Watt won't quarrel."

Workers Vote Not to Go Back
Oliver Christian, president of the Loomfixers Union, said "Nobody can compel the strikers to return to work Monday morning unless they want to. That is your privilege. I am not recommending anything but be peaceful." These statements were made yesterday at a big meeting on the Common. Watt started voting yesterday by taking a "yes" or "no" vote of the crowd on the Common on the question of returning to work with the ten percent out. That vote was unanimously not to go back.

Biedenkapp, Capuani and Carmasso were arrested on the picket lines. Mill meetings of the strikers marching on the picket lines are now going on in the halls and are preparing more vigorous picketing this afternoon and tomorrow.

In front of the Wood Mill the police vigorously kicked a woman picket who remonstrated when pushed. She was then arrested, but afterwards released.

Bramhall Gets Cheers at the Lawrence Election Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Public Safety Commissioner, Ryan, came up in his auto and standing on the seat made one of those old-time personal appeals for himself. This is the keynote of Ryan's candidacy: "My heart bleeds for the people of Lawrence (wild swing of the arms). Good people of Lawrence, give me your votes! You'll never regret it. I can't be bought! All I ask is the right to sacrifice two years of my life for you!"

Then came the Bramhall meeting. Bramhall has no automobile. He spoke from a portable wooden stand, which he may have made himself, being a carpenter by trade, although a former textile worker and chairman of the strike committee in 1919.

The crowd that had been listening to Ryan remained, and more came, until the street was full from curb to curb, four or five hundred. Immediately, along Essex St., right at the edge of the crowd, a tremendous racket, a parade of a dozen automobiles, honking and with screaming sirens and flaming with torches. This parade was that of a capitalist candidate, and it went up and down Essex St. with shouts and yells from the campaign workers inside the cars.

Then, one after another, out of an alley at the other side of the crowd, came half a dozen loaded furniture trucks. Then a mail wagon drove right through the crowd.

It was obviously a pre-arranged interference with the Bramhall meeting, but it didn't work. The crowd only got bigger, and Bramhall pointed out to the satisfaction of the audience that strikers were not allowed to do anything like that.

A worker from the audience suddenly interrupted Bramhall just as he was exposing some of the most atrocious graft in the city hall, squandering of millions of dollars that could have gone for unemployment relief. This worker yelled: "Are you a worker?"

"Yes, sir," Bramhall shouted back.

THE JAPANESE SPREAD WAR THRU CHINA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Ball as "discounting the idea that Russia might quickly join with China against Japan in Manchuria." This rumor has been carefully spread by the imperialists.

Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for the New York Times, in his dispatch of Nov. 8, reports Soviet concern over the lies of the Japanese imperialists that the Soviet Union is furnishing aid to the Chinese militarists. He states:

"Not, of course, because there is any sense of guilt manifest here—indeed, it would be hard to find a foreign diplomat in Moscow who does not think the Soviet Government would do almost anything to avoid war unless directly attacked—but because, say the Russians, 'these reports, though baseless in fact, have a foundation in purpose. They are intended to serve as an excuse not merely for Japanese troops to remain in Manchuria but for further Japanese advances to northwest and northeast.'"

Direct Attack Now Planned.
The Japanese imperialists are organizing an army of Russian White Guards. The United States imperialists are trying to stir up revolts among the workers and peasants of Siberia. Their plans are not only completed but are being rapidly pushed into effect. A dispatch to the New York Times from Harbin, Manchuria, declares:

"Harbin at present is seething with gossip and conjectures about the international situation and the possibility of tremendous complications if Japan provokes Russian interference."

The dispatch then stresses "the ease" with which the Japanese imperialists could capture "all Siberia west to Lake Baikal"—with the help of the Russian White Guards who are mobilizing. It says:

"See Easy Conquest of Siberia. 'Undoubtedly vast numbers of White Russians would espouse Japan's cause, and it is believed that Japanese forces could easily capture Vladivostok and all Siberia west to Lake Baikal. The Whites believe that if Japan and Russia clash, Poland, with France backing her, might attack the Russian western frontier with the probable assistance of Rumania.'"

The notorious White Guards know that this is exactly what has been planned by French, American, Japanese and British imperialists for many years. The White Guards in Siberia have long been preparing for the role they are to play in the murderous attack, planned by the imperialist bandits, against the Soviet Union and its successful socialist construction and abolition of unemployment. They know, too, that the tens of thousands of White Guards sheltered in France, in Poland and

"Are you for the workers?"
"Yes, absolutely."
"Then you are going to get my



SIMON HAZIGIAN
Of Lawrence, Communist Candidate for City Engineer

the consular body, particularly, in view of the fact that on Saturday morning General Ma Chen-shan admitted his inability to hold out south of Anganchi for more than one day."

"That this action does not mean a withdrawal in any sense is shown by the statement in the same dispatch that the Japanese are bringing up heavier guns, more airplanes, etc."

Japan is also pushing forward with its plans of setting up puppet governments in Manchuria. A Mukden dispatch reports that the Emergency Chinese Committee of Public Safety (a Japanese instrument) has issued a proclamation declaring the "independence" of Manchuria and severing relations with Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang, former Governor of Manchuria, ousted by the Japanese who found him not sufficiently pliable for their purpose. It will be remembered that the Japanese murdered his father, Chang Tso-ling, when the latter began to show a tendency of resisting some of the Japanese demands.

The designs of the Japanese imperialists against Siberia (in addition to Manchuria and all China) are exposed in a book by General William S. Graves, U. S. Army, retired. The book deals with the invasion of Soviet Russia by American, British and French imperialists directly after the ending of the World War. General Graves reveals in his book that Japan at that time sought permanent control of northern Russia. Graves admits that American troops were sent into Siberia to help the White Guards against the Soviet Union and were only withdrawn with the collapse of Kolchak. And now once again the imperialist enemies of the workers and peasants socialist republic are on the march!

U. S. Shipping Munitions to Japan.
The United States continues to ship huge quantities of arms and munitions to enable the Japanese imperialists to prosecute the war against the Chinese masses. This war lays the basis for the attack on the Soviet Union. In addition to other orders placed by Japan in this country, Edwin James in Sunday's New York Times reports an order for 6,000 tons of nitro-glycerin. United States troops are already participating in this war. In Tientsin, when the Japanese hired Chinese, and armed them with machine guns and rifles, to attack the Chinese police of that city, United States troops were called out to co-operate with the Japanese.

The Japanese-incited battle in Tientsin clearly shows that Japan seeks control not only of Manchuria but of central China. Tientsin is outside of the Manchuria area and is near to Peiping, the former capital of China. The division of China is proceeding with the active aid of the American and French imperialism. Japanese imperialism is definitely in China to lead the attack against the Chinese masses and to make war against the Soviet Union.

While the League of Nations continues its fake maneuvers, the United States has more openly expressed its support of Japan. A Tokyo dispatch gives the following significant light on the recent secret note sent by Stimson to Japan:

"Strict secrecy continues to be maintained regarding the American communication to Tokyo concerning Manchuria. Officials admit that it does not cite the League Council's resolution and say it is not along the lines of M. Briand's note."

The American and French press continue their clamorous support of Japan. The Detroit Mirror gives figures of Japanese trade with the U. S. and declares editorially:

"If we get into the Far East fight, we are heading toward getting in on China's side. Why do that? Which of the two nations is the better customer, both of ourselves and of the world. Not only can one Japanese lick ten Chinese on the battlefield, but he can import and consume ten times as much goods, machinery, food, clothing."

Socialists Support Imperialist War
The Japanese socialists are carrying out the traditional policy of the Second International of betraying the workers into another bloody world

Order Anti-War Leaflets At Once

The capitalist press is developing a spirit of war among the masses. It confuses the workers. It blinds their eyes to their imperialist intrigues. It covers up the true meaning and purpose of the present war in China. As a step in the war mobilization against the Soviet Union, the press, the pulpits, the schools, have let loose a flood of lies about the Soviet Union.

In the present situation our agitation against war must increase a thousand fold. Millions of leaflets must be distributed. ORDER AT ONCE THE ANTI-WAR LEAFLET ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. District Committees wire in your orders. Our anti-war pamphlets must be sold in the hundreds of thousands. ORDER Comrade Browder's new anti-war pamphlet. Price only one cent.

At all anti-war demonstrations on Nov. 21, the leaflets must receive the widest circulation.

Workers of America was agreeable to him and to the coal operators. He said he would allow UMW to go around, but said he would not countenance the existence of the National Miners Union because they "advocate the destruction of property."

When asked to produce any document or other evidence of this, Sheriff Blair said he guessed he couldn't. "When a man is starving," Blair said, "the National Miners Union tells him to go to the stores and take the food. When we had some evictions out here, they tell them to fight back. We can't let any organization of that kind go on around here."

Dreiser brought out the fact that Lee Flaynor, a deputy sheriff, had killed two miners at a Workers International Relief kitchen.

Blair's testimony came after a whole day of reports of terror, murders, hunger and starvation from dozens of miners and their wives. The sheriff refused to appear at the hearing. The committee went to the court-house where the sheriff was surrounded by his murderous assistants. After first declining to answer questions, he was driven into a position where he had to attempt to cover up the mass of evidence of the wholesale terror which the committee members reeled off to him.

Coal Operators' Judge Backs Out.
At the first hearing of the committee, Judge Jones a coal operator's tool, appeared and said he would be "glad to help your committee arrive at the truth." Judge Jones declared he would be available at any time to answer questions.

When the committee arrived in Harlan the judge changed his mind. He refused to say anything. He knew that the miners had broken through the threats to kill them if they talked and that they had put forward unanswerable charges of jailing, shooting and indictments in which Judge Jones acted as the open agent of the coal operators.

The judge feared the searching questions of the committee which would bring out his connections with the coal operators and his action in attempting to deport militant miners out of the country, or if they failed to leave, threatening them with arrest and sluggings. The coal operator Judge Jones who was so glad to begin with, shut up like a clam after the miners and their wives branded him and the county authorities as the paid agents of the big coal corporations owned by the U. S. Steel, Insell and other big interests.

How the entire force of the state county, city authorities as well as the press, American Legion and Boy Scouts are lined up against the miners was brought out when Dreiser called Herndon Evans, editor of the Pineville Sun to testify. Evans had been posing as a "friend" of the miners. At first he denied he had any connection with the operators but later declared he had a share in a

slaughter. Matsutani, leader of the Japanese socialist party and a member of parliament, has declared:

"The operations conducted by the Japanese troops in Manchuria have not been carried out in capitalist interests. These operations were made necessary by a desire to solve the national problem. That which is proceeding in Manchuria at the moment is very far removed from a capitalist war."

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COAL BARONS HIRE THUGS TO TERRORIZE THE MINERS

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The Japanese-incited battle in Tientsin clearly shows that Japan seeks control not only of Manchuria but of central China. Tientsin is outside of the Manchuria area and is near to Peiping, the former capital of China. The division of China is proceeding with the active aid of the American and French imperialism. Japanese imperialism is definitely in China to lead the attack against the Chinese masses and to make war against the Soviet Union.

While the League of Nations continues its fake maneuvers, the United States has more openly expressed its support of Japan. A Tokyo dispatch gives the following significant light on the recent secret note sent by Stimson to Japan:

"Strict secrecy continues to be maintained regarding the American communication to Tokyo concerning Manchuria. Officials admit that it does not cite the League Council's resolution and say it is not along the lines of M. Briand's note."

The American and French press continue their clamorous support of Japan. The Detroit Mirror gives figures of Japanese trade with the U. S. and declares editorially:

"If we get into the Far East fight, we are heading toward getting in on China's side. Why do that? Which of the two nations is the better customer, both of ourselves and of the world. Not only can one Japanese lick ten Chinese on the battlefield, but he can import and consume ten times as much goods, machinery, food, clothing."

Socialists Support Imperialist War
The Japanese socialists are carrying out the traditional policy of the Second International of betraying the workers into another bloody world

coal mine but was forced to sell out later. Evan's paper is now the leading organ in the attack on the National Miners Union. "I am opposed to Communism," he said, "and I think the National Miners Union has no right to organize the miners." Evans said he believed in "fairness," but thought the coal operators had a right to hire as many deputy sheriffs as they need to keep the workers from organizing in the National Miners Union and going on strike to better their conditions.

Heralded by a special editorial, Evan's "Pineville Sun" of October 29 carries a full page advertisement with a screaming headline reading: "Miners! Awake! Do you know that you are being led, blindly, into an organization that seeks to destroy your government, your home life, your religion?" The advertisement, which is paid for by the coal operators, is signed by the "Bennett Asher Post No. 10, American Legion."

Expose "Home Life" Lies.
The call for the miners to maintain their "home life" by refusing to organize and fight behind the militant National Miners Union is especially ludicrous in the face of the stream of testimony before the Dreiser committee. This testimony showed that the miners are all faced with the deadly flux disease as a result of starvation. Very few of the miners eat more than two meals a day—if a few beans and gritty corn bread can be called meal. The "home life" of the miners is protected by the operators who want to destroy the National Miners Union through wholesale evictions of miners; through the constant pay cuts which have brought the miners below the living standard of the Chinese coolies. As one miner's wife put it: "If the coal operators and their gunmen are able to drive the miners out of the National Miners Union, they will have the men on their bended knees asking the coal operators for a drink of water! The miners and their families aren't a-going to let them do it!"

The judge feared the searching questions of the committee which would bring out his connections with the coal operators and his action in attempting to deport militant miners out of the country, or if they failed to leave, threatening them with arrest and sluggings. The coal operator Judge Jones who was so glad to begin with, shut up like a clam after the miners and their wives branded him and the county authorities as the paid agents of the big coal corporations owned by the U. S. Steel, Insell and other big interests.

How the entire force of the state county, city authorities as well as the press, American Legion and Boy Scouts are lined up against the miners was brought out when Dreiser called Herndon Evans, editor of the Pineville Sun to testify. Evans had been posing as a "friend" of the miners. At first he denied he had any connection with the operators but later declared he had a share in a

slaughter. Matsutani, leader of the Japanese socialist party and a member of parliament, has declared:

"The operations conducted by the Japanese troops in Manchuria have not been carried out in capitalist interests. These operations were made necessary by a desire to solve the national problem. That which is proceeding in Manchuria at the moment is very far removed from a capitalist war."

HONOR MEMORY OR NAT TURNER

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The League of Struggle for Negro Rights is making arrangements for a mass memorial meeting to honor the memory of the heroic Negro revolutionary Nat Turner, murdered one hundred years ago by the slave holders and their government.

Contrary to the impressions the capitalists are interested in developing, the Negro slaves carried on a continuous struggle against their enslavement. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights that is carrying on the struggle today inherited the best traditions of the militant fighters against slavery, developing these struggles in unity with the white workers against the slavery of the Negro masses today.

Mass Meeting to Protest Ban on Liberator.
This meeting will also mobilize the workers to protest and demand the lifting of the ban placed by the post office against the Liberator and its supporters as an instrument of struggle against the conditions of today and especially of the Negro workers, the capitalist class thru its government tries to shut the mouthpiece of the oppressed.

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THE IMPERIALISTS ARE HEADING FOR THE SOVIET BORDER! DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR NOV. 21

THE WORKING CLASS IN THE U. S. S. R. AT THE 14th ANNIVERSARY

INSTALLMENT I. By A. BUROV.

IN THESE DAYS of the 14th Anniversary of the great October Revolution, the eyes of the international proletariat are turned towards the Soviet Union where the working class, under the leadership of Lenin's Party, successfully carried out construction of Socialist economy. Lenin's Phoenix rising out of ashes, are gigantic power plants being erected all over the country. The Moscow and Kharkov tractor plants have already been set in motion; next comes the Magneetstroy, Kusnetzstroy, Beresnikov and Babrikov (trusts), the powerful Nijni-Novgorod auto plant and other giants of industry which will double the number of those already working at full speed for the Soviet Socialist industry. The very appearance of the land of the Soviets is gradually undergoing a marked transformation from an agricultural country into an industrial. The working class is rapidly growing, thus strengthening the very basis of the Soviet Government.

Very noticeable, too, is the rapid change in the villages which are striding ahead towards socialist reconstruction. In the basic districts of grain and raw material output, the liquidation of the kulak as a class has almost been completed. Sixty per cent of poor and middle peasants have joined the collective farms; thus such peasants become of great importance in the village and serve as a mighty pillar for the Soviet system.

While world capitalism is heading downward, socialism is striding forward with assurance and faith. While in the capitalist countries the crisis and unemployment are on the increase, banks are bursting like bubbles, factories and shops are closing down, fear and anxiety for the morrow are growing, when poverty and hunger are knocking at every worker's door, at the same time in the U. S. S. R., on the contrary, socialist construction is in full speed, the welfare of the toilers is improving considerably, millions of people are enthusiastically inspired by their creative work.

On the background of the deepening crisis in the capitalist countries with their corrupt rotten system, the more striking is the contrast, the irreconcilable contradiction between two worlds, two systems—the system of capitalist oppression and imperialism and the system of socialist restoration. The broad masses of workers, oppressed and colonial nations, are looking up with increasing hope to the Soviet Union, at the same time waging a more persistent and militant fight for their own national and social liberation.

Capitalism is driven into a blind alley; unemployment is growing and threatening like an avalanche. Already the number of unemployed has reached 40,000,000. Germany counts 5,000,000, England 3,000,000 and in the U. S., the bulwark of capitalism—there the number has grown to 12,000,000. All the hopes and optimistic views for the return of prosperity, for brighter prospects have vanished. Upon this gloomy background of mass unemployment stands out the only country in the whole world where unemployment has been completely and successfully eliminated as a result of gigantic construction.

Moreover, a shortage of labor brought about the problem of industrial cadres. While the number of workers in the U. S. has decreased 16.65 per cent, in the U. S. S. R. on the other hand, the working class had grown for the last year only 20 per cent.

In 1927-28 in the U. S. S. R. 11,350,000 workers were employed in various industries. Already at the end of 1930 their number grew to 14,296,000. According to the Five Year Plan the number of workers engaged in the completion of the Five Year Plan was estimated at 15,760,000, whereas already at the present time the proletarian army of workers has grown to the number of 17,000,000, thus surpassing the figure indicated by the Five Year Plan.

The working class in the capitalist countries at the present time serves as a target for another furious general attack of the bourgeoisie. As a loyal ally to the bourgeois class in its campaign against the workers, we see the scab leaders of the reformist trade unions by whose assistance the brutal wage cuts and lowering of the standard of living of the working class were carried through. Along these lines does the bourgeoisie look for an outlet from the deadlock of the capitalist crisis.

In this international general attack of the capitalists against the working class, the bourgeoisie of the U. S. plays the most active, leading role, carrying out the plan of robbery of wage cuts with grim determination and persistence.

Following the wage cuts of the miners of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, the capitalists started a general attack along the entire industrial line, aiming the first blows against the workers in the steel and railroad industries and spreading the attack rapidly to other branches of industry (automobile, textile, etc.).

The first to respond to that general attack were the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., who by way of strong mass organization, are carrying on a brave and determined resistance.

The repeated wage cuts, since the beginning of the crisis, brought about the lowering of the standard of living to one-third. The total sum of wages paid in the U. S. dropped 32 per cent. In 1929 the total fund of wages paid consisted of \$44,600,000,000; in 1930 that fund has decreased to \$35,700,000,000. As a result of systematic wage cuts forced upon the workers with the direct assistance of the American Federation of Labor, the payroll fund in 1931 as compared with 1929 has dropped to 50 per cent.

How does the matter stand in the U. S. S. R.? In the U. S. S. R. the payroll fund not only had not decreased, but has increased 21.2 per cent. In comparison with the pre-war period, the payroll had grown to 170 per cent. Already during the last 3 years has the nominal payroll increased more than 30 per cent. The increase in the mining industry amounts to 50 per cent; in metal 32 per cent; in railroad transportation 40 per cent. For the last seven months of 1931 the average wage has grown to 11.8 per cent. In the last quarter of 1931 the increase in wages in metallurgy amounts to 23.5 per cent; in mining 12 per cent (which together with the increase earlier in the same year of 1931 makes a total of 35 per cent); in the chemical industry 20 per cent. We must point out also the improvements made this year in the living conditions of the engineers and technical workers and also of the teaching personnel.

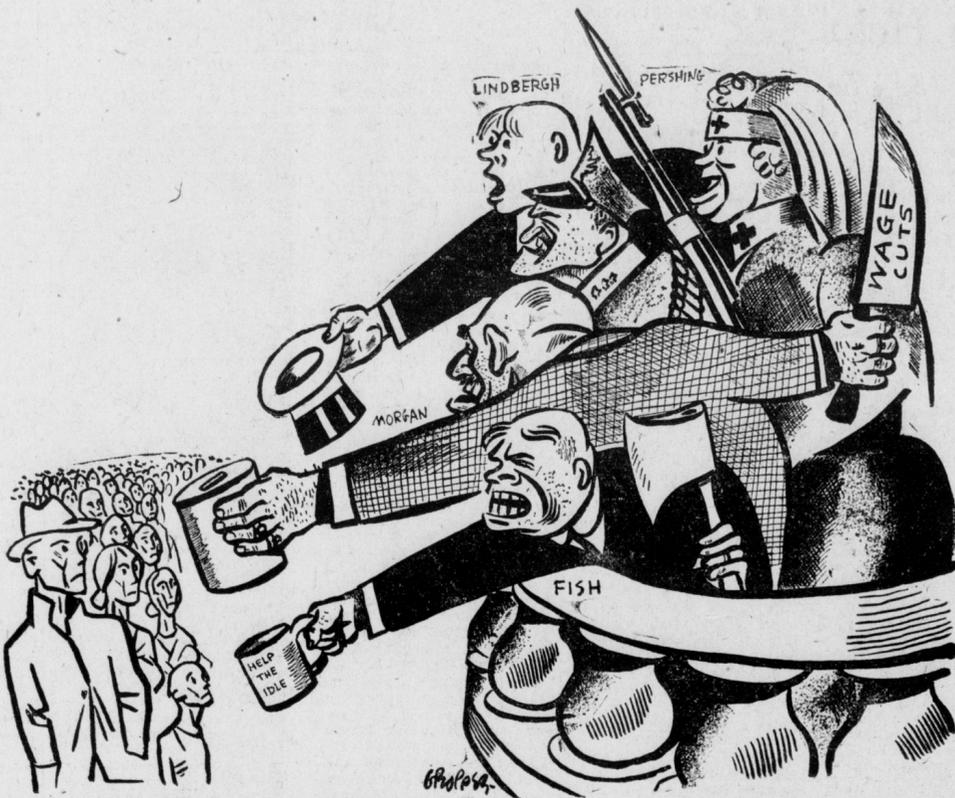
In considering and comparing the salaries paid in the U. S. S. R. with those in the capitalist countries, one must not forget those preferences and privileges available for the proletarian class in the Soviet Union. In the first place among those preferences social insurance in the most ideal and complete form is of the most vital importance. What do we see in the capitalist countries? Only in 9 out of 67 capitalist countries does some kind of social insurance exist embracing very few categories of workers. But even in those countries, as for instance in England and Germany, the bourgeoisie with the full support of the "Labor" Party in England and the social democratic party in Germany, carries on a fight against social insurance in order to place the entire expenditure for social insurance upon the shoulders of the working class, by way of cutting down the dole and limiting the number of workers entitled to relief, etc. As a result, the social insurance in these countries shrunk to such an extent that it reflected upon the deep lowering of their standard of living.

But still worse are conditions in the U. S. where no social insurance is granted, where the bourgeoisie working hand in glove with the A. F. of L. is continuing a vigorous resistance against any kind of social insurance at the cost of the state and the rich. The demand of the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League for immediate unemployment relief and social insurance was met by the government with brutal violence, arrests of leaders, deportations and all kinds of repressions directed towards the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

And here again is the contrast most striking when compared with labor conditions in the U. S. S. R. where social insurance covers all workers without exception and discrimination. As far back as in 1923 the number of insured had been 6,000,000 whereas in 1931 that number grew to 16,030,000. The budget of social insurance in 1925 was 474,000,000 rubles. In 1927 the budget grew to 980,000,000 more; in 1929 to 1,400,000,000 and in 1931 the figure shows 2,173,000,000 rubles. It is worth while to mention that the insurance fund is in the hands of the workers who compose the insurance committee. In case of illness the insured worker gets the full amount of wages beginning on the very first day till he is capable to go back to work, or till he is transferred to the category of invalids. At the same time he gets free medical attention and medicine.

Working women, as well as workers' wives, get special relief after their confinement during nine months and are provided with an outfit for the baby.

"HELP THE UNEMPLOYED ..."



IN THE WORKERS' CAPITOL

By MYRA PAGE.

(Foreign Correspondent of the DAILY WORKER)

IT IS three years since we were last in Moscow. In the meantime what changes have taken place! Century-old cobblestones torn up and asphalt laid, obstructions cleared away on many streets widened. Autos, buses, and trucks are so numerous that traffic lights have been installed. Book stores, busy with customers, meet you at every turn. Now parks have sprung up, filled with lively children and workers enjoying their days of rest. Everywhere modern buildings are rearing their heads, old ones being remodeled and painted. Factories equipped with the latest machinery have multiplied many-fold. The greatest changes are in the outer sections of the sprawling city, where whole communities of modern workers' apartments, clubs, community nurseries and kitchens have been constructed.

Much of old Moscow still remains—narrow, winding streets, hedged in by ancient buildings; street cars, and busses jammed with people because transportation facilities haven't been able to expand as rapidly as the city's growth. Nevertheless, everywhere one finds the new pushing aside, conquering the old.

What tremendous labor, what mass enthusiasm lie back of these changes! Wherever one goes he feels the pulse of construction, of purposeful activity. He is warmed by the friendly comradeship of a people who, each year of their freedom, are discovering more of what it means to really live.

Building the New.

The thoroughfares of the workers' metropolis throb with life. All day and far into the evening endless streams of working men, women, and youth surge past, obviously intent on some important, satisfying task. The faces of the older generation are lined with past years of fierce struggle with the czar and his allies; but their eyes gleam with confident insight into the future. The younger generations, those who have known little or none of the old oppression, swing along with a free gait and happy self-reliance that mark them the true products of the new socialist era.

The population, we observe, on the whole is better clothed than in 1928. At that time there were many of the poorest peasants flocking in from the villages, whose jackets were ragged and whose feet usually were wrapped in dirty rags. Now these peasants have jobs and good wages in one of the city's factories; or, inspired by the collective farm movement they have returned to the land where standards of life are rapidly approaching the best the city has to offer. Occasionally one still sees a person whose coat and shoes are too thin, but the overwhelming ma-

literation helped 11,389 transients and served 131,885 meals. But during the first ten months of 1931, 174,081 transients were forced to seek relief from this organization, which gave 443,198 meals.

Health of Workers

Increasing numbers of workers have been compelled to ask for free hospital service. The Community Fund estimates that free work in local hospitals during 1931 has increased 13.5 over 1930 and 36.5 over 1929. At the same time dispensary treatments were reported to be 17 per cent over 1930 and 37.5 per cent over 1929. The calls made by visiting nurses increased 16 per cent over 1930.

Suicides

The suicide rate in Cleveland in 1930 was one of the highest in the country—21.5 per 100,000. The increase during the period of the crisis is indicated by the figures for the first six months of the last four years—7.8 in 1928, 8.4 in 1929, 10.8 in 1930, and 10.9 in 1931.

Ejections

By the end of 1931, it is estimated, the number of ejections in Cleveland will be more than 100 per cent more than the figures for the "normal" year of 1928. For the first ten months of this year alone, there were almost 800 more ejections than for the same period in 1930. During 1928 the municipal court records showed monthly eviction figures ranging from 260 to 422. During the first ten months of 1931 the lowest monthly figure was 539 while in August, 1,146 ejections occurred.

larity are warmly clad. On a rainy day ten out of twelve persons wear rubbers over their shoes. Those who wear high boots of course do not need them.

Everyone, except an insignificant handful of hangers of the old regime who'd rather beg than do any work, are sure of their three good meals a day; a roof over their heads; free medical attention and wages, if they fall sick; and good schooling for their children. The desperate problems which an American worker faces, of feeding and housing his family on his shrinking pay envelope, and the disaster which overtakes him when he is thrown out of work is simply unknown in Moscow and the rest of the Soviet Union. For the younger generation, it is as difficult for them to understand what a worker's life under Wall Street's dictatorship is as it is for the majority of workers in the States to picture the economic security and freedom enjoyed in this land of workers' rule.

Rising Standard of Life.

When we comment to Russian comrades about the changes in Moscow during the last three years, they laugh at our astonishment. "Why, every week, every month sees big changes. We go off on our month's vacation, and we return to a different city. While in capitalist countries everything is now stagnating, the Soviet cities and villages are teeming with new life." This city, which was founded before the Mayflower sailed for Plymouth, has undergone more changes in its last fourteen years than it has in its previous six centuries of growth. Even in a few weeks since we have been here we have grown accustomed to seeing old landmarks disappear, and new landmarks take their place. New stores appear like magic, filled with vegetables, fruits, bread, and candy, (for Russians, have a keen tooth for sweets!). Large public stores, with windows full of bright-colored sweaters, hats, furs, skates and skis, furnishings, and toys for children, herald the completion of the Third Year of the Five Year Plan of industrial construction, and the immediate prospect of another rise in the population's standard of living. For now that the major part of the big task of building the most necessary automobile, engine, metal and power factories, has been completed; farming placed on a collective, mechanized base, the Russian masses led by their Communist Party, can turn more of their attention to extending industries which produce goods for personal consumption.

While the workers and farmers of the United States and Western Europe face the worst winter of their lives, and the money kings, in the midst of the chaos their rule has brought, tremble at the sound of marching, angry millions; the Moscow and Soviet-1160 millions of toilers are entering the best winter that they have ever experienced, and with a prospect of still better winters and years lying just ahead. For, contrary to the inevitable chaos and planlessness of capitalist rule, the workers' state proceeds on a carefully worked out plan of socialist development and collective life. Every new factory that goes up, every new automobile, has a place in the plan, and none of these means of production and transportation are privately owned and operated in the interests of a few at the expense of the many. They are owned collectively and operated for the good of all.

This is why the Moscow and other Soviet toilers look with such confidence at the years ahead. This is the secret of the zeal with which they make ready for the celebration of the Fourteenth Anniversary of their revolution.

"They are preparing a joyous, proletarian welcome to the workers from other lands who are journeying here to celebrate with them. "See," they will say, "look well at what we're doing here. We are far from satisfied as yet, there is much that still remains to be done. Nevertheless, does this not prove beyond all doubt the superiority of a workers' rule to that of the capitalists? Think what life, could be like for the toiling millions in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, in the cotton and wheat belts, if you, the workers, ran things. And when you go back, tell your fellows and get busy; so all together we'll build a new world."

Agitators' and Propagandists' Column

The Place of Imperialism in History

(From Lenin's Pamphlet on Imperialism.)

WE HAVE seen that imperialism is, in its economic essence, monopolist capitalism. Its historic place is determined by this fact, for monopoly born out of free competition, and precisely our free competition, is the transition of the capitalist social order to a higher order. We must notice especially four chief aspects of monopoly, or four chief manifestations of capitalist monopoly, which are characteristic of the period under review.

(1) Monopoly has grown up out of the concentration of production at a very advanced stage of the latter's development. This is illustrated in the case of monopolist capitalist unions: combines, syndicates and trusts. We have seen the large part that it plays in modern economic life. At the beginning of the 20th century, monopolies have acquired complete supremacy in the advanced countries. And the first steps towards the formation of the combines were earlier made by countries enjoying the protection of high tariffs (Germany, America), Britain, with her system of free trade, has shown, only a little later, the same fact, namely, the birth of monopoly out of the concentration of production.

(2) Monopolies have led to the intensive seizure of the most important sources of raw materials, especially for the coal and iron industry, which is the principles of industry of capitalist society and that over which the trusts have the greatest control. The exercise of monopoly over the most important sources of raw materials has terribly increased the power of big capital, and has sharpened the antagonism between production which is in the hands of the trusts, and the production which is not.

(3) Monopoly has sprung from the banks. These have developed into the monopolists of finance-capital out of modest intermediaries. Some three or five of the biggest banks in each of the foremost capitalist countries have achieved the "personal union" of industrial and banking capital, and concentrating in their hands the disposal of thousands upon thousands of millions which form the greater part of the capital and revenue of entire countries. A financial oligarchy, imposing an infinite number of financial ties of dependence upon all the economic and political institutions of contemporary capitalist society without exception—such is the most striking manifestation of this monopoly.

(4) Monopoly has grown out of colonial policy. To the numerous "old" motives of colonial policy the capitalist financier has added the struggle for the sources of raw materials, for the exportation of capital, for "spheres of influence," i.e., for spheres of good business concessions, monopolist profits, and so on; in fine, for economic territory in general. When the European powers did not as yet occupy with their colonies a tenth part of Africa (as was the case in 1876), colonial policy was able to develop otherwise than by the methods of monopoly—by "free grabbing" of territories, so to speak. But when the nine-tenths of Africa had been seized (towards 1900), when the whole world had been shared out, the period of colonial monopoly opened and as a result the period of bitterest struggle for the partition and the repartition of the world.

It is known in general how much monopoly capital has deepened all the inherent contradictions of capitalism. It is enough to mention the high cost of living and the yoke of the trusts. This deepening of contradictions constitutes the most powerful driving force of the transitional period of history, which began from the time of the definite victory of finance-capital. From the concluding chapter of Lenin's "Imperialism"

Another Provocateur

A "provocateur", boys and girls, is French for a guy who "provokes" something, and in working class movements it is the sort of animal who monkeys around a strike and tries to get someone to help him "blow up the works"; although the correct way to win a strike is by mass picketing, not by sabotage by individuals.

Well, anyhow, another gink like that mentioned recently who sent a circular letter around to Communist Party offices advocating "Kill, kill, kill" the capitalists, has been at work. In fact it looks very much like the same provocateur, only he signs another indecipherable name, looking like Henry Mutt, or what have you.

This one was sent to Detroit, and begins by playing up the hardships suffered by workers who are losing their life's savings in banks. From this basis, the provocateur develops the general bright idea that the rich must be "killed off", and then he gets down to business: "How shall the killings be accomplished?"

And from this on he blossoms forth with suggestions, of "a fatal blow here and another there" which he says will "soon bring the oppressors to a point where they will voluntarily ease their oppressions." Which is horse radish!

No one can blame workers who have lost their last penny in busted capitalist banks, for feeling sore enough to do anything. But that don't mean that they should do what this provocateur suggests, any more than they should do what Norman Thomas suggests: Put your money in the right capitalist bank.

Workers should do no such thing as the individual violence suggested by this provocateur. Marx fought against this anarchist idocy, which is an outgrowth of capitalist ideas and individualist outlook.

Lenin, as head of the Bolshevik wing of the old Russian Social-Democratic Party fought against the same tactic of individual violence as then practiced by the Social Revolutionary Party's "Terrorist Brigade" headed by Savinkov, who later turned White Guard, and Azev the spy and provocateur.

The Social Revolutionaries did NOT overthrow the Czar or capitalism, but the masses led by Bolsheviks did! Individual assassinations accomplish no social change. When it comes to such tactics, the capitalists can beat the working class at that most any time.

The Spanish anarchists tried that tactic in Barcelona in 1919-29, and got the worst of it. But mass action overthrew the Spanish monarchy—and will go on to overthrow Spanish capitalism.

When you run across anybody who so insistent on you using "a keen knife or a hard weapon," as Henry Mutt advocates, on individual capitalists, sit on his neck long enough to look under his shirt for a Department of Justice badge of our glorious capitalist government.

Toward the Coolie Standard

Miss Jeannette Chesbro, a "teacher of economics" according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago dated Nov. 6, demonstrated to a State Conference of vocational home-making teachers, how—"a woman can live on 31 cents worth of food a day and remain in good health." This comes in extremely handy for the city administration of Chicago, which has spent so much in graft that it cannot pay the thousands of school teachers. These teachers will be cheered to know that they can live on 31 cents a day—of food, mind you, this not including rent, clothes, or anything but food.

Of course, even at that, the Chicago teachers will have to ask: "How do we get the 31 cents?" Because they cannot get their checks cashed anywhere.

But granted that everybody would suddenly take the notion to live on 31 cents a day—what would that mean? It is a solution of unemployment? Hardly! It would immediately increase unemployment among all those who make the things that have been purchased and consumed by expenditures above 31 cents a day.

Over the radio recently, Mr. McCann, Jr., the diet expert, has been elaborating this whole theory as advice to "charity" in the "relief" given the unemployed. Correctly he attacks the ancient idocy of sow-belly, corn meal and beans, and correctly explains that milk, fresh vegetables and whole grains would be no more expensive and much healthier.

But what does this all amount to socially? Workers who have already suffered wage cuts will be told that they can stand more cuts because, as the Department of Agriculture advised the drought-stricken farmers, they "can find many kinds of grass and weeds that are edible."

The net result of this scientific opinion in dietetics, which is thus isolated from social science, is to excuse capitalism in its giving less relief, rather than more, to the unemployed, and to furnish "scientific" justification for a higher degree of exploitation, a greater surplus value wrung from the workers for accumulation by the capitalists.

But this surplus piles up and capitalist "over-production" crises would come quicker by this raising of the rate of exploitation through reducing the masses to a coolie standard.

The real solution of the crisis, which must begin with a revolutionary struggle for MORE, rather than less, food, still remains as the chief problem; and dietetic reform, put forward in isolation from politics, serves only as an excuse for reaction, regardless of its subjective truth.

It is typical of capitalism that it halls as the greatest achievement, any plan whereby it can take away from the workers who produce everything and get very little, still more of that little. That's what we mean by capitalist science.

DISTRICT, SECTION AND UNIT LITERATURE AGENTS

See that you are supplied with the following literature:

- For Unemployment Work and the National Hunger March
- Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance
- 5 Fight Against Hunger
- 3 Work or Wages, by Grace M. Burnham
- 10 Social Insurance, by Grace M. Burnham
- 10 Communist Call to the Tilling Farmers
- 3 Race Hatred on Trial
- 10 Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party
- 10 Those who cannot otherwise supply themselves should write direct to Workers' Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

Effects of Unemployment in Cleveland

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

THE figures issued by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce show a marked drop in employment during the last two years. In September, 1931, the employment index was 17.7 per cent lower than in 1930 and 33.2 per cent lower than in 1929.

The children of Cleveland, a typical American industrial city, are suffering from the ill effects of unemployment and wage cuts as the economic crisis deepens. A recent partial survey made in 81 out of the city's 144 elementary schools, reported 4,635 undernourished children. The survey was made in only one section of the city and the actual conditions indicate that the total figures for the entire city would at least double these. For last spring an eminent physician estimated that there were at least 8,000 children in the Cleveland public schools who were undernourished and malnourished. Today more children than ever are coming to school looking hungry. Many are fainting in the class rooms.

It is estimated that more than 15,000 children in the elementary schools, and at least 5,000 in the night schools, will be partly starving and in need of relief before the end of January, 1932. In the face of this situation the school board reports that it can appropriate nothing to give the children free lunches, and turns the matter over to a private fund which is able to feed only a few thousand of these children.

The report on the examination of public school children shows there has been a noticeable rise in the number of rickets cases and a rise in tu-

berculosis cases during the last six to eight months. The effects on the mental conditions of the working class children have been even more marked. The Labor Research Assn. investigator reports "the atmosphere of fear and uncertainty in which most working class families are forced to live has a distinct effect on the children, resulting in increased nervousness. Increased fatigue has been noticeable. The hungry children can not study; their memories are poor and they tire easily at school tasks."

In the Catholic Schools the situation is equally bad. Of the children examined the number suffering from undernourishment has increased from 5.9 per cent in 1928-29 to 7.2 in 1930-31.

Increase in Charity Cases

During September, 1931, over 46,000 people were cared for by the local charities. This is 250 per cent more than for the same month in 1930, and 1,000 per cent more than during the same month in any "normal" year. Every day over 150 new families apply for relief to the charities. During every month of 1931, so far, over three times as many families received from the family relief organizations alone as during the corresponding months in 1930. It is estimated that about 100,000 individuals will be in stringent need during the coming winter months. It must always be remembered that the charity organizations relieve only the very worst and the most "worthy" cases.

The increase in the number of meals and lodgings given to transient workers in exchange for labor by the Wayfarers' Lodge is also marked during the last four years. In 1930 this organ-